



 INTERAUDI | BANK

ANNUAL REPORT 2025

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
INTERAUDI BANK AND SUBSIDIARIES



INTERAUDI BANK AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2025 and 2024

INTERAUDI BANK AND SUBSIDIARIES
New York, New York

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March 9, 2026

Chairman’s Letter – 2025

Dear Shareholders,

In 2025, Inter Audi Bank continued to advance along a path that has consistently defined the institution: disciplined growth supported by conservative risk management and long-term client relationships. While global economic conditions remained shaped by geopolitical uncertainty, evolving monetary policy expectations, and continued adjustments across real estate and capital markets, the Bank strengthened both the scale and quality of its franchise.

Importantly, our results demonstrate that prudence and growth are not opposing objectives. Inter Audi Bank’s conservative foundation continues to provide stability through economic cycles while allowing the institution to expand responsibly, diversify its sources of income, and position itself for long-term opportunity. The progress achieved during the year reflects a deliberate evolution toward a more efficient, well-capitalized, and relationship-driven banking platform.

Financial Highlights of 2025

Deposits	Total deposits increased to \$2.30 billion , representing approximately 10% year-over-year growth , reflecting sustained client confidence and expansion of our domestic and international private banking franchise.
Total Assets	The Bank’s balance sheet expanded to \$2.63 billion , maintaining a conservative asset composition and strong liquidity profile.
Loan Portfolio	Loans grew to \$1.52 billion , driven by selective originations across residential and commercial real estate lending while preserving disciplined underwriting standards and credit quality.
Liquidity & Investments	Cash and cash equivalents increased to approximately \$543 million , reinforcing financial flexibility and positioning the Bank to support clients through varying market conditions. During the year, wholesale borrowings were materially reduced, further strengthening our funding profile.
Asset Management	Ameraudi Asset Management continued its positive momentum, with investment management fees increasing year over year, contributing to the Bank’s expanding base of recurring non-interest income.
Profitability	The Bank generated pre-tax income of \$38.7 million and net income of \$28.0 million , demonstrating resilient earnings performance despite ongoing market uncertainty.
Capital Strength	Shareholders’ equity increased to \$266 million , maintaining capital levels substantially above regulatory requirements and reinforcing the Bank’s ability to grow responsibly through economic cycles.
Shareholder Returns	Consistent with our disciplined capital allocation philosophy, dividend distributions approved during 2025 represented approximately 37% of prior-year earnings , reflecting Inter Audi Bank’s strong and consistent track record of delivering shareholder returns while continuing to reinvest in long-term franchise development.

Building a Relationship-Centered Franchise

Interaudi Bank’s development in recent years reflects a deliberate shift toward a higher-quality, relationship-centered model integrating commercial banking, private client services, and asset management capabilities.

Sustainable banking increasingly depends on depth of relationships rather than transactional scale. Our strategy focuses on serving clients holistically—supporting lending, investment management, and cross-border financial needs within a single trusted institution. This approach strengthens client loyalty while contributing to more stable and diversified earnings.

During 2025, we continued investing in talent, operational infrastructure, and technology initiatives aimed at improving efficiency and scalability across the organization. Enhancements to internal workflows, project governance, and digital capabilities are enabling growth while preserving the personalized service that remains central to Interaudi Bank’s identity.

The continued expansion of Ameraudi Asset Management represents an important component of this evolution, supporting recurring non-interest income and reinforcing long-term client engagement across market environments.

Commercial Banking	Private Client Services	Asset Management
Selective originations across residential and commercial real estate with disciplined underwriting standards and credit quality.	Holistic support for lending, investment management, and cross-border financial needs within a single trusted financial institution.	Ameraudi Asset Management driving recurring non-interest income and reinforcing long-term client engagement across market environments.

Discipline in an Uncertain Environment

The economic outlook remains characterized by competing forces, including interest rate volatility, political transitions, and ongoing adjustments within global real estate markets.

Interaudi Bank approaches this environment from a position of strength. Our conservative credit culture, strong liquidity profile, and substantial capital base allow us to remain both resilient and opportunistic. Periods of uncertainty historically favor institutions capable of acting with patience, credibility, and financial discipline.

