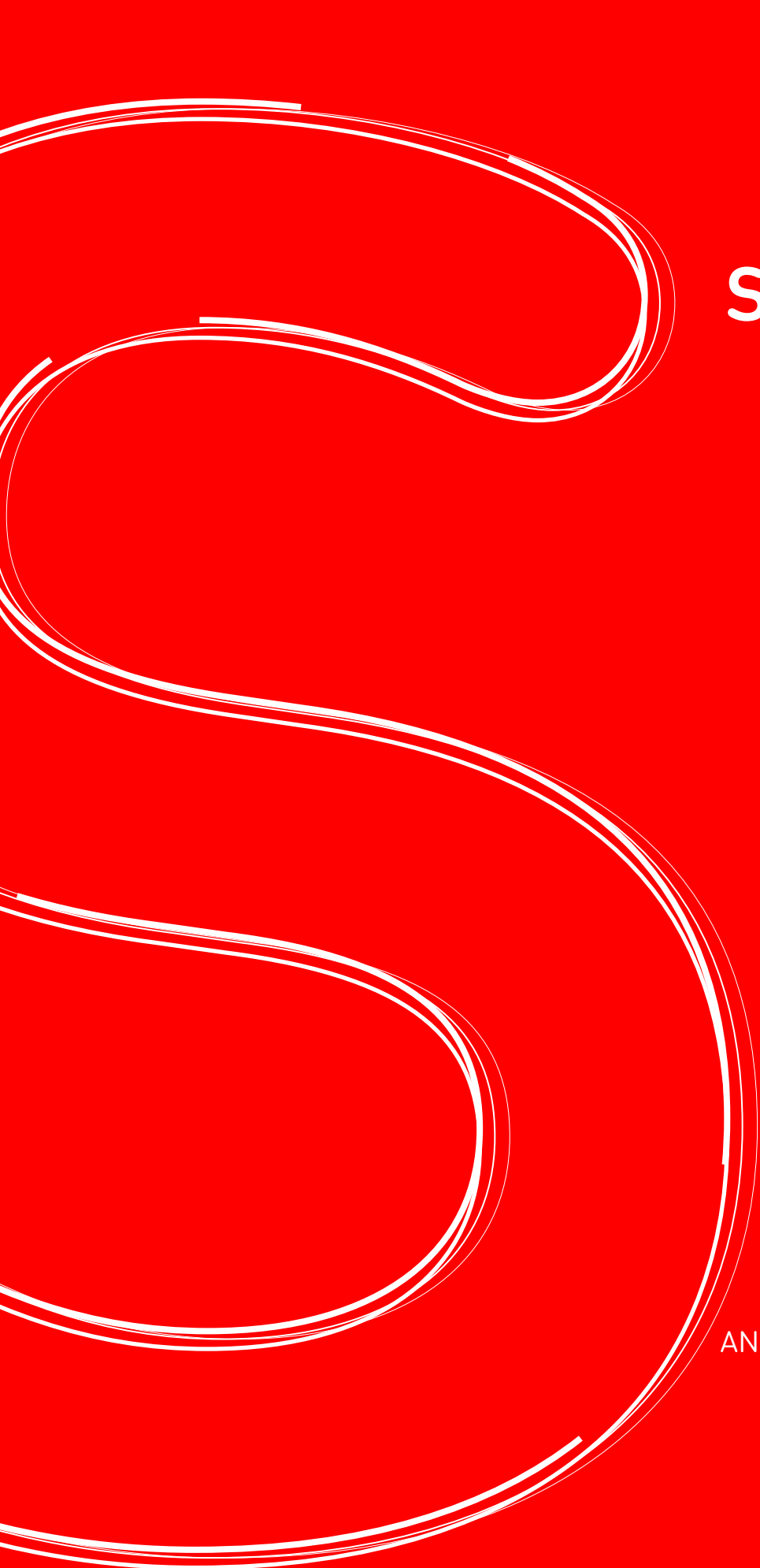
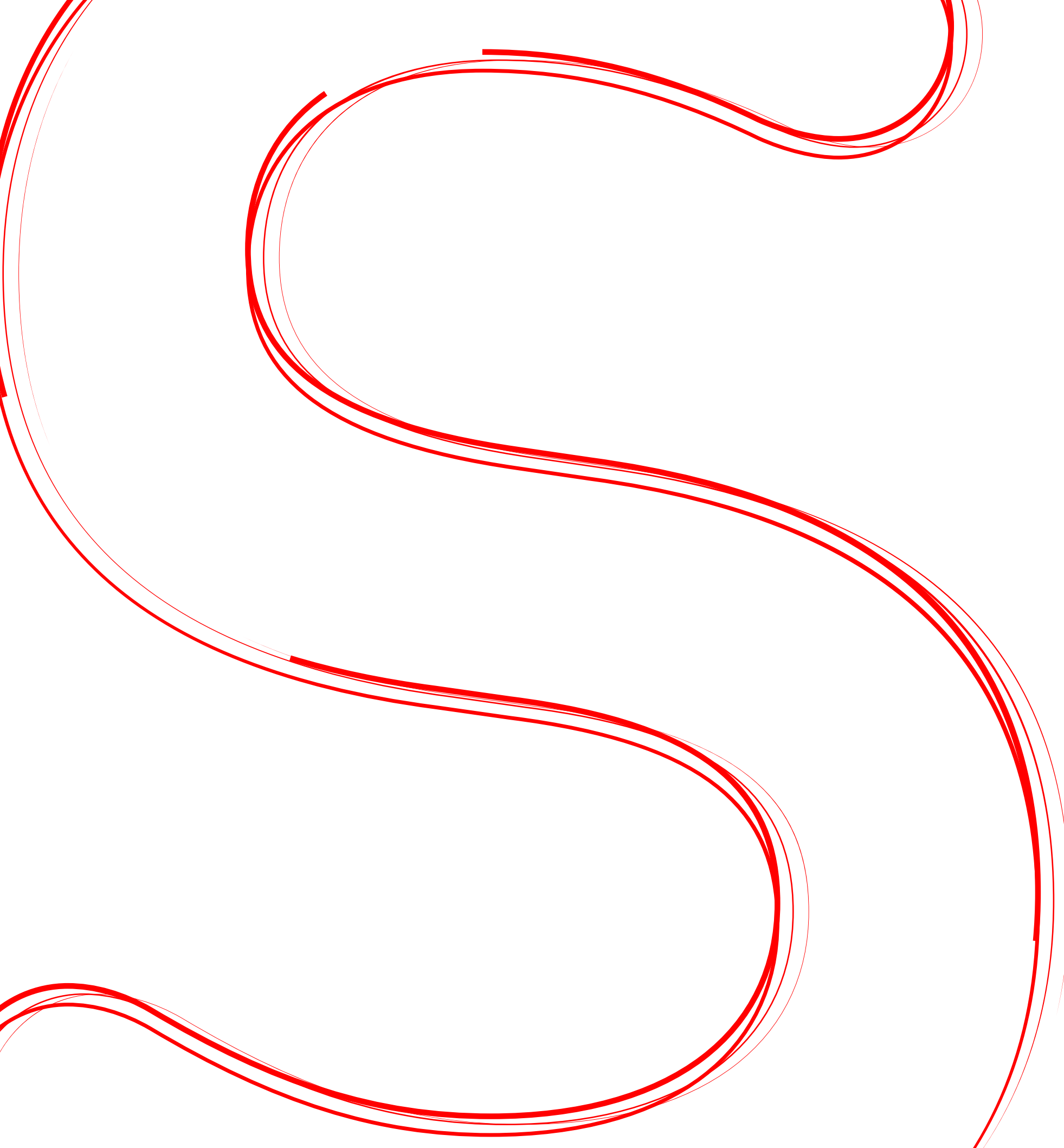




SUDAMERIS

ANNUAL REPORT
AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2025



SUDAMERIS
TODO UN BANCO

ANNUAL REPORT
AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2025

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Mision

We are a bank that integrates the capabilities of our employees and directors to provide products and services that contribute to the sustainable development of our clients

Vision

To be a multiple bank, for individuals and companies, focused on the comprehensive relationship with our customers

Values

Commitment
Professionalism
Teamwork
Social Responsibility

1

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Flat Executive

Call for applications to Assembly General Ordinary



BOARD OF
DIRECTORS

CONOR McENROY
President

SEBASTIEN LAHAIE
Vice President

RAFAEL LÓPEZ FRACCHIA
Director

ROLAND HOLST
Director

REMKO KOMIJN
Director

LUIS FRANCO
Trustee

EXECUTIVE
BOARD

JOSÉ JERÓNIMO NASSER ORTIGOZA
General Manager

JOSÉ LUIS MÓDICA ALSINA
Operations, Administration, and IT Division Manager

RAMÓN MARCELO ESCOBAR JIMÉNEZ
Financial Control Division Manager

CARLOS OSVALDO CANESSA VIEDMA
Corporate Banking Division Manager

MARÍA IRENE GAVILÁN
Personal and SME Banking Division Manager

MARTHA ELIZABETH ROCHA YALUK
Human Resources Division Manager

FRANCISCO ALBERTO OLIVERA MULLIN
Treasury Division Manager

JORGE JIMENEZ REY
Credit Risk Division Manager

ROBERTO NICOLÁS RAMÍREZ BARBOZA
Internal Audit Division Manager

JUAN MANUEL CAMERON FRUTOS
Compliance Division Manager

NATALIA CAROLINA DUARTE HOUDIN
Legal Division Manager

CALL FOR THE REGULAR MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

General Regular Meeting of Shareholders

Asunción, March 26, 2026

Pursuant to provisions set forth in Articles 9 and 10 of the Company's Bylaws, the Shareholders of SUDAMERIS BANK SOCIEDAD ANÓNIMA EMISORA DE CAPITAL ABIERTO, to the General Regular Meeting of Shareholders, which will be held on Tuesday, April 28, 2026, at 5:30 p.m., in unique call, at the Bank's Head Office, located at Independencia Nacional esquina Cerro Corá in the City of Asunción, to discuss the following Agenda:

1. Choice of president and secretary of the assembly;
2. Consideration of the Annual Report of the Board of Directors, Balance Sheet Sheet, Profit and Loss Statement, Report of the Trustee, Proposal for the allocation of profits and remuneration of the Board of Directors and of the regular and alternate Trustees for the fiscal year ended on December, corresponding to the exercise closed As of December 31, 2025;
3. Issuance of shares;
4. Fixation of the number of directors, appointment of the President , Vice President and and the rest charges of the Board of Directors; and of the Trustees Holder and Alternate, all they for he exercise corresponding to the 2026 and their remuneration;
5. Designation of shareholders for subscribing the Minutes of the Assembly.

Note:

To attend the meetings, shareholders must deposit at the bank's offices, at least three business days before the date set for the meetings, the shares, share certificates or supporting documents that are deposited in a bank of the country either of the foreign either in view of a notary public. In the case of registered shares, the institution in charge of the notes in account

must issue the certificate to the holders of the certificates of deposit that will accredit the the number of shares they hold, for the purpose of their participation in the Assembly. The bank will provide them with the receipts necessary of I receive, that will serve for the admission to the assemblies. The shares ordinary dan right to a (1) vote by action. The shares preferred No they will have right to vote (art. 5th of the By-laws of the

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ASSEMBLY GENERAL ORDINARY

Dear Shareholders

Asunción, March 26, 2026

In accordance with the legal and statutory norms that govern our activity, we hereby submit for your consideration the inventory, Balance Sheet Sheet, Profit and Loss Statement, Trustee's Report, and this Annual Report, corresponding to the period ended on December of 2024.

As usual in this report, we submit a quantitative and qualitative review of the most relevant aspects of the Paraguayan economy during the year 2024.

Below we present the initiatives that the Bank developed during this period, facing the community.

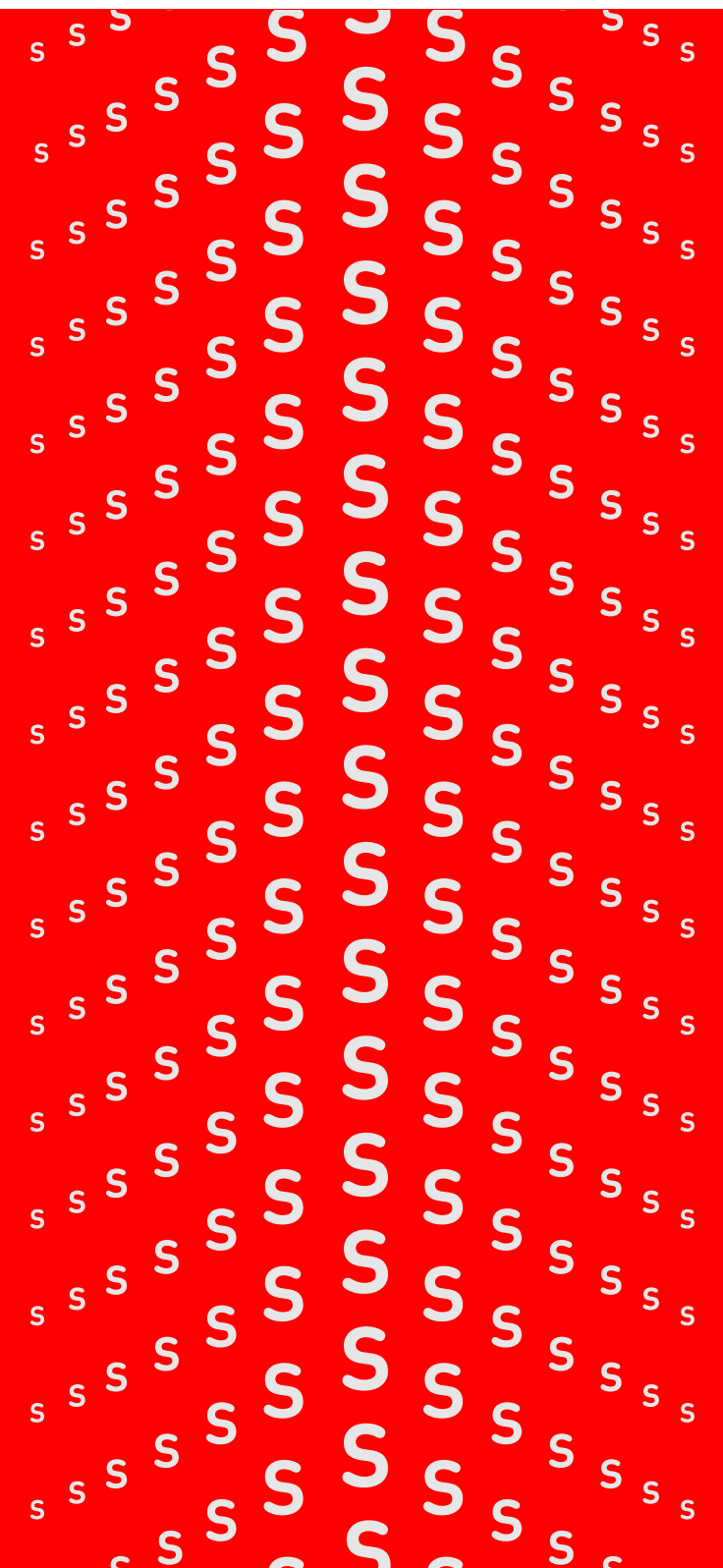
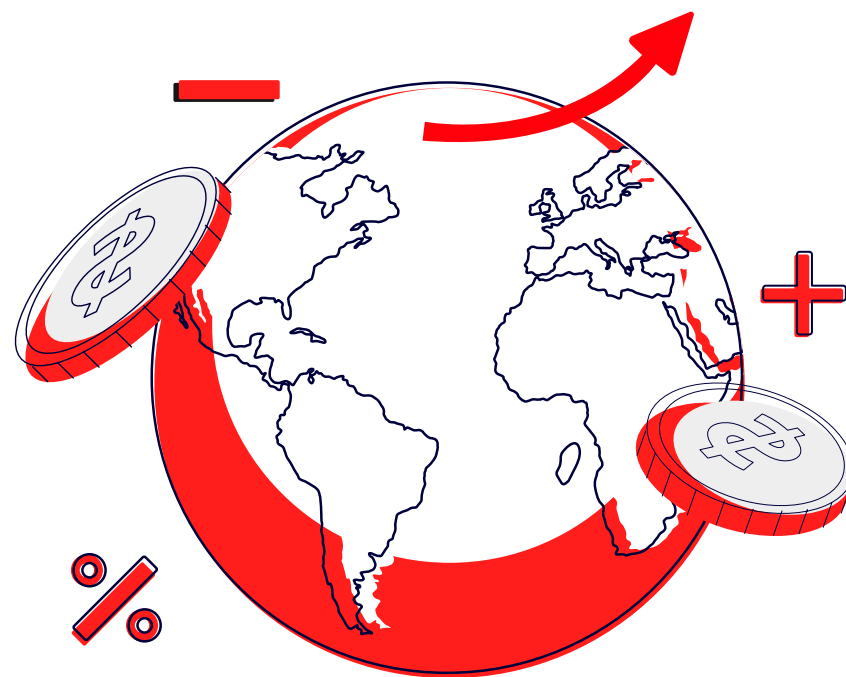
Finally, we submit the results and highlights of the Bank's operations to your attention.

Board of Directors' Chairman

2 ANNUAL REPORT

Economic Environment
Presentation of Results of the General Manager
Milestones

ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT



UNITED
STATES

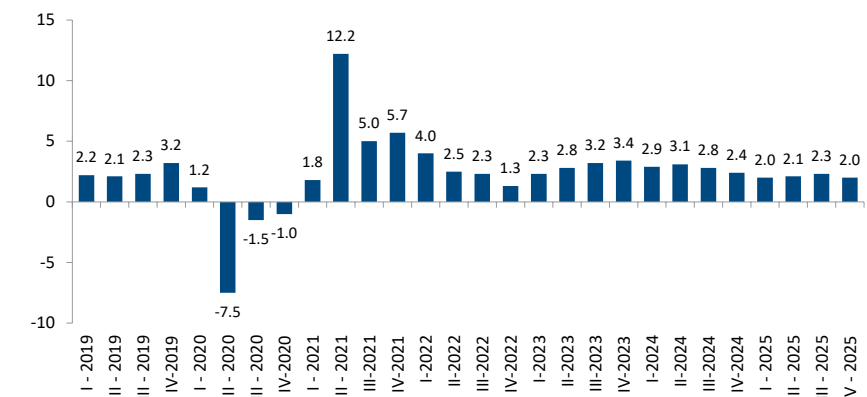
The Bureau of Economic Analysis of the United States Department of Commerce (BEA) published the estimate of the GDP real for the fourth quarter of 2025.

According to said report, the GDP expanded a 2.0%, figure by below that of the previous quarter (2.3%). This performance was mainly due to increased investment gross private (2.4%); of the spending in consumption staff (2.1%); and from exports (1.0%). It also contributed the drop of 2.0% registered due to imports.

At this point it is worth remembering that the government shutdown, which lasted from October 1st to November 12th, 2025, had direct effects on the national accounts. The estimates of the Bureau of Economic Analysis indicates that the decrease in services provided by the federal government deducted one percentage point to real GDP growth in the fourth quarter.

By 2025, real GDP rebounded by 2.1%, as result, fundamentally, of increases in consumer and investment spending. It is worth remember that, in 2024, Growth was 2.8%, meaning the US economy slowed for the second year in a row.

Growth year-on-year of the GDP (Variation%)



Source: Data of the BEA

Regarding exchange rates, in December 2025, the American dollar, measured by the DXY Index, reached an average of 98.52, representing a year-on-year depreciation of 8.1%. This result constituted the largest annual drop observed since 2017, when the average of the index closed with a depreciation of 8.5%.

The weakness of the US dollar was largely due to the narrowing interest rate differential between the United States and other developed economies; trade tensions; and increased in the perception of risk by investors; less attractiveness of the US dollar; high level of public debt; outlook of elderly deficit fiscal with the "One Big Beautiful Law of Trump" (the "One Big Beautiful Bill in English); expectations of

additional cuts in the rate of interest on federal funds; perception of less independence of the Federal Reserve; and flows of capital toward emerging markets.

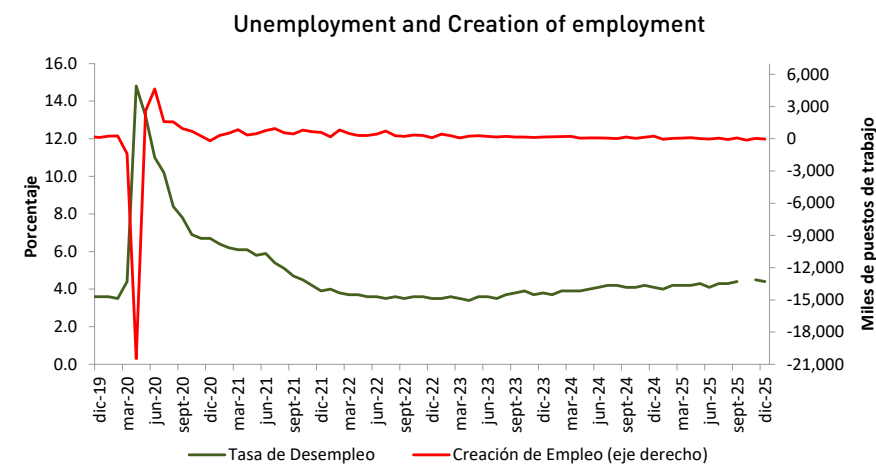
In the workplace, during December of 2025, the report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) reported a slight decrease in the unemployment rate, as it went from 4.5% (November, 2025) to 4.4% (December, 2025). This is, around 7.5 million people are unemployed.

It should be noted that the unemployment graph shows a break in its trajectory, since, during the government shutdown, it was not able to relieve the data corresponding to the month of October.

Additionally, according to information reviews conducted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, in December 2025, total employment was reduced in 17,000 jobs. The sectors that saw the biggest declines were retail trade (23,600); manufacture (13,000);

and construction (7,000).

Meanwhile, the sectors that saw the largest increases in staff include healthcare and social assistance (41,800) and leisure and hospitality (25,000).



Source: Data of the BLS

Regarding prices, in December 2025, inflation, as measured through the year-on-year variation of the Consumer Price Index (CPI), turned out 2.7%, the same level observed the previous month.

This result was in line with the expectations of consensus and represents a slight slowdown when compared to the record evidenced in the same month of 2024 (2.9%).

In this paragraph it is important to mentioned that the Department of Labor Statistics does not have price information for October due to the government shutdown. Therefore, the graph of inflation does not present data for that month.

Regarding monetary policy, during 2025, the Federal Reserve (Fed) adopted, in the first half of the year, a prudent strategy. This is, the authority monetary avoided sending premature signals of relaxation, as anticipated cuts could reactivate pressures inflationary and erode the credibility of the central bank. In this context, kept the federal funds rate in the range of 4.25% to 4.50%.

As inflation slowed and the economy showed signs of moderation, the agency resumed its rate-cutting cycle in the second half of the year. In this regard, it implemented three consecutive cuts of 25 basis points in the meetings of September, October and December 2025, to bring the rate of the funds federal to a range of 3.50% to 3.75%.

This approach aimed, on the one side, to avoid an excessive hardening that deepened the economic deceleration and, on the other hand, to prevent abrupt relaxation that could reignite inflationary pressures.

The Fed also faced an additional factor of complexity linked to the uncertainty generated by the tariff measures implemented by the government. The difficulty to accurately estimate the increase in costs of the estate imported and the impact of intermediate input costs, as well as their eventual transfer to final consumer prices, reinforced the adoption of a cautious stance during the monetary normalization process.

Therefore, the authority chose to make its decisions based on the observed evolution of inflation; economic activity; and the conditions of the labor market.

The year-on-year change in the energy price index stood at 2.3%, mainly due to a fall in the prices of the gasoline. By his part, Food prices rose by 3.1%. Meanwhile, core inflation (excluding food and energy) reached 2.6%.

1. This indicator estimates the behavior of this currency with respect to a basket containing the world's major currencies (euro; yen; pound sterling; Canadian dollar; Swedish krona and Swiss franc).

EUROZONE

March 6, 2026, the European Union's statistical office (Eurostat) published a new revision of its estimate of real GDP for the eurozone. The results were slightly adjusted to the low. Thus, in the fourth quarter of 2025, the economy registered a growth of 1.2%, compared to the same period in 2024.

It highlights that, throughout the year, GDP growth showed a slowdown, from the rate of 1.6% observed in the first quarter of the year. Despite this, in 2025, GDP of the eurozone ended with a year-on-year expansion of 1.4%.

Among the States Member, for the fourth quarter of 2025, Malta (6.4%) recorded the largest year-on-year increase in its productive activity, followed by Cyprus (4.5%); Croatia (3.3%); Lithuania (3.1%); and Ireland (3.0%). In contrast, the countries that exhibited less dynamism were Finland (0.1%); Germany (0.4%); Austria (0.7%); Estonia (0.8%) and Italy (0.8%).

In the labor market, the Eurostat estimated that, in December 2025, the eurozone unemployment rate would stand at 6.2%, slightly below the figure recorded in the same month of 2024 (6.3%). This result equates to approximately 10.8 million unemployed people.

Spain maintains as the only country of the eurozone with a two digit rate of unemployment, which, for the month of December, stood at 10.0%. High

unemployment rates were also observed in France (7.7%); Greece (7.5%); and Latvia (7.0%). Conversely, Malta had the lowest unemployment rate (3.2%).

It is worth mention that, on January 1st, 2026, Bulgaria joined the eurozone. In other words, since said date is made up of 21 countries.

Regarding prices, in December of 2025, the year-on-year inflation growth rate slowed to 1.9%, below the previous year's figure (2.4%).

In the month under analysis, the largest contribution to the eurozone inflation rate came of services (1.5 percentage points, pp); followed by food, alcohol and tobacco (0.5 pp); non-energy industrial goods (0.1 pp); and energy (-0.2 pp).

It highlights that the countries in the bloc that showed the highest price variations were Slovakia (4.1%), Estonia (4.0%), Austria (3.8%), and Croatia (3.8%). Meanwhile, the lowest inflation was

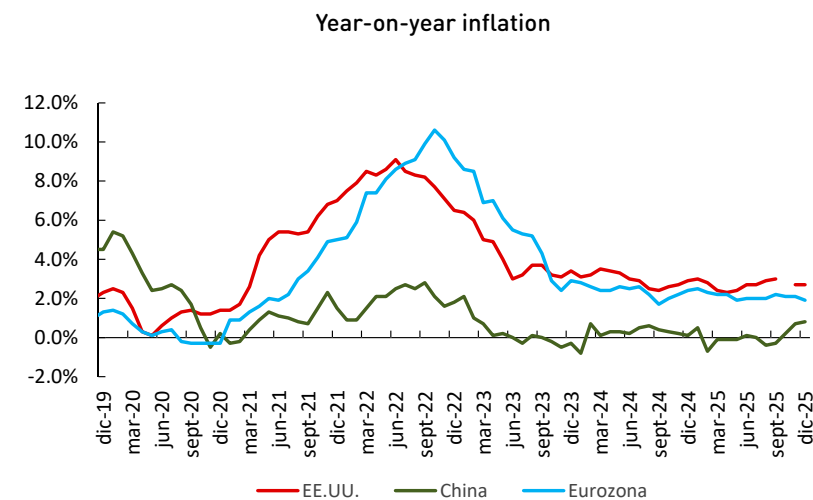
noticed in Cyprus (0.1%); France (0.7%); Italy (1.2%); and Finland (1.7%).

Regarding monetary policy, during 2025, the Governing Council of the European Central Bank (ECB) resumed the monetary easing process, initiated in 2024, in response to the slowdown in inflation and indicators that showed a stagnation in economic growth.

Thus, the monetary authority arranged four reductions in its official interest rates at the meetings of January 30; March 6; April 17; and June 5 of 2025. As result, the rate of deposit facility, a benchmark for monetary policy guidance, was located in 2.00%. And the rate of the main financing operations stood at 2.15% and the marginal credit facility at 2.40%.

Following these adjustments, during the second half of the year, the Council kept interest rates unchanged, since the degree of restriction achieved by monetary policy was consistent with the convergence of inflation towards the target, within the projection horizon.

The press releases of the Government Council emphasized, repeatedly, that decisions would not follow a predefined interest rate path, but would be made at each meeting under an approach strictly dependent on observed data.



Source: Data of the BLS, Eurostat, and National Bureau of Statistics of China

CHINA

The National Bureau of Statistics released its preliminary estimates for economic growth. In its statement, it indicated that by 2025, the economy achieved to keep a rhythm of steady progress despite multiple pressures.

However, he acknowledged that the impact of changes in the external environment has been significant, and the tension between a robust supply and a weakened internal demand turns out each time further evident.

In this context, preliminary estimates indicate that, by 2025, the GDP registered year-on-year growth of 5.0%. By quarter, output increased by 5.4% in the first quarter; 5.2% in the second; 4.8% in the third; and 4.5% in the fourth. This trend indicates a gradual slowdown throughout the year.

Additionally, in 2025, the worth added by industrial companies grew 5.9 % year-on-year. By sectors, the corresponding to mining increased by 5.6%; manufacture a 6.4%; and that of the production and supply of electricity, thermal energy, gas and water, 2.3%.

Within the manufacturing industry, the performance of equipment manufacturing stood out, with its added value increasing by 9.2%, and that of High-tech manufacturing, which recorded a year-on-year increase of 9.4%.

In terms of products, the manufacturing of devices of 3D impression grew 52.5 %; the industrial robots a 28.0%; and that of vehicles with new energy sources, 25.1%.

In turn, in 2025, retail sales of consumer goods showed a year-on-year increase of 3.7%. By geographic area, the sales retailers in the urban areas grew a 3.6%, and in rural areas increased by 4.1%.

Regarding inflation, in December of 2025, the year-on-year variation of the CPI stood at 0.8%, marking its third consecutive month of positive figures. Specifically, the price index of food showed an increase of 1.1%; consumer goods of 1.0%; services of 0.6%; and non-food products of 0.8%.

Finally, with regard to monetary policy, the Government, with the aim of reviving domestic demand and counteracting the economic slowdown, started a set of measures aimed at boosting private spending, as an engine of growth in a context of difficulties in the real estate sector and uncertainty in the external demand.

The program included incentives for cars and of household appliances renovation, as well as facilities for the hiring of services, to through of lines of consumer credit provided by the financial system.

Additionally, the People's Bank of China kept a moderately loose monetary orientation policy. In May 2025, the entity reduced interest rates by 10 basis points. The seven-day reverse repurchase rate, a benchmark for the money market, fell from 1.5% to 1.4%. Meanwhile, it cut in 50 basis points the coefficient of mandatory reserves, to bring it to 6.0% for medium-sized institutions and to 9.0% for the larger ones, with the purpose to expand credit capacity from the banks.

In addition, it reduced preferential rates by 10 basis points of loans to 1 and 5 years, until 3.0% and 3.5%, respectively, to support the financing of consumption and strategic sectors linked to innovation and technology.



2. The indicator measures monthly variations for a basket of cereals, oilseeds, dairy products, meats and sugar.

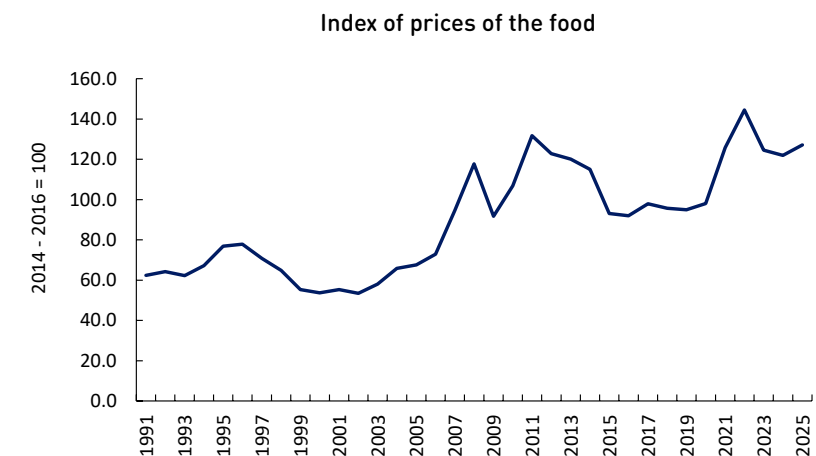
MAIN
COMMODITIES

In 2025, the Food Price Index, of the United Nations Organization for the Agriculture and Food (FAO), averaged on 127.2, which is equivalent to a year-on-year increase of 4.3%, after two consecutive years of decline.

According to the FAO, cereal and sugar price indices registered declines. While the remaining categories showed increases.

Year-on-year increase of 17.1% in the index of prices of the vegetable origin oils. During 2025, the higher average of the index from the year 2022 was evidenced, due primarily to the shortage in the global supply.

The index of prices of the dairy registered an increase year-on-year of 13.1%. This adjustment was successful, mostly, to the behavior of cheese; whole milk powder; and butter. These products registered a solid demand worldwide in a limited exportable offer, about all to the beginning of the year. In contrast, the price of the skimmed powder milk recorded an increase.



Source: Data of the FAO

Year-on-year rise of 5.1% in the index of meat prices. For the FAO, this increase responded to the firm global demand and the elderly uncertainty in the markets, linked to outbreaks of animal diseases and geopolitical tensions. By category, beef and lamb prices rose due to high demand and limited exportable supply. Meanwhile, pork became cheaper due to lower international demand, and the price of meat of birds record a mild drop given the abundant supply.

The cereal price index showed a year-on-year drop of 4.9%. Over this result was determinant the retraction of 35.2% observed in the index of prices of the rice, which responded to the ample exportable availability; the strong competition among the major countries suppliers; and the reduction of shopping by some Asian countries.

Year-on-year decrease of 17.0% in the sugar price index. In 2025, the lowest level of the index since 2020 was observed, due to the abundant availability of exportable goods.

Regarding agricultural commodities, in December 2025, prices average presented dissimilar results.

Specifically, the average price of soybeans fell 4.3% month-on-month and settled at USD/Ton 395.7. This adjustment occurred after three consecutive months of increases, during which the price exceeded USD/Ton 400 (November), a level that wasn't registered since July 2024.

The contraction in the price of the soybeans responded primarily to favorable expectations regarding the South American harvest, in a climatic context that, despite the presence of heat waves and a distribution irregular of the no rain impact negatively he performance of the crops. To this scenery, the decrease of the shopping of soy by China to the United States was added.

In the same line, the average price of wheat exhibited a retraction month-on-month increase of 3.7%, to reach USD/Ton 194.5. Even though geopolitical tensions in the Black Sea region provided supporting grain prices, abundant harvests in Argentina and Australia exerted downward pressure. In fact, the Buenos Aires Grain Exchange Market reviewed to the rise the estimate of

Argentinian production until 27.8 million of tons, a level that constitutes a record harvest.

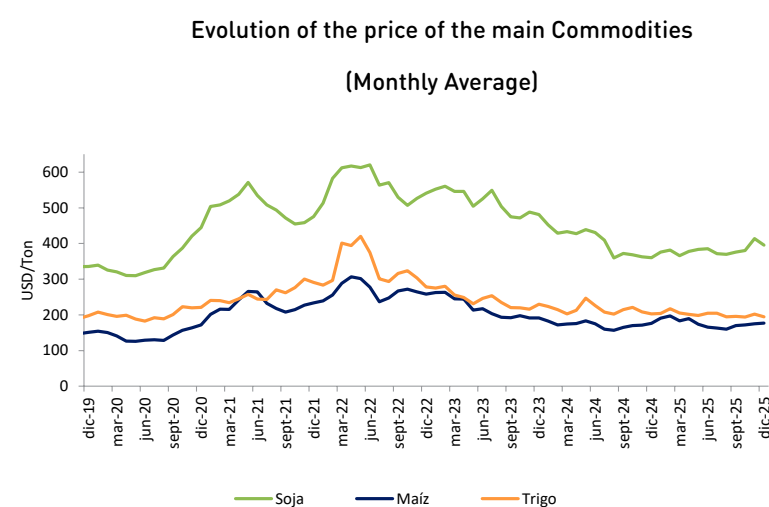
In contrast, in December 2025, the average price of corn showed an increase of 0.9%, to the compare with the previous month, to be located in USD/Ton 176.7. With this result accumulated four consecutive months of month-on-month increases.

These results are due to various factors, including: significant dynamism in US exports; a weak US dollar; and a lack of moisture in agricultural regions of Argentina, where the effects of a weak La Niña phenomenon are beginning to be felt.

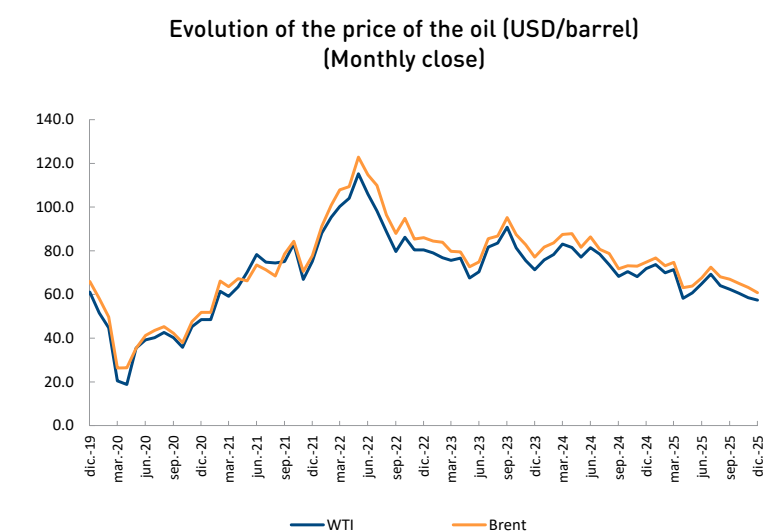
Regarding the hydrocarbon market, in December 2025, crude oil prices showed variations negative inter-monthly trends, a behavior observed since August 2025.

In this way, the price of Brent crude fell. 3.7% intermonthly, to conclude Brent crude closed at USD 60.85 per barrel. Meanwhile, West Texas Intermediate (WTI) crude closed at USD 57.42 per barrel, representing a month-over-month decrease of 1.9%. Compared to 2024, Brent crude has fallen by 18.7% and WTI by 20.1%.

This behavior is mainly associated with weak demand; abundant inventories; and oversupply of oil, even though no new ones are planned settings to the rise in the production of the Enlarged Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC+).



Source: Data of the Bag from Chicago



Source: Data of Investing

WORLD
GROWTH

On January 19, 2026, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) published an update to its World Economic Outlook. The report highlights the resilience of global growth, as projections of 3.3% for 2026 and 3.2% for 2027 remain close to the 3.3% estimate for 2025. In particular, the Previsioning for 2026 incorporates a light revision to the rise compared to the projection presented in the October 2025 edition.

According to the IMF, the US economy will grow by 2.4% in 2026, due to the fiscal policy and a rate of interest of lower monetary policy.

On the other hand, the growth in the eurozone

remains stable at levels of 1.3% in 2026 and 1.4% in 2027. The slightly higher figure in 2027 is attributed to projected increases in public spending, particularly in Germany, and a solid performance in Spain and Ireland.

In the case of China, the IMF revised its Previsioning for 2026, the rise of growth in 0.3 percentage points, to locate it in 4.5%. This improvement is linked, fundamentally, to the stimulus measures that will be implemented during the next two years.

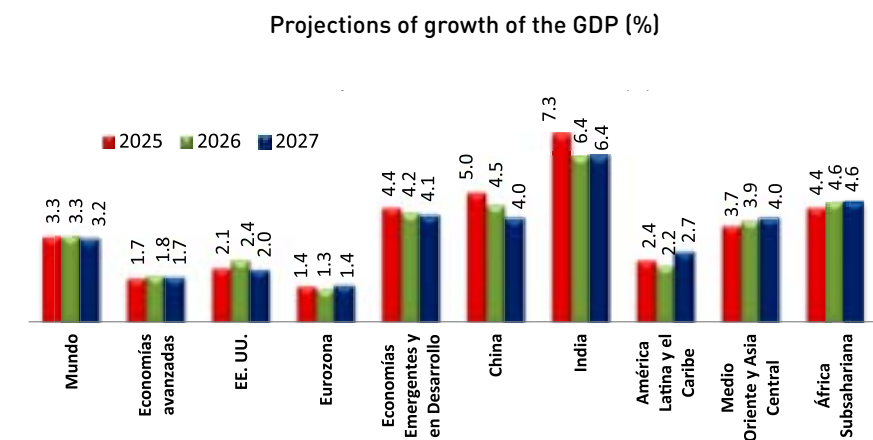
The IMF’s outlook is based on a combination of forces operating simultaneously, namely:

Macroeconomic factors: financial conditions are still accommodating, although with something further of volatility and higher sovereign yields; monetary policy in the process of gradual easing in the United States and the United Kingdom United, stability in the eurozone and increases gradual in Japan; and expansionary fiscal policy in several economies advanced (United States; Germany; and Japan).

Trade and geopolitics: the projections assume that trade policies in place as of December 2025 will remain in effect.

Technology and investment: the central engine of the growth is the investment linked to technology and to the Artificial Intelligence (AI), primarily, in the United States and Asia. This investment would be offsetting the weakness in other traditional sectors.

Furthermore, the IMF report identifies several factors that could improve the projections. Namely:



Source: Data of IMF

Rapid AI adoption with a strong productivity boost: If AI adoption generates larger and faster productivity gains, it could boost global growth by 0.3 percentage points in 2026 and by 0.1 to 0.8 percentage points annually in the medium term. This requires labor policies to facilitate worker retraining and to ease restrictions on electricity supply in order to contain the impact on energy prices.

Lasting trade détente: Tangible progress in trade negotiations would reduce tariffs; make policies more predictable; and facilitate efficiency improvements on a global scale.

Reforms structural ambitious: the implementation of reforms aimed at strengthening the skills of the workforce; reduce the barriers to the labor mobility; simplifying and streamlining business regulations; and fostering competition and innovation would allow for a lasting increase in the growth potential of economies, while strengthening their resilience and adaptability.

Additionally, the IMF considers other factors that could reduce growth include:

Results disappointing regarding the AI and financial correction: if the

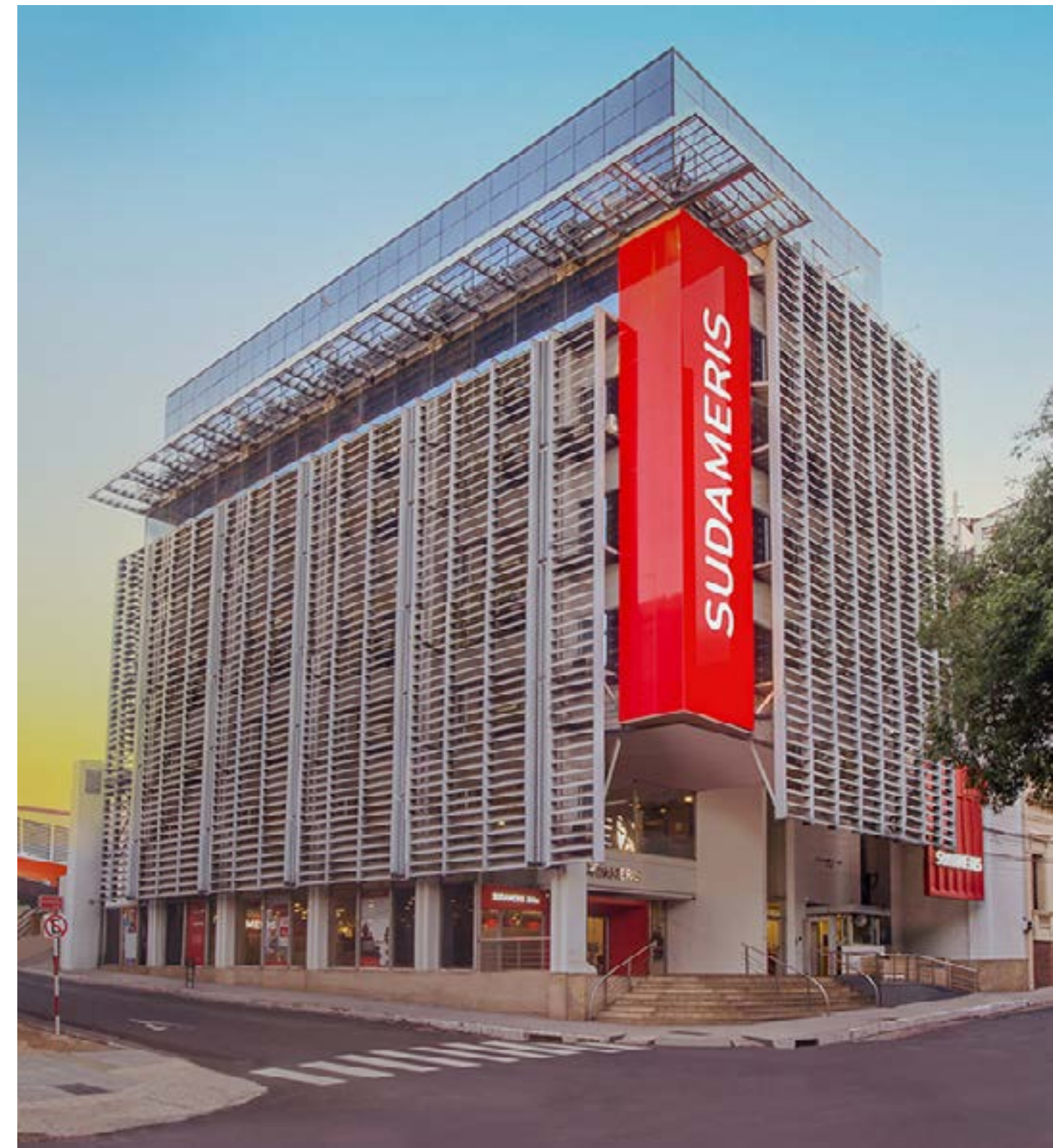
AI productivity is lower than expected, technology investment could fall; there could be a sharp correction in the stock market; would decrease household wealth

and consumption; and global financial conditions would tighten. In a scenario of moderate correction in AI shares, the world growth could fall 0.4 percentage points in 2026.

Increased protectionism: new tariffs or controls on critical inputs (rare earth elements; semiconductors) could create production bottlenecks; fragment chains global supply; and raise costs and prices.

Geopolitical escalations: could trigger negative collisions in the offer when interrupting routes of maritime and air transport and critical supply chains. The above would generate delays and increases of costs. More still, to the amplify the uncertainty policy Investment and consumption would slow down.

Fiscal and public debt problems: High levels of debt in large economies could tighten global financial conditions; generate volatility in markets; and force central bank interventions to provide liquidity. Besides, the cuts of the aid external factors would worsen the challenges prosecutors in the countries in development of low income.



REGIONAL OVERVIEW



BRASIL

During the fourth quarter of 2025, the real GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP) showed an increase of 1.8%, compared to the same quarter of 2024. For 2025, GDP growth was 2.3%.

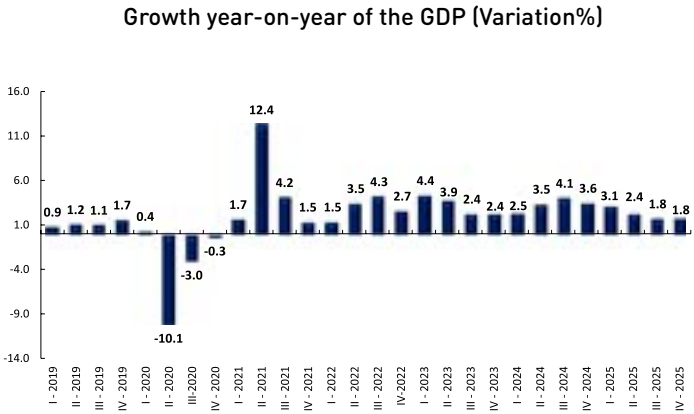
Among the activities that contributed to the generation of added value; in the fourth quarter of 2025, the agricultural sector stands out, registering a year-on-year growth of 12.1%. This result has to do with the

positive impact on livestock farming, and on the higher production levels of some crops such as tobacco (29.8%); oranges (28.4%); and wheat (3.7%).

The performance of extractive industries also contributed, which showed a year-on-year growth of 12.0%, due especially to the increase in oil and gas production.

In the services sector, the branches that showed performance above that recorded by GDP were information and communications (7.1%); financial activities, insurance and related services (4.5%); other activities services (2.1%); and real estate activities (1.9%).

Conversely, activity in the manufacturing industries declined 2.0%, due to the drop in manufacturing of petroleum derivatives; vehicles; metal products; and chemical products. Similarly, construction saw a decrease of 2.9%.



ource: Data of the Institute Brazilian of Geography and Statistics

Regarding inflation, for December 2025, year-on-year variation of the National Index of Prices at Broad Consumer (IPCA) reached 4.3%, the lowest observed record since August 2024, when it stood at 4.2%. It is noteworthy that, since November 2025, inflation has remained within the target range set by the monetary authority (3.0% ± 1.5 percentage points), after 13 consecutive months over the superior boundary.

According to the report from the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE), the groups showing lower inflationary pressures include: household goods (-0.3%); communication (0.8%); food and beverages (3.0%); and transport (3.1%).

Regarding monetary policy, during 2025, given the persistence of inflationary pressures, the Monetary Policy Committee (COPOM) of the Bank Central

of Brazil hardened its stance, with four consecutive increases of the rate of reference until they place it in 15.00%

in June 2025, the further high level registered since May 2006.

The monetary authority emphasized in their statements that, the decision to maintain restrictive financial conditions for an extended period was an indispensable requirement to ensure convergence of the inflation to the goal. This strategy was reinforced by a more uncertain external environment, characterized by US tariff announcements. Therefore, the COPOM opted to prioritize the consolidation of the disinflationary process at the cost of maintaining a contractionary bias for a longer period.

Finally, in December 2025, the average of the rate of change It closed at R\$/USD 5.45, thus appreciating annually a 10.6%. The evolution of the exchange rate was mainly due to the weakening of the American dollar; differential interest rates that attracted foreign capital to the country; and record exports with increased shipments to China.

ARGENTINA

For the third quarter of 2025, real GDP recorded year-on-year growth of 3.3%, with which totaled four consecutive quarters of expansion.

When considering the various economic activities, we could verify that the recovery of financial intermediation continues, showing a year-on-year increase of 28.4%. It was also observed an increase to two digits in production from mines and quarries (10.3%).

By his part, the sectors of hotels and restaurants (7.1%) and real estate activities, business and rent (3.7%) contributed, together, with the two branches mentioned previously, 1.9 percentage points to the GDP growth of the analyzed quarter.

Regarding inflation, in December of 2025, the variation year-on-year The Consumer Price Index (CPI) stood at 31.5%, considerably lower than the figure recorded in 2014 (117.8%). Furthermore, this figure is the lowest observed since 2017, when it reached 24.8%.

Despite this, most of the groups that make up the indicator showed variations of prices that overcame to the overall index. Namely: education (52.3%); restaurants and hotels (42.2%); housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels (41.6%); communication

(35.0%); estate and services several (32.9%); food and nonalcoholic drinks.

(32.2%); and transport (32.0%). Meanwhile, the group that verified the lowest price variation was clothing and footwear (15.3%).

In the area of monetary policy, in January 2025, the Board of Directors of The Central Bank of Argentina (BCRA) reduced the benchmark interest rate to 29.0%, in line with the slowdown in inflation expectations. This initiated a reconfiguration of policy instruments.

Thus, the BCRA eliminated remunerated liabilities and stopped offering Liquidity Tax Bills (LEFI). In July, the BCRA and the Ministry of Economy completed the exchange of the stock of LEFI that was in the BCRA's assets for Treasury securities (National Treasury Bills Capitalizable in Pesos and Capitalizable Bonds in Pesos), with the purpose of organizing the Balance Sheet sheet of the monetary authority and transferring management of the debt toward the fiscal scope.

Under this approach, the rate of interest became determined endogenously in the market, and policy focused on regulating the amount of money.

The redesign was complemented with modifications in bank reserve, which rose to 50% in August, the highest since the decade of 1990, and reached 53.5% in September.

Subsequently, in November, adjustments were introduced to manage system

liquidity and facilitate the rollover of the debt. In that sense, additional 3.5% reserve on demand deposits was eliminated, and the integration of government securities into the reserve requirement was expanded.

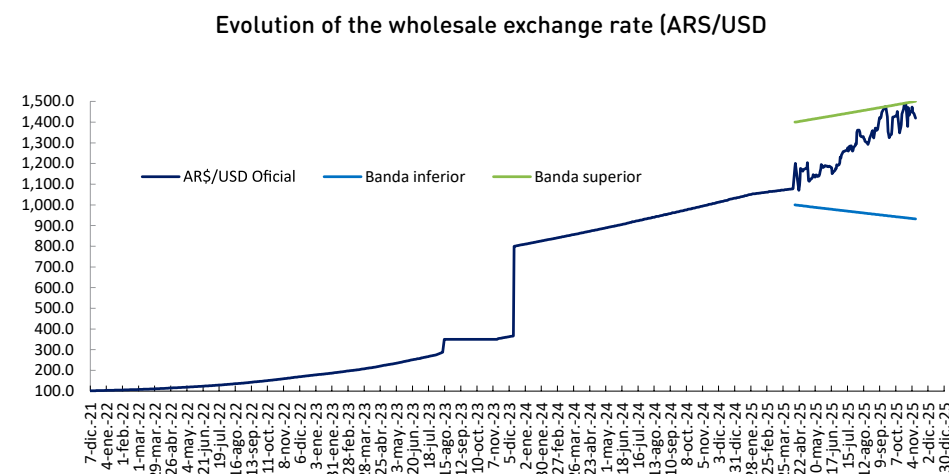
On the exchange rate front, the monetary authority maintained the exchange rate as an anti-inflationary anchor, but some adjustments took place. Since February 2025, the BCRA established a monthly depreciation rate of 1.0% for the exchange rate.

In turn, on April 2025, the BCRA adopted the exchange rate band system, with a base of AR\$/USD 1,000 and a monthly retraction rate of 1.0%, and a ceiling of AR\$/USD 1,400 with a monthly increase rate of 1.0%.

Besides, the BCRA eliminated the blend dollar and the exchange restrictions on people; it allowed the distribution of profits to foreign shareholders, starting with the financial years that begin in 2025; and made it more flexible the deadlines for the payment of operations of foreign trade.

Finally, in December 2025, the average of the rate of wholesale exchange rate reached AR\$/USD 1,447.84, thus the depreciation was of the 41.8%. It is worth mentioning that, from October 28 (post legislative election), the rate of change was maintained in a range of AR\$/USD 1,400 - AR\$/USD 1,460, without exceeding the upper limit of the band.

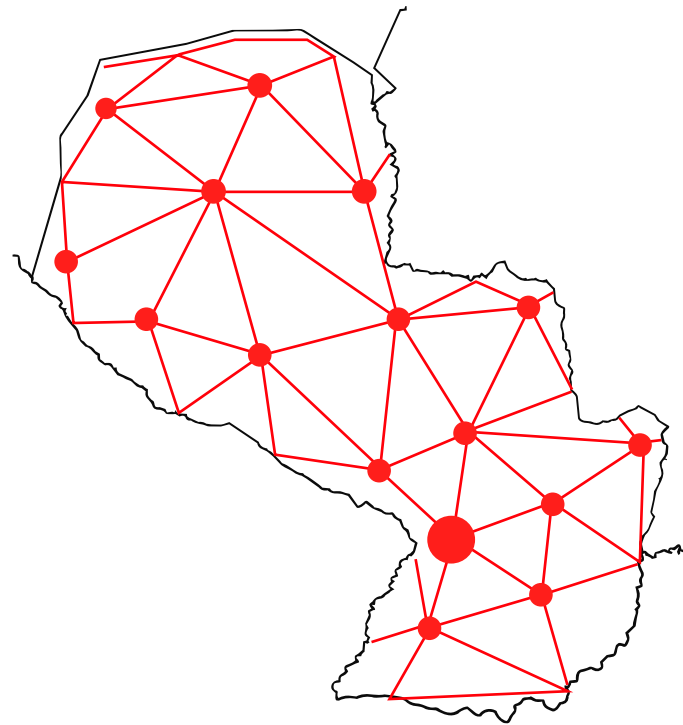
The rise in the exchange rate is mainly due to, the next debt maturities; low accumulation of international reserves; and expectations regarding performance of the exchange bands.



Source: Data of the Bank Central of the Republic Argentina



LOCAL OVERVIEW



REAL SECTOR

During the third quarter of 2025, real GDP registered a year-on-year rebound of 6.6%. Particularly, the activities that had the greatest impact on this result were services (3.5 percentage points) and manufacturing (1.5 percentage points).

The BCP report details the evolution of each sector:

Agricultural activity expanded by 9.5%. This result is explained by the production of corn, wheat, rice, and cotton.

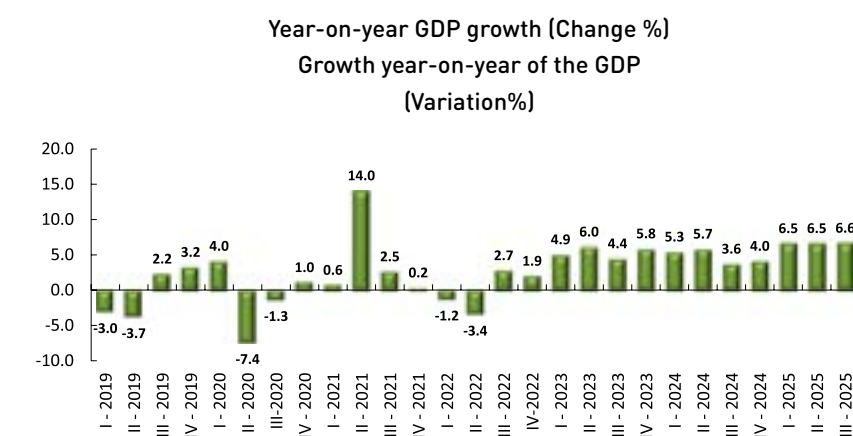
The electricity and water sector registered an increase for the third consecutive quarter. Its year-on-year variation reached 8.3%. Electricity generation was driven by the higher water flow of the Paraná River. In turn, distribution electric; water supply; and environmental sanitation, contributed to the positive trajectory of this sector.

The services sector grew a 6.9 % year-on-year. Favorable performance in trade; financial intermediation; transport; restaurants and hotels; services to the households (health; education; recreation); services to the companies (agencies) tourism; consulting firms; advertising); government services; and real estate services were evidenced.

The activity of the manufacturing industry saw a year-on-year increase of 7.4%. This is the largest year-on-year growth observed since the fourth quarter of 2023, when it rebounded by 10.4%. The sectors that saw the largest increases in production were oils; dairy products; sugar; milling and bakeries; beverages and tobacco; leather and footwear; textiles and apparel; chemicals; and paper; no metallic minerals; common metals; metal products; machinery and equipment; and others manufactured products.

The construction slowed down by the third consecutive quarter of decline. However, it registered a year-on-year increase of 3.4%. According to the Central Bank of Paraguay (BCP), the faster pace of public and private work projects led to increased demand for supplies, primarily of domestic origin.

Productive activity in livestock farming, forestry, fishing, and mining slowed down. However, the year-on-year variation was of 2.7%, it represents the minor record evidenced from the third quarter of 2023, when it resulted in -0.5%. The decline in cattle slaughter mitigated the positive performance of the pork and poultry processing sector, as well as the increased production of milk raw and eggs in this context, mining provided an additional boost to the sector.



Source: Data of the Central Bank of Paraguay

In relation to GDP concerning the spent, in the third quarter of 2025, private consumption added 3.5 percentage points to growth, to consolidate itself as the main engine of economic expansion during this period.

In effect, private consumption records a growth year-on-year of 5.1%, explained by an elderly demand of services and an increase in the acquisition of goods.

In contrast, the consumption of the government is contracted by 1.2% year-on-year. Notably, for the second consecutive quarter, a decline was observed on the year-on-year in this area, which is due to a lower purchase of goods and services.

Meanwhile, gross fixed capital formation increased by 13.1% year-on-year, reaching four consecutive quarters of growth, consecutive of promotions at double-digit rates. The Central Bank of Paraguay (BCP) associated this behavior mainly to investments in machinery and equipment and in construction.

Finally, it was verified that both components of external demand showed year-on-year increases. For exports, the increase was 10.7%, and for imports, 8.8%.

In regards to the indicators of high frequency (monthly data), in December 2025, the Monthly Indicator of Economic Activity of Paraguay (IMAEP) showed a year-on-year variation of 5.9%,

accumulating a growth of 6.0% in 2025.

By sectors, in December, the primary sector showed a year-on-year expansion of 10.2%. For the secondary sector, the increase was of the 6.8%, associated to the activity of electricity distribution; water supply; environmental sanitation; and construction.

The manufacturing industry presented a year-on-year increase of 8.2%. The categories with favorable performance in their production included oils; dairy products; sugar; mills and bakeries; beverages and tobacco; paper; leather and footwear; manufacture of non-metallic minerals; common metals; metal products; and machinery and equipment.

The services sector saw a year-on-year increase of 4.7%. The most dynamic activities included financial intermediation; household services; transportation; government services; telecommunications and information services; restaurants and hotels; real estate services; commerce; and business services.

AGRICULTURE

According to the Union of Guilds of the Production (UGP), the agricultural campaign 2025/2026 seems to be one of the more favorable in recent years, with a soybean harvest showing initial results superior to those observed in recent cycles.

The rainfall recorded during crop development, combined with moderate temperatures, allowed for normal physiological evolution, with good pod formation and adequate grain quality, which supports expectations of a production high and even at record levels.

For example, in Santa Rita, reported yields reached 5,000 kg per hectare for early plantings, which reflects an agronomic scenery more favorable after the droughts that affected previous seasons.

However, despite the volume produced, the UGP considers that relatively low international prices and negative premiums limit the profitability of the producer, and it generates a combination of high production with tighter margins.

For its part, the implementation of the off-season crop of soy and, especially, of corn, it presents a heterogeneous picture. Its evolution depends of the rainfall, whose distribution has been irregular, which generates marked differences between productive regions.

In areas with higher humidity, planting progressed, while in others delays persist and there is concern about the low soil moisture levels. In fact, producers in Alto Paraná Norte point out that the surface sown exceeds the 80% in corn, that already emerged, and in the meantime, soybeans are in their growth stage.

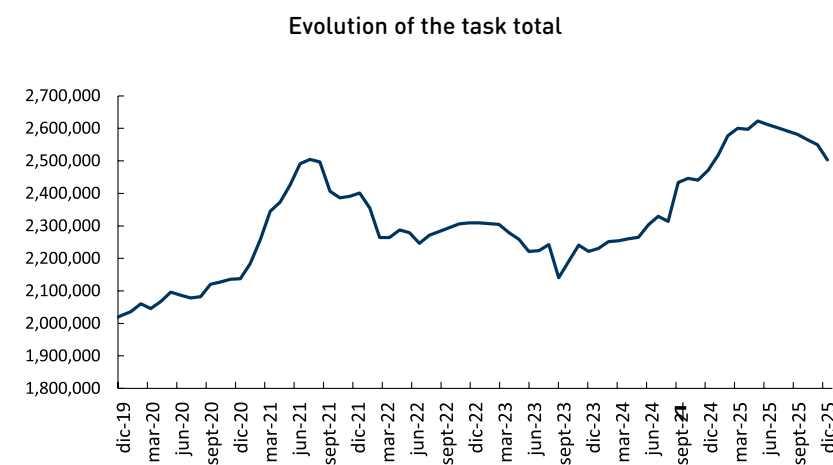
On the contrary, in Caaguazú, planting is still need to be done, since downpours were recorded, and the areas where the corn had good germination were affected by drought and heat.

CATTLE RAISING

During the month of December of 2025, Data from the National Service for Animal Health and Quality (SENACSA) show a drop year-on-year of 22.4% in the task of cattle, that hill in 159,710 heads. This is the minor record observed, for a month of December, since 2013, when it totaled 142,888 head.

The FAXCARNE report indicated that, during December, several meatpacking plants ended their industrial operations between the 19 and 23, and went back to its productive activity between January 3 and 9, 2026. The above could have contributed to the decline in work at the aforementioned month. Besides, they recorded rainfall that favored field management and, with it, the retention of cattle by the producers.

Regarding the accumulated slaughter in the last twelve months, although it remained around 2.5 million heads of cattle for the second year in a row, it fell from the level of 2.6 million head recorded between February and September of 2025. Despite this, the average monthly slaughter stood at 207,100 heads of cattle, above the previous year's record (204,456 heads).



Total number of head slaughtered (cumulative 12 months)

Source: Data of the National Service of Quality and Animal Health

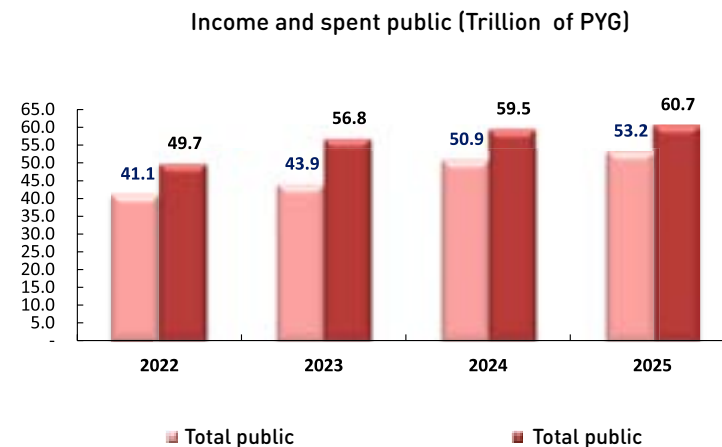
Note: Includes meatpacking plants and slaughterhouses

SECTOR FISCAL

During the year 2025, the preliminary report on the financial situation of the Central Administration (Situfin), prepared by the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF), showed that total revenues ended at PYG 53.2 trillion, which represented an increase year-on-year of 4.6%.

When considering income types, the component tax reached PYG 41.5 trillion guaraníes, an 8.6% increase compared to the previous year. Year-on-year growth was particularly noteworthy in both external (8.8%) and internal (7.9%) tax revenues. Social security contributions, meanwhile, saw a 4.2% year-on-year increase, reaching 3.4 trillion guaraníes.

Conversely, other income and donations presented retractions of 12.8% and 6.8%, respectively. Specifically, the reduction verified in the category of others incomes replied fundamentally, to minor resources from Binational Entities.



Source: Data from the Ministry of Economy and Finance
Note: Deficit can defer by the rounding of the numbers

Concerning total spent, for the year under analysis, it closed at PYG 60.7 trillion, which is equivalent to a year-on-year increase of 2.0%. of said amount, 90.5% refers to current expenditure and the remaining 9.5% to physical investment.

Specifically, current spending experienced a year-on-year increase of 3.4%, to be located in PYG 54.9 trillion. To the internal, the component of social benefits increased by 14.7% year-on-year, reaching PYG 11.0 trillion. According to the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF), this increase is due to older bills in the programs hunger zero (145.2%); adults older (12.3%); retirements and pensions (10.1%); and Tekoporá (7.0%).

In turn, the remuneration to employees totaled PYG 23.9 trillion, which implied a variation year-on-year of 8.7%. The calculations of the MEF showed that,

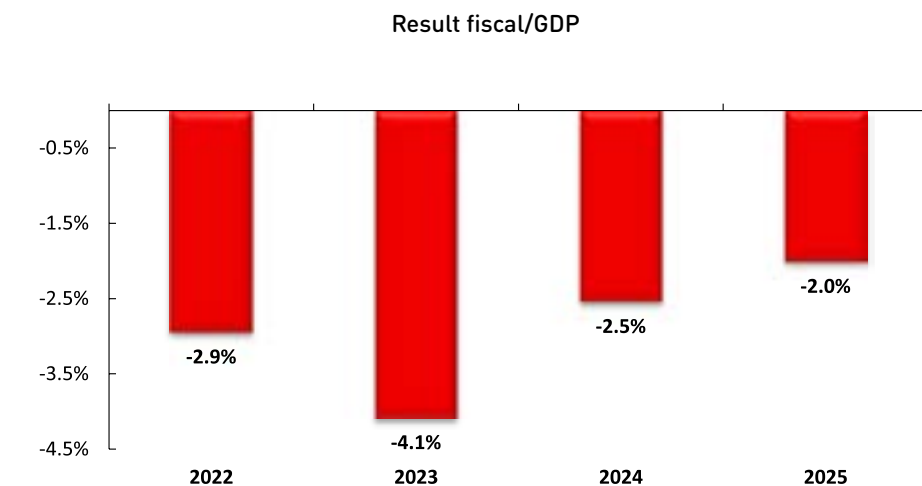
financed wages with tax revenue reached 56.6% (56.7% in 2024), considerably below the level reached in 2023 (65.2%).

Moreover, the interests resulted in PYG 7.0 trillion, for a year-on-year increase of the 5.1%. The payment of the Sovereign bonds explains this behavior. Meanwhile, donations closed at PYG 6.3 trillion, that represented an increase of 4.4% when comparing with the former year.

In contrast, other expenses and the use of goods and services saw declines of 28.1% and 22.7%, respectively.

Regarding physical investment, this registered a year-on-year decrease of 9.4%, settling at PYG 5.8 trillion. The Ministry of Public Works and Communications accounted for 57% of these resources.

In this way, in 2025, fiscal deficit closed in PYG 7.4 trillion (2.0% of the GDP estimated for the year), slightly above the MEF projections (1.9% of GDP).



Source: Data from the Ministry of Economy and Finance
Note: deficit can defer by the rounding of the numbers

Finally, with regard to the financing, in December of 2025, the Balance Sheet of the total debt of public sector placed in USD 20.448 billion, approximately, 41.3% of GDP.

When compared to the end of 2024, the debt increased in USD 2.365 billion. This would be the largest increase seen since 2020, when State of Emergency declared to face the pandemic of COVID -19.

From the Balance Sheet of the debt, the 85.0% (USD 17.385 billion) corresponds to external debt and the remaining (USD 3.062 billion) to the internal component.

Additionally, when considering the different dependencies of the State, 87.7%

of the total public debt (USD 17.932 billion) belongs to the Central Administration and the 12.3% remaining (USD 2.516 billion) to the Decentralized Administration.

Note: The total may differ from the addition of the parts by rounding the numbers.

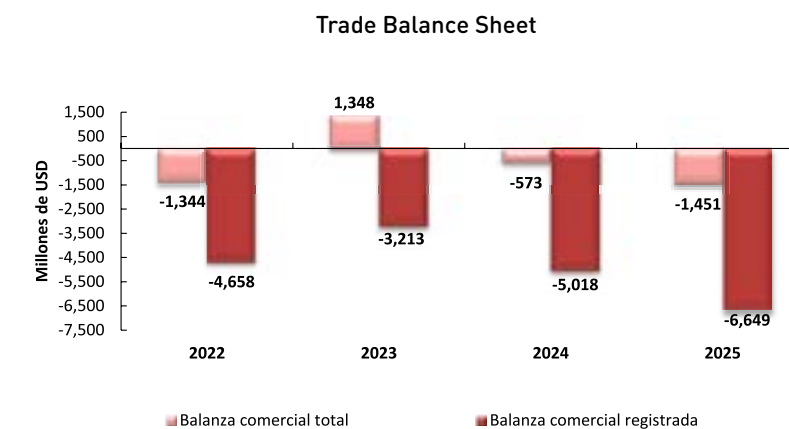
EXTERNAL SECTOR

COMMERCIAL SCALE

During 2025, the recorded commercial scale deficit, which is defined as the difference between recorded exports and recorded imports, increased, passing from USD 5.018 billion in 2024 to USD 6.649 billion.

However, when considering re-exports and other minor actions, commercial scale deficit was moderated, settling at USD 1.451 billion. This marked the second consecutive year of negative trade.

This result could be explained by the decrease in exports of soy and the appreciation of the rate of change. In particular, the latter made imports cheaper and encouraged its growth, at the same time it unfavorably impacted the competitiveness of exports.



Source: Data of the Central Bank of Paraguay

EXPORTS

In 2025, recorded exports showed a year-on-year variation of the 1.5%, for close in USD

11.073 billion. In terms of volume, the year-on-year increase was 6.7%, totaling 16,731 thousand tons excluding energy.

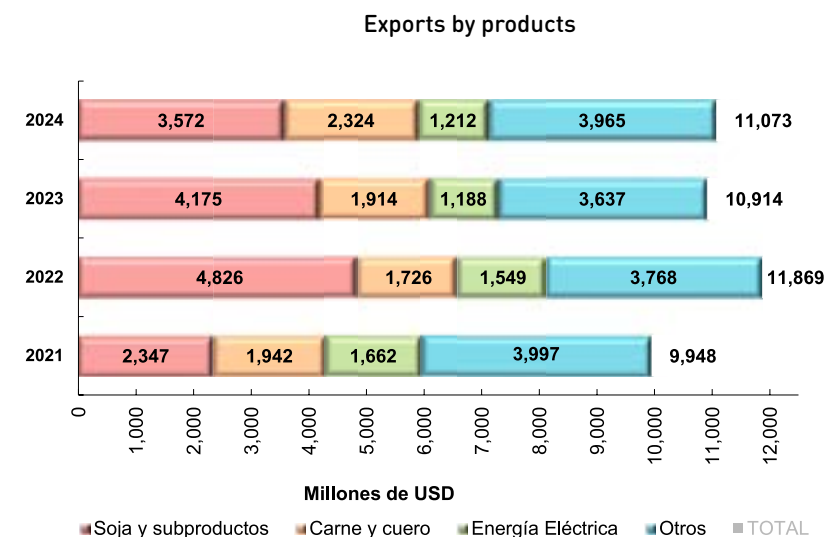
Specifically, the volume of soybeans and byproducts (oil and meal) shipped registered a year-on-year decrease of 9.6%, reaching 9,163 thousand tons. The reduction in the share of soybeans in the total volume exported is noteworthy, that went from 78.8% (2024) to 69.9% (2025). While the share corresponding to the volume shipped of oil and flour increased, from 4.9% to 6.8 % and from 16.3% to 23.4%, respectively.

Meanwhile, revenue from soybean and soybean byproduct exports reached USD 3.572 billion, representing a year-on-year decrease of 14.4%. This was attributed to both a smaller soybean harvest and a reduction in the international price of the oilseed.

In this way, the offices of grains of soy contributed USD 2.354 billion (-25.7% year-on-year); soybean oil exports USD 613 millions (49.6% year-on-year) and those made with soy flour USD 605 millions (1.7% year-on-year).

Argentina continues to lead the ranking as the main destination for soybeans, concentrating 80.7% of the exported volume, followed by Brazil with 14.6%.

Additionally, in 2025, the exports of corn registered an upturn year-on-year growth of 85.1% in value and 89.4% in volume, totaling USD 597 million and 3,570,000 tons. On the contrary, the shipments of wheat presented a retraction of 5.2% in value and 2.6% in volume, to stand at USD 121 million and 527 thousand tons.



Source: Data of the Central Bank of Paraguay

As for the exports of beef meat and offal, in 2025, reached a historical record of USD

2.173 billion and 393 thousand tons, which corresponds to growths year-on-year figures of 21.9% and 3.1%, respectively.