Rather than attempting to anticipate economic turning points, our focus remains on maintaining balance sheet flexibility so that the Bank can perform consistently across a wide range of economic scenarios.

Looking Ahead

As we enter 2026, Interaudi Bank continues to grow while remaining firmly anchored in the principles that have guided the institution for more than four decades.

Our objective is continuous improvement—enhancing operational efficiency, expanding recurring non-interest income streams, and deepening client relationships while preserving the conservative DNA that defines our institution.

Despite ongoing global uncertainty, we believe the Bank is increasingly well positioned to benefit from its diversified return profile, expanding asset management platform, and strengthening international franchise. Interaudi Bank today combines stability with forward momentum: a well-capitalized institution rooted in relationship banking and increasingly diversified in its sources of earnings.

In closing, I would like to thank our Board of Directors for their guidance, our employees for their dedication and professionalism, and our clients for the trust they place in us each day. Most importantly, we thank our shareholders for their continued confidence and long-term partnership.

We look forward to the opportunities ahead with optimism and discipline.

Warm regards,

Joseph G. Audi
Chairman



Board of Directors

CHAIRMAN

Joseph G. Audi

George Audi

CEO, Interaudi Bank
President, Ameraudi Asset Management, Inc.

Alan Audi

Partner, Saunders Holdings

Richard Burns

Executive Chairman, ISS Corporation
General Partner, Blackhall Ventures

Patricia Hayes Cole

Executive Managing Director,
Corcoran Sunshine Marketing Group

Wael Khoury

Chairman
ACWa Services Ltd

Diane Nobile

Attorney at Law
Former Director, Citigroup
Former Sr. Vice President, Bank of America

Andrew Panzures

Former Managing Director, JP Morgan

Demir Sabanci

President, Sedesco Inc.

Raymond Debbane

Honorary Advisory Director
Founder & CEO, The Invus Group

Louis E. Lataif

Honorary Advisory Director
Dean Emeritus, Questrom School of Business,
Boston University
Former President, Ford of Europe

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Board of Directors
Interaudi Bank and Subsidiaries
New York, New York

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements***Opinion***

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Interaudi Bank and Subsidiaries, which comprise the consolidated statements of financial condition as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, and the related consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in shareholders' equity, and cash flows for the years then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Interaudi Bank and Subsidiaries as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

We also have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, Interaudi Bank and Subsidiaries' internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2025, based on criteria established in the Internal Control—Integrated Framework (2013), issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) relevant to reporting objectives for the express purpose of meeting the regulatory requirements of Section 112 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Improvement Act (FDICIA) and our report dated March 9, 2026 expressed an unmodified opinion.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of Interaudi Bank and Subsidiaries and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audits. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about Interaudi Bank and Subsidiaries' ability to continue as a going concern for one year from the date the consolidated financial statements are available to be issued.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the consolidated financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control–related matters that we identified during the audit.

Other Information Included in the Annual Report

Management is responsible for the other information included in the annual report. The other information comprises the Chairman's Letter and Board of Directors but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information, and we do not express an opinion or any form of assurance thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and consider whether a material inconsistency exists between the other information and the financial statements, or the other information otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work performed, we conclude that an uncorrected material misstatement of the other information exists, we are required to describe it in our report.


Crowe LLP

Livingston, New Jersey
March 9, 2026

INTERAUDI BANK AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION
December 31, 2025 and 2024