Consequently, the average implied export price stood at USD/Ton 5,533, which translated into a year-on-year increase of 18.2%.

When broken down by type of beef, frozen beef accounted for 58.7% of the total exported volume, equivalent to 231,000 tons. This represents a year-on-year increase of 10.1%. These shipments generated revenue. USD 1.280 billion, for a 34.4% increase. This raised the average implied price by 22.1%, for to be located in USD/Ton 5.536.

IMPORTS

During 2025, registered imports showed a year-on-year increase of 11.2%, closing at USD 17.722 billion. In volume, the Purchases totaled 9,608 thousand tons, noting a variation year-on-year of 10.5%.

The share of capital goods in the total value of imports was 40.3%, USD 7.148 billion. Saying amount was 18.5% higher than that recorded in 2024. Within this group, the goods that showed the greatest increases in their purchases were other transportation vehicles and their accessories (49.1%); instruments and apparatus for medicine (34.8%); extracting machinery and other for industrial use (28.6%); telephones (27.5%); and other machinery, motors and apparatus (27.0%).

The second place in share of consuming goods occupy a significant share of the market, with a 32.1%, equivalent to USD 5.685 billion.

The year-on-year growth of these purchases was 14.4%. Among the goods that showed increases in their imports are: wheat and its derivatives (115.1%); coffee (71.8%); dairy products (26.2%); other foodstuffs (22.2%); and other beverages (22.1%).

Meanwhile, revenues from soybean and by-product exports reached USD 3.572 billion,

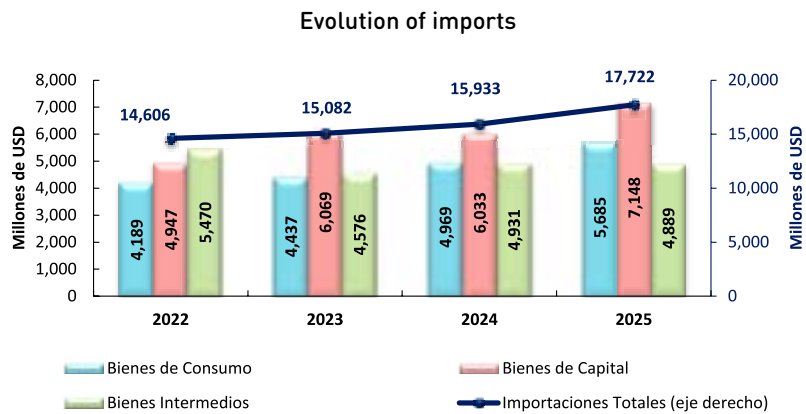
which represents a year-on-year decrease of 14.4%. This is associated with both the smaller soybean harvest and the reduction in the international price of the oilseed.

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Argentina continues leading the ranking as the main destination for soybeans, concentrating 80.7% of the exported volume, followed by Brazil with 14.6%.

Finally, the share of intermediate goods about total value of purchases increased by 27.6%, to USD 4.889 billion. This result represented a year-on-year decrease of 0.9%. The goods that they exhibited elderly dynamism in their imports include:

fuel oil (222.3%); cements (109.0%); iron and their manufacturing (26.8%); gases (23.2%); ordinary metals and their manufactures (16.8%); and glass and its manufactures (13.7%).

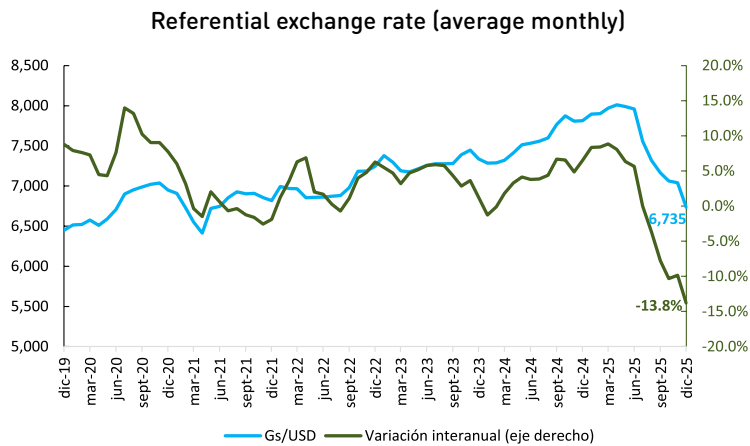


Source: Data of the Central Bank of Paraguay

CHANGE RATE AND STOCKPILE

By December 2025, the reference exchange rate (interbank operations carried out in the spot market) showed an average of PYG/USD 6,735, thus, the year-on-year appreciation was 13.8%.

Argentina continues to lead the ranking as the main destination for soybeans, concentrating 80.7% of the exported volume, followed by Brazil with 14.6%.



Source: Data of the Central Bank of Paraguay

The first four-month period of the year 2025 was characterized by a rise in the exchange rate. In fact, the exchange rate went from PYG/USD 7,896 (January) to PYG/USD 8,011 (April).

This behavior obeyed to a greater extent, to the demand for dollars by multinational companies, in a context of lower foreign exchange earnings from soybean exports.

At this point it is worth remembering that, the shipments of the oilseed were affected due to a lower level of production and difficulties in the navigability of the Paraguay River (Bermejo Pass).

However, starting in May 2025, the exchange rate began to decline month-on-month, as result, between others factors, of the important sale of foreign exchange of the BCP in the foreign exchange market, which even exceeded USD 20 million on two occasions.

Additionally, while the exchange rate fell, the financial system liquidated positions in foreigner currency, which reinforced the path downward trend in the exchange rate.

Another determining factor in the drop of the exchange rate was the placement of Treasury Bonds in local currency, carried out on June 25, for USD 80.5 million, at the exchange rate of PYG/ USD 7,960.

In accordance with the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF), 42% of the total bids received were from non-resident

investors, which implied a significant inflow of foreign currency into the local market, putting downward pressure on the exchange rate.

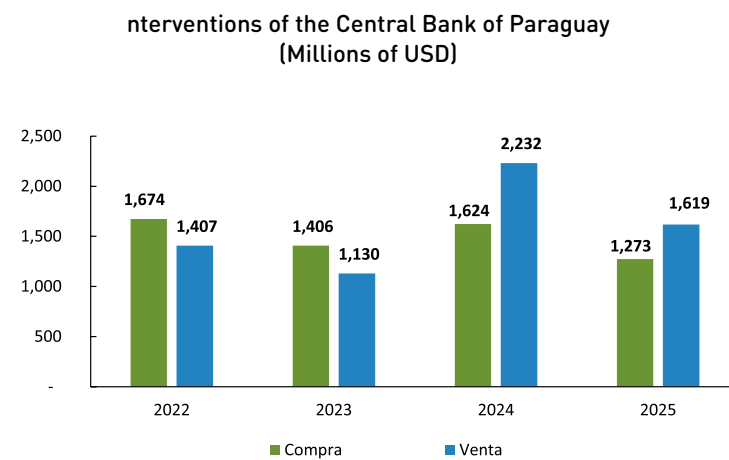
Later to it, the policy of the monetary authority's intervention in the foreign exchange market validated increasingly lower exchange rates, even though the Central Bank of Paraguay (BCP) operates under an inflation-targeting regime, in which the exchange rate should only adjust in view of fluctuations that generate volatility in the market.

With said interventions, the BCP contributed to liquidity problems, which kept the financial system liquidating dollar positions to obtain resources in local currency.

In this way, the aforementioned elements previously helped reduce the exchange rate, that, as for December 30, closed at PYG/ USD 6,576, this is not seen since 2021.

Regarding the amount of foreign exchange transactions, in the year 2025, BCP sold dollars for USD 1.619 billion, of which 42.9% (USD 695 million) was to the financial sector and the remaining 57.1% (USD 924 million) to the public sector. In parallel, bought foreign exchange to the public sector for USD 1.273 billion.

Thus, in net terms, the BCP's foreign exchange interventions represented a demonetization equivalent to USD 346 million in guaraníes (purchase – sale).



Source: Data of the Central Bank of Paraguay

Finally, in December of 2025, the Balance Sheet of the international reserve in dollar stood at USD 9.113 billion, above the previous year's close (USD 8.686 billion).

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL SECTOR

MONETARY

In December 2025, the inflation, measured as the year-on-year change in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) ended at 3.1%, below both the record of the previous year (3.8%) as of the central value of the range goal (3.5% $\pm$ 2.0 percentage points).

The group of food without fruit and vegetables and fruits and vegetables accounted for 2.1 percentage points of the year's inflation result.

Indeed, within the category of foods without fruit and vegetables highlight the year-on-year increases of prices registered in three main types of meat saw the largest price increases: beef (12.6%), poultry (10.2%), and pork (7.3%). Meanwhile, the price of fresh fruit rose by 34.8%.

Conversely, fuel prices showed a year-on-year decrease of 6.3%, resulting from the appreciation of the exchange rate; the decrease in international prices of oil; and downward adjustments in local prices implemented by the state-owned company Petropar, which were replicated by private brands.

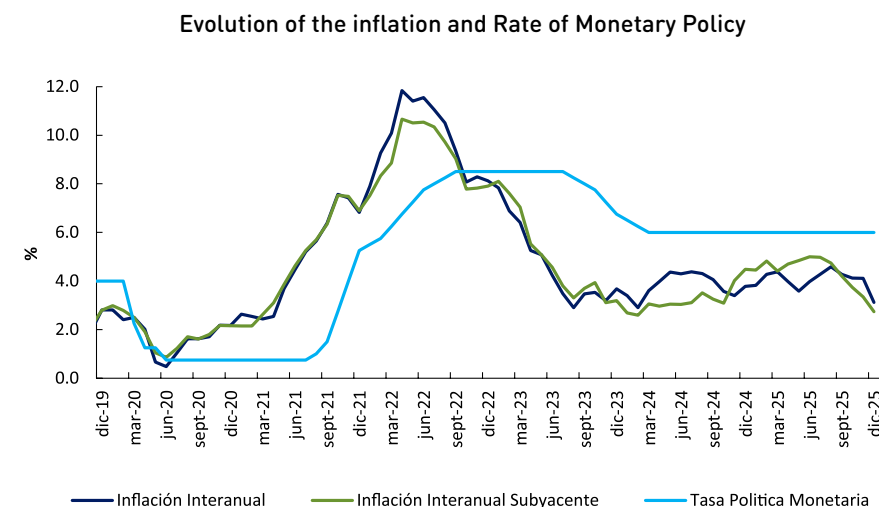
Similarly, the price index of the imported products, excluding fruits and vegetables, the year-on-year change was -1.6%. In fact, the Central Bank of Paraguay (BCP) reported price reductions in cars, vans, motorcycles, stoves, air conditioning units, televisions, washing machines, and freezers.

The interventions of the BCP in the foreign exchange market contributed to appreciate the exchange rate and, with it,

lower inflation.

Finally, core inflation, which excludes fruit and vegetable prices from the CPI, closed at 2.7%. Meanwhile, core inflation X1, which also excludes regulated services and fuels, stood at 3.6%.

Concerning the monetary policy, during 2025, the Central Bank of Paraguay (BCP) maintained an evaluation-based approach which continues of the internal and external determinants of inflation.



Source: Data of the Central Bank of Paraguay

Thus, throughout the year, the decisions of the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) were supported in the evolution of the inflation; Regarding the instruments in policy, in December 2025, the Balance Sheet of Letters of Monetary Regulation (LRM) reached PYG 5.2 trillion, then

this represents an increase for the third consecutive month. However, this amount is the lowest level observed for a month of December since 2015, when it totaled PYG 4.3 trillion.

Specifically, during the December auction, LRMs were placed by PYG 1.6 trillion, forehead to offers for PYG.. 2.2 trillion, it translated into a 72.7% allocation rate. It's worth noting that one of the segments with the lowest placement rate was the 456- to 728-day term, during which agents expected a rate maximum of the 8.50%, by the rate awarded (6.90%).

the favorable dynamics of economic activity; the anchoring of inflationary expectations in the monetary policy horizon; and risks arising from the international environment, especially those associated to the volatility of the prices of raw materials and uncertainty.

the immediate availability of resources. Added to it, the long-term treasury bill yields did not offer a premium significant with regard to those of short terms, which also discouraged placement at longer terms. Regarding monetary aggregates, in December 2025, the demand for money, measured through the Balance Sheet of M1 real (tickets and coins in circulation plus deflated demand deposits by the CPI), presented a year-on-year decline of 1.3%, to stand at PYG 34.4 trillion.

At this point it is relevant to note that, since August 2025, the year-on-year variation of M1 in real terms became negative, a behavior that had not been recorded since 2023. This dynamic could be explained by: i) growth of M1 to a rhythm lower to the of the inflation;

ii) increase in LRM placements; and iii) recomposition of the deposits towards savings instruments. On the one side, the Balance Sheet of M2 real (M1 more deposits of saving; to term; and certificates of saving deflated by the CPI) It rebounded 8.2%, to reach PYG 69.5 trillion. Resalta que, desde octubre de 2025, el multiplicador monetario, medido como el cociente entre M2 y la Base Monetaria, alcanzó su máximo histórico de 3,1. En otras palabras, por cada unidad monetaria de base emitida se generaron 3,1 unidades de dinero, a través de la intermediación financiera.

Este máximo se podría asociar, entre otros elementos, a: crédito dinámico; uso de pagos electrónicos (reducción del uso de efectivo); eficiencia bancaria (digitalización); confianza en el sistema financiero; y tasas de interés atractivas para depósitos. De hecho, el saldo de los Certificados de Ahorro evidencia, desde julio de 2025, tasas de crecimiento interanual que superaron el 20,0%. Más aún, durante los meses de noviembre y diciembre estuvieron cercanas al 30,0%.

Finalmente, la proporción del circulante (M0) con respecto a M2 alcanzó el mínimo histórico en noviembre de 2025 (21,6%). En el mes bajo análisis resultó de 22,5%.

Nota: la Base Monetaria comprende los billetes y monedas en circulación, así como las reservas que el BCP requiere a las entidades del sistema financiero.

This maximum could be associated, among other elements, with: dynamic credit; use of electronic payments (reduction of the use of cash); banking efficiency (digitalization); confidence in the financial system; and attractive interest rates on deposits. In fact, the balance of the Savings Certificates provide evidence, from July 2025, rates of year-on-year growth exceeded 20.0%. Moreover, during the months of November and December, it was close to 30.0%.

FINANCIAL

During December 2025, the public deposits in the financial system (banks and finance companies) totaled PYG 182.2 trillion (USD 27,047 millions), to the show a variation year-on-year increase of 7.7%. Of that amount, banks concentrated 97.7% and the financial the remaining 2.3%.

It is noted that, after registering double-digit growth rates for twenty-five consecutive months, from August 2025 onwards, deposits began to expand at single-digit rates.

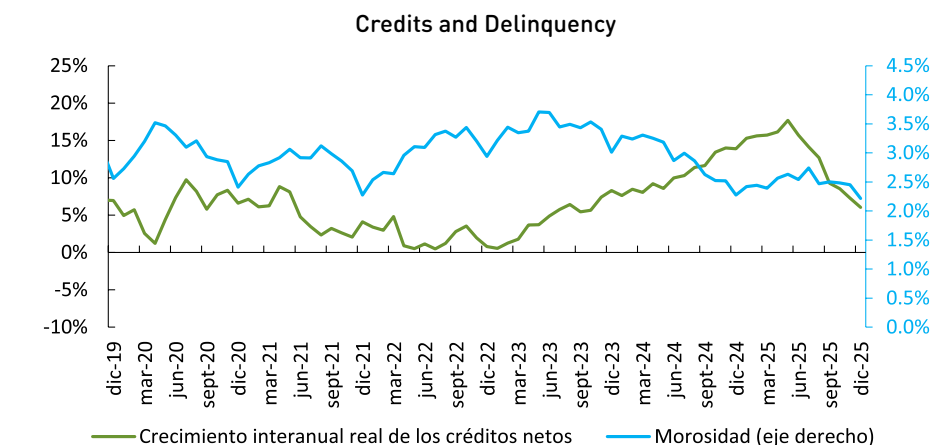
In the case of the credit net of Previsioning of the financial system, from June 2025, its year-on-year variation slowed to single digits.

Finally, the proportion of circulating capital (M0) with regard to M2 reached the historical low in November 2025 (21.6%). In the month under analysis, it turned out of 22.5%.

Note: The Monetary Base comprises banknotes and coins in circulation, as well as the reservations that the BCP requires to the entities of the financial system.

In effect, in the month of December, the balance of net credit of previsioning records an increase year-on-year of 9.3%, which reached PYG 187.5 trillion (USD 27.841 billion). This rate represents the lowest level of expansion observed since September 2023, when it stood at 9.1%. In real terms, the year-on-year variation was of the 6.0%, the minor verified record from October 2023, when it resulted in 5.6%.

Regarding the delinquency rate of the financial system (banks and finance companies), in December 2025, it stood at 2.2%, slightly below the figure recorded in the same month of 2024 (2.3%). Furthermore, it represented the lowest value observed in 2025.



Source: Data of the Central Bank of Paraguay

Specifically, in banks, the delinquency rate was 2.1%, the lowest recorded since 2016. By economic activity, the highest levels of delinquency presented in consumer loans (4.2%); to the trade to the by minor (3.1%); housing (3.1%).

For financial institutions, the delinquency rate was of the 6.7%, over the verified in December 2024 (5.6%). In turn, loans that reflected the highest levels of delinquency were consumer loans (10.9%) and loans from other sectors (9.9%).

Last, in accordance to the effective interest rates, considering the national currency, the average weighted of the active rate located in 14.7% during December 2025, after five consecutive months with rates between 15.4% and 16.4%.

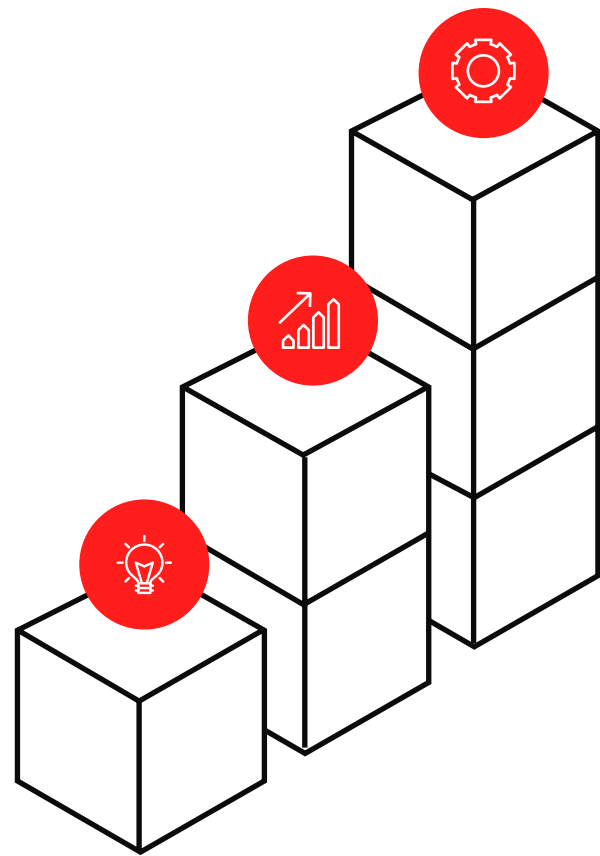
Conversely, the weighted average of the passive rate increased to 7.1%, the highest

rate seen since February 2013, when it was placed in 7.3%. Consequently, the spread between the two rates reached 7.6 percentage points, a figure that represents a historical minimum. The rise in the rates of collection, in a context of liquidity constraints contributed to reducing the spread.

On the other hand, in December 2025, taking into account foreign currency, the weighted average of the effective active rate was 8.1%, slightly above the previous month's record (7.9%).

Likewise, the average weighted of the passive effective rate rebounded to 4.1% (3.8% in November 2025). Thus, the spread was 4.0 percentage points.

PERSPECTIVES





By the end of 2025, the Previsioning range for the economic growth estimate ranges from 6.0% to 6.5%. The assumption of the estimate include:

- Dynamism in the construction sector.
- Investments in machinery and equipment.
- Favorable performance in some areas of the industry manufacturing and services.
- Behavior positive in the meat sector.
- Expansion in the consumption of the homes.



For 2026, the growth would fluctuate in a range of 4.0% to 4.5%, driven by dynamic services; expansion industrial; strong domestic demand; and macroeconomic stability.



For the closing of 2026, the projection of inflation locates it in an interval from 3.1% to 3.5%. This result is mainly associated with inflationary expectations anchored and trend to currency appreciation in the first half of the year was driven by the inflow of foreign currency from the soybean harvest. Moreover, this latter factor will contribute to moderating the rise in international oil prices is due to the armed conflict in the Middle East.



The Government Council of the Bank European Central Bank (ECB) is satisfied with the inflation data at around 2.0%. Therefore, it did not project any changes in short-term interest rates. However, inflationary risks persist, particularly due to rising energy prices following the US and Israeli bombings to Iran. In case of pressure regarding energy costs, the ECB could face a scenario in which it requires settings to the rise in the monetary policy rate, to contain potential inflationary spikes.



David Kohl, the chief economist at Julius Baer, cluster Swiss leader in banking private and management patrimonial, estimates that the Federal Reserve will resume cutting the federal funds rate by mid-year. A relatively resilient economy and inflation that has yet to fully converge toward the target reduce the likelihood of cuts in the short term.



The International Monetary Fund urged China to reduce industrial subsidies, which currently represents 4% of the GDP, in two percentage points, since the export-based growth model is distorting the trade world.



The increase in geopolitical risks reinforces investors' preference for assets considered safe havens and highly liquid, among which the US dollar stands out, which tends to gain leadership in contexts of high volatility.



The implementation of new tariffs by President Donald Trump introduces greater tensions in international trade and complicates the macroeconomic scenario provided by 2026, by increasing global uncertainty, affecting trade flows and potentially altering the outlook for global growth and inflation.



The director manager of the Background International Monetary Secretary Kristalina Georgieva warned that a sustained 10% increase in the prices of the energy, during a year, would raise the inflation world in 40 basic points and would reduce the economic growth between 10 and 20 basis points.



In his release of January 2026, The Monetary Policy Committee of the Central Bank of Brazil reported that, if the projected inflation scenario of 3.4% for 2026 and 3.2% for the third quarter of 2027 is confirmed, it will begin the flexibility of his position of monetary policy in his next meeting, planned for March. Nevertheless, this declaration was made in a different international context, as the armed conflict in the Middle East had not yet broken out.



The war in the Middle East could become a determining factor for global inflationary dynamics in the coming months. The magnitude of the impact will depend on the duration of the conflict, as of the ability of markets to compensate for any potential supply disruptions. Meanwhile, Central banks will remain attentive to developments in international prices and to its possible transmission to domestic inflation.



Based on the available information to the date, the projections of the main variables are presented.



From March 9 to 12, 2026 in New York took place the event Argentina Week, a roadshow aimed at presenting, to the international financial community, the progress of Argentina's economic stabilization program and promoting investment opportunities in strategic sectors of the country. The meeting sought to strengthen investor confidence and lay the foundations for a possible return of Argentina to international financial markets.



Around one fifth of the trade world of oil and near of one third of the trade global of fertilizers transit by the Estrecho of Ormuz, which makes this maritime corridor a critical point for energy and agricultural supplies to international level. Consequently, a significant restriction of traffic on this route will result in price increases. of the oil and of the fertilizers. This price increase would tend to be passed on to agricultural production costs, with the consequent upward impact on international food prices.

	2024	2025	2026
Producto Interno Bruto	4,2%	6,0% - 6,5%	4,0% - 4,5%
Inflación interanual	3,8%	3,1%	3,1% - 3,5%
Tipo de cambio referencial (GS. /USD) (promedio diciembre)	7.814	6.735	6.500 - 6.800

**The data of the board correspond to macroeconomic estimates of MF Economy and Investments SA*

The projections carried out don't consider collisions of offer and/or demand or structural reforms within the economy.

MF Economía e Inversiones SA is not responsible for decisions made based on these projections.

PRESENTATION OF RESULTS

BY THE GENERAL MANAGER

Dear Shareholders,

2025 was a year of challenges and consolidation for South America, it lastly considering that this year was the second annual fiscal year following the merger by the biggest absorption of Paraguay in terms of volume, and of which we can be proud both of the processes and the results.

A year of challenges, due to atypical situations that they gave to level global that ended up affecting the financial local system, and to all its components. Among the main ones are the economic measures adopted by the United States, and a decrease in liquidity in Guarani, that combined generated, on the one hand, volatility in the USD/PYG exchange rate, where the guaraní had a value of around the 20%, going from PYG 8.007 per USD in May, to PYG 6.576 per USD in December of 2025, and on the other hand, there was an effect of rising local currency interest rates of more than 2 percentage points in the second half of the year.

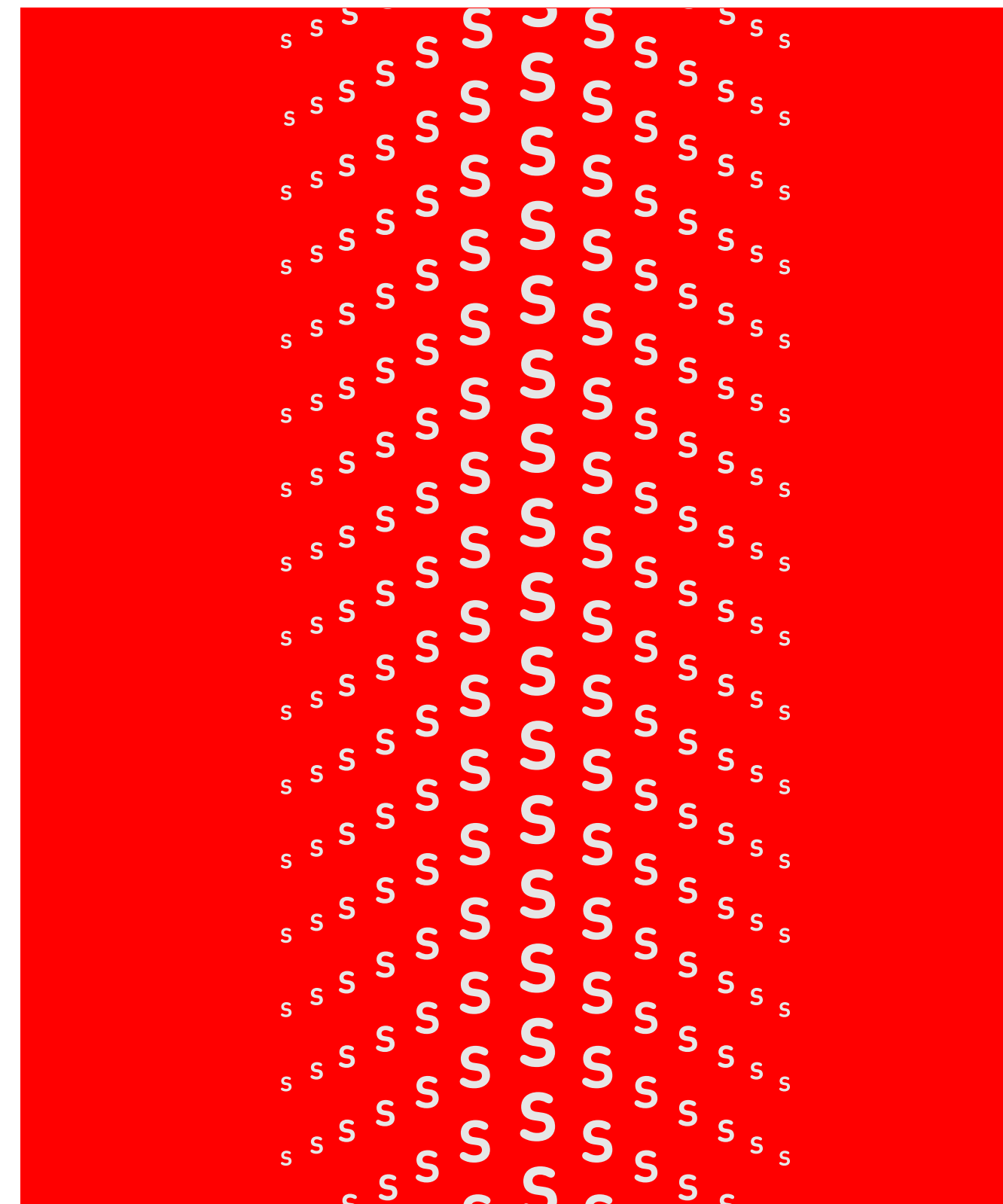
These points mentioned contributed to movements in credits and deposits of the system, where the customers searched and migrated to alternatives with higher savings returns and lower financing costs, and as a general product of it, in the system it was verified a minor level of general financial spread.

Now, regarding economic indicators among major economies, we can name US with GDP growth of 2.1%, Europe with 1.4% growth, and China with 5.0%. In this regard, regionally, the figures were very positive, considering the growth of the GDP of 2.4% for the Latin America and Caribbean region, and in the case of our neighbors Brazil and Argentina, also with growth rates of 2.3% and 4.4% respectively.

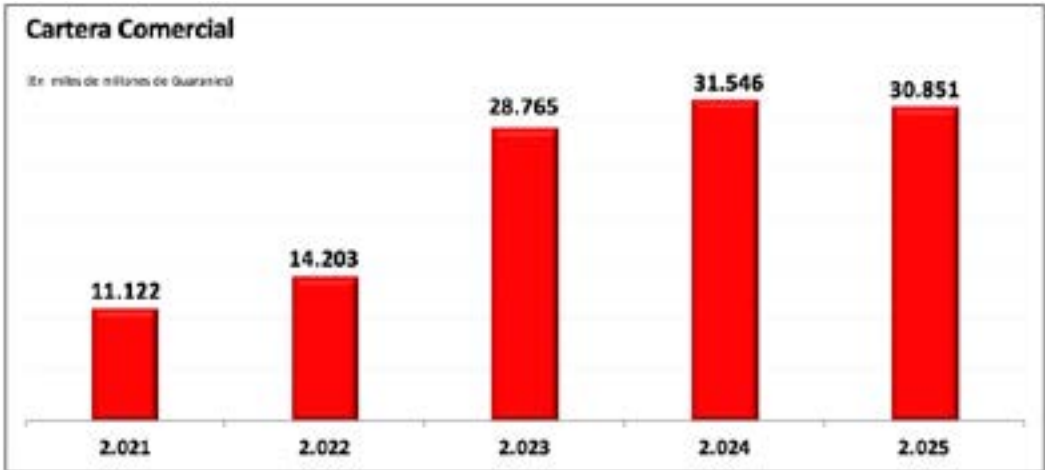
These same figures were even better in our country, as the growth of the Gross Domestic Product Rough of Paraguay was 6.6%, standing out regionally and globally. In addition, we can also mention as a positive fact, the controlled inflation below the target range fixed by the banking matrix, and which promptly closed at 3.1% accumulated for the year.

The banking sector is projected to continue its sustained growth in both loans and customer deposits in 2025. The ratios closed at 6.9% and 7.5%, respectively, considering year-on-year variations. of Balance Sheets equivalent in national currency.

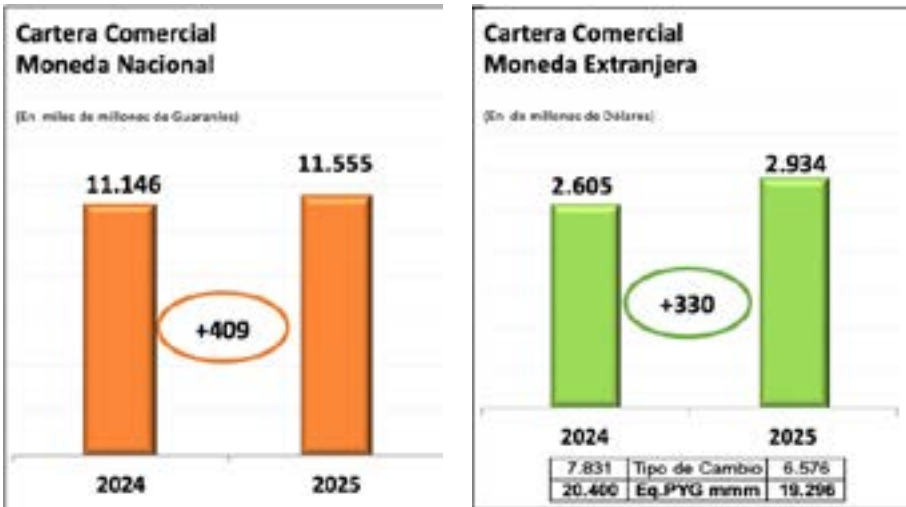
Finally, and after the general review of the main figures at the global and regional levels and locally, we move on to reviewing the main figures and indicators that obtained our bank in this 2025.



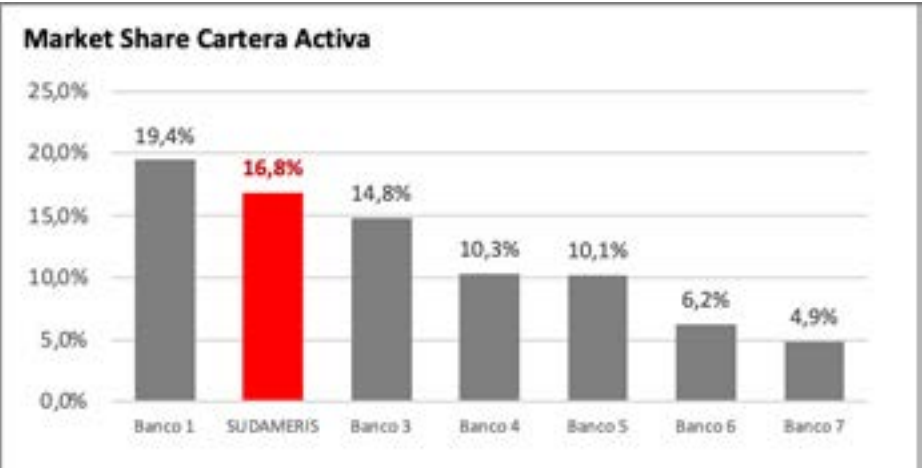
Firstly, the Commercial Portfolio, or loans granted by the bank, closed the year 2025 at a level of PYG 30.8 trillion, which compared to the closing of the year 2024 is lower, this is explained by the effect of the variation of the exchange rate, which affected the value of the portfolio in dollars expressed in guaraníes, taking into account that more than 60% of the bank's loan portfolio is in foreign currency.



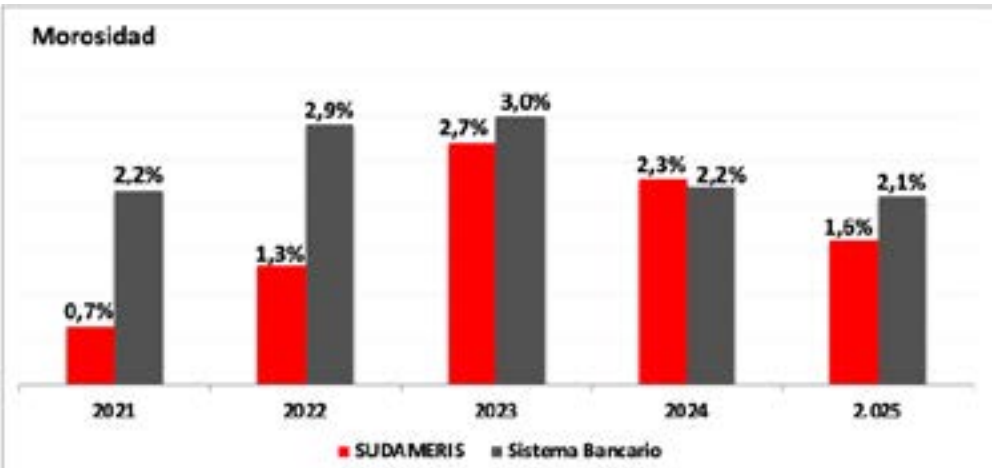
If we see the Briefcase of Credits discriminated by currency, we can notice the growth in both currencies, PYG 0.4 trillion in national currency (4% further) and USD 330 millions in currency foreigner (13% more). To understand the exchange rate effect on the total portfolio, the USD 2.934 billion can be compared with the closed year 2025 to the exchange rate of 6,576 (PYGx USD.) are equivalents to PYG 19.3 trillion, that is, an amount in guaraníes lower than the PYG 20.4 trillion with which 2024 closed, a result of multiply the briefcase in currency foreigner of USD. 2.605 billion (lower to the one of 2025) at an exchange rate of 7,831 (PYG x USD.)



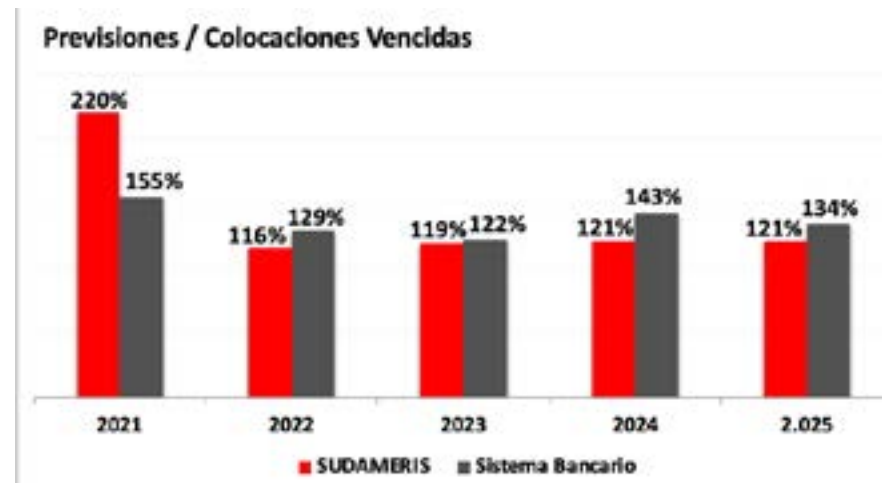
Once the real growth of the portfolio by currency has been explained, the following is presented: Market Share of the Commercial Briefcase of the main banks of the system where Sudameris ranked second with a 16.8% share of the total market.



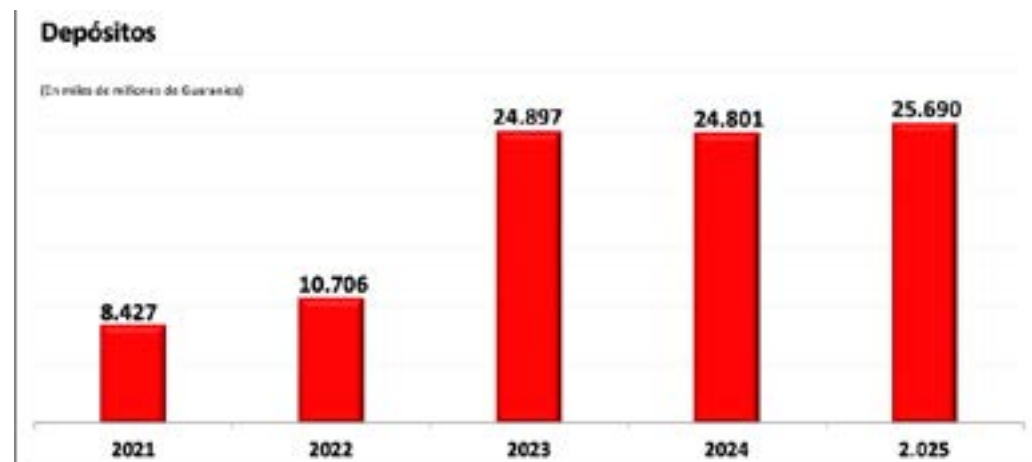
With regard to the Commercial Portfolio, but considering its quality, we can analyze the behavior of the delinquency. In this sense, product of the special attention and focus to this indicator, at the end of the year, was 1.6%, which compared to the average index of the banking system, was 0.5 percentage points better.



In the same frame, other indicator related to the quality of the briefcase, is the ratio of Coverage of Stock of Provisions / Overdue Placements, which remained at 121%, the same as the previous year and above the target of 100% coverage.

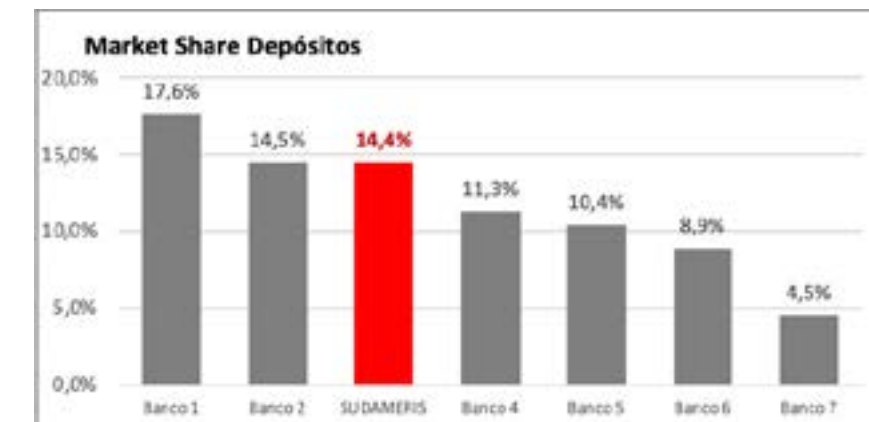


On the other hand, in relationship to the volume of deposits of customers in the bank, the year 2025 was closed with a total amount of PYG 25.7 trillion, a value 3.6% higher than at the close 2024. This growth is particularly noteworthy considering that the deposit portfolio also includes a 60% of currency foreigner, and that had he impact of the exchange rate mentioned Regarding the Commercial Portfolio, if we look at the evolution of deposits by currency, the PYG 0.9 trillion growths observed during the year is the result of PYG 0.6 trillion more deposits in national currency and USD. 401 million increases in foreign currency.

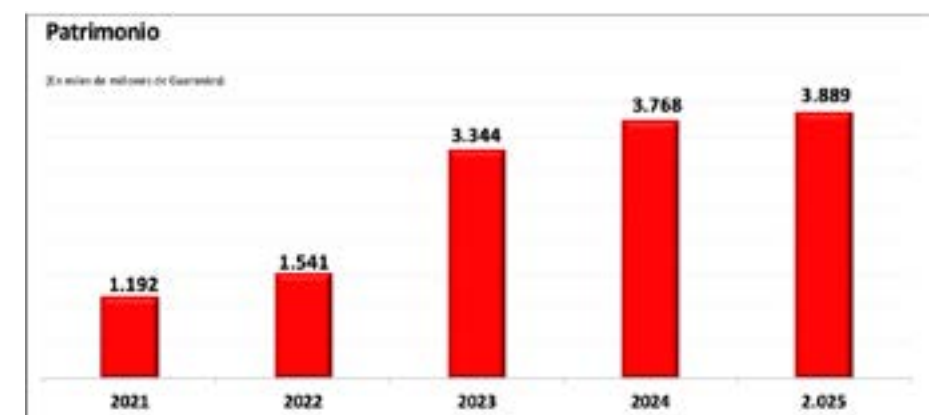


The level of stake of market in deposits, place Sudameris in the 2025 in the third place with a 14.4% share, but only 0.1 points behind the second bank.

In addition to the funding obtained from customer deposits, it is important to note that the bank has lines of credit and loans from major multilateral entities and foreign banks to finance its operations. of loans, it that demonstrates the trust are entities for the management and strength of Sudameris. In this context, the loan operation led by the FMO (Dutch Development Bank) for USD 370 million stands out, representing the largest line of credit indicted for a bank of Paraguay, and elderly loan received until the date by part from our Bank.



The bank's net worth closed the year at PYG 3.9 trillion, 3% higher than the amount reached at the close of 2024. This growth occurred even with the redemption of preferred shares approved by the shareholders' meeting for PYG 159 billion, or almost USD 22 million. This was significant, as the bank generated enough profit to distribute cash dividends to common shareholders and preferred, rescue shares preferred by a worth superior to the established in the study of feasibility of the fusion presented to the entity regulator, and capitalize it enough for continue growing as projected without affecting expected solvency levels.

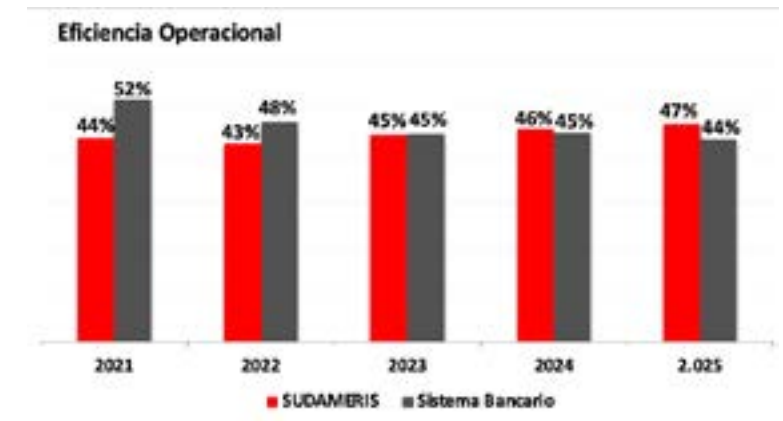


After reviewing what happened in the year 2025 in the main components of the Balance Sheet, we moved on to tackle some indicators of management and results of the bank. In the first place, we have the index of Operational Efficiency, that is bills of operational support about rough operational margin, which indicates how much of the revenue obtained is allocated to cover generation costs. In this index, Sudameris Bank obtained 47%, which, although 1 percentage point higher than the 2024 index, and also 3 percentage points higher than the system index, the following points should also be considered:

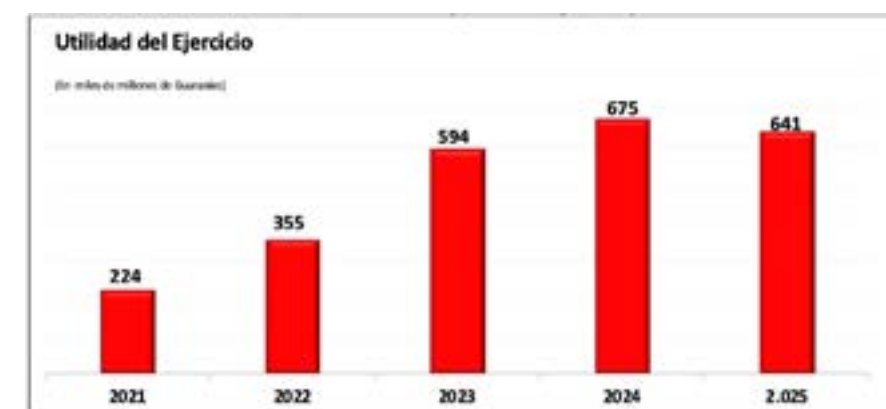
- On the operating income side, the accrual of interest from foreign currency transactions (approximately 60% of the portfolio) was affected by the decrease in the exchange rate, since each dollar of income translates into fewer guaraníes compared to what was generated the previous year.
- The bank made a significant effort and investment to secure the signing of the new collective bargaining agreement with the employees, through which conditions and benefits for the employees were equalized and improved.
- Core Banking Upgrade: Throughout 2025, a team of approximately 100 people worked on the project, including members from both the technology department and various bank management teams in the update and implementation of the last version of the core accountant Bantotal; thanks to the forementioned the migration was successfully completed without incident at the beginning of 2026.
- Larger bank structure, mainly due to the new branches or service centers opened (Polyclinic, Tupi and Distrito Perseverancia), and the renewals of branches existing, which helped increase the customer base by approximately 45,000 customers by 2025.

	2024	2025	
	45	48	Sucursales
	206	212	ATMs
	938	986	Funcionarios
	246k	291k	Clientes

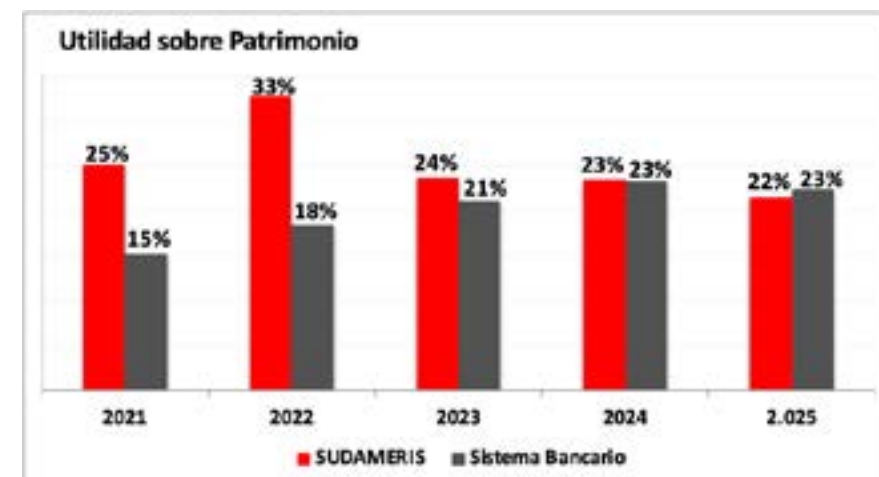
Therefore, despite these points, we could reach a good index of efficiency thanks to work that has been performed in the search of maximizing the generation of income, always inside of the boundaries that the market enables, and to decrease and control of bills operational.



This level of operational efficiency allowed the company to close the year with a net profit of PYG 641 billion, an amount lower than the one obtained in 2024, mainly due to the decrease in the dollar exchange rate. The profit figures for both years were presented, considering the exchange rate USD of each closing exercise, 2024 showed a profit of USD 86 million, while 2025 generated a profit of USD 97 million.



Regarding the index of ROE or Utility about Heritage, the 22% achieved in 2025 is practically in line with that obtained in the previous year and that presented as the average of the banking financial system.



After revision of the main indicators and figures of the bank, can say that, in this year of challenges and consolidation for the bank, it managed to maintain the trends of sustained growth, and obtain good management, profitability and solvency ratios.

In line with all of the above, and after several years of work, we proudly share, based on in the figures of closing of the 2025, the better Qualification of Risk for an entity Sudameris Bank SAECA's financial rating in Paraguay, AAAPy with a stable trend, was awarded by the rating agency Feller Rate, which justifies its rating by stating: "The rating of Sudameris Bank SAECA considers a very strong business profile, accompanied by a capacity to generate and anchorage and liquidity evaluated as strong. The qualification also incorporates a capital backing and a risk profile assessed as adequate."

We cannot fail to mention as milestone of this year, the confirmation of the study the architectural firm "Foster+Partners" – responsible for multiple world-renowned projects – was commissioned to build Sudameris Plaza, the building that will be the bank's new headquarters, which, with its 188 meters in height and 39 levels, will become the new icon of the Asunción skyline.

In other news, recognition was also given to the bank's most important clients this year, through Alumbra 2025, the party that has already become traditional at the beginnings of each year, and that was again carried out in the complex Esvedrá, at San Bernardino city, where an intimate concert was given by the international artist Julieta Venegas with the Ypacaraí Lake as a backdrop

In the sports field, the bank's ongoing support for sports is also noteworthy, demonstrated through alliances and agreements with the main intercollegiate sports organizations in Asunción, as well as with the country's leading sports clubs, such as the Paraguayan Yacht and Golf Club and the International Tennis Club (CIT), the Sports Club Puerto Sajonia, the Sports Club Aleman, the Social Club Area 1 of Ciudad del Este, Encarnación Social Center, Concepción Club, El Porvenir Guaireño Club and the Club Náutico San Bernardino.

Regarding Corporate Social Responsibility, Sudameris Bank continues to be a key ally of the organizations "A Todo Pulmón" and "TECHO" supporting all the activities carried out by both activities including expeditions, construction projects, fundraising, galas, and award ceremonies. Similarly, the bank is a founding member of the Paraguayan Sustainable Finance Roundtable.

With regard to other commercial actions, the bank continued to support its entrepreneurial and business clients with alliances that provided benefits to the bank's customers, thus helping to boost the economy and provide discounts and refunds in different sectors such as gastronomy, supermarkets, fuels, pharmacies, travel, education and clothing, among others.

Subsequently, other alliances and activations aimed at brand positioning that are worth mentioning are:

- Sudameris Corre 6K with the Club Nautico San Bernardino.
- Paddy's Day Sudameris, the traditional Irish party of Saint Patrick that was held in the waterfront from Asunción.
- Museums on Display
- The Lake of the Swans, Classic and Modern Municipal Ballet in the Municipal Theater of Asunción.
- Gallery Night
- Congress Nelore.
- Asu Coffee Fest, held on shores of the river in the Ex Hotel Ita Enramada.
- Cinderella, Classic and Modern Municipal Ballet play in the Municipal Theater of Asunción.
- Business Expo 2025.
- The Cruise 2026, launch of the collection of the designer Saiach in the Ritz hotel in Paris, France.
- Nutcracker, Classic and Modern Municipal Ballet play in the Municipal Theater of Asunción.
- Museum's Night.

All these activities and actions are very important for the bank, since they reflect the bond and the interaction that the entity maintains with Paraguayan society, beyond the traditional commercial relationship between bank and client. Furthermore, they contribute to strengthening the sense of identity with the 'Sudameris' brand, at the same time providing support to various initiatives and ventures with social, cultural, sporting, artistic, environmental and economic impact.

CONCLUSION

2025 was a year of consolidation, still post-merger, defending its position as a large and important banking entity, which continues to work on its strengths and opportunities, with a view to being the best bank of the Paraguay. Finally, the gratitude on the part of this administration to the shareholders, directors, clients, suppliers and collaborators who make up the Sudameris family, for the trust, the commitment and he effort that do that our achievements be a pride, and that our goals in the long term feel increasingly closer.

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT



Incorporation of ESG criteria in financial management

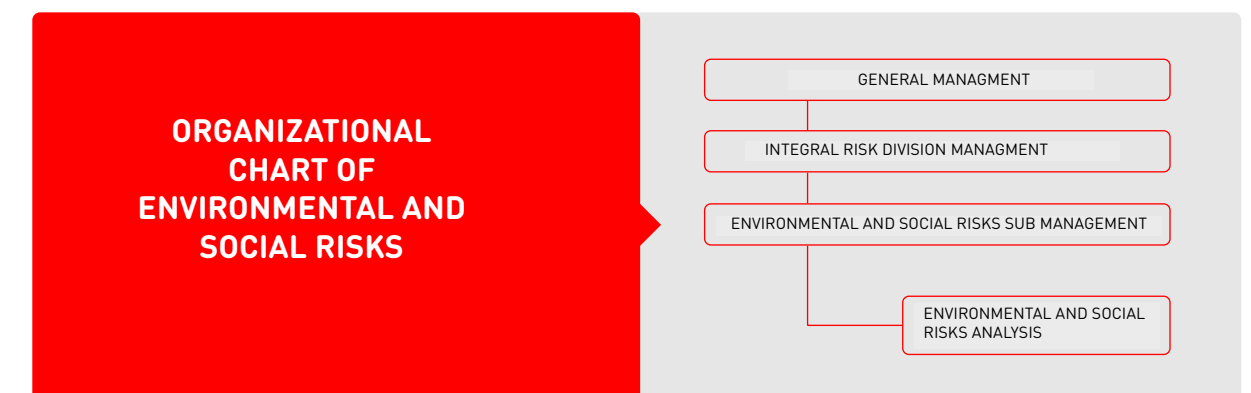
Sudameris guides its institutional management towards generating sustainable value through actions that impact positively in its stakeholders, including customers, shareholders, suppliers, partners and society in general. In line with this vision, the Bank structures its strategy around solid, long-term growth, incorporating governance frameworks that strengthen the sustainability of the business.

Recognizing that, as a financial institution, it can generate both direct and indirect environmental and social impacts, Sudameris integrates Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) criteria across the board in its financial management. One of the fundamental pillars of this approach is the Environmental and Social Risk Management System (SARAS), implemented from 2011 as part of comprehensive risk management and applied in the processes of assessment and granting of loans.

The SARAS's aim is to improve the social, environmental, and climate performance of the trade portfolio through the allocation of technical specialized resources, the incorporation of internal capabilities and the use of tools that minimize risks, while identifying business opportunities linked to the sustainability. Throughout this system, Sudameris reaffirms its commitment to support its clients with a responsible and sustainable development-oriented perspective.

Governance of the SARAS

To ensure the proper implementation and operation of SARAS, Sudameris has a specialized team of five environmental and social professionals who report directly to the Integrated Risk Division Management. This governance model guarantees technical, independent management aligned with international best practices.



The SARAS in numbers

By the closing of the exercise 2025, 98% of the commercial briefcase was classified under environmental and social criteria, in accordance with the scope of SARAS, which covers clients in the corporate, business and SME segments.

Out of the total number of clients evaluated, 97% fall into the low-risk category, which represents 23.78% of the briefcase. On the other hand, 2% was classified as moderate risk, equivalent to the 15.76% of the credits. Finally, the 1% remaining falls into the high-risk category; although it represents the smallest percentage in terms of the number of clients, these represent 60.47% of the briefcase credit, given the magnitude of their operations.



Besides, 8% of the commercial portfolio was intended to the large-scale financing of investments projects, assessed and monitored according to the requirements of IFC's Environmental and Social Sustainability Performance Standards. This process ensures compliance with international standards and reinforces the commitment of the Bank with a responsible management and aligned to the best practices of the financial sector.

Sustainable business portfolio

Identifying sustainable business opportunities remains a central component of the institutional strategy. In this regard, financing aimed at contributing to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is particularly noteworthy with emphasis in: the reduction of gaps of gender, and the adaptation and climate change mitigation. These funds are grouped into two categories:

Women's Portfolio

It represents 9% of the commercial portfolio, mainly made up of companies founded by women either with majority female shareholding.

Green Credits

They represent 5% of the total portfolio, allocated to projects related to energy efficiency, renewable energy, efficient water management, the circular economy, and management of waste, forestry projects and other initiatives with a positive environmental impact.

The monitoring and periodic reporting of these lines constitute a key tool to ensure traceability, transparency and accurate measurement of the contribution of the Bank to the development sustainable.

1. Environmental and social classification is understood through the interaction between the variables of a) category of environmental and social risk related to the characteristics of the activity or project to be financed and, b) the level of exposure (total risk) of the bank with the client.

2. IFC, International Financial Corporation.

Empowerment of ASG skills

During 2025, 206 employees participated in training programs on sustainable business, climate risks, and environmental and social management including representatives of Senior Management and key areas. The training activities were delivered by external specialists and the internal technical team, in compliance with the Plan of Annual Training and the strategic objectives for the period.

In total, more than 200 collaborators strengthened their capabilities in ASG matter, of the which 63% were men and 37% women, reflecting a broad and diverse participation.

+ of 200

collaborators have strengthened their A&S skills, of which the

63% men

37% women

Vanguard and trends

Capacity building also included the Bank's participation in international and regional networking events, such as conferences, forums, workshops, and seminars. These gatherings allowed teams to stay abreast of global sustainability trends, foster exchanges with strategic partners, and strengthen their role in the construction of new alliances for the development of the sustainable financial sector.



Members of the A&S Risk team participated of the Workshop of application of the IFC Performance Standards, organized by FMO.

March, 2025. Asunción, Paraguay

Continuous improvement as fundamental pillar of SARAS – Main

As part of its environmental and social management, Sudameris promoted various continuous improvement actions during 2025 focused on two strategic projects.

First, the Bank was one of five financial institutions invited by IDB Invest to participate in a pilot project for climate risk assessment in the financial Paraguayan system. This initiative, developed with the advice of Climate Risk Services (CRS), made it possible to obtain a climate diagnosis of the portfolio, analyze the level of adaptive capacity of the Bank and receive recommendations techniques for the identification of risks and opportunities linked to climate aspects.

Additionally, during the year a process of review and strengthening of SARAS was initiated, in order to reinforce its alignment to the Standards of Performance of IFC and incorporate guidelines specific to the management of financial risks associated with climate change. This project is supported by the German Development Bank (DEG) and is being implemented with the technician accompaniment at the international.

Strategic alliances

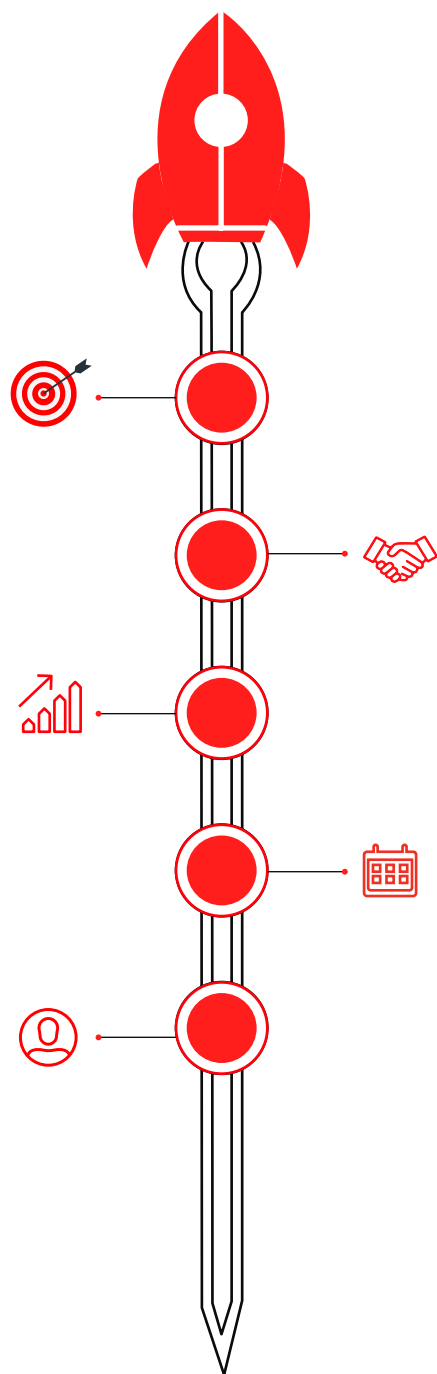
In keeping with its environmental and social commitment, Sudameris maintains strategic alliances which contribute to its institutional vision and strengthen its role within the sustainable finance ecosystem.

The Bank is a founder member and full member of the Table of Finance Sustainable Development of Paraguay (MFS), a platform that brings together financial institutions to promote the transition to a more sustainable and inclusive economy. Sudameris holds a seat on the MFS Board of Directors for the period 2024–2026, actively participating in technical committees and working groups that promote key projects for the sector.

Furthermore, since 2013 Sudameris has been part of the Program's Financial Initiative of the Nations United for the Middle Atmosphere (UNEP FI), a global network that promotes the adoption of standards and international best practices in the area of sustainable finance, reinforcing the Bank's commitment with the global environmental and social agenda.



MILESTONES





At Full Lungs

Corporate planting and campaign Draw a Tree

We strengthened our environmental commitment through the first corporate planting together with A Todo Pulmón Paraguay Respira, in which we participated with 100 employees in the planting of 500 native trees in The Guarapi Natural Reserve, as part of the internal campaign "Sowing a Better Future". We also support the national campaign "Draw a Tree", promoting environmental education and citizen participation in reforestation initiatives.

TECHO

Corporate constructions and annual fundraising

In line with our commitment with social development and the reduction of the housing gap, Sudameris promoted an alliance with TECHO Paraguay that materialized in the construction of 15 emergency homes in the departments of Central and Alto Paraná, with the active participation of bank employees.

Sudameris' participation in the Annual Collection of TECHO reaffirmed our role as a strategic ally in initiatives aimed at social inclusion and improving the quality of life of families in vulnerable situations.





Municipal Ballet

Season Sponsorship

In the frame of our commitment to the cultural promotion and the access to high-level artistic expressions, from Sudameris we participate as a sponsor of the 2025 season of the Municipal Classical and Modern Ballet of Asunción, supporting three iconic productions: Swan Lake, Cinderella and The Nutcracker.

This alliance reaffirms the bank's commitment by the strengthening of cultural initiatives that contribute to artistic development and the enrichment of the community's cultural life.

Museums Association

The museums are on display and museum night

In partnership with the Paraguayan Museum Association, Sudameris participated in important cultural initiatives by sponsoring the "Museums on Display 2025" event, an exhibition that brought together 40 public and private museums and enabled their renewal of the distinction of Country Brand.

The bank's participation in "Museum Night" contributed to the putting in worth of national heritage and to strengthening access to culture, promoting greater community engagement with the country's cultural spaces.





Galleries Association

Gallery Night

Sudameris participated as a Gold

Sponsor of the 11th edition of "Noche de Galerías", an event organized by the Association of Galleries of the Paraguay (ASGAPA), which brought together 10 galleries and offered a simultaneous program of exhibitions, guided activities and free and open cultural experiences.

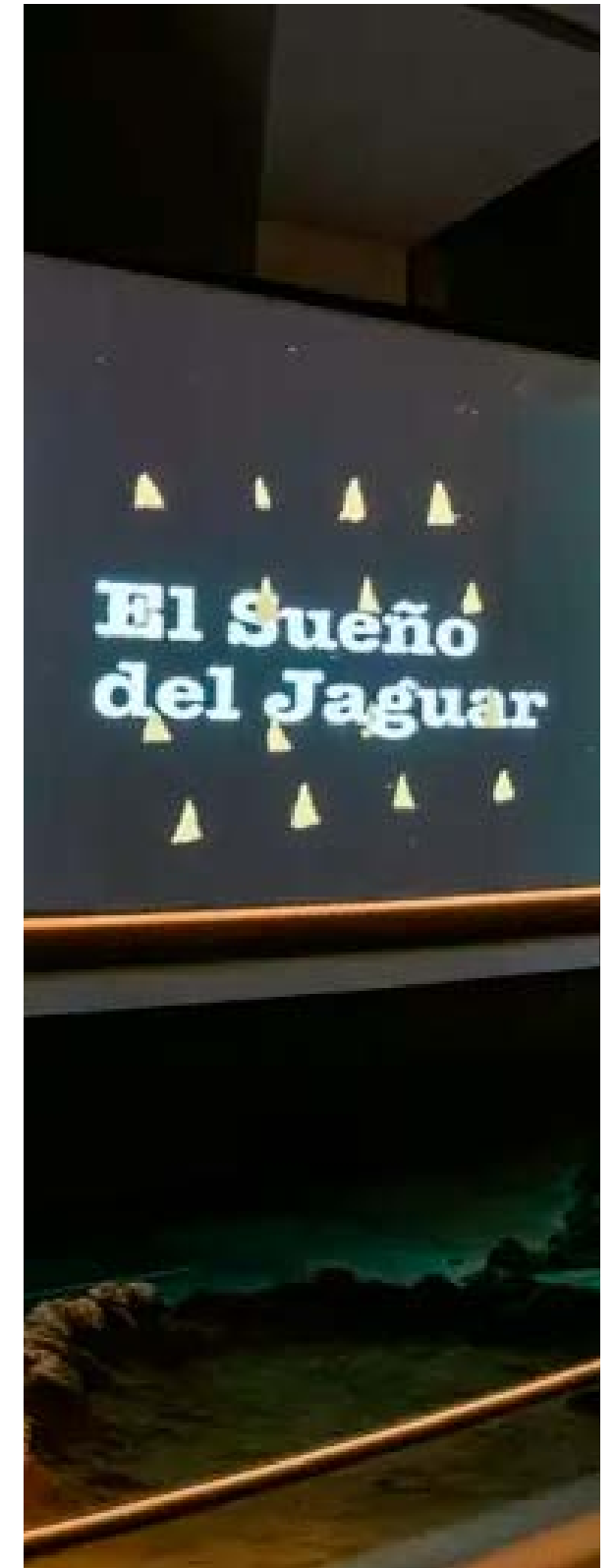
The initiative strengthened the dissemination of contemporary art and promoted the public's approach to the visual arts through an integrated circuit of exhibitions.

Fernando Allen

Exhibition "The Dream of the Jaguar" at the museum of America

Sudameris sponsored the exhibition "The Jaguar's Dream," presented at the Museum of the Americas in Madrid, curated by Fernando Allen and Fredi Casco. The exhibition integrated art, heritage and environmental conservation throughout contemporary work, indigenous pieces of the Paraguayan Chaco and audiovisual material of a scientific nature.

This initiative positioned art and the Paraguayan culture on a prestigious international stage, reinforcing our commitment to promoting national talent and the cultural projection of the country.



Customer loyalty

Alumbra Experience

From Sudameris we welcomed the year with Alumbra 2025, an exclusive event held in Es Vedrá, San Bernardino, that gathered Elite bank customers in a privileged natural environment to shores of the lake Ypacaraí. The experience was highlighted by the artistic presentation of Julieta Venegas, who offered an intimate and memorable show.

The evening combined a specially designed ambiance with live music and top-notch gastronomic service, reaffirming our commitment to offering customers distinctive, high-value proposals aimed at generating unique experiences.



St. Patrick's Day

From Sudameris we celebrated a new edition of St. Patrick's Day 2025 at the Barrail Costanera Complex, in partnership with Munich Beer, in a night marked by music, Celtic culture, gastronomy and various themed activities.

Under the slogan "Party Like the Irish", the event summoned to a broad public and offered exclusive benefits for bank customers, consolidating our presence in high-impact social experiences and in value propositions focused on enjoyment and connection with communities.



Asu Coffee Fest

Sudameris participated as the Official Bank of the Asu Coffee Fest 2025, the country's main coffee event, offering exclusive benefits to its clients and presenting by first time the Coffee Art concept within the festival. The institutional presence stood out among special activations and spaces, accompanying an edition that brought together the national coffee community.



Alliance

Distrito Perseverancia

We consolidated our position as an Official Bank of Distrito Perseverancia, an urban landmark development that redefines the style of life, the commercial activity and the modernization process of Asunción. This new district incorporates residential, gastronomic, cultural and entertainment options within a cutting-edge urban ecosystem, positioning itself as one of the most transformative projects in the country.

Within the framework of this strategic alliance, we inaugurated a Customer Service Center (CAC) within the Distrito Perseverancia itself, facilitating the access to financial services in the heart of the new urban center and accompanying directly contribute to the growth of your community.

This institutional presence strengthens our commitment to sustainable development, the evolution of urban infrastructure, and the construction of spaces that drive the progress of the capital.



International

Financing for the Development (FMO & JICA)



We strengthened our access to international capital by finalizing two strategic agreements focused on development finance. First, FMO led a USD 370 million syndicated loan, structured as an A/B Loan with the participation of multilateral entities, aimed at boosting green finance and expanding support for SMEs.

In addition, the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) provided a loan of USD 100 million, aimed at expanding access to SMEs credits and to strengthen the agricultural sector, contributing to the productive growth and financial inclusion in the country.

These alliances strengthened our capacity to support sustainable economic development, reinforcing the role of the bank as facilitator of investments with a positive impact on the various productive sectors.

Agreement with IDB Invest – Financing for SMEs and Forestry Sector



We signed an agreement with IDB Invest aimed at boosting financing for SMEs and strengthening the forestry sector in Paraguay, through a line of credit designed to promote sustainable growth, productivity and economic development in the country.

This alliance allowed us to expand our capacity to support strategic sectors, reinforcing the bank's commitment to initiatives that promote productive diversification, financial inclusion and the responsible development of resources.

Clubs

During all the year, from Sudameris we maintained an active presence in partner clubs, through the development of actions aimed at enriching the experience of members and visitors through recreational, sports, cultural spaces and social activities.

These initiatives strengthened our relationship with strategic recreational communities at various points of country. We also added a new partner to our institutional network: Club Área 4 in Ciudad del Este, expanding our presence in the social and sporting sphere of the region.



Business Expo

We accompany as a strategic ally the 21st edition of Expo Business 2025, the most relevant business event in the country, strengthening our presence in spaces linked to training, networking and corporate leadership.

During the meeting, we had our own space with Coffee Art activations and we offer exclusive benefits for the attendees, generating experiences of worth and direct contact with the business public.

Our participation reaffirmed the institutional commitment with the development of the business ecosystem, as well as with the promotion of high-impact content that drive the growth, innovation and knowledge sharing.

Educational

Universities

From Sudameris we strengthen our ties with the academic field through partnerships with various educational institutions in the country, through them we offered benefits to students, teachers and academic communities. During the year, we maintained current agreements with the following universities:

- Catholic University
- Autonomous University of Encarnación
- Uninorte
- National University of Asunción



Schools

We also support institutional activities and events held by various schools, strengthening our presence in educational development nationwide. Among the featured educational institutions are:

- Lumen
- Goethe
- San José of Concepción
- San José of Ciudad del Este
- Alemán Concordia
- British School of CDE
- Colegio del Sol
- Saint Andrew School
- San Miguel de Garicoits
- Saint Anne's School



Institutional

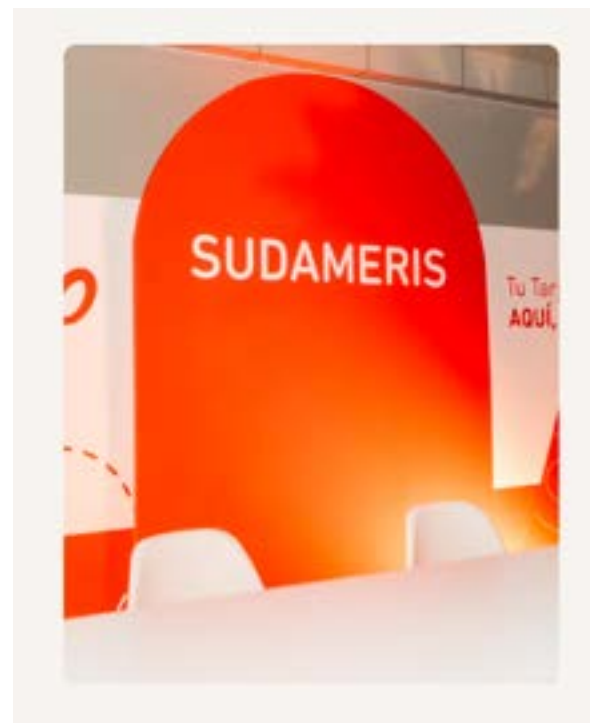
Class of '83 Doctors: Support for the medical triage operation carried out in the department of the Guairá, in benefit of local communities.



Club of Executives: accompaniment to talks, meetings and activities developed throughout the year, aimed at the exchange of knowledge and experiences.



Foundation Rassmuss: participation in preeclampsia prevention campaigns and the sepsis, focused on maternal and neonatal care.



Association of Christian Businessmen (ADEC): support for its institutional events and a new edition of the ADEC Awards, that recognize responsible business management.



Foundation Renal of the Paraguay (FREPA): support for the charity concert intended to fundraising for programs of attention and awareness.



Activations

Winter

During the winter of 2025, Sudameris promoted a series of recreational and cultural activities at the Club Náutico San Bernardino, including the opening of a coffee shop and the development of programs specifically designed for children.

The agenda included an art workshop, the screening of the movie "Myths" and an animation workshop, generating experiences designed for the enjoyment of families in a recreational and meeting environment.



Summer

During the summer season of 2025, Sudameris developed several activations in clubs of the country, consolidating our presence in recreational spaces and of high social flow.

Among the actions taken, the following were the presence at the San Bernardino Yacht y Golf Club, with its own space offering coffee and stews, as well as the participation in the CIT, where we have set up a smoothie area for members and visitors.