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash and due from banks	\$ 520,677,035	\$ 432,288,557
Interest-bearing deposits with banks	<u>22,233,142</u>	<u>19,466,187</u>
Total cash and cash equivalents	542,910,177	451,754,744
Time deposits and placement with banks	631,050	624,927
Investment securities		
Available-for-sale, at fair value (amortized cost \$373,035,665 in 2025 and \$290,309,247 in 2024), net of allowance for credit losses of \$0, respectively	373,723,738	287,953,802
Held-to-maturity (fair value of \$121,593,735 in 2025 and \$268,506,918 in 2024), net of allowance for credit losses of \$0, respectively	<u>125,572,473</u>	<u>277,182,542</u>
Total investment securities	499,296,211	565,136,344
Equity securities (at fair value)	<u>5,208,976</u>	<u>4,919,096</u>
Total cash and cash equivalents, time deposits and placement with banks, investment securities and equity securities	1,048,046,414	1,022,435,111
Loans, net of allowance for credit losses of \$9,842,603 and \$9,604,428, respectively	1,522,757,148	1,380,401,312
Bank premises and equipment, net	3,917,941	4,077,051
Accrued interest receivable	7,539,352	7,797,083
Other assets	<u>48,816,295</u>	<u>49,993,912</u>
Total assets	<u>\$ 2,631,077,150</u>	<u>\$ 2,464,704,469</u>
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Liabilities		
Deposits		
Demand	\$ 765,379,841	\$ 708,918,068
Savings	89,243,312	92,407,844
Time	<u>1,444,082,148</u>	<u>1,290,953,212</u>
Total deposits	2,298,705,301	2,092,279,124
Borrowings		
Borrowings from Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB)	<u>29,100,000</u>	<u>85,300,000</u>
Total borrowings	29,100,000	85,300,000
Other liabilities and accrued expenses	<u>37,263,153</u>	<u>40,829,197</u>
Total liabilities	<u>2,365,068,454</u>	<u>2,218,408,321</u>
Shareholders' equity		
Common stock, \$25 par value		
Authorized 165,000 shares in 2025 and 2024 and outstanding 162,600 shares in 2025 and 2024	4,065,000	4,065,000
Additional paid-in capital	19,250,584	19,250,584
Retained earnings	242,590,464	224,692,074
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	<u>102,648</u>	<u>(1,711,510)</u>
Total shareholders' equity	<u>266,008,696</u>	<u>246,296,148</u>
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	<u>\$ 2,631,077,150</u>	<u>\$ 2,464,704,469</u>

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

INTERAUDI BANK AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME
Years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Interest and dividend income		
Loans, including fees	\$ 86,519,457	\$ 76,201,356
Securities and other investments	23,611,508	23,480,355
Interest-bearing deposits with banks	17,461,518	19,631,513
Other Interest Income	<u>131,983</u>	<u>-</u>
Total interest and dividend income	<u>127,724,466</u>	<u>119,313,224</u>
Interest expense		
Deposits	52,098,977	53,552,492
Borrowings	<u>3,072,541</u>	<u>2,123,066</u>
Total interest expense	<u>55,171,518</u>	<u>55,675,558</u>
Net interest income	72,552,948	63,637,666
Provision for credit losses	<u>975,000</u>	<u>1,626,000</u>
Net interest income after provision for credit losses	71,577,948	62,011,666
Non-interest income		
Investment management fees	9,140,410	8,282,357
Commissions, fees, and other income	4,252,909	4,986,180
Foreign exchange gains, net	1,112,885	1,442,168
Other income	770,928	2,683,270
Securities gains, net	<u>1,747</u>	<u>437,773</u>
Total non-interest income	<u>15,278,879</u>	<u>17,831,748</u>
Non-interest expense		
Salaries and employee benefits	33,834,763	29,926,349
Occupancy expenses	2,202,397	2,147,966
Depreciation and amortization	1,059,373	1,206,135
FDIC insurance premium	1,093,365	1,016,000
General and administrative	<u>9,992,339</u>	<u>8,605,260</u>
Total non-interest expense	<u>48,182,237</u>	<u>42,901,710</u>
Income before income tax provision	38,674,590	36,941,704
Income tax provision	<u>10,695,000</u>	<u>10,015,000</u>
Net income	<u>\$ 27,979,590</u>	<u>\$ 26,926,704</u>

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

INTERAUDI BANK AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
Years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Net income	\$ 27,979,590	\$ 26,926,704
Other comprehensive income:		
Unrealized gains (losses) on securities/derivatives:		
Unrealized holding gains arising during the period	3,045,265	2,093,817
Reclassification adjustment for losses on sale of securities included in net income	(1,747)	(437,773)
Fair value adjustments on derivatives	(518,945)	451,085
Tax effect	<u>(710,415)</u>	<u>(588,132)</u>
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	<u>1,814,158</u>	<u>1,518,997</u>
Total comprehensive income	<u>\$ 29,793,748</u>	<u>\$ 28,445,701</u>