A new history

We developed Sudameris Plaza in the heart of Asunción as an unprecedented project for the country and the first from the Foster + Partners study in Paraguay, led by Sir Norman Foster, a global benchmark in architecture. This work redefines the city's skyline and positions to Asunción in the global circuit of high-impact urban developments.

We conceived the project under sustainability criteria, incorporating energy efficiency, optimization of resources and a rainwater harvesting system, together with a design landscape which mitigates the heat island effect and provides a new public square to the city.

We integrate state-of-the-art technology and intelligent systems that ensure comfort, connectivity and efficient management, forming an innovative and cutting-edge ecosystem.

We configured a new urban center point where offices, shops, services, cultural spaces and an open plaza converge, giving rise to a strategic hub that articulates economic, social and cultural activity.

With more than 100,000 m² of construction, 188 meters tall and with 39 floors, Sudameris Plaza is establishing as an architectural icon that projects a contemporary vision of the present and lays a solid foundation for future urban development.

With Sudameris Plaza, we reaffirm our long-term vision and our commitment with proposals that integrate innovation, excellence and a positive impact on the urban environment



Events

Agricultural and Livestock Sector

During the year 2025 we maintained a participation active in the support for the productive sector, with a presence in the main fairs and exhibitions in the country. We are part, as a sponsor and exhibitor, of high-impact events such as **AgroDinámica, AgroShow, Expo Guairá and Expo Amambay**, where we put available specialized financing, exclusive benefits and institutional spaces oriented to strengthen the link with producers, companies and strategic partners.

Additionally, we integrated the agro-industrial circuit through technical fairs such as Innovar, maintaining a commercial presence and a close relationship with the sector, and supporting the processes of innovation and productive evolution.

These actions consolidated our role as a strategic ally of agriculture and productive regions, supporting the closure of a positive year for the sector and projecting new development opportunities towards 2026.



Corporate Cards

First Bank in Paraguay to Offer Them

During 2025 we launched the first corporate cards in the Paraguayan financial system, positioning ourselves as the first bank of the country to offer a comprehensive solution for managing business expenses.

The new line, comprised of Plus Business and Black Corporate, was designed to respond efficiently to the needs of SMEs and large companies, incorporating benefits such as custom limits, flexible closures, advances of the 100%, shopping in fees and VIP access, between other functionalities.

With this innovative proposal we expand our offer of corporate products, strengthening financial support to companies and offering tools that optimize the administration, control, and planning of their expenses.



Updates to the new Sudameris APP

During the current fiscal year, we consolidated our digital path through strategic milestones aimed at providing greater agility and exclusivity to our clients:

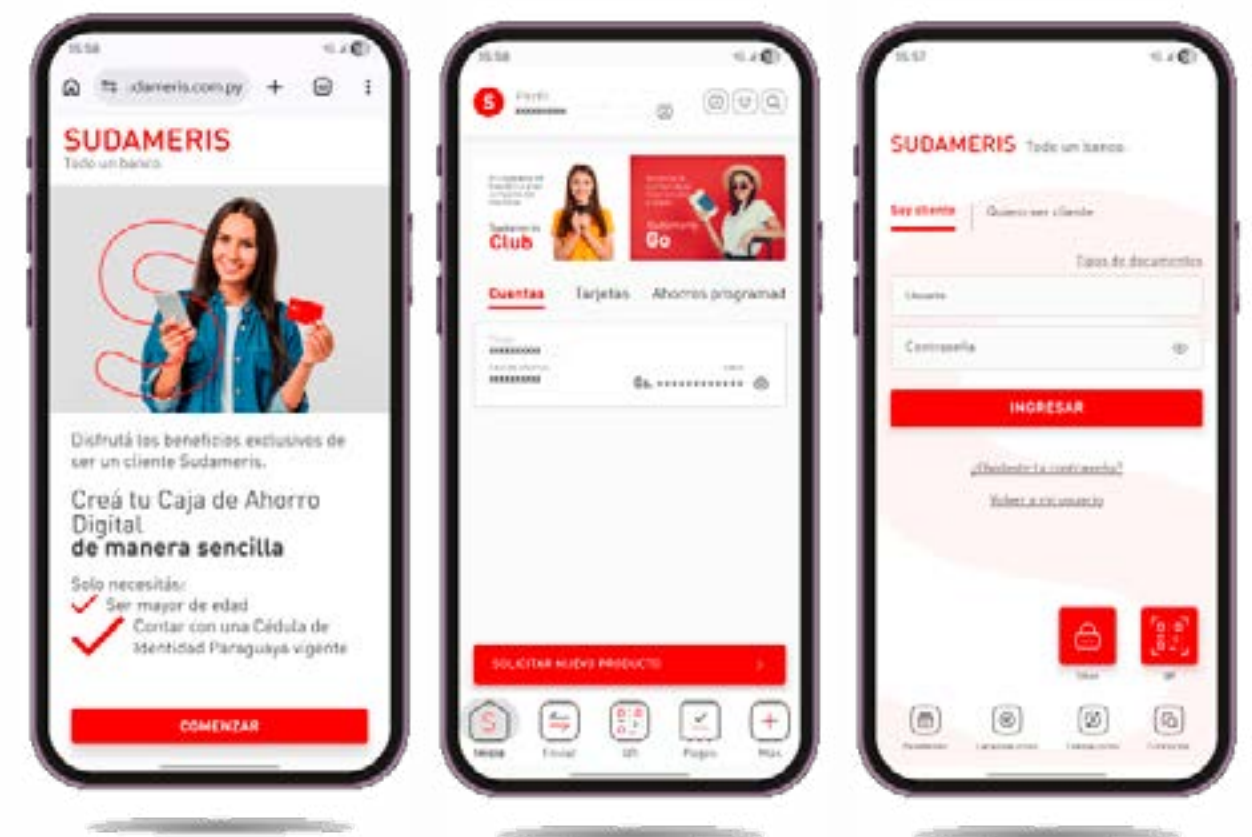
Digital Evolution: We carried out a complete redesign of our Electronic Banking, prioritizing an intuitive interface and smooth navigation that simplifies daily financial management.

Immediate Accessibility: We implemented the Digital Account Onboarding, allowing new clients to join the institution 100% remotely, eliminating physical barriers and optimizing the response times.

Credit Solutions at a Click: We enhance the value proposition with the integration of push notifications for pre-approved loans within our digital channels providing immediate liquidity in a personalized and efficient manner.

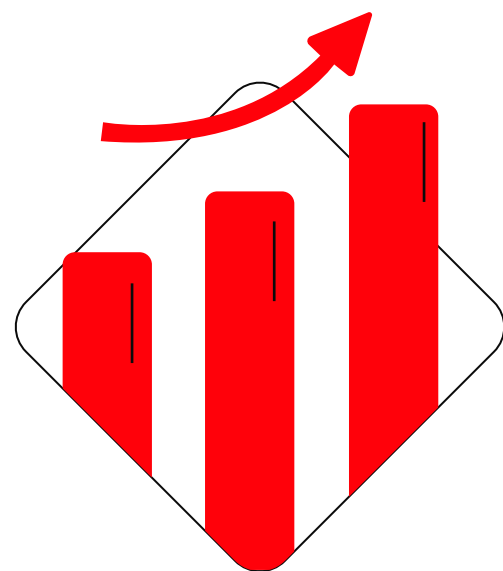
Payment Innovation: We've added Visa Click to Pay, a technology that guarantees faster and more secure online payments, raising the standards of protection and convenience in e-commerce.

Identificación Inteligente a través del Pos Vip Lounge: Desarrollamos e implementamos un dispositivo POS especializado para la gestión de accesos a nuestros espacios exclusivos. Esta herramienta permite la identificación plena y segura de los clientes mediante la lectura instantánea de sus tarjetas, garantizando un ingreso ágil, personalizado y con los más altos estándares de control y seguridad.



FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2025





OPINION OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

To the President and Board of Directors of
SUDAMERIS BANK SAECA
Asunción, Paraguay

We have examined the financial states attached of SUDAMERIS BANK SAECA (hereinafter the “Entity”), which include the statement of financial position as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the corresponding statements of income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

Responsibility of the management about the financial states

Management is responsible for the preparation and proper presentation of the aforementioned financial statements in accordance with accounting standards, valuation and risk classification criteria, and presentation standards issued by the Central Bank of Paraguay. This responsibility includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal controls relevant relatives to the preparation and appropriate presentation of the financial statements such that they are exempt of errors materials due to fraud either mistake, the selection and application of appropriate accounting policies and the making of reasonable accounting estimates in accordance with the circumstances.

Responsibility of the auditor

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the aforementioned financial statements based on our audit.

Scope

We perform our audit of agreement with rules of audit issued by the Advice of Accountants Public of Paraguay and with was requested by the manual of rules and regulations of audit independent for the financial entities, established by the Banks Superintendence of the Central Bank of Paraguay.

These standards require us to comply with ethical requirements and to plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.

The procedures selected depend of the judgment of the auditor, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatements in the financial statements, due to fraud or error. In performing these risk assessments, the auditor considers relevant internal controls relatives to the preparation and appropriate presentation of the financial states of the Entity to design procedures of audit that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control of the Entity. An audit also includes the evaluation of the adequacy of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the estimates accountants carried out by the management of the Entity, as well as the evaluation of the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to support our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial states attached reasonably present, in all the important aspects, the financial and asset position of the Entity as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the results of its operations, the changes in net worth and the flows of cash by the years ending in those dates, in accordance with the accounting standards, valuation and risk classification criteria and presentation standards issued by the Central Bank of Paraguay.

Asunción, Paraguay
February 19, 2026

Gastón Scotover (Socio)

Council of Public Accountants of Paraguay
Registration of public accountant Type “A” No.
331 Professional Firms Registry No. 2
SIV Auditors Registry No. AE002

STATEMENT OF EQUITY SITUATION CORRESPONDING TO THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED BY DECEMBER 31, 2025 and 2024

Presented on a comparative basis with respect to the year ended by December 31, 2024

(Amount given in PYG)

ACTIVE	Notes	31/12/2025 PYG	31/12/2024 PYG
AVAILABLE		6.448.011.105.659	4.849.132.329.787
Cash available		582.340.874.150	606.792.732.803
Central Bank of Paraguay	c.17	5.194.763.560.920	3.914.776.999.320
Other financial institutions		666.765.055.833	324.901.947.125
Debtors by financial products yield		4.492.643.882	3.401.718.602
Provisioning	c.6	(351.029.126)	(741.068.063)
PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECURITIES	c.3	1.319.000.929.855	1.553.953.764.861
CURRENT LOANS BY FINANCIAL INTERMEDIATION FINANCIAL SECTOR	c.5.1	247.296.288.423	420.698.846.055
Other financial institutions	c.15.1	238.453.789.151	208.815.830.860
Transactions to be settled		4.652.152.844	208.486.338.402
Credits used in current account	c.15.1	101.286.524	-
Debtors by financial products yield		4.099.676.059	3.400.431.201
Provisioning	c.6	(10.616.155)	(3.754.408)
CURRENT LOANS BY FINANCIAL INTERMEDIATION NON-FINANCIAL SECTOR	c.5.2	29.456.163.789.046	29.778.367.498.828
Loans - Private Sector		28.362.547.470.227	29.076.648.008.036
Loans - Public Sector		319.271.336.138	270.974.053.507
Finance Leases		252.526.049.730	175.556.868.490
Transactions to be settled		85.551.969.639	21.879.073.669
Gains by valuation to be performed		-	(4.047.026.270)
Debtors by financial products yield		756.247.097.601	651.319.470.945
Provisioning	c.6	(319.980.134.289)	(413.962.949.549)
MISCELLANEOUS LOANS	c.5.5	960.219.306.942	797.805.385.206
PAST-DUE LOANS BY FINANCIAL INTERMEDIATION FINANCIAL AND NON FINANCIAL SECTOR	c.5.3	213.791.443.721	257.975.523.895
Loans		477.296.765.930	703.372.657.739
Gains by valuation to be performed		(3.428.504)	(3.450.765.159)
Debtors by financial products yield		17.167.523.905	19.706.749.244
Provisioning	c.6	(280.669.417.610)	(461.653.117.929)
INVESTMENTS	c.7	1.563.369.312.837	1.219.965.096.244
Goods acquired in recovery of loans		1.174.177.543.042	772.470.532.252
Private Securities - Rights and shares		227.167.811.287	232.296.829.804
Investments in other organizations	b.4	143.923.128.988	133.765.710.153
Special Investments		116.807.935.100	174.973.577.950
Rights Trustees		474.521.301.833	472.467.133.078
Gains by valuation to be performed		(429.533.548)	(17.317.391.442)
Income on Investments Private Sector		13.977.278.235	9.585.669.362
Provisioning	c.6	(586.776.152.100)	(558.276.964.913)
ESTATE OF USE POSITIONS DEFERRED	c.8	474.551.175.099	324.206.737.176
	c.9	552.687.202.779	656.788.120.670
TOTAL ASSET		41.235.090.554.361	39.858.893.302.722

The accompanying notes A to I are an integral part of these financial statements

STATEMENT OF EQUITY SITUATION CORRESPONDING TO THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED BY DECEMBER 31, 2025 and 2024

Presented on a comparative basis with respect to the year ended by December 31, 2024

(Amount given in PYG)

LIABILITIES	Notes	31/12/2025 PYG	31/12/2024 PYG
OBLIGATIONS BY FINANCIAL INTERMEDIATION FINANCIAL SECTOR	c.13	10.494.411.896.193	9.855.254.400.551
Other financial institutions	c.15.2	1.346.275.723.481	840.517.458.428
Loans from financial organisms and entities		8.871.395.145.031	8.467.396.093.545
Transactions to be settled		42.306.759.700	212.030.771.193
Correspondent deferred documentaries credits		127.440.052.729	227.806.371.636
Creditors for yield financial charges		106.994.215.252	107.503.705.749
OBLIGATIONS FOR FINANCIAL INTERMEDIATION NON-FINANCIAL SECTOR	c.13	26.471.718.624.611	25.846.829.600.897
Deposits - Private Sector	c.15.2	21.016.839.214.925	21.203.198.980.494
Deposits - Public Sector	c.15.2	3.163.056.232.440	2.599.107.820.731
Obligations or debentures and bonds issued in circulation	c.10	2.071.680.645.000	1.877.292.030.000
Transactions to be liquidated		56.593.431.347	25.615.154.730
Other financial intermediation obligations		28.334.068.244	7.548.607.080
Creditors for yield finance charges		135.215.032.655	134.067.007.862
MISCELLANEOUS OBLIGATIONS		264.925.356.115	266.459.653.151
Tax creditors		19.001.078.672	23.822.226.971
Social creditors		1.529.291.968	1.594.762.406
Dividends payable		2.722.157.503	2.440.337.030
Other miscellaneous obligations		241.672.827.972	238.602.326.744
PROVISIONS AND PREVISIONINGS		115.470.920.623	122.654.711.841
TOTAL LIABILITIES		37.346.526.797.542	36.091.198.366.440
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	D		
Integrated Capital	b.5	2.617.769.223.000	2.597.686.176.000
Irrevocable Advances on account of Capital		0	711
Adjustments to shareholders' equity		45.456.869.136	45.456.869.136
Legal reserve		584.641.419.642	449.664.034.091
Statutory reserve		928.588	928.588
Result of the financial year		640.695.316.453	674.886.927.756
- For Legal Reserve		128.139.063.291	134.977.385.551
- Net to be distributed		512.556.253.162	539.909.542.205
TOTAL EQUITY		3.888.563.756.819	3.767.694.936.282
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		41.235.090.554.361	39.858.893.302.722
CONTINGENCY AND ORDER ACCOUNTS			
Contingency Accounts	E	3.188.519.102.490	2.832.322.970.726
Order Accounts	I	197.015.354.737.672	217.281.394.001.501

The accompanying notes A to I are an integral part of these financial statements

INCOME STATEMENT CORRESPONDING TO THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED BY
DECEMBER 31, 2025 and 2024

Presented on a comparative basis with respect to the year ended on December 31, 2024

Amount given in PYG)

	Notes	31/12/2025 PYG	31/12/2024 PYG
FINANCIAL RETURNS			
For current loans by financial intermediation - Financial sector		3.129.671.925.880	2.861.282.044.346
For current loans by financial intermediation - Non-financial sector		138.069.593.850	194.850.822.416
For past-due loans by financial intermediation		2.806.497.692.932	2.448.683.286.919
Valuation of financial assets and liabilities in foreign currencies - net	f.2	48.364.088.054	71.365.608.472
For income and difference in quotation on public and private securities		-	11.121.995.270
		136.740.551.044	135.260.331.269
FINANCIAL LOSSES		(1.686.169.081.321)	(1.500.557.413.835)
By Liabilities - Financial sector		(608.737.560.683)	(503.702.385.573)
By Liabilities - non-financial sector		(1.071.453.186.700)	(996.855.028.262)
Valuation of financial assets and liabilities in foreign currency - net	f.2	(5.978.333.938)	-
FINANCIAL RESULT BEFORE PREVISIONING - PROFIT		1.443.502.844.559	1.360.724.630.511
PREVISIONING		(268.484.046.942)	(236.605.487.911)
Incorporation of provisioning	c.6	(2.589.196.968.084)	(1.748.489.201.356)
De-recognition of provisioning	c.6	2.320.712.921.142	1.511.883.713.445
FINANCIAL RESULT AFTER PREVISIONING		1.175.018.797.617	1.124.119.142.600
RESULTS FROM SERVICES		213.511.613.608	182.717.770.994
Profit from services		375.299.311.819	295.464.975.703
Loss from services		(161.787.698.211)	(112.747.204.709)
NET PROFIT - GAIN		1.388.530.411.225	1.306.836.913.594
OTHER OPERATING INCOME		752.470.261.813	474.899.751.183
Gain on miscellaneous loans		68.672.563.103	104.958.141.067
Gain on foreign exchange operations and arbitration		681.910.848.889	348.174.930.394
Income from goods - Other miscellaneous gains		1.886.849.821	1.071.034.176
Valuation of other assets and liabilities in foreign currencies - net	f.2	-	20.695.645.546
OTHER OPERATING LOSSES		(1.435.913.409.748)	(1.090.922.528.085)
Personnel remuneration and social security burdens		(318.542.282.233)	(297.820.316.856)
General expenses		(433.486.879.065)	(398.220.029.066)
Depreciation of fixed assets	c.8	(16.246.878.288)	(13.365.599.117)
Amortization of deferred charges	c.9	(40.491.396.696)	(39.963.472.312)
Valuation of other foreign currency assets and liabilities	f.2	(27.623.141.827)	-
Others	f.3	(599.522.831.639)	(341.553.110.734)
NET OPERATING RESULT - GAIN		705.087.263.290	690.814.136.692
EXTRAORDINARY RESULTS		(5.961.568.843)	14.438.633.677
Extraordinary gains		54.155.977.703	47.927.897.937
Extraordinary losses		(60.117.546.546)	(33.489.264.260)
ADJUSTMENT OF RESULTS FROM PREVIOUS YEARS	d.4	697.347.914	20.834.096.316
Profit		11.969.098.794	27.645.953.941
Losses		(11.271.750.880)	(6.811.857.625)
RESULTS FROM THE FINANCIAL YEAR BEFORE INCOME TAX-PROFIT		699.823.042.361	726.086.866.685
INCOME TAX	f.4	(59.127.725.908)	(51.199.938.929)
RESULT FROM THE FINANCIAL YEAR -PROFIT		640.695.316.453	674.886.927.756
RESULT PER SHARE	d.6	428	545

The accompanying notes A to I are an integral part of these financial statements

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025

Presented on a comparative basis with the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024

(Amount given in PYG)

CONCEPT	Integrated capital	Irrevocable contribution on Capital Account	Adjustment to shareholder's equity	Legal Reserve	Statutory Reserve	Results carried forward	Results of the financial year	Total
Balances by January 1, 2024	2.373.667.112.000	711	45.456.869.136	330.826.256.444	928.588	-	594.188.888.234	3.344.140.055.113
Plus (minusus):								
Transfer of prior year's profit	-	-	-	-		594.188.888.234	(594.188.888.234)	-
Constituion of legal reserve	-	-	-	118.837.777.647	-	(118.837.777.647)	-	-
Irrevocable Advances on Account of Capital (a)	144.019.064.000	-	-	-	-	(144.019.064.000)	-	-
Dividend distribution	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
Capital contribution	-	-	-	-	-	(331.332.046.587)	-	(331.332.046.587)
Capital Increase (b)	80.000.000.000	-	-	-	-	-	-	80.000.000.000
Results for the year - gain	-	-	-	-	-	-	674.886.927.756	674.886.927.756
Balances by December 31, 2024	2.597.686.176.000	711	45.456.869.136	449.664.034.091	928.588	-	674.886.927.756	3.767.694.936.282
Plus (minusus):								
Transfer of prior year's profit	-	-	-	-	-	674.886.927.756	(674.886.927.756)	-
Constituion of legal reserve	-	-	-	134.977.385.551	-	(134.977.385.551)	-	-
Capital Increase (b)	179.602.880.289	-	-	-	-	(179.602.880.289)	-	-
Rescate de Acciones (c)	(159.519.834.000)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(159.519.834.000)
Dividend distribution	-	-	-	-	-	(360.306.661.916)	-	(360.306.661.916)
Capital contribution (b)	711	(711)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Results for the year - gain	-	-	-	-	-	-	640.695.316.453	640.695.316.453
Balances by December 31, 2025	2.617.769.223.000	-	45.456.869.136	584.641.419.642	928.588	-	640.695.316.453	3.888.563.756.819

Balances by December 31, 2025 2,617,769,223,000

The accompanying notes A to I are an integral part of these financial statements

- (a) Approved at the Ordinary Shareholders’ Meeting held on May 30, 2023 (Minute N° 116), and at the Extraordinary Shareholders’ Meeting held on March 15, 2024 (Minute N° 118)
- (b) Approved at the Ordinary Shareholders’ Meeting held on April 29, 2025 (Minute N° 120)
- (c) Approved at the Extraordinary Shareholders` meeting held on April 29, 2025 (Minute 119) and the redemption was applied on October 14, 2025

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS CORRESPONDING AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2025

Presented on a comparative basis with respect to the previous year

(Amount given in PYG)

	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
I. OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Financial income collected	2.888.751.046.206	2.523.321.445.132
Financial charges paid	(1.679.552.213.087)	(1.474.029.235.631)
Results from miscellaneous services	213.511.613.608	182.717.770.994
Net income from foreign exchange and arbitrage operations	139.870.187.210	48.261.494.387
Other income	88.269.299.482	3.266.484.749.910
Payments to suppliers and employees	(851.009.113.623)	(853.164.933.866)
Increase in loans from financial intermediation	(3.148.143.843.459)	(4.311.422.247.295)
Net (increase) decrease in miscellaneous receivables	(163.919.113.930)	54.303.069.334
Net (increase) decrease in foreclosed assets	(425.415.794.934)	81.647.274.362
Increase (decrease) in financial intermediation liabilities	5.084.224.459.377	(1.427.167.790.705)
(Decrease) in miscellaneous liabilities and provisions	(47.275.456.222)	(112.500.259.355)
Income tax paid	(8.585.508.605)	(10.653.814.909)
Net cash flow provided by/ (used in) operating activities	<u>2.090.725.562.023</u>	<u>(2.032.202.477.642)</u>
II. INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment (note c.8) – Net	(166.591.316.211)	(51.416.761.584)
Increase in deferred charges (note c.9) – Net	(20.390.478.805)	(8.823.121.817)
Net change in investments in public and private securities	164.584.402.170	357.539.174.310
Income from public and private securities	147.658.686.415	218.885.051.851
Dividends collected on shares	42.232.459.022	25.382.235.020
Net cash flow provided by investing activities	<u>167.493.752.591</u>	<u>541.566.577.780</u>
III. FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Capital Increase	-	80.000.000.000
Capital redemption	(159.519.834.000)	-
Dividends paid	(360.024.841.443)	(330.366.018.979)
Net change in obligations with financial institutions.	403.999.051.486	799.238.925.859
Net cash Flow (used in)/ provided by financing activities	<u>(115.545.623.957)</u>	<u>548.872.906.880</u>
Net increase/ (Decrease) in cash and equivalents	2.142.673.690.657	(941.762.992.982)
Effect of Exchange rate fluctuations on cash		
Cash and equivalents at the beginning of the fiscal year (A)	4.846.471.679.248	5.611.593.261.091
Cash and equivalents at the end of the fiscal year (A)	<u>6.443.869.490.903</u>	<u>4.846.471.679.248</u>
(A) Excludes items that do not represent cash and cash equivalents:		
· Debtors by financial products yield	4.492.643.882	3.401.718.602
· Provisions	(351.029.126)	(741.068.063)
Total cash including provisions and accrued financial income	<u>6.448.011.105.659</u>	<u>4.849.132.329.787</u>

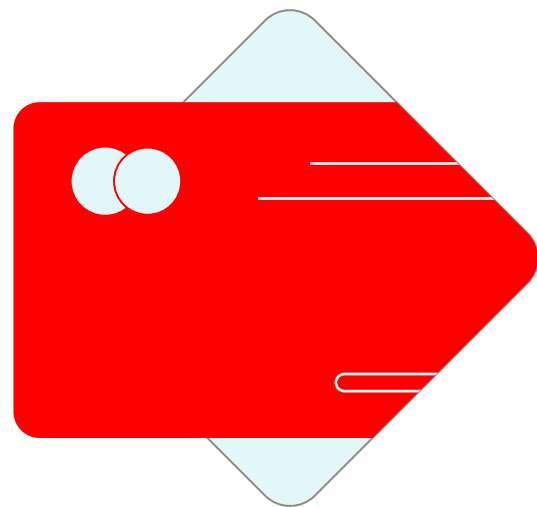
The accompanying notes A to I are an integral part of these financial statements

(*) As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, there were outstanding balances recorded in the “dividends payable” account.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ENDED BY DECEMBER 31 2025 and 2024

(FIGURES EXPRESSED IN PYG)



A. A.CONSIDERATION BY THE SHAREHOLDERS’ MEETING

These financial statements of Sudameris Bank Sociedad Anónima Emisora de Capital Abierto [PublicTraded Mark] (hereinafter referred to indistinctly as “Sudameris Bank S.A.E.C.A.” or “the Organization”) by December 31, 2025, will be considered by the next Ordinary General Assembly to be held in 2026, within the term established in Article 28 of the By-laws in in accordance with article 1.079 of the Paraguayan Civil Code.

The financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2024, were approved by the Ordinary Shareholders’ Meeting held on April 29, 2025

B. BASIC INFORMATION ON THE ORGANIZATION

b.1 Legal Nature

Sudameris Bank is a Public Company, whose majority shareholder is Abbeyfield Financial Holdings, domiciled in Ireland. The Organization was incorporated on June 30, 1958 with legal status recognized by Executive Decree No. 510 of September 29, 1958 and registered in the Public Registry of Commerce under No. 197 on August 13, 1959. On December 15, 2005, at an Extraordinary General Meeting, the Bank’s shareholders approved the change of name from “Banco Sudameris Paraguay S.A.E.C.A.” to “Sudameris Bank S.A.E.C.A.”, which was registered with the Public Registry of Commerce under No. 304 on March 14, 2006. The Company carries out all activities permitted to commercial banks in accordance with the laws of Paraguay and the regulations established in the provisions of the

Central Bank of Paraguay (BCP).

By December 31, 2025, the Organization had 49 branches and 986 offices (45 branches and 983 offices as of December 31, 2024).

b.2 Bases of preparation of the financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting rules, the criteria valuation and risk classification and presentation standards issued by the Central Bank of Paraguay, which constitute the legal accountant rules .in force in Paraguay for the presentation

of financial statements of financial entities regulated by the Central Bank of Paraguay.

The model is based on conventional historical cost, except in the case of goods which are exposed to their values updated until December 31, 2019, as explained in note c.8 and due to the treatment assigned to assets and liabilities in foreign currency, as explained in note c.1, and does not recognize in comprehensive way the effects of the inflation in the Entity’s equity and financial position, nor the results of its operations. If a comprehensive monetary correction been applied to the financial statements, they could have emerged differences in the presentation of the patrimonial and financial situation, in the results of the operations and in the cash flows of the entity as of December 31, 2025 and 2024. According to the general consumer price index published by the Central Bank of Paraguay, the inflation of the year 2025, was of 3.1% and of the year 2024 was 3.8%.

Estimates:

The preparation of these financial statements requires the Entity’s Board of Directors and Management to make certain estimates and assumptions that affect the balances of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingencies, and the recognition of income and expenses. Assets and liabilities are recognized in the financial statements when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to or from the Entity and the different items have a cost or value that can be reliably measured. If in the future these estimates and assumptions, which are based in the better criterion of the Board of Directors and

the Management to the date of these financial statements, they will be modified regarding current circumstances, the original estimates and assumptions will be adjusted accordingly as such changes occur. The main estimates related to the financial statements pertain to provisions for doubtful assets and credit risks, and depreciation of estate of use, the amortization of charges deferred and provisions to cover other contingencies.

Comparative information:

The financial statements as of December 31, 2025, and the supplementary information related to them, are presented in a comparative way with the corresponding states and supplementary information for the fiscal year ended December of 2024.

b.3 Branches abroad

On December 31, 2025 and 2024, the company did not have branches abroad.

b.4 Participation in other societies

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Entity holds an equity interest in the capital stock of Bancard S.A., Sudameris Seguros S.A, Sudameris Securities Casa de Bolsa S.A, SWIFT, Caja de Valores del Paraguay S.A

The equity interests are valued at their acquisition cost, (see note c.7). The data for these Companies are as follows:



As of December 31, 2025:

Society	Currency	Share capital PYG	Nominal value PYG	Registration accountant	% of
Bancard S.A. - Paraguay	PYG	150.480.000.000	13.680.000.000	13.680.000.000	9,09 %
Sudameris Securities Casa de Bolsa S.A.	PYG	38.692.647.573	38.691.027.008	38.691.027.008	99,99%
Sudameris SA Seguros	PYG	68.266.000.000	68.265.000.000	84.665.640.883	99,99%
Caja de Valores del Paraguay S.A.	PYG	61.498.800.000	5.590.800.000	6.499.900.000	9.09%
SWIFT	PYG	-	386.561.097	386.561.097	Minority
Totals		-	126.613.388.105	143.923.128.988	-

As of December 31, 2024:

Society	Currency	Share capital PYG	Nominal value PYG	Registration accounting (*)	% of
Bancard S.A. - Paraguay	PYG	135.450.000.000	9.675.000.000	9.675.000.000	9,09 %
Sudameris Securities Casa de Bolsa S.A.	PYG	32.487.000.000	32.486.000.000	32.486.000.000	99,99%
Sudameris SA Seguros	PYG	68.267.205.924	68.265.000.000	84.665.640.883	99,99%
Caja de Valores del Paraguay S.A.	PYG	40.000.000.000	4.000.000.000	6.499.900.000	10,00%
SWIFT	PYG	-	439.169.270	439.169.270	Minority
Totals		-	114.865.169.270	133.765.710.153	-

(*) Certain figures were reclassified to effects of better exposure

b.5 Capital composition
and share characteristics

The composition of paid-in capital by share type as of December31, 2025 was the following:

Tipo de Acciones	Cantidad	Número de votos que otorga cada una	Guaraníes
Ordinarias nominativas	1.082.814.851	1	1.082.814.851.000
Preferidas	1.534.954.372	-	1.534.954.372.000
Totales	2.617.769.223	-	2.617.769.223.000

The composition of paid-in capital by share type as of December31, 2024 was the following:

Type of Actions	Amount	Number of votes that each one grants	PYG
Ordinarias nominativas (*)	903.211.970	1	903.211.970.000
Preferidas	1.694.474.206	-	1.694.474.206.000
Totals	2.597.686.176	-	2.597.686.176.000

As of December 31, 2025

Shareholder	Percentage of vote participation	Percentage of participation	Country
Abbeyfield Financial Holdings	90,00%	37,23%	Ireland
Rabo Partnerships B.V.	0,00%	21,27%	Holland
Minorities	10,00%	41,50%	Paraguay

Likewise, the legal entities holding shares in our entity have the following shareholding structure.

Society: Abbeyfield Financial Holdings

Shareholder	Percentage of participation	Country
Abbeyfield Group Ltd.	100%	Great Britain

Society: Abbeyfield Group Ltd.

Shareholder	Percentage of participation	Country
Abbeyfield Trust	100%	Great Britain

Abbeyfield Trust, has as beneficiary controlling to Conor McEnroy

As of December 31, 2024:

Shareholder	Percentage of vote participation	Percentage of participation	Country
Abbeyfield Financial Holdings	91,97%	31,98%	Ireland
Rabo Partnerships B.V.	0,00%	21,44%	Holland
Minorities	8,03%	46,58%	Paraguay

Likewise, the legal entities holding shares in our entity have the following shareholding structure.

Society: Abbeyfield Financial Holdings

Shareholder	Percentage of participation	Country
Abbeyfield Group Ltd.	100%	Great Britain

Society: Abbeyfield Group Ltd.

Shareholder	Percentage of participation	Country
Abbeyfield Trust	100%	Great Britain

Abbeyfield Trust, has Conor McEnroy as controlling beneficiary .

b.6 Board of Directors
and senior management payroll

By December 31, 2025, the Board of Directors and executive officers are as follow:

BOARD OF DIRECTORS		SENIOR STAFF	
President	Conor McEnroy	General manager	José Jeronimo Nasser
Vice President	Sebastien Lahaie	Division Manager of Operations, Administration and IT	José Luis Módica
Directors	Remko Paco Komijn	Financial Control Division Manager	Ramón Marcelo Escobar
	Rafael López Fracchia	Corporate Banking Division Manager	Carlos Osvaldo Canessa
	Roland Holst	Division Manager, Personal and SME Banking	Maria Irene Garcete De Gavilan
		Human Resources Division Manager	Martha Elizabeth Rocha
Receiver	Luis Carlos Franco Duarte	Treasury Division Manager	Francisco Alberto Olivera
		Comprehensive Risk Division Manager	Jorge Jimenez Rey
		Internal Audit Division Manager	Roberto Nicolás Ramírez
		Compliance Division Manager	Juan Manuel Cameron
		Division Manager, Legal Advisory	Natalia Carolina Duarte

By December 31, 2024, the Board of Directors and executive officers are as follow:

BOARD OF DIRECTORS		SENIOR STAFF	
President	Conor McEnroy	General manager	José Jeronimo Nasser
Vice President	Sebastien Lahaie	Division Manager of Operations, Administration and IT	José Luis Módica
Directors	Remko Paco Komijn	Financial Control Division Manager	Ramón Marcelo Escobar
	Rafael López Fracchia	Corporate Banking Division Manager	Carlos Osvaldo Canessa
	Roland Holst	Division Manager, Personal and SME Banking	Maria Irene Garcete De Gavilan
		Human Resources Division Manager	Martha Elizabeth Rocha
Receiver	Luis Carlos Franco Duarte	Treasury Division Manager	Francisco Alberto Olivera
		Comprehensive Risk Division Manager	Jorge Jimenez Rey
		Internal Audit Division Manager	Roberto Nicolás Ramírez
		Compliance Division Manager	Juan Manuel Cameron
		Division Manager, Legal Advisory	Natalia Carolina Duarte

C. INFORMATION CONCERNING ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

c.1 Foreign currency valuation and
foreign exchange position

Assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency are stated in the statement of shareholders’ equity at the exchange rates in effect at the end of each year, which were provided by the foreign exchange desk of the International Operations Department of the Central Bank of

Paraguay, and do not differ significantly from the exchange rates in effect in the free exchange market:

Exchange rates by December 31, 2025 and 2024

Coins	Exchange rate (PYGs per unit of foreign currency)	
	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
1 Dólar Estadounidense	6.575,71	7.831,26
1 Peso Argentino	4,5	7,6
1 Euro	7.732,38	8.145,29
1 Real	1.196,21	1.267,34

Exchange differences arising from fluctuations in exchange rates between the dates on which the transaction is entered into and its settlement or valuation at year-end are recognized in income, with the exceptions established in note F.1.

The following is a summary of the Organization’s foreign currency position:

Concept	31/12/2025		31/12/2024	
	Amount arbitrated at US\$	Amount equivalent in PYG	Amount arbitrated at US\$	Amount equivalent in PYG
Total assets in foreign currency	3.645.421.860	23.971.236.980.438	3.047.737.897	23.867.627.885.296
Total liabilities in foreign currency	[3.602.424.780]	[23.688.500.648.981]	[2.986.102.568]	[23.384.945.600.278]
Net cash position – (Note I)	42.997.080	282.736.331.457	61.635.329	482.682.285.018
Accounts. Order Contract Forward Purchase –(Note I)	71.244.806	468.485.182.190	36.770.150	287.956.604.889
Accounts. Order Contract Forward Sale –(Note I)	[69.681.390]	[458.204.612.102]	[33.500.587]	[262.351.806.950]
Net Forward Position	1.563.416	10.280.570.088	3.269.563	25.604.797.939
Net position of changes	44.560.496	293.016.901.545	64.904.892	508.287.082.957

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the foreign currency position did not exceed the position limit established by the Central Bank of Paraguay, as set forth in Resolution No. 24, Minutes No. 62 dated December 26, 2024, and Resolution No. 20, Minutes No. 2 dated January 12, 2023, respectively. In accordance with Resolution No. 76/2017 and Circular No. 213/2017 of the Superintendency of Banks, forward foreign exchange transactions are recorded in memorandum accounts. These transactions are part of the consolidated foreign exchange position (Spot and Forward Transactions). The results generated by these

transactions are recorded in the income statement accounts “Net income from forward transactions.”

c.2 Cash and cash equivalents

For purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and deposits with the Central Bank of Paraguay and in other financial institutions.

c.3 Public and private values

Public securities in portfolio as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, which are not listed on the stock exchange and were acquired at rates and prices offered in the market at the purchase date, are valued at their cost value plus accrued income receivable at the close of each fiscal year, which in no case exceeds their probable realization value. The private securities acquired by the Entity correspond to letters of monetary regulation and bonds purchased from the public and private sectors, issued in Guarani and American dollars. They are registered at their cost value plus the rent accrued to perceive to the closing of each fiscal year. According to the Chart of Accounts

and Manual of the Superintendency of Banks of the Central Bank of Paraguay, short-term private securities, that is, those which by their nature are susceptible to being realized immediately and which are held for no more than one year, are classified in the chapter “Public Securities and private” and those that are of long term in the chapter “Investments”.

Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2025

Public values:	Currency of issue	Amount in issuing currency	Amount in PYG	
			Nominal value	Book value
Monetary Regulation Bills	PYG	38.787.668.905	38.787.668.905	38.787.668.905
Treasury Bonds (*)	PYG	950.690.563.231	950.690.563.231	950.690.563.231
AFD Bonds	PYG	300.000.000.000	300.000.000.000	300.000.000.000
Accrued interest	PYG	-	-	29.522.697.719
Totals			1.289.478.232.136	1.319.000.929.855

Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2024

Public values:	Currency of issue	Amount in issuing currency	Amount in PYG	
			Nominal value	Book value
Monetary Regulation Bills	PYG	72.814.496.402	72.814.496.402	72.814.496.402
Treasury Bonds (*)	PYG	1.176.066.826.496	1.176.066.826.496	1.176.066.826.496
Private Bonds	PYG	10.240.000.000	10.240.000.000	10.240.000.000
AFD Bonds	PYG	250.000.000.000	250.000.000.000	250.000.000.000
Accrued interest	PYG	-	-	44.832.441.963
Totals			1.509.121.322.898	1.553.953.764.861

(*) As of December 31, 2025, PYG 944,267,000,000 and as of December 31, 2024, PYG 730,963,000,000 correspond to Treasury Bonds of restricted availability, held in the Central Bank of Paraguay, which guarantee the operations of SIPAP

c.4 Assets and liabilities with adjustment clauses

By December 31, 2025 and 2024, there were no assets or liabilities with a capital adjustment clause. The loans obtained (liabilities) registered with the Development Finance Agency (AFD) 31 of December of 2025, in the Account Loans from Financial Entities for PYG 1,344,085,648,452. (Capital: PYG1,305,594,314,168.;

Interests accrued, PYG: 38,491,334,284 and PYG 1,569,426,658,709 As of December 31, 2024 (Capital: PYG1,538,777,352,135.; Accrued interest, Gs: 30,649,306,574); and the loans granted (assets) with AFD resources have contractual clauses for readjusting annual interest rates

c.5 Loan portfolio

Credit risk is controlled by the Organization’s Board of Directors and Management, mainly through the evaluation and analysis of individual transactions, for which certain aspects clearly defined in the Organization’s credit policies are considered, such as: proven payment capacity and indebtedness of the debtor, credit concentration of economic groups, individual credit granting limits, evaluation of economic sectors, preferred guarantees and the working capital requirement, in accordance with market risks.

The loan portfolio has been valued and classified according to the payment and compliance capacity of the debtors or a group of related companies with respect to the totality of their obligations, in accordance with the Organization’s internal credit valuation policies and with the provisions of Resolution of the Board of Directors of the Central Bank of Paraguay No. 1, Minute 60 dated September 28, 2007, to which effect:

a) The debtors segmented in the following groups: i) large debtors; ii) medium and small debtors; iii) microcredits and iv) personal debtors for consumer or housing;

b) Debtors have been classified into 6 categories of risk, in base to the assessment and

BCP No. 1/2007 requires that category 1 be disaggregated in three subcategories to the effects from the calculating previsioning;

c) Interest accrued on outstanding loans classified in the lower risk categories “1” and “2” has been

fully charged to profits.

Interests yield and not collected at the date of each fiscal year on the overdue and/or current credits classified in category “2” and higher, which have been recognized as income until their entry into default, have been fully provided for;

d) Interest yield but not collected from debtors with past-due and/or current loans classified in categories “3”, “4”, “5” and “6” is held in suspense and is recognized as a gain at the time of collection. Amortizable loans are considered past due after 61 days of delinquency of any of their installments and fixed-term loans are considered past due on the day following their maturity. See note F.1;

e) Valuation gains generated by those foreign currency loan transactions that are past due or classified as category “3”, “4”, “5” or “6” are held in suspense and recognized as income upon execution. See note F.1 ;

(*) As of December 31, 2025, PYG 944,267,000,000 and as of December 31, 2024, PYG 730,963,000,000 correspond to Treasury Bonds of restricted availability, held in the Central Bank of Paraguay, which guarantee the operations of SIPAP.

qualification of the ability of pay of a debtor or of a cluster of debtors compound by persons linked, with respect to all of their obligations. An amendment of the Resolution

f) The specific provisioning required to cover possible losses that may arise from the non recovery of the loan portfolio have been established in accordance with the criteria and parameters established by Resolution of the Board of Directors of the Central Bank of Paraguay No. 1, Minute No. 60, dated September 28, 2007, as amended and supplemented;

g) Generic provisioning has been made for the loan portfolio in accordance with the criteria and parameters established by Resolution of the Board of Directors of the Central Bank of Paraguay No. 1, Minute No. 60 dated September 28, 2007. Additional generic allowances defined by the Bank’s Board of Directors have also been set up;

h) Bad debts that are written off from assets, under the conditions established in the applicable regulations of the Central Bank of Paraguay, are recorded and shown in memorandum accounts.

c.5.1 Current loans to the financial sector

They include term loans and short-term loans granted to local and foreign financial institutions, in foreign and local currency, which have been agreed at the rates and prices offered in the market at the time of placement.

Concept	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Placements - national currency	14.521.851.019	14.807.471.189
Placements - foreign currency	224.033.224.656	194.008.359.671
Transactions to be settled (**) See note c.5.2.	4.652.152.844	208.486.338.402
Accrued interest- CF SF	4.099.676.059	3.400.431.201
(-) Forecasts (Note c.6)- CA SF	(10.616.155)	(3.754.408)
Totals	247.296.288.423	420.698.846.055

c.5.2 Current loans to the nonfinancial sector

The current loan portfolio of the non-financial sector was composed as follows:

Concept	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Non-adjustable fixed-term loans	3.440.249.935.772	4.294.419.396.608
Non-adjustable amortizable loans	21.563.840.884.568	21.382.232.836.896
Credits used in current accounts	484.431.399.029	231.143.941.065
Debtors for Documentary Credits	128.989.910.226	231.066.239.020
Debtors for use of credit cards (**)	643.518.929.343	499.940.632.272
Loans with managed resources (*)	1.016.396.401.547	1.236.598.286.439
Discounted Documents	399.886.184.640	469.739.744.696
Discounted Post-Dated Checks	-	-
Purchase of corporate portfolio	328.287.969.593	256.290.676.113
Portfolio purchase – CEFISA	46.907.027.780	58.165.356.586
Reprogrammed Loans: An Exceptional Measure by BCP 2020	310.038.827.712	417.050.898.341
Financial Lease Loans	252.526.049.718	175.556.868.490
Transactions to be settled (***)	85.551.969.638	21.879.073.669
Non-adjustable loans for the public sector	319.271.336.138	270.974.053.507
Gains from valuation to be performed	0	-4.047.026.270
Debtors for accrued financial products	756.247.097.631	651.319.470.945
(-) Forecasts (Note c.6)	-319.980.134.289	-413.962.949.549
Totals	29.456.163.789.046	29.778.367.498.828

(*) This refers to loans granted with resources from organizations such as FMO-NEDERL. FINAN. MAAT.VOOR ONT., Development Finance Agency - AFD, among others.

(**) As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Entity has pledged as collateral for obligations part of its credit card portfolio, called “Affinity” of the brand Bancard Mastercard.

Black” by worth PYG 56,504,516,262, on favor of Bancard SA, in order to guarantee the faithful fulfillment of the obligations as an Issuing Entity.

(***) Transactions to be settled, including those agreed upon with the financial sector, are composed as follows:

Entidad	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Currency forwards - Financial sector	4.652.152.844	208.486.338.402
Currency forwards - Non-financial sector	34.090.657.366	292.622.575
Repurchase Agreements – Non-Financial Sector	51.461.312.272	21.586.451.094
Totals	90.204.122.482	230.365.412.071

Forward currency transactions are financial instruments agreed with customers in the financial and non- financial sector that meet the following conditions:
(a)its fair value fluctuates in response to changes in the level or price of an underlying asset,
(b)do not require a net initial investment or only require a lower investment than would be required in contracts that respond similarly to changes in market variables, and
(c)are settled at a future date. Mandatory forward currency exchange contracts at an exchange rate previously agreed upon by the parties (“forward currency contracts”) are initially recorded at their contract value. Subsequently, any change in such amount is charged to income by valuing them at their nominal value translated at inception spot prices; and all contracts denominated in foreign

currencies are restated at the spot exchange rate at the date of reporting the financial statements.

In accordance with the asset valuation and credit risk standards established by the Superintendency of Banks of the Central Bank of Paraguay, by December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Organization’s outstanding loan portfolio (Financial and Non-Financial Sector) is classified by risk as follows:

Riesgo	Accounting balance before provisions (a)	Guarantees that count towards provisions	Forecasts		Accounting balance after provisions
			Minimum	Constituted	
			%		
Year 2025	PYG	PYG	(b)	PYG	PYG
1.- Category 1	19.291.546.095.041	7.631.074.437.256	-	[984.976.417]	19.290.561.118.624
2.- Category 1a	5.502.122.551.254	2.241.697.107.773	0,5	[4.608.765.879]	5.497.513.785.375
3.- Category 1b	4.432.545.458.804	2.092.661.595.834	1,5	[30.689.173.653]	4.401.856.285.151
4.- Category 2	466.319.641.693	301.730.972.221	5	[15.251.583.235]	451.068.058.458
5.- Category 3	117.748.453.197	79.733.468.071	25	[17.748.240.643]	100.000.212.554
6.- Category 4	16.853.063.696	5.710.562.794	50	[5.831.098.116]	11.021.965.580
7.- Category 5	66.241.910.836	33.189.344.703	75	[28.409.069.097]	37.832.841.739
8.- Category 6	39.869.530.909	6.927.049.533	100	[27.892.773.715]	11.976.757.194
Generic forecasts (c)	-	-	-	[188.575.069.689]	-188.575.069.689
Gains from Valuation to be Realized	-	-	-	-	0
Totals	29.933.246.705.430	12.392.724.538.185		(319.990.750.444)	29.613.255.954.986
Year 2024	PYG	PYG	(b)	PYG	PYG
1.- Category 1	20.914.794.151.895	8.920.438.666.872	-	[795.761.163]	20.915.589.913.058
2.- Category 1a	4.546.485.570.665	2.254.463.190.904	0,5	[3.332.866.744]	4.549.818.437.409
3.- Category 1b	4.235.442.903.259	1.803.193.290.836	1,5	[19.427.559.968]	4.254.870.463.227
4.- Category 2	428.404.455.693	284.182.050.843	5	[13.882.237.990]	442.286.693.683
5.- Category 3	81.843.608.028	44.441.106.002	25	[14.116.186.843]	95.959.794.871
6.- Category 4	22.880.518.857	4.580.637.998	50	[9.673.157.425]	32.553.676.282
7.- Category 5	107.554.508.360	49.780.294.859	75	[155.060.762.552]	155.060.762.552
8.- Category 6	49.308.946.282	5.178.148.337	100	[47.506.254.192]	73.639.177.054
Generic forecasts (c)	-	-	-	[24.330.230.772]	280.902.448.860
Gains from Valuation to be Realized	-	-	-	[280.902.448.860]	-4.047.026.270
Totals	30.386.714.663.039	13.366.257.386.651	-	(413.966.703.957)	30.796.634.340.726

(a)Includes capital and interest and excludes “Transactions to be settled”.

(b) The previsioning percentages and risk categories defined for the classification and previsioning of the loan portfolio by December 31, 2024 and 2024, are based on the criteria established for this purpose in Resolution No. 1, Minute No. 60 of the BCP Board of Directors dated September 28, 2007, as amended. The percentages are applied to the book balance less guarantees and considering the amending resolutions.

(c)Includes the generic previsioning established by the Bank in accordance with the requirements

of Resolution 1/2007 of the Central Bank of Paraguay, registered under the heading of Current Loans in the non-financial sector. The

forementioned generic provisions are set up on the total loan portfolio, net of provisions recorded under item 14.000 - “Current loans from financial intermediation - non-financial sector” and item 16.000 - “Past due loans from financial intermediation.” Additionally, the generic provisions defined by the Entity’s Board of Directors as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, are included.

(d) The Balance Sheet does not include the transactions to be liquidated disclosed in note c.5.2.

c.5.3 Overdue loans to the financial and non-financial sector

Risk category	Accounting balance before provisions (a)	Guarantees that count towards provisions	Forecasts		Accounting balance after provisions
			Minimum	Constituted	
			%		
Year 2025	PYG	PYG	(b)	PYG	Gs.
1.- Category 1	3.240.983.721	237.357.633	-	[904.623.212]	2.336.360.509
2.- Category 1a	349.357.086	116.626.795	0,5	[130.524.244]	218.832.842
3.- Category 1b	14.352.237.661	4.412.286.548	1,5	[251.182.289]	14.101.055.372
4.- Category 2	64.784.675.093	20.222.893.227	5	[2.712.413.592]	62.072.261.501
5.- Category 3	45.741.367.697	7.498.955.416	25	[11.109.498.870]	34.631.868.827
6.- Category 4	41.374.901.614	14.976.195.698	50	[16.529.343.985]	24.845.557.629
7.- Category 5	107.996.811.857	30.240.479.719	75	[64.189.172.284]	43.807.639.573
8.- Category 6	216.623.955.106	31.682.529.735	100	[184.842.659.134]	31.781.295.972
Gains from valuation in suspense	-	-	-	-	[3.428.504]
Total	494.464.289.835	109.387.324.771		(280.669.417.610)	213.791.443.721
Year 2024	PYG	PYG	(b)	PYG	Gs.
1.- Category 1	2.369.022.940	407.293.612	-	[541.107.131]	1.827.915.809
2.- Category 1a	227.868.438	-	0,5	[5.223.920]	222.644.518
3.- Category 1b	13.958.110.128	3.230.853.369	1,5	[318.271.030]	13.639.839.098
4.- Category 2	73.063.609.985	20.167.372.305	5	[3.134.112.938]	69.929.497.047
5.- Category 3	97.708.130.857	27.888.518.868	25	[21.755.286.412]	75.952.844.445
6.- Category 4	58.134.920.783	3.188.897.383	50	[39.383.929.212]	18.750.991.571
7.- Category 5	99.814.705.039	24.971.751.190	75	[59.559.553.804]	40.255.151.235
8.- Category 6	377.803.038.813	40.370.997.497	100	[336.955.633.482]	40.847.405.331
Gains from valuation in suspense	-	-	-	-	[3.450.765.159]
Total	723.079.406.983	120.225.684.224		(461.653.117.929)	257.975.523.895

(a) ncludes all categories of past-due financial and non- financial sector loans.

(b) The provisioning percentages and risk categories defined for the classification and establishment of provisions of the loan portfolio as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, are based on the criteria established for such purpose in Resolution No. 1, Minutes No. 60 of the Board of Directors of the BCP dated September 28, 2007, as amended.

c.5.4. Consolidated outstanding and past due loans to the financial and non-financial sector.

Risk	Accounting balance before provisions (a)	Guarantees that count towards provisions	Forecasts		Accounting balance after provisions
			Minimum	Constituted	
			%		
Year 2025	PYG	PYG	(b)	PYG	PYG
1.- Category 1	19.294.787.078.762	7.631.311.794.889	-	[1.889.599.629]	19.292.897.479.133
2.- Category 1a	5.502.471.908.340	2.241.813.734.568	5	[4.739.290.123]	5.497.732.618.217
3.- Category 1b	4.446.897.696.465	2.097.073.882.382	5	[30.940.355.942]	4.415.957.340.523
4.- Category 2	531.104.316.786	321.953.865.448	5	[17.963.996.827]	513.140.319.959
5.- Category 3	163.489.820.894	87.232.423.487	25	[28.857.739.513]	134.632.081.381
6.- Category 4	58.227.965.310	20.686.758.492	50	[22.360.442.101]	35.867.523.209
7.- Category 5	174.238.722.693	63.429.824.422	75	[92.598.241.381]	81.640.481.312
8.- Category 6	256.493.486.015	38.609.579.268	100	[212.735.432.849]	43.758.053.166
Generic forecasts (c)	-	-	-	[188.575.069.689]	[188.575.069.689]
Gains from valuation in suspense	-	-	-	-	[3.428.504]
Total	30.427.710.995.265	12.502.111.862.956		(600.660.168.054)	29.827.047.398.707
Year 2024	PYG	PYG	(b)	PYG	PYG
1.- Category 1	20.917.163.174.835	8.920.845.960.484	-	[1.336.868.294]	20.915.826.306.541
2.- Category 1a	4.546.713.439.103	2.254.463.190.904	5	[3.338.090.664]	4.543.375.348.439
3.- Category 1b	4.249.401.013.387	1.806.424.144.205	5	[19.745.830.998]	4.229.655.182.389
4.- Category 2	501.468.065.678	304.349.423.148	5	[17.016.350.928]	484.451.714.750
5.- Category 3	179.551.738.885	72.329.624.870	25	[35.871.473.255]	143.680.265.630
6.- Category 4	81.015.439.640	7.769.535.381	50	[49.057.086.637]	31.958.353.003
7.- Category 5	207.369.213.399	74.752.046.049	75	[107.065.807.996]	100.303.405.403
8.- Category 6	427.111.985.095	45.549.145.834	100	[361.285.864.254]	65.826.120.841
Generic forecasts (c)	-	-	-	[280.902.448.860]	[280.902.448.860]
Gains from valuation in suspense	-	-	-	-	[7.497.791.429]
Total	31.109.794.070.022	13.486.483.070.875		(875.619.821.886)	30.226.676.456.707

(a) Includes principal and interest, and excludes “transactions pending settlement”.

(b) The provisioning percentages and risk categories defined for the classification and establishment of provisions of the loan portfolio as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, are based on the criteria established for such purpose in Resolution No. 1, Minutes No. 60 of the Board of Directors of the BCP dated September 28, 2007, as amended.

Includes generic provisions established by the Entity in accordance with the requirements of Resolution 1/2007 of the Central Bank of Paraguay recorded under the item Current Loans non-financial sector;

c.5.5. Miscellaneous Credits

Its composition by December 31, 2025 and 2024, is as follows:

Concept	As of December 31, 2025	As of December 31, 2024
Advance payment for purchases of goods and services	56.271.780.271	22.941.728.083
Advance payment of income tax	42.223.456.609	33.637.698.004
Tax credit – Income Tax	-	6.053.681.690
Various	234.182.664.361	175.348.330.289
Accrued but uncollected income	9.921.280.228	2.494.253.560
Prepaid charges	160.823.103.680	123.390.374.733
Recoverable expenses	1.158.991.788	1.284.547.219
VAT and VAT withholdings	17.806.767.500	10.967.650.988
Compensation claimed for the accident	1.398.841.791	3.418.787.834
Debtors for sale of goods on credit – net	433.246.470.854	460.538.871.542
Withholding Tax on Profits and Dividends	2.241.309.815	633.850.802
Income tax withholdings	794.057.593	725.125.871
Tax credit for the previous year	11.837.302	113.920.203
Value Added Tax to be Recovered	29.833.101.633	28.142.254.051
Gains from valuation to be performed	(2.834.990.637)	(31.674.773.050)
(-) Forecasts (Note c.6)	(26.859.365.846)	(40.210.916.613)
Total	960.219.306.942	797.805.385.206

c.6 Previsioning for direct and contingent risks

Previsioning for doubtful loans and other assets are determined at the end of each year based on a study of the portfolio in order to determine the non-recoverable portion thereof and considering what was for each type of credit risk established in Resolution of the Board of Directors of the Central Bank of Paraguay No. 1, Minute 60 dated September 28, 2007.

The Bank’s Management periodically reviews and analyzes the loan portfolio in order to adjust the provisioning for doubtful accounts, in accordance with the loan valuation standards established by

the aforementioned generic provisions are set up on the total loan portfolio, net of provisions recorded under item 14.000 - “Current loans from financial intermediation - non-financial sector” and item 16.000 - “Past due loans from financial intermediation.” Additionally, generic provisions defined by the Entity’s Board of Directors for the fiscal years 2025 and 2024 are included.

By December 31, 2025

Forecasts on:	Balances at the beginning of the fiscal year	Establishment of provisions in the fiscal year (*)	Application of forecasts in the fiscal year	Release of provisions in the fiscal year	Variation due to Valuation in Foreign Exchange	Balances at the end of the period
	PYG	PYG	PYG	PYG	PYG	PYG
Available	741.068.063	-	-	(388.281.742)	(1.757.175)	351.029.126
Current loans - Financial sector	3.754.408	944.773.262	-	(932.948.645)	(4.962.870)	10.616.155
Current loans - Non-financial sector	413.962.949.549	1.654.788.627.404	117.624.492.696	(1.593.655.747.244)	(37.491.202.724)	319.980.134.289
Miscellaneous credits	40.210.916.613	17.667.274.644	420.432.828	(27.276.276.633)	(3.322.115.951)	26.859.365.846
Overdue loans	461.653.117.929	411.813.406.815	288.747.859.232	(283.454.255.109)	(20.594.992.792)	280.669.417.610
Investments	558.276.964.913	339.960.643.634	19.031.911.651	(249.479.834.297)	(42.949.710.499)	586.776.152.100
Contingents (*)	2.496.530.920	164.022.242.326	425.824.696.407	(165.525.577.452)	(82.296.196)	910.899.599
TOTAL	1.477.345.302.395	2.589.196.968.084	-	(2.320.712.921.142)	(104.447.038.205)	1.215.557.614.725

By December 31, 2024

Forecasts on:	Balances at the beginning of the fiscal year	Establishment of provisions in the fiscal year (*)	Application of forecasts in the fiscal year	Release of provisions in the fiscal year	Variation due to Valuation in Foreign Exchange	Balances at the end of the period
	PYG	PYG	PYG	PYG	PYG	PYG
Available	2.474.700.329	-	-	(1.750.000.000)	16.367.734	741.068.063
Current loans - Financial sector	1.046.195	746.863.188	-	(745.452.804)	1.297.829	3.754.408
Current loans - Non-financial sector	514.086.551.687	883.158.452.080	(18.231.654.326)	(977.251.786.372)	12.201.386.480	413.962.949.549
Miscellaneous credits	57.873.453.204	56.507.680.615	(53.609.498.092)	(22.203.411.063)	1.642.691.949	40.210.916.613
Overdue loans	411.141.133.005	616.933.613.324	(179.061.055.492)	(398.431.813.378)	11.071.240.470	461.653.117.929
Investments	467.979.170.267	162.017.620.300	(3.335.270.479)	(81.545.984.102)	13.161.428.927	558.276.964.913
Contingents (*)	3.304.088.887	29.124.971.849	-	(29.955.265.726)	22.735.910	2.496.530.920
Total	1.456.860.143.574	1.748.489.201.356	(254.237.478.389)	(1.511.883.713.445)	38.117.149.299	1.477.345.302.395

(*) The Superintendence of Banks has authorized the Organization to defer until in 5 (five) years previsioning for PYG 420,000,000,000 corresponding to the deteriorated loans received portfolio as result of the merger by absorption of Banco Regional SAECA according to considerations set forth in Resolution No. 20, Act No. 33 dated June 29, 2023 issued by the Superintendency of Banks regarding the Feasibility Plan.

c.7 Investments

Investments represent the holding of fixed or variable income securities issued by the private sector and assets not applied in the Organization’s business. They are valued, according to their nature, in accordance with the following criteria:

All the necessary previsions have been made to cover possible losses on direct and contingent risks, in accordance with the criteria of the Organization’s management and with the requirements of Resolution No. 1 of the Board of Directors of the Central Bank of Paraguay, Minute No. 60 dated September 28, 2007.

The movement recorded during the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, in the previsioning accounts are summarized as follows:

By December 31, 2024, the entity has decided to make an additional provision for PYG 5,891,439,72

a) Assets received in recovery of credits: These

assets are valued at the lower of the following three values: appraisal value, foreclosure value and debt balance immediately prior to foreclosure, in accordance with what established by the Central Bank of Paraguay on the matter.

Additionally, for assets that exceed the terms established by the Central Bank of Paraguay for their holding, previsioning are made in according to the dispositions of Resolution No. 1, Minute No. 60 dated September 28, 2007 of the Board of Directors of the Central Bank of Paraguay. After three years.

b) Equity investments issued by the private sector: Permanent investments in equity interests in companies, which have been valued at their acquisition cost, given that they represent a minority stake in the Organization’s capital. This value does not exceed their market value, calculated based on the proportional equity value of such investments. The Entity’s investments are detailed below:

By December 31, 2025

Concept	Accounting balance before provisions	Forecasts (Note c.6)	Accounting balance after provisions
	PYG	PYG	PYG
Assets acquired in recovery of loans (*)	1.174.177.543.042	(216.290.866.368)	957.886.676.674
Fixed income investments issued by the private sector (**)	227.167.811.287	-	227.167.811.287
Equity investments issued by the private sector (Note B.4)	143.923.128.988	-	143.923.128.988
Portfolio Management Trust	474.521.301.833	(370.477.360.732)	104.043.941.101
Other Investments	116.807.935.100	(7.925.000)	116.800.010.100
Gains from Suspense Valuation	(429.533.548)	-	(429.533.548)
Income from Private Sector Investments	13.977.278.235	-	13.977.278.235
Total	2.150.145.464.937	(586.776.152.100)	1.563.369.312.837

By December 31, 2024

Concept	Accounting balance before provisions	Forecasts (Note c.6)	Accounting balance after provisions
	PYG	PYG	PYG
Assets acquired in recovery of loans (*)	772.470.532.252	(225.113.833.825)	547.356.698.427
Fixed income investments issued by the private sector (**)	232.624.963.514	-	232.624.963.514
Equity investments issued by the private sector (Note B.4)	133.437.576.443	-	133.437.576.443
Portfolio Management Trust	472.467.133.078	(333.155.206.088)	139.311.926.990
Other Investments	174.973.577.950	(7.925.000)	174.965.652.950
Gains from Suspense Valuation	(17.317.391.442)	-	(17.317.391.442)
Income from Private Sector Investments	9.585.669.362	-	9.585.669.362
Total	1.778.242.061.157	(558.276.964.913)	1.219.965.096.244

(*) The Superintendency of Banks has authorized an exceptional measure for the Entity, which consists of establishing provisions on the movable and immovable property awarded between on 01/01/2021 and 31/12/2022 after 4 (four) years and six (6) months of being awarded at a rate of 10% every two months except for the last section according to considerations set forth in Resolution No. 20, Act No. 33 dated June 29, 2023 issued by the Superintendency of Banks regarding the Feasibility Plan.

(**) The Entity has established a stock market guarantee in favor of the AFD, about the securities of debt (bonds) issued by the company Tape Porá SA, in order to guarantee the faithful fulfillment of the Organization’s credit obligations with said institution. To the regard, the securities of debt (bonds) are finding low custody of the company Capital Markets Casa de Bolsa S.A. in an account surety enabled by the Stock Exchange and Products of Asunción S.A. with authorization of the Organization for PYG 125,000,000,000 by December 31, 2025 and PYG 65,000,000,000 by December 31, 2024.

c.8. Fixed Assets

By fiscal year 2020, the accounting treatment of Fixed Assets is carried out in accordance with the provisions of Article 31 of Decree 3182/2019, which regulates the CIT established in Law 6380/2019 “on Modernization and Simplification of the National Tax System”, and Resolution 77/2020. The criterion adopted by the Bank for the Fixed Assets existing as of December 31, 2020, which still had years of useful life, the residual value was determined based on their net tax value

For assets registered in 2021 and later, the residual value is determined based on the value of assets, according to the category of each one of them.

The tax revaluation of fixed assets based on inflation of the currency local will be able to be established as mandatory by the Executive Branch, when the variation of the consumer price index determined by the Central Bank of Paraguay reaches to less than 20% (twenty percent)accumulated since the

fiscal year in which the last revaluation adjustment was ordered. The Executive Branch did not order the revaluation of fixed assets for the fiscal years 2025 and 2024, therefore none adjustment for revaluation was accountably recognized, neither by December 31, 2025 nor by December 31, 2024. The cost of upgrades that extend the useful life of the estate either increase his production ability are charged to the respective asset accounts. Assets under construction are valued at cost. The bills of maintenance are charged to results. Depreciation of fixed assets is calculated using the straight-line method, starting from the year following their acquisition, applying the annual rates established in the regulations of the Law No. 125/91, the which are sufficient to extinguish their values at the end of their estimated useful life. The residual value of the revalued assets considered in his set does not exceed his worth recoverable of each exercise.

According to banking legislation, financial institutions operating in Paraguay are prohibited from using fixed assets as collateral, except for those used to secure financial leasing operations and the Central Bank of Paraguay (Art. 70 paragraph b. of Law 861/96). Banking legislation sets a limit for investment in fixed assets which is 50% of heritage cash of the financial entity. The accounting Balance Sheet of the Organization’s fixed assets by December 31, 2025 and 2024, is within the established limit. The composition of the fixed asset Balance Sheets is shown below:

By December 31, 2025:

Concept	ORIGINAL VALUE					
	Balance at the beginning	New entries for the year	Decreased figures for the year	Reclassification and/or Settings	Revaluation of the fiscal year	Balance at closing
Own	PYG	PYG	PYG	PYG	PYG	PYG
Real Estate – Land	141.426.858.682	39.104.365.904	-	-	-	180.531.224.586
Real Estate – Buildings	119.644.917.539	4.846.516.998	-	-	-	124.491.434.537
Facilities	34.020.334.484	7.670.534.935	(1.176.734.126)	-	-	40.514.135.293
Furniture and fixtures	32.495.235.474	20.286.421.746	(567.344.719)	-	-	52.214.312.501
Computer equipment	48.715.758.459	8.158.753.634	(7.438.933.874)	-	-	49.435.578.219
Safety deposit boxes	329.767.703	-	-	-	-	329.767.703
Transport elements	14.134.809.673	1.378.813.585	-	-	-	15.513.623.258
Building under construction	34.732.642.155	85.441.830.948	-	-	-	120.174.473.103
Total at 31/12/2025	425.500.324.169	166.887.237.750	(9.183.012.719)	-	-	583.204.549.200

Concept	DEPRECIATION					
	Balance at the beginning	Depreciation for the Year	Revaluation of Depreciation	Lows	Closing Balance	Net Value
Own	PYG	PYG	PYG	PYG	PYG	PYG
Real Estate – Land	-	-	-	-	-	180.531.224.586
Real Estate – Buildings	23.199.620.348	2.823.278.098	-	-	26.022.898.446	98.468.536.091
Facilities	21.570.663.604	1.926.060.722	-	(1.151.723.351)	22.345.000.975	18.169.134.318
Furniture and fixtures	16.708.387.553	3.453.514.083	-	(472.685.533)	19.689.216.103	32.525.096.398
Computer equipment	34.032.833.551	6.297.574.331	-	(7.262.682.296)	33.067.725.586	16.367.852.633
Safety deposit boxes	276.914.291	12.072.595	-	-	288.986.886	40.780.817
Transport elements	5.505.167.646	1.734.378.459	-	-	7.239.546.105	8.274.077.153
Building under construction	-	-	-	-	-	120.174.473.103
Total at 31/12/2025	101.293.586.993	16.246.878.288	-	(8.887.091.180)	108.653.374.101	474.551.175.099

By December 31, 2024:

Concept	ORIGINAL VALUE					
	Balance at the beginning	New entries for the year	Decreased figures for the year	Reclassification and/or Settings	Revaluation of the fiscal year	Balance at closing
own	PYG	PYG	PYG	PYG	PYG	PYG
Real Estate – Land	141.426.858.682	-	-	-	-	141.426.858.682
Real Estate – Buildings	118.239.451.731	1.405.465.808	-	-	-	119.644.917.539
Facilities	31.480.004.169	4.492.768.165	(1.952.437.850)	-	-	34.020.334.484
Furniture and fixtures	28.317.837.417	6.363.930.002	(2.186.531.945)	-	-	32.495.235.474
Computer equipment	42.031.688.586	8.666.178.265	(1.982.108.392)	-	-	48.715.758.459
Safety deposit boxes	330.855.330	-	(1.087.627)	-	-	329.767.703
Transport elements	12.997.862.840	1.136.946.833	-	-	-	14.134.809.673
Building under construction	5.084.865.623	29.647.776.532	-	-	-	34.732.642.155
Total as of 31/12/2024	379.909.424.378	51.713.065.605	(6.122.165.814)	-	-	425.500.324.169

Concept	DEPRECIATION					
	Balance at the beginning	Depreciation for the Year	Revaluation of Depreciation	Lows	Closing Balance	Net Value
own	PYG	PYG	PYG	PYG	PYG	PYG
Real Estate – Land	-	-	-	-	-	141.426.858.682
Real Estate – Buildings	20.413.821.338	2.785.799.010	-	-	23.199.620.348	96.445.297.191
Facilities	21.486.920.166	1.929.449.245	-	(1.845.705.807)	21.570.663.604	12.449.670.880
Furniture and fixtures	15.957.127.535	2.773.819.371	-	(2.022.559.353)	16.708.387.553	15.786.847.921
Computer equipment	31.703.399.743	4.286.934.729	-	(1.957.500.921)	34.032.833.551	14.682.924.908
Safety deposit boxes	261.996.801	15.013.202	-	(95.712)	276.914.291	52.853.412
Transport elements	3.930.584.086	1.574.583.560	-	-	5.505.167.646	8.629.642.027
Building under construction	-	-	-	-	-	34.732.642.155
Total as of 31/12/2024	93.753.849.669	13.365.599.117	-	(5.825.861.793)	101.293.586.993	324.206.737.176

c.9 Deferred charges

The composition of this item is as follows:

By December 31, 2025

Concept	Net balance Initial	Increases	Reclassification and lows	Forecasts	Amortizations	Net balance End
	PYG	PYG	PYG	PYG	PYG	PYG
Improvements and installations in rented properties (*)	8.677.405.857	1.866.998.646	-	-	(1.698.445.892)	8.845.958.611
Pre-Operational Expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intangible Assets - Systems	9.744.000.973	16.892.398.210	-	-	(2.203.612.060)	24.432.787.123
Deferred Charges authorized by BCP – Merger (**) (***)	633.938.450.308	-	-	(84.000.000.000)	(36.589.338.744)	513.349.111.564
Subtotal	652.359.857.138	18.759.396.856	-	(84.000.000.000)	(40.491.396.696)	546.627.857.298
Stationery and other items	4.428.263.532	8.404.025.292	(6.772.943.343)	-	-	6.059.345.481
Subtotal	4.428.263.532	8.404.025.292	(6.772.943.343)	-	-	6.059.345.481
Total	656.788.120.670	27.163.422.148	(6.772.943.343)	(84.000.000.000)	(40.491.396.696)	552.687.202.779

By December 31, 2024

Concept	Net balance Initial	Increases	Reclassification and lows	Forecasts	Amortizations	Net balance End
	PYG	PYG	PYG	PYG	PYG	PYG
Improvements and installations in rented properties (*)	6.583.837.736	3.628.147.674	-	-	(1.534.579.553)	8.677.405.857
Pre-Operational Expenses	419.451.321	-	-	-	(419.451.321)	-
Intangible Assets - Systems	6.874.418.364	4.289.685.303	-	-	(1.420.102.694)	9.744.000.973
Deferred Charges authorized by BCP – Merger (**) (***)	404.527.789.052	-	350.000.000.000	(84.000.000.000)	(36.589.338.744)	633.938.450.308
Subtotal	418.405.496.473	7.917.832.977	350.000.000.000	(84.000.000.000)	(39.963.472.312)	652.359.857.138
Stationery and other items	3.522.974.692	4.351.953.340	(3.446.664.500)	-	-	4.428.263.532
Subtotal	3.522.974.692	4.351.953.340	(3.446.664.500)	-	-	4.428.263.532
Total	421.928.471.165	12.269.786.317	346.553.335.500	(84.000.000.000)	(39.963.472.312)	656.788.120.670

([*) The Organization amortizes leasehold improvements and installations on a straight-line basis over a useful life of 5 years.

(**) The Superintendency of Banks has authorized the Organization to defer in up to 5 (five) years previsioning for PYG. 420,000,000,000,000 corresponding to the impaired loan portfolio received as a result of the merger by absorption of Banco Regional S.A.E.C.A. according to the considerations set forth in Res N°20, Minute N°33 dated June 29, 2023 issued by the Superintendency of Banks with respect to the Feasibility Plan.

(***) The Superintendency of Banks has authorized the Organization to defer all expenses related to the merger by absorption of Banco Regional SAECA linked to the modification of the structure, collaborators, payments of consulting services, among others, from January 2024 up to 10 (ten) years.

(****) By December 31, 2025 and 2024 the consumption of office supplies and other items are included in operating expenses in the income statement.

c.10 Debentures and bonds issued in circulation

The composition of this item is as follows:

By December 31, 2025

a) Subordinated bonds:

Resolution Number BCP authorization	Program	Currency of Issue	Issue amount	Current Balance	Expiration date	PYG
00085/2022	Global USD 5	US\$	10.000.000	10.000.000	22/1/2030	65.757.100.000
00078/2023	Global USD 7	US\$	5.000.000	5.000.000	18/7/2030	32.878.550.000
00078/2023	Global USD 7	US\$	5.000.000	5.000.000	17/7/2031	32.878.550.000
00078/2023	Global USD 7	US\$	1.000.000	1.000.000	18/9/2030	6.575.710.000
00078/2023	Global USD 7	US\$	4.000.000	4.000.000	17/9/2031	26.302.840.000
00078/2023	Global USD 7	US\$	1.500.000	1.500.000	17/10/2030	9.863.565.000
00078/2023	Global USD 7	US\$	6.500.000	6.500.000	20/11/2030	42.742.115.000
00078/2023	Global USD 7	US\$	6.500.000	6.500.000	19/11/2031	42.742.115.000
00078/2023	Global USD 7	US\$	4.500.000	4.500.000	11/12/2030	29.590.695.000
00078/2023	Global USD 7	US\$	500.000	500.000	10/12/2031	3.287.855.000
00001/2019	Global USD 2	US\$	10.000.000	10.000.000	3/2/2026	65.757.100.000
00001/2019	Global USD 2	US\$	10.000.000	10.000.000	2/9/2027	65.757.100.000
00127/2019	Global USD 3	US\$	20.000.000	20.000.000	6/12/2029	131.514.200.000
00075/2021	Global USD 4	US\$	10.000.000	10.000.000	3/9/2031	65.757.100.000
00112/2019 (*)	Global USD 4	US\$	10.000.000	-	27/2/2025	-
00112/2019 (*)	Global USD 4	US\$	5.000.000	-	19/3/2025	-
00112/2019 (*)	Global USD 4	US\$	8.000.000	8.000.000	17/6/2026	52.605.680.000
00112/2019 (*)	Global USD 4	US\$	2.000.000	2.000.000	25/6/2026	13.151.420.000
00112/2019 (*)	Global USD 4	US\$	4.000.000	4.000.000	11/9/2031	26.302.840.000
00072/2024	Global USD 8	US\$	2.000.000	2.000.000	9/9/2032	13.151.420.000
00072/2024	Global USD 8	US\$	2.000.000	2.000.000	18/9/2031	13.151.420.000
00072/2024	Global USD 8	US\$	3.000.000	3.000.000	16/9/2032	19.727.130.000
00072/2024	Global USD 8	US\$	5.000.000	5.000.000	24/12/2029	32.878.550.000
00072/2024	Global USD 8	US\$	11.000.000	11.000.000	4/3/2030	72.332.810.000
00072/2024	Global USD 8	US\$	2.000.000	2.000.000	26/2/2032	13.151.420.000
00072/2024	Global USD 8	US\$	5.000.000	5.000.000	28/3/2030	32.878.550.000
00072/2024	Global USD 8	US\$	1.000.000	1.000.000	18/3/2032	6.575.710.000
00072/2024	Global USD 8	US\$	5.000.000	5.000.000	29/4/2030	32.878.550.000
Total Subordinated Bonds Issued		US\$	159.500.000	144.500.000		950.190.095.000

Resolution Number BCP authorization	Program	Currency of Issue	Issue amount (*)	Current Balance	Expiration date	PYG
Número de Resolución de autorización del BCP						
00078/2023	Global G3	PYG	40.000.000.000	40.000.000.000	19/11/2029	40.000.000.000
00072/2024	Global G4	PYG	4.000.000.000	4.000.000.000	19/9/2029	4.000.000.000
00072/2024	Global G4	PYG	8.000.000.000	8.000.000.000	11/9/2031	8.000.000.000
00072/2024	Global G4	PYG	25.000.000.000	25.000.000.000	24/12/2029	25.000.000.000
00072/2024	Global G4	PYG	85.000.000.000	85.000.000.000	5/5/2031	85.000.000.000
00072/2024	Global G4	PYG	20.000.000.000	20.000.000.000	22/5/2031	20.000.000.000
00072/2024	Global G4	PYG	5.612.000.000	5.612.000.000	5/6/2031	5.612.000.000
Total, Subordinated Bonds Issued in national currency		PYG	187.612.000.000			187.612.000.000
a) Total Subordinated Bonds in PYG						1.137.802.095.000

(*) Subordinated bonds resulting from the merger with Banco Regional SAECA, where by Resolution SB. SG. No. 00112/2019, the Central Bank of Paraguay authorized to the Bank Regional SAECA the issuance of subordinated bonds in foreign currency for an amount of US\$ 25,000,000.00 under the Global Issuance Program USD 4 in accordance with article 78 of Law No. 861/96 “General Banking Law, Financial and Other Entities of Credit” and the Resolution No. 5, Minutes No. 212 of 11.01.1996 of the Board of Directors of the Central Bank of Paraguay.

b) Bonds:

Resolution Number BCP authorization (*)	Currency of Issue	Issue amount	Current Balance	Expiration date	PYG
2635/2023	PYG	115.000.000.000	115.000.000.000	26/3/2026	115.000.000.000
2687/2023	PYG	225.000.000.000	225.000.000.000	26/5/2026	225.000.000.000
2747/2023	PYG	160.000.000.000	160.000.000.000	21/7/2028	160.000.000.000
0089/2024	PYG	200.000.000.000	200.000.000.000	21/10/2030	200.000.000.000
003253/25	PYG	50.000.000.000	50.000.000.000	22/3/2028	50.000.000.000
003249/25	PYG	60.000.000.000	60.000.000.000	24/3/2032	60.000.000.000
00089/2024	PYG	41.000.000.000	41.000.000.000	25/7/2028	41.000.000.000
3569/25	PYG	50.000.000.000	50.000.000.000	11/12/2028	50.000.000.000
Total, Financial Bonds in National Currency	PYG	901.000.000.000	901.000.000.000		901.000.000.000
02746/2023	US\$	5.000.000	5.000.000	24/7/2026	32.878.550.000
Total Financial Bonds in Foreign Currency	US\$	5.000.000	5.000.000		32.878.550.000
b) Total Financial Bonds in PYG					933.878.550.000
a) + b) Total Debentures and Bonds issued and outstanding					2.071.680.645.000

By December 31, 2024

a) Subordinated bonds:

Resolution Number	Program	Currency of Issue	Issue amount (*)	Current Balance	Expiration date	PYG
00085/2022	Global USD 5	US\$	10.000.000	10.000.000	22/1/2030	78.312.600.000
00078/2023	Global USD 7	US\$	5.000.000	5.000.000	18/7/2030	39.156.300.000
00078/2023	Global USD 7	US\$	5.000.000	5.000.000	17/7/2031	39.156.300.000
00078/2023	Global USD 7	US\$	1.000.000	1.000.000	18/9/2030	7.831.260.000
00078/2023	Global USD 7	US\$	4.000.000	4.000.000	17/9/2031	31.325.040.000
00078/2023	Global USD 7	US\$	1.500.000	1.500.000	17/10/2030	11.746.890.000
00078/2023	Global USD 7	US\$	6.500.000	6.500.000	20/11/2030	50.903.190.000
00078/2023	Global USD 7	US\$	6.500.000	6.500.000	19/11/2031	50.903.190.000
00078/2023	Global USD 7	US\$	4.500.000	4.500.000	11/12/2030	35.240.670.000
00078/2023	Global USD 7	US\$	500.000	500.000	10/12/2031	3.915.630.000
00001/2019	Global USD 2	US\$	10.000.000	10.000.000	3/3/2026	78.312.600.000
00001/2019	Global USD 2	US\$	10.000.000	10.000.000	2/9/2027	78.312.600.000
00127/2019	Global USD 3	US\$	20.000.000	20.000.000	6/12/2029	156.625.200.000
00075/2021	Global USD 4	US\$	10.000.000	10.000.000	3/9/2031	78.312.600.000
00112/2019 (*)	Global USD 4	US\$	10.000.000	10.000.000	27/2/2025	78.312.600.000
00112/2019 (*)	Global USD 4	US\$	5.000.000	5.000.000	19/3/2025	39.156.300.000
00072/2024	Global USD 4	US\$	8.000.000	8.000.000	17/4/2026	62.650.080.000
00072/2024	Global USD 4	US\$	2.000.000	2.000.000	25/6/2026	15.662.520.000
00072/2024	Global USD 4	US\$	4.000.000	4.000.000	11/9/2031	31.325.040.000
00072/2024	Global USD 4	US\$	2.000.000	2.000.000	9/9/2032	15.662.520.000
00072/2024	Global USD 4	US\$	2.000.000	2.000.000	18/9/2031	15.662.520.000
00072/2024	Global USD 4	US\$	3.000.000	3.000.000	16/9/2032	23.493.780.000
00072/2024	Global USD 4	US\$	5.000.000	5.000.000	24/12/2029	39.156.300.000
Total Subordinated Bonds Issued		USD	135.500.000			1.061.135.730.000

Resolution Number BCP authorization	Program	Currency of Issue	Issue amount (*)	Current Balance	Expiration date	PYG
00078/2023	Global G3	PYG	40.000.000.000	40.000.000.000	19/1/2029	40.000.000.000
00072/2024	Global G4	PYG	4.000.000.000	4.000.000.000	19/9/2029	4.000.000.000
00072/2024	Global G4	PYG	8.000.000.000	8.000.000.000	11/9/2031	8.000.000.000
00072/2024	Global G4	PYG	25.000.000.000	25.000.000.000	24/12/2029	25.000.000.000
Total, Subordinated Bonds Issued in national currency		PYG	77.000.000.000			77.000.000.000
a) Total Subordinated Bonds in PYG						1.138.135.730.000

(*) Subordinated bonds resulting from the merger with Banco Regional S.A.E.C.A., where through Resolution SB. SG. No. 00112/2019, the Central Bank of Paraguay authorized Banco Regional S.A.E.C.A. to issue foreign currency subordinated bonds for an amount of US\$ 25,000,000.00

b) Financial Bonds:

Resolution Number BCP authorization (*)	Currency of Issue	Issue amount	Current Balance	Expiration date	PYG
2635/2023	PYG	115.000.000.000	115.000.000.000	26/3/2026	115.000.000.000
2687/2023	PYG	225.000.000.000	225.000.000.000	26/5/2026	225.000.000.000
2747/2023	PYG	160.000.000.000	160.000.000.000	21/7/2028	160.000.000.000
0089/2024	PYG	200.000.000.000	200.000.000.000	21/10/2030	200.000.000.000
Total, Financial Bonds in National Currency	PYG	700.000.000.000	700.000.000.000		700.000.000.000
02746/2023	US\$	5.000.000	5.000.000	24/7/2026	39.156.300.000
Total Financial Bonds in Foreign Currency	US\$	5.000.000	5.000.000		39.156.300.000
b) Total Financial Bonds in PYG					739.156.300.000
a) + b) Total Debentures and Bonds issued and outstanding					1.877.292.030.000

c. 11 Limitations on the free availability of assets or property and any other restriction on the right of ownership

By December 31, 2025 and 2024, there are the following limitations:

a) Deposits in the Central Bank of Paraguay as legal reserve requirement as described in note c.17;

b) Restrictions on the distribution of profits as described in note d.5;

c) Restrictions on pledging fixed assets as collateral as explained in note c.8;

d) Regulatory restrictions to give in guarantee components of the asset backing the deposits collected from the public;

e) Bonds of the Treasury of availability restricted, maintained in the Central Bank of Paraguay, which guarantee the operations of SIPAP, as described in note c.3

f) Restriction over the credit card portfolio called “Affinity of the brand Bancard Check” on favor of Bancard S.A., according to it as set out in note c.5.2.

under the USD 4 Global Issuance Program, in accordance with Article 78 of Law No. 861/96 “General Law of Banks, Finance Companies and Other Credit Entities” and Resolution No. 5, Minutes No. 212 dated 11.01.1996 of the Board of Directors of the Central Bank of Paraguay”.

g) The Organization has established a stock market guarantee in favor of the AFD, about the securities of debt (bonds) issued by the company Tape Porá S.A., in order to guarantee the faithful fulfillment of the Entity’s credit obligations with said institution. To the regard, the securities of debt (bonds) are found under custody of the company Capital Markets Bolsa de Valores S.A. in an account authorized guarantee by the Stock Market and Products of Asunción S.A. with authorization from the Organization, as stated in note c.7

There are no other limitations on the free availability of assets or equity and any other restriction to the right of property.

c. 12 Guarantees granted in respect of liabilities

By December 31, 2025 and 2024, there are no guarantees granted by the Organization with respect to its liabilities, except for the Financial Intermediation Obligations contracted with the Development Finance Agency (AFD) (see Note c.13), whose contracts are and will be direct and unconditional obligations of the Organization, constituting privileged credits with respect to other obligations and liabilities (current or contingent) unsecured and unsubordinated, issued, created or assumed currently or in the future by the Bank.

These loans, which guarantee the obligations with the AFD, correspond to operations conceptualized as portfolio rediscounting, approved within the contracts established between both parties

c. 13 Obligations for financial intermediation

FINANCIAL SECTOR	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
	PYG	PYG
Other financial institutions		
Demand deposits	55.476.929.204	31.214.397.075
Central Bank of Paraguay - Contribution to the guarantee fund	29.623.352.019	30.245.946.566
Certificate of savings deposit	1.022.199.933.687	328.095.325.690
Deposit in a checking account at other financial institutions	73.237.487.033	129.423.989.985
Demand deposits in combined accounts	165.738.021.538	321.537.799.112
Subtotal	1.346.275.723.481	840.517.458.428
Correspondents, deferred documentary credits	127.440.052.729	227.806.371.636
Subtotal	127.440.052.729	227.806.371.636
Transactions to be settled	42.306.759.700	212.030.771.193
Subtotal	42.306.759.700	212.030.771.193
Loans from financial institutions and organizations		
DFC-US Internat. Develop Financ.	1.771.573.635.387	966.699.947.721
Development Finance Agency - AFD (Note C.4)	1.305.594.314.168	1.538.777.352.135
FMO-NEDERL.FINAN.MAAT.VOOR ONT.	1.190.203.510.000	626.500.800.000
Bladex - Latin American Foreign Trade Bank	1.117.870.700.000	507.857.211.000
Inter-American Development Bank - IDB	595.203.367.856	676.974.415.712
OFID-OPEC FUND FOR INTL DEVELOPMENT	436.815.047.017	302.062.895.962
Andean Development Corporation	343.325.000.000	269.900.000.000
CARGILL	328.785.500.000	-
DEG - Deutsche Investitions	307.862.786.910	545.340.469.589
JP MORGAN CHASE	215.518.862.832	357.342.125.758
Proparco - French Development Agency	210.422.720.000	360.237.960.000
OPIC-DFC-US INTERNAT. DEVELOP END.	154.118.203.388	288.428.102.813
BCO. OCCIDENTE PANAMA	131.514.200.000	-
CREDIT EUROPE BANK NV	131.514.200.000	-
International Finance Corporation - IFC	131.514.199.934	261.041.999.974
COMMERZBANK AG	118.362.780.000	360.237.960.000
BANCO DO BRASIL NY	92.059.940.000	-
Citibank NA	65.757.100.000	391.563.000.000
Banco Santander	65.757.100.000	-
BANCO DO BRASIL SA	39.454.260.000	-
CAIXABANK SA	32.878.550.000	156.625.200.000
ZUERCHER KANTONALBANK	32.878.550.000	195.781.500.000
NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT BANK	30.000.000.000	
pending settlement transactions	22.410.617.539	16.243.882.790
Correspondent banks	-	58.436.770.091
BANCO DE OCCIDENTE PANAMA SA (OCC)	-	156.625.200.000
BCI. Bank of Credit and Investments	-	117.468.900.000
Banco Aliado SA	-	78.312.600.000
WELLS FARGO BANK	-	234.937.800.000
Subtotal	8.871.395.145.031	8.467.396.093.545
Creditors for accrued financial charges	106.994.215.252	107.503.705.749
Subtotal	106.994.215.252	107.503.705.749
Total, financial sector	10.494.411.896.193	9.855.254.400.551

NON-FINANCIAL SECTOR	PYG	PYG
	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Deposits - Private Sector		
Demand deposits in savings accounts	3.623.520.706.313	3.740.986.598.135
Demand deposits in current accounts	4.377.076.735.303	4.892.260.279.092
Demand deposits in combined accounts	2.340.574.052.882	2.364.703.501.345
Money orders and transfers to be paid	16.256.396.321	17.663.802.914
Scheduled Savings Deposits	10.698.869.479	8.627.741.758
Savings deposit certificates	10.472.504.190.544	10.045.716.565.707
Deposits affected as security	143.521.402.421	97.357.427.774
Creditors for documents to be offset	32.686.861.662	35.883.063.769
Subtotal	21.016.839.214.925	21.203.198.980.494
Obligations with establishments affiliated with the credit card system	28.334.068.244	7.548.607.080
Subtotal	28.334.068.244	7.548.607.080
Transactions to be settled	56.593.431.347	25.615.154.730
Subtotal	56.593.431.347	25.615.154.730
Deposits - Public Sector	3.163.056.232.440	2.599.107.820.731
Subtotal	3.163.056.232.440	2.599.107.820.731
Bonds Issued and in Circulation [Note c.10]	2.071.680.645.000	1.877.292.030.000
Subtotal	2.071.680.645.000	1.877.292.030.000
Creditors for accrued financial charges	135.215.032.655	134.067.007.862
Subtotal	135.215.032.655	134.067.007.862
Total, non-financial sector	26.471.718.624.611	25.846.829.600.897

c.14 Distribution of loans and obligations through financial intermediation according to maturity and liquidity risk management

By December 31, 2025

Concept	Remaining deadlines					
	Up to 30 days	Out of 31 up to 180 days	181 days to 1 year	More than 1 year and up to 3 years	More than 3 years	TOTAL
	PYG	PYG	PYG	PYG	PYG	PYG
Current loans - Financial sector (*)	81.738.031.179	72.432.834.347	1.828.869.344	56.151.214.397	26.302.839.884	238.453.789.151
Current loans - Non-financial sector (*)	1.298.895.791.203	4.264.347.443.910	3.531.845.375.591	6.296.310.959.588	13.290.419.236.073	28.681.818.806.365
Total Credits in Force	1.380.633.822.382	4.336.780.278.257	3.533.674.244.935	6.352.462.173.985	13.316.722.075.957	28.920.272.595.516
Financial sector obligations (**)	1.190.589.086.597	1.849.426.259.157	626.917.020.131	1.961.844.174.988	4.716.334.380.368	10.345.110.921.241
Non-financial sector obligations (**)	12.420.808.328.551	2.384.711.197.692	3.817.761.999.724	5.036.524.321.221	548.423.668.421	24.208.229.515.609
Total Obligations	13.611.397.415.148	4.234.137.456.849	4.444.679.019.855	6.998.368.496.209	5.264.758.048.789	34.553.360.436.850

By December 31, 2024

Concept	Remaining deadlines					
	Up to 30 days	Out of 31 up to 180 days	181 days to 1 year	More than 1 year and up to 3 years	More than 3 years	TOTAL
	PYG	PYG	PYG	PYG	PYG	PYG
Current loans - Financial sector (*)	55.398.799.580	97.250.361.663	1.628.902.080	45.587.756.452	8.950.011.085	208.815.830.860
Current loans - Non-financial sector (*)	862.117.699.369	4.050.570.930.452	2.960.380.513.735	6.841.317.130.319	14.633.235.787.668	29.347.622.061.543
Total Credits in Force	917.516.498.949	4.147.821.292.115	2.962.009.415.815	6.886.904.886.771	14.642.185.798.753	29.556.437.892.403
Financial sector obligations (**)	761.370.378.698	1.126.265.138.508	2.260.479.786.147	2.422.008.006.510	2.965.596.613.746	9.535.719.923.609
Non-financial sector obligations (**)	12.151.222.352.541	2.549.630.711.460	3.014.002.660.579	5.427.744.400.136	667.255.283.589	23.809.855.408.305
Total Obligations	12.912.592.731.239	3.675.895.849.968	5.274.482.446.726	7.849.752.406.646	3.632.851.897.335	33.345.575.331.914

(*) For current loans – Financial sector includes the Balance Sheet of Other financial institutions and for the Current Credits – No Financial Sector includes Loans – Private Sector and Loans – Public Sector.
(**) They do not include interest, transactions to be settled, or obligations for issued securities.

Administration of the risk of liquidity: liquidity risk is the risk of that an entity which encounters difficulties in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Board of Directors and the Management of the Bank control its liquidity, primarily by matching the maturities of its assets and liabilities, according to the short-, medium- and long-term strategies defined and constantly monitored, for both assets and Additionally, the Organization has defined Contingency plans in cases of temporary liquidity needs.

The liquidity position is monitored and liquidity stress tests are performed in a regular way a variety of scenarios encompassing both normal conditions of market, as also more severe ones. All the policies and liquidity procedures are subject to review and approval by the Assets and Liabilities Committee.

c.15 Concentration of the loan and deposit portfolio

c.15.1 Loan portfolio through financial intermediation Financial and No Financial Sector

Number of customers	Amount and percentage of loan portfolio to the SF				Amount and percentage of loan portfolio to the SNF			
	Current		X		Current		X	
	PYG	%	PYG	%	PYG	%	Expired (*)	X
Year 2025								
10 largest debtors	238.046.502.389	100%	239.984.372	100%	3.552.568.736.999	12%	137.044.028.781	29%
50 largest subsequent debtors	508.573.286	0%	-	0%	7.286.980.443.683	25%	65.238.404.708	14%
100 largest subsequent debtors	-	0%	-	0%	6.001.522.104.033	21%	43.632.182.890	9%
Other subsequent debtors	-	0%	-	0%	11.840.747.521.650	41%	225.107.767.323	48%
Total, of the loan portfolio	238.555.075.675	100%	239.984.372	100%	28.681.818.806.365	100%	471.022.383.702	100%
Year 2024								
10 largest debtors	207.495.132.608	99%	251.312.507	100%	3.369.915.610.679	11%	184.526.735.243	26%
50 largest subsequent debtors	1.320.698.252	1%	-	0%	7.173.091.097.128	24%	179.035.285.357	26%
100 largest subsequent debtors	-	0%	-	0%	6.044.826.692.717	21%	93.202.120.827	13%
Other subsequent debtors	-	0%	-	0%	12.759.788.661.019	43%	242.723.407.745	35%
Total, of the loan portfolio	208.815.830.860	100%	251.312.507	100%	29.347.622.061.543	100%	699.487.549.172	100%

(*) Includes capital of the defeated loans and excludes “Leases Financial institutions.”

c.15.2 Time and demand deposit portfolio by sector

Number of customers	Amount and percentage of deposit portfolio			
	Financial Sector		Non-Financial Sector	
	PYG	%	PYG	%
Year 2025				
10 largest depositors	880.334.546.096	65%	4.514.689.923.107	19%
50 largest subsequent depositors	375.654.973.246	28%	3.007.970.404.649	12%
100 largest subsequent depositors	83.338.431.544	6%	2.262.029.094.538	9%
Other subsequent depositors	6.947.772.595	1%	14.395.206.025.071	60%
Total, from the deposit portfolio	1.346.275.723.481	100%	24.179.895.447.365	100%
Year 2024				
10 largest depositors	383.649.436.834	46%	3.951.098.418.951	17%
50 largest subsequent depositors	367.503.735.549	44%	2.909.423.473.190	12%
100 largest subsequent depositors	80.502.378.295	9%	2.312.026.685.622	10%
Other subsequent depositors	8.861.907.750	1%	14.629.758.223.462	61%
Total, from the deposit portfolio	840.517.458.428	100%	23.802.306.801.225	100%

c.15.3 Concentration by country and currency

Concept	SF Credits PYG (*)	%	SNF Credits PYG (*)	%	SF PYG(**) Deposits	%	SNF Deposits PYG(***)	%
2025								
Residents in the country	191.509.078.175	80%	28.515.114.993.758	99%	1.346.275.723.481	100%	24.111.036.176.453	100%
Non-residents in the country	47.045.997.500	20%	166.703.812.607	1%	0	0%	68.859.270.912	0%
Total	238.555.075.675	100%	28.681.818.806.365	100%	1.346.275.723.481	100%	24.179.895.447.365	100%
In national currency	14.521.851.019	6%	10.667.107.930.762	37%	1.098.531.356.972	82%	9.451.823.565.892	39%
In foreign currency	224.033.224.656	94%	18.014.710.875.603	63%	247.744.366.509	18%	14.728.071.881.473	61%
Total	238.555.075.675	100%	28.681.818.806.365	100%	1.346.275.723.481	100%	24.179.895.447.365	100%
2024								
Residents in the country	175.012.877.360	84%	29.216.780.729.387	100%	840.517.458.428	100%	23.710.442.447.433	100%
Non-residents in the country	33.802.953.500	16%	130.841.332.156	0%	0	0%	91.864.353.792	0%
Total	208.815.830.860	100%	29.347.622.061.543	100%	840.517.458.428	100%	23.802.306.801.225	100%
In national currency	14.807.471.189	7%	10.180.667.218.702	35%	561.581.005.300	67%	9.364.070.744.867	39%
In foreign currency	194.008.359.671	93%	19.166.954.842.841	65%	278.936.453.128	33%	14.438.236.056.358	61%
Total	208.815.830.860	100%	29.347.622.061.543	100%	840.517.458.428	100%	23.802.306.801.225	100%

(*) The balance includes principal. It does not include “Transactions to be settled”, “Financial leases”, “Debtors by financial products yield”, “Previsioning” and “Valuation gains to be realized”

(***) Does not include “Transactions to be settled”, “Outstanding bonds and debentures issued”, “Other financial intermediation obligations” and interest yield balances.

(**) Balances do not include “interest yield”, “Loans from financial Organizations”, “Loans and interest from other companies”, “Transactions to be settled” or “Correspondents”.

c.15.4 Loan portfolio distributed
by economic sector

Economic sector	Risk PYG	%
Year 2025		
Agricultural	7.573.530.682.482	26%
Cattle raising	3.952.928.731.572	13%
Industry	4.856.240.784.052	17%
Exports	243.391.125.214	1%
Construction	662.398.336.865	2%
Trade	4.136.505.440.214	14%
Consumption	3.167.952.765.495	11%
Services	4.738.114.358.550	16%
Financial	60.574.025.670	0%
Total (*)	29.391.636.250.114	100%
Year 2024		
Agricultural	8.826.084.114.971	29%
Cattle raising	4.251.964.048.122	14%
Industry	4.336.515.022.078	14%
Exports	219.549.935.675	1%
Construction	675.572.003.762	2%
Trade	4.040.249.065.318	13%
Consumption	2.734.083.409.589	9%
Services	5.110.833.596.129	17%
Financial	61.325.558.438	0%
Total (*)	30.256.176.754.082	100%

(*) Includes balances of “Financial intermediation loans outstanding - financial and non-financial sector” and “Financial intermediation loans past due - financial and non-financial sector”

Excludes valuation gains to be realized, transactions to be settled, debtors by financial products yield and previsioning.

c.16 Assets, liabilities and contingencies
with related persons and companies

Category	PYG	PYG
ASSET	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Current loans through financial intermediation - non-financial sector	214.707.405.510	230.354.539.238
Miscellaneous credits	55.981.895.467	11.404.079.056
Investments in Securities	137.036.667.891	126.826.640.883
Total, of the asset	407.725.968.868	368.585.259.177
PASSIVE		
Obligations for financial intermediation - financial sector	34.690.183.843	13.729.066.802
Obligations for financial intermediation - non-financial sector	1.146.096.210.176	685.967.958.411
Various obligations	2.730.902.686	2.351.239.108
Total liabilities	1.183.517.296.705	702.048.264.321
MEMORANDUM ACCOUNTS		
Administration of deposits, securities and guarantees	67.258.832.676	-
Guaranteed Portfolio, Credit Cards - Bancard	56.504.516.262	56.504.516.262
Grantors of real guarantees	38.725.930.309	-
Other credit memorandum accounts - miscellaneous	939.411.376.263	-
Other debit memorandum accounts – miscellaneous	(5.770.101.543)	-
Total, Memorandum Accounts	1.096.130.553.967	56.504.516.262
CONTINGENCY ACCOUNTS		
Overdraft lines	128.115.492.131	59.863.625.531
Credit card lines	2.155.008.573	
Total contingency accounts	130.270.500.704	61.533.458.441

c.17 Deposits in the Central Bank of Paraguay

The deposits in the Central Bank of Paraguay are as follows:

Guys	December 31, 2025 PYG	December 31, 2024 PYG
Legal reserve – PYG	937.654.345.919	891.951.722.394
Legal reserve - foreign currency	1.806.736.143.312	2.176.151.680.308
Special lace	874.399.998	1.886.489.998
Legal reserve requirement - foreign currency - early redemption	1.253.856.383	1.127.074.939
Deposits in US dollars	2.082.202.435.432	782.013.062.994
Deposits from monetary transactions	366.042.379.876	53.752.140.147
Instant Payment System (SIPAP)	0	7.894.828.540
Total	5.194.763.560.920	3.914.776.999.320

Financial institutions must maintain legal reserve requirements on deposits in national currency and foreigner in the proportion established in resolutions of the Central Bank of Paraguay. Legal reserve requirements are of restricted availability. Minimum reserve requirements legal that must keep the entities of intermediation financial, in his proportion and composition are calculated monthly at the BCP, about the base of the data

contained in the daily declarations of deposits in national and foreign currency of financial intermediation entities. These institutions must submit in writing and on a monthly basis the Legal Reserve Position Statement on the first business day after the closing of each month. Said form contains the daily balances of deposits of the immediately preceding month, both in local and foreign currency, as a sworn statement.

Legal Reserve – Local currency

In accordance with the provisions of Resolution No. 30 of the Board of Directors of the Central Bank of Paraguay, Minute No. 44 dated September 28, 2012, banks must maintain legal reserve on deposits in local currency, in the following proportion:

Description	View	From 2 days to 360 days	More than 360 days
Cuenta corriente	18%	-	-
Depósitos de ahorro	18%	-	-
Depósitos de ahorro a plazo	-	18%	0%
Certificado de depósito de ahorro	-	18%	0%

Legal reserve – Foreign Currency

In accordance to what established in the Resolution of the Board of Directors of the Central Bank of Paraguay No. 14, Minute No. 42 dated June 11, 2019 (which suspends the effectiveness of Resolution No. 31, Minute No. 44

dated September 28, 2012), as from the effective date thereof, banks must maintain legal reserves on foreign currency deposits in the following proportion:

Description	View (*)	From 2 days to 360 days (*)	From 361 days to 540 days	From 541 days to 1,080 days	More than 1,080 days
Current account	24%	-	-	-	-
Savings deposits	24%	-	-	-	-
Fixed-term savings deposits	-	24%	16,50%	0%	0%
Savings deposit certificate	-	24%	16,50%	0%	0%

(*) The legal reserve on sight deposits and deposits with a term of 2 to 360 days may be used up to a maximum percentage of 2% of the deposits in each legal reserve period.

c.18 her facts which, due to their importance, justify their disclosure

Without relevant facts to be exposed in this paragraph by December 31, 2025 and 2024.

D. EQUITY

d.1 Shareholders’ equity

The limits and restrictions for the operations of Financial Institutions are determined on the basis of their effective net worth. The effective equity of the Organization by December 31, 2025, amounted to PYG 3,910,253,516,729, and by December 31, 2024, amounted to PYG 3,509,393,042,474.

Circular SB.SG No. 1199/2015 dated October 14, 2015, proceeds to update the Template for the Calculation of the Ratio between Effective Equity and Risk Weighted Assets and Contingent Assets, giving the Organization full compliance with the provisions of the same.

This figure of heritage cash, used for the determination of certain operational limits and restrictions imposed on financial entities operating in Paraguay by the Superintendency of Banks of the Central Bank of Paraguay, at no time may it be less than 10% of the risk-weighted

assets and contingents held by the financial entities (solvency margin). The Central Bank of Paraguay will be able to increase this relationship until 12% (twelve per cent). The Organization maintains this relationship until December 31, 2025 in 14.69 % (13.80% By December 31, 2024).

d.2 Minimum capital

According to Article 11 of Law No. 861/96, financial institutions must update their capital annually based on the Consumer Price Index (CPI) calculated by the Central Bank of Paraguay.

The updated minimum capital for fiscal year

2025 is PYG 70,390 million. As of December 31, 2025, the Institution had paid-in capital of PYG 2,617,769,223,000 (PYG 2,597,686,176,000 as of December 31, 2024), which is higher than the minimum required of banks by the Central Bank of Paraguay regulations.

d.3 Adjustments to equity

This corresponds to the counterpart of the revaluation of fixed assets. According to legal provisions, the booking of evaluation can be

capitalized, but cannot be distributed to shareholders as profits or dividends.

d.4 Adjustments to retained earnings or prior years’ results

he Chart of Accounts and Manual of the CBP establishes that adjustments to prior years’ results are recorded in the statement of income

for the year without affecting the Organization’s equity accounts.

d.5 Restriction on profit distribution

a) Legal reserve: According to Article 27 of Law 861/96, financial organizations must have a reserve not less than the equivalent of one hundred percent (100%) of their capital, which shall be constituted by transferring annually not less than twenty percent (20%) of the net profits of each financial year. Article 28 of the aforementioned Law establishes that the resources of the legal reserve will be automatically applied to cover losses recorded in the financial year. In the following years, the total profits must be allocated to the legal reserve until the minimum amount of the legal reserve is reached again, or the highest amount obtained in the process of its constitution. At any time, the amount of the reserve may be increased with cash contributions.

b) Distribution of utilities: According to Pursuant to the provisions of Law No. 861/96 “General Law of Banks, Financial Institutions and other Credit Entities”, entities authorized to operate in accordance with this Law, whether national or foreign, may distribute their profits with prior approval of their respective annual financial statements audited by part of the Superintendency of Banks, provided that it is issued within the term

of one hundred and twenty days of closing of the exercise. Defeated this term with expiration of this term the Superintendency’s pronouncement, the profits may be distributed.

c) Tax to the distribution of utilities: With the validity of Law 6.380/2019 “On Modernization and Simplification of the National Tax System” that establishes Tax to the Dividends and to Utilities (IDU), the distribution is taxed to the rates of the 8% for residents in the country and 15% for non-residents.

d.6 Result by action

The Organization calculates net results by action about the base of the net result of the exercise divided by the number of shares.

Concepts	December 31, 2025 PYG	December 31, 2024 PYG
Net profit for the year	640.695.316.453	674.886.927.756
Earnings for Preferred Stock	(176.519.752.780)	(182.869.295.560)
Earnings for Registered Ordinary Shares(a)	464.175.563.673	492.017.632.196
Registered Ordinary Shares (b)	1.082.814.851	903.211.970
Preferred Stocks	1.534.954.372	1.694.474.206
Total, Integrated Capital	2.617.769.223	2.597.686.176
Net earnings per ordinary and diluted share (a) / (b)	429	545

E. INFORMATION CONCERNING THE CONTINGENCIES

Balance Sheet of the accounts of contingency as follows:

Concepts	December 31, 2025 PYG	December 31, 2024 PYG
Beneficiaries of loans agreed upon in current account	846.300.245.394	776.887.803.113
Bonds granted	589.819.725.815	696.571.428.248
Negotiated documentary credits	509.883.841.612	361.257.565.859
Credits to be used using cards	1.242.515.289.669	997.606.173.506
Total	3.188.519.102.490	2.832.322.970.726

F. INFORMATION CONCERNING RESULTS

f.1 Recognition of earnings and losses.

The Organization applied the yield principle for the recognition of income and allocation of expenses or costs incurred, with the following exceptions referred to the fact that income is recognized as income at the time of receipt or collection, as established by Resolution No. 1, Minute No. 60 of the Central Bank of Paraguay, dated September 28, 2007:

Financial income, commissions and recovery of collection expenses yield but not collected from debtors with past-due loans or loans classified in risk categories higher than “Category 2”, which are recognized as income at the time they are received or collected. See note c.5

a) Exchange differences arising from the valuation of those foreign currency credit transactions that are past due or classified in risk categories higher than “Category 2”, which are recognized as a gain at the time of their receipt either collection. See note c.5.

a) Gains to be realized and foreign currency valuation gains on forward sales of goods, which are Recognized as income as receivables are collected. See note c.5

b) Gains on adjustment to market value of investments in fixed-income or equity securities traded in a secondary securities market, which are recognized as income when realized. See note c.7.

c) Certain fees for financial and credit services are recognized as income when collected.

f.2 Foreign currency exchange differences

Differences in exchange corresponding to the maintenance of assets and liabilities in foreign currency amounts are shown net in the income statement lines “Valuation of Assets and Liabilities in Foreign Currency”, and their breakdown is shown below:

Concept	December 31, 2025 PYG	December 31, 2024 PYG
Gains from valuation of financial assets and liabilities in foreign currency	17.908.024.982.772	6.642.166.295.618
Loss from valuation of liabilities and financial assets in foreign currency	(17.914.003.316.710)	(6.631.044.300.348)
Net exchange difference on financial assets and liabilities in foreign currency	(5.978.333.938)	11.121.995.270
Gains from valuation of other assets and liabilities in foreign currency	231.925.956.239	79.319.336.796
Losses from valuation of other assets and liabilities in foreign currency	(259.549.098.066)	(58.623.691.250)
Net exchange difference on other foreign currency assets and liabilities	(27.623.141.827)	20.695.645.546
Net exchange difference on total foreign currency assets and liabilities	(33.601.475.765)	31.817.640.816

In accordance with what is described in point b) of note f. 1 above, exchange differences corresponding to the maintenance of overdue and/or current foreign currency loans classified in categories “3”, “4”, “5” and “6”, are recognized as income based on their realization.

f.3 Other losses operational - Other

The item “Other operational losses - Others” is comprised as follows:

Concept	December 31, 2025 PYG	December 31, 2024 PYG
Charity and memberships	1.776.449.491	1.832.194.773
Various losses	1.015.903.183	403.572.069
Losses from foreign exchange and arbitrage transactions	193.212.068.671	93.828.916.766
Value Added Tax - Cost	9.339.004.929	6.602.900.864
Losses from Forward Contracts	348.828.593.008	205.970.708.106
Losses from Sale of Wallets	988.294.532	119.649.562
Taxes, fees and contributions	44.362.517.825	32.795.168.594
Total	599.522.831.639	341.553.110.734

f.4 Income tax

The income tax charged on the profit for the year at a rate of 10% is based on the profit accountant before of this concept, adjusted by the games that the law and their Regulations include or exclude factors for the determination of net taxable income.

The charge to results for income tax as of December 31, 2025, amounts to PYG 59.127.725.908 (PYG 51,199,938,929 by December 31, 2024)

Deferred:

The accounting recording of income tax by the deferred income tax method is not provided for in the standards issued by the Central Bank of Paraguay. The Entity determines the income tax by applying the current rate to the estimated taxable income, without considering the effect of temporary differences between the accounting and taxable income.

f.5 Trust activities

The Organization does not have a trust department to act as a trust bank.

f.6 Contributions to the Deposit Guarantee Fund (DGF)

En virtud de lo dispuesto en la Ley N° 2.334 de fecha 12 de diciembre de 2003, la cual entre otras cosas crea un nuevo régimen de garantía legal de los depósitos del sistema financiero nacional que tiene por objeto la protección parcial del ahorro público en las entidades financieras privadas autorizadas a operar por el BCP hasta el equivalente de 75 salarios mínimos por depositante, a partir del tercer trimestre del año 2004 las entidades financieras aportan trimestralmente en forma obligatoria al Fondo de Garantía de Depósitos creados por dicha Ley y administrado por el BCP, el 0,12% de los saldos promedios trimestrales de su cartera de depósitos en moneda nacional y extranjera. El monto aportado por la Entidad al Fondo de Garantía de Depósitos al 31 de diciembre de 2025, que constituye un gasto no recuperable, asciende a Gs.123.137.216.991 (Gs.119.501.682.773 al 31 de diciembre de 2024) y se incluye en la línea de gastos generales del estado de resultados.

G. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

As of the date of presentation of these interim financial statements, no significant events of a financial or other nature have occurred that affect the financial position or equity structure or the results of operations of the Entity as of December 31, 2025.

H. INFLATIONARY EFFECTS

Comprehensive inflation adjustment procedures have not been applied, except for the partial adjustment mentioned in note c.8 to these financial statements.

I. ORDER ACCOUNTS

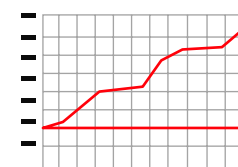
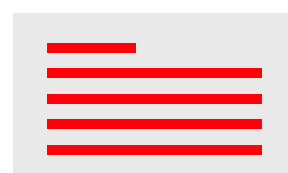
The balance composes as follows:

Groups	PYG December 31, 2025	PYG December 31, 2024
Guarantees received		
Real guarantees that can be counted	28.967.293.597.786	34.691.965.517.057
Signature guarantees	764.531.441.024	962.078.551.219
Securities and deposit management		
Values in management	1.652.166.142.177	1.407.288.590.728
Values in guarantee	4.469.553.044.683	4.297.057.457.206
Securities in custody	5.606.638.068.250	5.789.116.026.955
International business and collections		
Import collections	6.849.398.942	13.259.170.757
Values submitted for collection	29.690.057.284	65.808.320.689
Correspondents for outgoing collections	6.575.710.000	7.831.260.000
Correspondent loans	2.795.280.860	5.443.977.214
Other memorandum accounts		
Miscellaneous - Order	142.319.388.984.814	156.189.130.595.750
Guaranteed Portfolio - Credit Card (*)	56.504.516.262	56.504.516.262
Insurance policies taken out	10.856.916.820.120	11.641.047.586.515
Capital Subscribers	102.313.824.000	102.313.824.000
Uncollectible debtors	426.209.680.260	274.367.617.572
Position of changes - Note c.1	282.736.331.457	482.682.285.018
FWD Contracts - Purchase - Note c.1	468.485.182.190	287.956.604.889
FWD Contracts - Sale - Note c.1	458.204.612.102	262.351.806.950
Sale and Transfer of Portfolio in the Non-Financial Sector	538.502.045.461	745.190.292.720
Total Memorandum Accounts	197.015.354.737.672	217.281.394.001.501

(*) As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Organization has delivered in warranty of obligations part of its credit card portfolio, called “Bancard Brand Affinity Mastercard Black” worth PYG 56.504.516.262 to favor of Bancard SA, with the object of guaranteeing the faithful compliance of the obligations as an Issuing Entity.

The accompanying notes A through I form an integral part of these financial statements.

TRUSTEE REPORT



CP Luis C. Franco D.
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REPORT OF THE TRUSTEE

Mr. Conor McEnroy
President of the Board of Directors SUDAMERIS BANK S.A.E.C.A.
Present

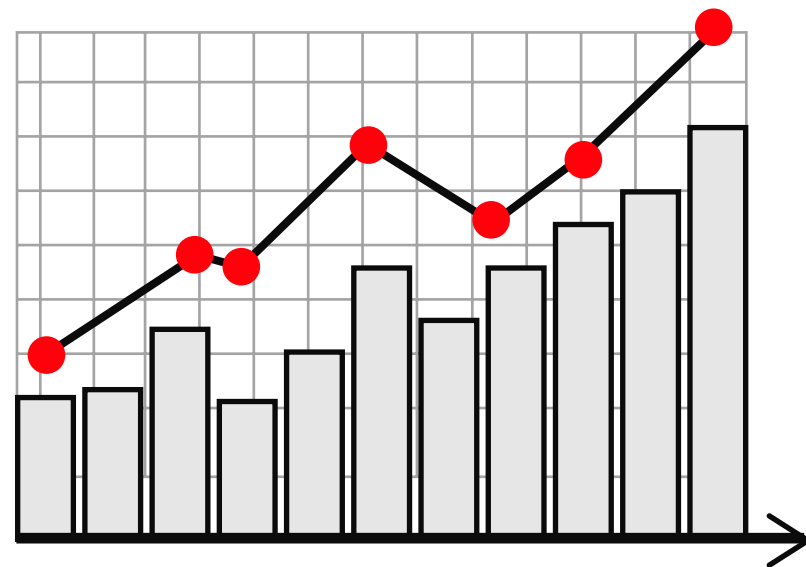
1. In compliance with legal and statutory provisions and the specific requirements of Resolution 763/04 of the National Securities Commission and subsection b) of Article 1124 of the Paraguayan Civil Code, I have proceeded to verify the annual report, the Statement of Financial Position as of December 31, 2025, and its corresponding Statement of Income and Cash Flows for the fiscal year ended on that date. The latter documents have been prepared by the Bank's Management for submission to the Stockholders' Meeting and the corresponding supervisory bodies.

2. Based on my work and the opinion of the external auditors, PricewaterhouseCoopers, dated February 19, 2026, no significant matters requiring comment have been identified. Therefore, I recommend to the Shareholders, the President, and the Members of the Board of Directors of the Bank the approval of these financial statements and the Annual Report corresponding to the fiscal year ended December 31, 2025.

Asunción, Paraguay
February 7, 2026


Luis C. Franco D.
Trustee

ECONOMIC STATISTICS



1. Gross domestic product at buyer's prices

By economic sectors
In millions of constant 2014 guaranies

Economic sector	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*	2022*	2023*	2024**	2025**	2026**
Agriculture	15,381,317	15,731,843	16,746,292	17,314,131	16,546,386	18,037,959	14,749,138	12,902,995	15,826,488	16,219,536	17,183,759	17,561,802
Cattle raising	4,191,051	4,403,803	4,529,284	4,386,533	4,437,474	4,632,949	4,918,326	4,901,659	4,926,597	5,232,539	5,518,835	5,617,971
Forestry, fishing and mining	1,941,451	1,994,443	1,960,520	1,982,437	1,960,584	1,978,644	2,112,715	2,097,228	2,217,654	2,350,713	2,735,950	2,859,068
Primary Sector	21,513,818	22,129,889	23,236,096	23,683,100	22,944,444	24,649,552	21,780,179	19,901,882	23,070,739	23,802,787	25,438,344	26,033,840
Manufacture	35,575,421	37,202,916	39,515,611	40,446,856	40,014,737	39,502,547	42,223,140	42,178,919	43,934,252	45,723,364	48,273,195	50,037,058
Construction	11,180,506	12,152,965	12,582,294	12,615,443	12,936,165	14,291,421	16,125,659	15,613,148	14,498,492	15,200,219	16,179,398	16,739,694
Electricity and water	15,536,793	17,143,718	16,714,500	17,023,750	15,063,139	14,723,145	13,598,198	14,661,990	16,939,261	16,117,292	17,831,533	18,631,700
Secondary Sector	62,292,720	66,499,598	68,812,405	70,086,049	68,014,041	68,517,113	71,946,997	72,454,058	75,372,005	77,040,875	82,084,127	85,408,452
Trade	19,013,597	19,390,464	21,249,095	22,231,550	21,966,313	20,190,497	23,081,957	23,859,935	25,028,750	26,300,833	28,669,135	29,815,900
Transport	6,945,659	7,269,868	7,834,594	7,941,834	7,981,781	8,053,838	8,630,136	8,301,157	8,278,291	8,687,973	9,543,213	10,072,807
Telecommunications	6,429,010	6,470,206	6,828,076	7,173,751	7,500,657	7,960,674	8,322,799	8,123,712	8,056,360	8,037,972	8,765,368	9,024,553
Financial intermediation	10,263,891	10,687,227	10,849,423	11,339,857	11,755,158	12,136,462	12,521,773	12,414,358	12,742,021	13,714,518	15,196,678	16,245,955
Real estate services	11,358,502	12,061,340	12,826,305	13,048,825	13,287,831	13,365,485	13,740,531	13,968,261	14,238,090	14,554,349	15,112,917	15,652,397
Services to businesses	4,197,463	4,481,033	4,852,502	4,791,174	4,836,383	4,291,021	4,734,798	5,172,708	5,550,819	5,936,345	6,032,217	6,378,174
Restaurants and hotels	4,485,434	4,689,369	5,007,173	5,407,713	5,697,972	3,873,811	4,544,457	5,297,573	5,736,727	6,041,013	6,907,561	7,453,259
Services to households	7,905,924	8,179,013	8,833,997	9,260,732	9,785,126	8,589,074	9,994,311	10,147,219	10,833,694	11,498,720	12,298,666	12,962,794
Government services	17,389,612	17,235,755	17,508,475	18,262,538	19,042,499	20,265,776	19,569,448	19,433,709	20,019,012	20,699,658	20,812,135	21,353,251
Services Sector	87,989,092	90,484,274	95,189,640	99,457,975	101,855,520	98,726,639	105,140,210	106,718,830	110,483,763	115,471,381	123,337,890	128,960,090
Gross value added	171,795,631	179,093,762	187,238,141	193,227,124	192,814,005	191,893,303	198,867,387	199,074,569	208,926,507	216,315,043	230,860,361	240,407,382
Product taxes	13,706,451	14,325,596	15,484,841	15,991,609	15,563,973	14,776,422	16,103,719	16,274,967	17,188,843	18,821,783	20,100,449	21,105,471
GDP at buyer's prices	185,502,081	193,419,358	202,722,982	209,218,733	208,377,977	206,669,725	214,971,105	215,349,537	226,115,351	235,136,827	250,960,810	261,512,853

Source: Economic Studies- Economic Statistics Management- National Accounts Department

* Preliminary figures subject to revision

** Projection.

2. Gross domestic product at buyer's prices

By economic sectors.
Economic structure based on constant value [%]

Economic sector	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*	2022*	2023**	2024**	2025**	2026**
Agriculture	7.5	6.4	9.0	9.3	5.7	8.6	8.6	8.3	8.1	8.3	8.3	7.9	8.7	6.9	6.0	7.0	6.9	6.8	6.7
Cattle raising	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1
Forestry, fishing and mining	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1
Primary Sector	11.1	9.9	12.5	12.7	9.1	11.9	12.1	11.6	11.4	11.5	11.3	11.0	11.9	10.1	9.2	10.2	10.1	10.1	10.0
Manufacture	19.7	19.0	17.9	17.9	18.6	18.5	18.8	19.2	19.2	19.5	19.3	19.2	19.1	19.6	19.6	19.2	19.4	19.2	19.1
Construction	5.3	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.8	6.1	6.0	6.3	6.2	6.0	6.2	6.9	7.5	7.3	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.4
Electricity and water	10.4	10.6	9.3	9.7	10.2	9.5	9.4	8.9	8.2	5.1	7.2	7.1	6.3	6.8	7.4	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.1
Secondary Sector	35.5	35.1	32.8	33.1	34.4	33.7	33.3	33.6	34.4	33.9	33.5	32.6	33.2	33.5	33.6	33.1	32.8	32.7	32.7
Trade	11.4	11.5	11.8	11.0	10.9	10.3	10.7	10.2	10.0	10.5	10.6	9.8	10.7	11.1	11.1	11.2	11.4	11.4	11.4
Transport	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.9
Telecommunications	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.8	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
Financial intermediation	4.6	5.0	4.9	5.1	5.6	5.4	5.3	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.6	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.8	6.1	6.2
Real estate services	6.3	6.6	6.3	6.2	6.4	6.4	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.4	6.5	6.4	6.5	6.3	6.2	6.0	6.0	6.0
Services to businesses	2.0	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4
Restaurants and hotels	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	1.9	2.1	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.9
Services to households	4.3	4.4	4.1	4.0	4.5	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.7	4.2	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.9	4.9	5.0
Government services	9.0	9.5	9.1	9.0	9.5	9.0	9.4	8.9	8.6	8.7	9.1	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	8.8	8.3	8.2	8.2
Services Sector	47.0	48.6	47.5	47.0	49.2	47.3	47.1	47.4	46.8	47.0	47.5	48.9	47.8	48.9	49.6	49.2	49.1	49.1	49.3
Gross value added	93.5	93.6	92.8	92.7	92.7	92.9	92.5	92.6	92.6	92.4	92.4	92.5	92.9	92.5	92.4	92.5	92.0	92.0	91.9
Product taxes	6.5	6.4	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.1	7.5	7.4	7.4	7.6	7.6	7.5	7.1	7.5	7.6	7.5	8.0	8.0	8.1
GDP at buyer's prices	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Economic Studies- Economic Statistics Management- National Accounts Department

* Preliminary figures subject to revision

** Projection.

3. Gross domestic product at buyer's prices

By economic sectors.
In millions of dollars (based on current guaranies)

Economic sector	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*	2022*	2023**	2024**	2025**	2026**
Agriculture	3.575	3.365	2.107	2.719	2.708	2.619	2.514	2.731	3.102	2.990	3.415	3.417		
Cattle raising	817	924	730	831	1.033	984	812	800	1.105	1.120	1.204	1.182		
Forestry, fishing and mining	392	420	336	368	385	364	339	323	359	342	380	391		
Primary Sector	4.784	4.709	3.172	3.918	4.126	3.966	3.666	3.854	4.566	4.451	4.999	4.990		
Manufacture	6.646	7.305	6.302	6.764	7.625	7.348	6.894	6.504	7.542	7.777	8.500	8.279		
Construction	2.049	2.368	1.966	2.250	2.457	2.316	2.284	2.448	3.125	3.019	2.905	2.858		
Electricity and water	3.246	3.281	2.849	3.105	3.266	3.201	2.986	2.818	2.829	2.758	2.717	2.690		
Secondary Sector	11.941	12.954	11.116	12.119	13.348	12.865	12.163	11.769	13.496	13.554	14.123	13.826		
Trade	3.766	4.155	3.395	3.639	4.285	4.265	3.916	3.570	4.296	4.658	5.451	4.996		
Transport	1.325	1.432	1.264	1.368	1.472	1.408	1.366	1.305	1.438	1.592	1.730	1.748		
Telecommunications	1.267	1.339	1.108	1.147	1.252	1.249	1.121	1.000	1.082	984	998	1.055		
Financial intermediation	1.809	2.081	1.873	2.044	2.172	2.180	2.217	2.006	2.173	2.174	2.130	2.421		
Real estate services	2.255	2.382	2.121	2.366	2.580	2.547	2.398	2.340	2.468	2.424	2.613	2.475		
Services to businesses	807	878	770	851	994	971	924	764	840	872	984	1.056		
Restaurants and hotels	896	933	823	871	954	916	928	613	723	801	930	1.107		
Services to households	1.550	1.629	1.397	1.498	1.760	1.891	1.883	1.665	1.920	1.926	2.267	2.246		
Government services	3.372	3.511	3.038	3.119	3.331	3.485	3.423	3.480	3.529	3.608	4.036	3.808		
Services Sector	17.046	18.339	15.788	16.902	18.800	18.910	18.177	16.743	18.469	19.039	21.139	20.912		
Gross value added	33.771	36.001	30.076	32.939	36.274	35.742	34.006	32.367	36.532	37.044	40.261	39.728		
Product taxes	2.511	2.921	2.381	2.547	2.925	2.946	2.672	2.404	2.770	2.834	3.120	3.463		
GDP at buyer's prices	36.282	38.923	32.457	35.486	39.199	38.687	36.678	34.770	39.302	39.878	43.381	43.191	56.431	56.361

Source: Economic Studies- Economic Statistics Management- National Accounts Department

* Preliminary figures subject to revision

** Projection.

4. Price index

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
January	1,4	0,6	2,6	0,6	0,8	-	-	0,5	1,5	1,2	0,9	1,0	0,6
February	0,7	0,5	0,5	0,9	0,3	0,6	0,2	0,1	1,4	0,5	-	0,4	-
March	0,5	-0,1	-0,5	-	-	0,1	0,2	0,1	0,8	0,4	1,1	1,2	
April	0,4	-0,1	-0,3	0,5	-	0,3	-0,2	-0,1	1,5	0,4	0,8	0,4	
May	0,3	1,5	0,5	0,3	0,1	0,8	-0,6	0,6	0,2	-	0,4	-	
June	-0,1	-0,9	0,3	-0,2	0,7	-0,2	-0,4	0,4	0,5	-0,3	-0,4	-	
July	-0,3	0,8	-1,0	0,1	-0,3	-0,1	0,5	1,2	0,7	-	0,1	0,4	
August	-0,4	-0,1	0,2	0,3	0,2	-0,1	0,5	0,9	0,4	-0,2	-0,2	0,1	
September	-	-0,1	0,2	0,3	0,4	0,3	0,3	1,0	-0,1	0,5	0,2	-0,1	
October	0,2	-0,3	-0,2	0,5	0,6	0,4	0,5	1,6	0,4	0,5	-	-0,1	
November	0,7	0,4	1,0	0,7	0,7	0,2	0,7	0,5	0,7	0,4	0,2	0,2	
December	0,7	0,9	0,6	0,5	-0,3	0,6	0,6	-	-0,2	0,3	0,7	-0,3	
Year-to-date tota	4,1	3,1	3,9	4,4	3,2	2,8	2,2	6,6	7,8	3,6	3,7	3,1	

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
January	3,9	3,4	5,2	1,9	4,7	2,4	2,8	2,6	7,9	7,83	3,4	3,8	2,7
February	5,4	3,2	5,1	2,3	4,1	2,7	2,4	2,5	9,3	6,88	2,9	4,3	2,3
March	6,1	2,6	4,7	2,8	4,1	2,8	2,5	2,4	10,1	6,41	3,6	4,4	
April	6,4	2,0	4,5	3,6	3,6	3,1	2,0	2,5	11,8	5,25	4,0	4,0	
May	7,0	3,3	3,5	3,4	3,5	3,8	0,7	3,7	11,4	5,08	4,4	3,6	
June	6,4	2,5	4,7	2,9	4,4	2,8	0,5	4,5	11,5	4,24	4,3	4,0	
July	5,5	3,6	2,9	4,0	4,0	3,1	1,1	5,2	11,1	3,48	4,4	4,3	
August	4,4	3,9	3,2	4,0	3,9	2,8	1,6	5,6	10,5	2,90	4,3	4,6	
September	4,1	3,7	3,5	4,2	4,0	2,6	1,6	6,4	9,3	3,47	4,1	4,3	
October	3,5	3,2	3,6	4,9	4,1	2,4	1,7	7,6	8,1	3,53	3,6	4,1	
November	3,5	2,9	4,2	4,6	4,0	1,9	2,2	7,4	8,3	3,19	3,4	4,1	
December	4,2	3,1	3,9	4,5	3,2	2,8	2,2	6,8	8,1	3,67	3,8	3,1	

5. Nominal exchange rate of reference currencies

Data in PYG

Year	Weight	Real	USD	Euro
2014	541	1.739	4.629	5.634
2015	447	1.456	5.807	6.337
2016	367	1.769	5.767	6.034
2017	299	1.692	5.590	6.680
2018	158	1.540	5.961	6.832
2019	108	1.598	6.453	7.229
2020	82	1.330	6.900	8.476
2021	67	1.325	6.886	7.806
2022	42	1.406	7.346	7.828
2023	9	1.506	7.278	8.083
2024	8	1.267	7.831	8.145
2025	5	1.196	6.576	7.732

Web Page Exchange Rates BCP

7. External Public Debt.

In millions of dollars

Year	Balance
2014	3.680
2015	3.993
2016	4.823
2017	5.592
2018	6.403
2019	7.229
2020	10.485
2021	11.804
2022	13.322
2023	14.339
2024	15.722
2025	17.346

Source: Economic Studies - Economic Statistics Management- External Sector Statistics Department.

6. BCP Monetary Policy Rate

Monetary regulation instrument.

Year	Rate
2.013	6,00%
2.014	6,75%
2.015	5,75%
2.016	5,50%
2.017	5,25%
2.018	5,25%
2.019	4,00%
2.020	0,75%
2.021	5,25%
2.022	8,50%
2.023	6,75%
2.024	6,00%
2.025	6,00%
feb-26	5,50%

Source: Management of Markets - Open Market Department.

8. Net international reserves.

In millions of dollars

Year	Balance
2013	5.871
2014	6.891
2015	6.200
2016	7.144
2017	8.146
2018	7.970
2019	7.675
2020	9.490
2021	9.946
2022	9.825
2023	10.197
2024	9.872
2025	11.001

Source: Economic Studies - Economic Statistics Management- External Sector Statistics Department.

9. Exports by main products.
In millions of FOB dollars.
Manufactured goods include the rest

Year	Cotton fibers	Soybeans Soybean oils	Soybean flour	Soybean flour	Cereals	Meat and Hides	Wood	Sugar	Electrical energy	Plastic Materials	Wires and cables (Auto parts)	Garments and other textile articles	Rest	Total
2013	25,1	2.509,1	467,5	923,0	775,2	1.224,9	83,4	75,2	2.245,2	85,4	28,4	78,3	935,6	9.456,3
2014	5,6	2.305,1	481,1	1.107,4	613,9	1.576,0	77,2	78,8	2.143,7	110,5	92,6	105,1	939,1	9.635,9
2015	4,8	1.594,2	445,2	904,7	723,9	1.342,8	73,5	67,7	2.035,6	90,4	114,3	95,2	835,1	8.327,5
2016	5,3	1.819,1	466,2	852,5	682,2	1.289,1	68,4	76,9	2.130,5	86,1	149,1	85,9	790,8	8.501,9
2017	3,6	2.132,4	477,1	730,3	499,0	1.343,3	68,5	61,0	2.104,5	97,7	229,3	115,8	817,2	8.679,8
2018	4,8	2.205,0	469,2	944,3	525,5	1.273,7	72,3	59,6	2.108,6	106,1	262,4	130,0	880,5	9.042,2
2019	4,5	1.576,1	388,7	689,3	709,0	1.168,6	61,1	48,3	1.884,5	107,7	269,7	131,1	929,2	7.967,8
2020	5,1	2.146,5	416,8	682,3	678,3	1.251,1	57,9	56,6	1.735,7	87,4	177,8	127,9	1.094,4	8.517,9
2021	9,1	2.975,1	621,4	764,2	772,1	1.768,6	84,1	62,1	1.629,4	93,2	232,4	147,0	1.412,5	10.571,0
2022	14,3	1.226,8	534,2	586,3	1.490,1	1.941,7	107,9	49,5	1.662,4	92,8	271,0	177,2	1.794,1	9.948,3
2023	29,7	3.424,0	516,5	885,1	1.232,6	1.726,0	94,6	46,7	1.557,0	85,3	301,9	191,9	1.784,2	11.875,5
2024	48,6	3.170,3	409,3	594,9	890,9	1.855,9	98,7	42,6	1.212,2	99,2	333,2	219,4	1.876,0	10.851,2
2025	17,1	2.354,4	612,5	605,0	1.082,4	2.323,6	101,6	31,9	1.221,2	84,2	405,6	235,5	2.007,1	11.082,1

Source: External Sector Statistics Department.

10. Registered exports by countries
In millions of FOB dollars.
Manufactured goods include the rest

Year	Argentina	Brazil	Uruguay	Venezuela	Total Mercosur	Rest of Aladi**	USMCA***	European Union****	China	Rest of Asia	Russia	Rest of the world	Grand Total
2013	688	2.850	185	59	3.782	855	525	1.417	57	888	947	985	9.456
2014	654	2.956	182	35	3.826	995	341	1.429	49	1.171	1.038	788	9.636
2015	570	2.623	152	35	3.379	892	251	1.432	30	925	761	656	8.327
2016	856	3.011	164	26	4.057	731	259	1.222	21	981	658	573	8.502
2017	1.135	2.775	214	3	4.127	867	186	1.150	28	1.001	601	721	8.680
2018	2.176	2.809	145	19	5.149	899	158	823	26	835	784	369	9.042
2019	1.643	2.836	103	2	4.585	882	180	588	11	780	615	327	7.968
2020	2.123	3.024	104	10	5.261	956	233	393	14	722	479	461	8.518
2021	2.640	3.557	116	1	6.314	1.270	246	497	31	1.017	757	440	10.571
2022	1.912	3.666	203	6	5.787	1.438	318	437	22	1.082	356	507	9.948
2023	4.169	3.002	252	14	7.436	1.588	311	511	21	1.182	267	560	11.875
2024	3.389	3.536	167	42	7.134	1.265	486	428	25	891	207	477	10.914
2025	3.171	3.434	195	7	6.807	1.319	716	399	53	994	165	629	11.082

Source: External Sector Statistics Department.
** Rest of Aladi (Bolivia, Chili, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Panama and Peru)
*** USMCA (States United States, Mexico and Canada)
**** By February 2020, the United Kingdom is excluded, as a result of Brexit.

11. Imports by type of goods
In millions of FOB dollars.

Year	Consumer goods	Intermediate goods	Capital goods
2013	3.670	3.534	4.098
2014	3.792	3.757	3.750
2015	3.292	3.123	3.114
2016	3.307	2.647	3.087
2017	3.964	3.130	3.934
2018	4.218	3.924	4.291
2019	3.794	3.509	4.451
2020	3.062	2.989	3.434
2021	3.638	4.274	4.613
2022	4.189	5.470	4.947
2023	4.437	4.576	6.069
2024	4.969	4.931	6.033
2025	5.685	4.889	7.148

Source: Economic Studies- External Sector Statistics Department.

12. Imports by countries.
In millions of FOB dollars.

Year	Argentina	Brazil	Uruguay	Venezuela	Total Mercosur	Rest of Aladi**	USMCA***	European Union****	China	Rest of Asia	Russia	Rest of the world	Grand Total
2013	1.235	2.883	137	0	4.255	223	1.048	1.151	3.217	885	193	330	11.302
2014	1.170	3.069	118	1	4.358	325	1.287	1.301	2.883	854	90	201	11.299
2015	1.023	2.397	94	2	3.516	292	1.031	1.126	2.255	894	189	226	9.529
2016	987	2.200	102	1	3.289	307	880	1.054	2.491	751	83	185	9.040
2017	1.129	2.564	105	3	3.801	308	1.100	1.167	3.451	875	65	260	11.027
2018	1.238	2.801	134	0	4.174	350	1.281	1.366	3.562	1.151	89	460	12.434
2019	1.036	2.456	118	0	3.610	313	1.192	805	3.999	1.336	121	380	11.755
2020	862	2.242	98	0	3.202	203	801	741	2.855	1.144	106	433	9.485
2021	1.225	3.056	113	0	4.395	246	1.122	932	3.715	1.367	158	590	12.525
2022	1.242	3.484	140	1	4.866	281	1.642	1.060	4.224	1.439	248	847	14.606
2023	1.178	3.713	108	0	4.999	262	1.416	1.109	5.113	1.306	65	813	15.082
2024	1.100	3.943	112	0	5.155	326	1.279	1.153	5.183	1.903	120	813	15.933
2025	1.085	4.141	107	0	5.333	358	1.305	1.280	6.123	2.281	94	949	17.722
Share of the total 2023	6,1%	23,4%	0,6%	0,0%	30,1%	2,0%	7,4%	7,2%	34,5%	12,9%	0,5%	5,4%	100,0%

Source: External Sector Statistics Department.
** Rest of Aladi (Bolivia, Chili, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Panama and Peru)
*** USMCA (States United States, Mexico and Canada)
**** By February 2020, the United Kingdom is excluded, as a result of Brexit.

13. Loans from Banks and Financial Institutions
In millions of PYG

Year	Total
2.013	49.847.959
2.014	60.605.953
2.015	73.282.620
2.016	73.192.901
2.017	76.464.917
2.018	87.836.860
2.019	96.317.061
2.020	105.500.392
2.021	119.093.805
2.022	131.092.858
2.023	147.442.513
2.024	176.189.161
2.025	190.375.833

Source: Economic Studies - Economic Statistics Management-
Macroeconomic Statistics Department.

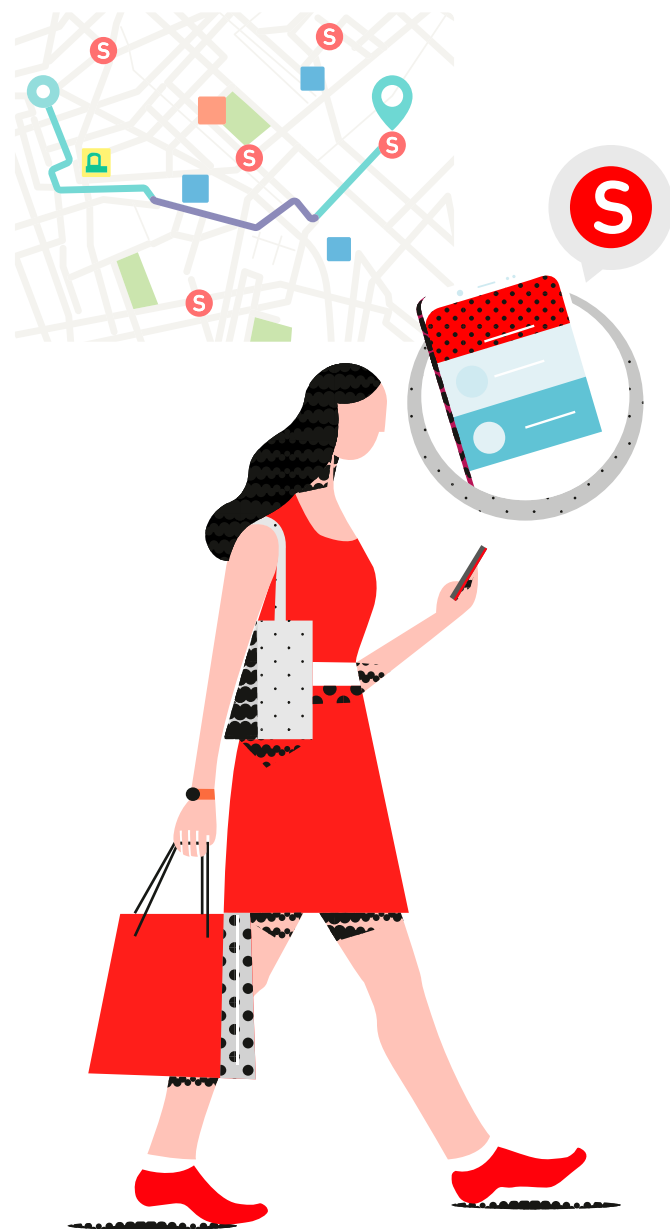
14. Deposits in Banks and Financial Institutions
In millions of PYG

Year	Total
2.013	53.088.035
2.014	61.272.154
2.015	71.247.514
2.016	78.276.833
2.017	84.983.976
2.018	90.763.318
2.019	100.173.624
2.020	118.431.672
2.021	126.939.805
2.022	129.997.525
2.023	145.171.557
2.024	155.903.459
2.025	165.037.370

Source: Economic Studies - Economic Statistics Management-
Macroeconomic Statistics Department.



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Concepción	Avda. Pdte. Franco 564 - Barrio Centro - Concepción
Curuguaty	Av. 14 de Mayo & Mayor Alfaro - San Isidro de Curuguaty - Canindeyú
San Alberto	Avda. Francisco Soláno López & Caacupé - San Alberto - Alto Paraná
Casa Central	- Sala Elite - Independencia Nacional 513 - Centro de Asunción - Asunción
España	- Sala Elite - Avda. España 2583 - Barrio Bella Vista - Asunción
Villa Morra	- Sala Elite - Avda. Mcal. Francisco S. López & Charles de Gaulle - Barrio Villa Morra - Asunción
Brasília	- Sala Elite - Avda. Brasília & Libertad - Barrio Jara - Asunción
Molas López	- Sala Elite - Avda. Dr. Felipe Molas López & Julio Correa - Barrio Mburucuya - Asunción
Eusebio Ayala	Avda. Eusebio Ayala 9012 - Barrio Mburicao - Asunción
Mercado 4	Avda. Eusebio Ayala & Mayor Bullo - Mercado 4 - Asunción
CAC Codos Thompson	Gómez del Castro casi Guido Spano - Villa Morra - Asunción
CAC Bautista	Avda. República Argentina & Campos Cervera - Villa Aurelia - C.M.Bautista - Asunción
CAC ITAIPU Asunción	Avda. España entre Perú y Padre Pucheau - Las Mercedes - Asunción
CAC Aviadores del Chaco	Aviadores del Chaco 1780 & Profesor César Vasconcellos - Ycua Sati - Asunción
CAC Policlínica	Teniente Fariña & Teniente Rojas Silva
CAC Distrito Perseverancia	Avenida Brasilia casi Avenida Artigas - Complejo Distrito Perseverancia - Barrio: Bella Vista
Mercado de Abasto	Avda. Defensores del Chaco (Bloque E Local 43) - Barrio Vista Alegre - Asunción
M. R. Alonso	Ruta Transchaco Km 14,5 casi Cnel. Hermosilla - Mariano Roque Alonso
Luque	Avda. Gral. Aquino casi Curupayty - Luque
Fernando de la Mora	Ruta Mcal. Estigarribia & Tte. Ettiene – Paseo 1811 - Fernando de la Mora

San Lorenzo	Avda. Cnel. Romero 2020 - Barrio San Pedro - San Lorenzo
Loma Plata	Avda. Central & Calle Paz del Chaco - Loma Plata - Chaco
Hernandarias	Avda. Juan B. Flores 854 - Barrio San Carlos - Hernandarias - Alto Paraná
Ciudad del Este Km 4 (1)	- Sala Elite - Cnel. José J. Sánchez & Av. San Blás - Km. 4 - Ciudad del Este - Alto Paraná
Coronel Oviedo	Avda. Mariscal Estigarribia & Independencia Nacional - Coronel Oviedo - Caaguazú
Paraná Country Club	- Sala Elite - Avda. Paraná casi Augusto Roa Bastos - Barrio Urbanización Privada P.C.C Hernandarias - Alto Paraná
Campo 9	Ruta 7 Gaspar Rodriguez de Francia Km 214 - Juan Eulogio Estigarribia - Caaguazú
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Villarrica	- Sala Elite - Carlos Antonio López & Colón - Villarica - Guairá
Plaza City	Bernardino Caballero & Perpetuo Socorro - Km. 8 Monday - Ciudad del Este - Alto Paraná
CAC C.D.E Centro	Avda. Monseñor Rodríguez & Curupayty - Barrio Centro de CDE - Ciudad del Este - Alto Paraná
CAC ITAIPU CDE	Mariscal López & Pedro Juan Caballero - Hernandarias - Alto Paraná
CAC Colonia Independencia	Avda. Carlos Bauer, Predio Cooperativa Multiactiva Carlos Pfannl Ltda., Independencia 040703
Santa Rita	Ruta 6 Av. Carlos Antonio López & Colón, KM. 208 - Santa Rita - Alto Paraná
Naranjal	Avda. Naranjal & 6 de Enero - Naranjal - Alto Paraná
Santa Rosa del Monday	Avda. los Inmigrantes & Avda. Sta. Rosa de Lima - Santa Rosa del Monday - Alto Paraná
María Auxiliadora	Avda. María Auxiliadora & Independencia Nacional - María Auxiliadora - Itapúa
CAC Kressburgo	Ruta maestro Fermin km 24 (ruta py18) - Distrito de Carlos A. López- Colonia Kresburgo - Itapúa
Bella Vista	KM. 45, Ruta 6 - Bella Vista - Itapúa
Encarnación (1)	- Sala Elite - Carlos Antonio López & 14 de Mayo - Zona Alta - Encarnación - Itapúa
Encarnación (2)	Carlos Antonio López N° 1348 entre Arq. Tomas Romero Pereira y 14 de Mayo - Encarnación - Itapúa
Obligado	Avda. Gaspar Rodríguez de Francia & Nanawa - Obligado - Itapúa