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

INTERAUDI BANK AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY
Years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

	<u>Common Stock</u>	<u>Additional Paid-In Capital</u>	<u>Retained Earnings</u>	<u>Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)</u>	<u>Total</u>
Balance at January 1, 2024	\$ 4,065,000	\$ 19,250,584	\$ 207,521,370	\$ (3,230,507)	\$ 227,606,447
Net income	-	-	26,926,704	-	26,926,704
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	1,518,997	1,518,997
Cash dividends declared and paid	-	-	(9,756,000)	-	(9,756,000)
Balance at December 31, 2024	<u>\$ 4,065,000</u>	<u>\$ 19,250,584</u>	<u>\$ 224,692,074</u>	<u>\$ (1,711,510)</u>	<u>\$ 246,296,148</u>
Net income	-	-	27,979,590	-	27,979,590
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	1,814,158	1,814,158
Cash dividends declared and paid	-	-	(10,081,200)	-	(10,081,200)
Balance at December 31, 2025	<u>\$ 4,065,000</u>	<u>\$ 19,250,584</u>	<u>\$ 242,590,464</u>	<u>\$ 102,648</u>	<u>\$ 266,008,696</u>

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

INTERAUDI BANK AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
Years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net income	\$ 27,979,590	\$ 26,926,704
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities		
Gain on sale of securities	(1,747)	(437,773)
Net amortization of discount on securities	(109,395)	(124,213)
Change in fair value of equity securities, net	(124,368)	103,961
Amortization of loan fees	(2,075,017)	(1,714,852)
Deferred income tax expense	(448,112)	(508,110)
Depreciation and amortization	1,059,373	1,206,135
Provision for credit losses	975,000	1,626,000
Increase in accrued interest receivable	257,731	(96,006)
Increase in other, net	<u>3,972</u>	<u>1,742,631</u>
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>27,517,027</u>	<u>28,724,477</u>
Cash flows from investing activities		
Increase in time deposit and placements with banks	(6,123)	(404,927)
Purchases of available-for-sale securities	(156,919,507)	(162,356,549)
Purchases of equity securities	(165,512)	(4,061,776)
Proceeds from sales, maturities, and prepayments of available-for-sale securities	74,293,215	97,552,920
Proceeds from calls, maturities, and prepayments of held-to-maturity securities	151,621,056	116,295,142
Net increase in loans	(146,075,857)	(125,545,790)
Proceeds from sale of OREO	1,647,439	-
Valuation allowance on OREO	-	300,000
Purchases of premises and equipment	<u>(901,282)</u>	<u>(764,351)</u>
Net cash used in investing activities	<u>(76,506,571)</u>	<u>(78,985,331)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities		
Net increase in deposits	206,426,177	157,509,085
Proceeds from long-term borrowings from FHLB	18,800,000	75,000,000
Repayments of long-term borrowings from FHLB	(75,000,000)	(75,000,000)
Dividends paid	<u>(10,081,200)</u>	<u>(9,756,000)</u>
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	<u>140,144,977</u>	<u>147,753,085</u>
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	91,155,433	97,492,231
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	<u>451,754,744</u>	<u>354,262,513</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	<u>\$ 542,910,177</u>	<u>\$ 451,754,744</u>
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information		
Cash paid for during the year:		
Interest paid during the year	\$ 59,175,551	\$ 51,340,847
Income taxes paid during the year	10,749,636	10,522,995
Supplemental disclosure of non-cash information		
Lease liabilities arising from obtaining right-of-use assets	\$ 449,234	\$ 1,121,513
Real estate acquired in settlement of loans	\$ 4,775,861	\$ 1,887,270

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

INTERAUDI BANK AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2025 and 2024

NOTE 1 – ORGANIZATION

Interaudi Bank and Subsidiaries (the Bank) was established June 6, 1983, as a commercial bank chartered by the State of New York. The Bank is a member of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) and provides full banking facilities to domestic and foreign clients. The Bank is subject to the regulations of certain federal and state agencies and undergoes periodic examinations by those regulatory authorities.

NOTE 2 – SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Nature of Operations and Principles of Consolidation: The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Bank and its wholly owned subsidiaries after elimination of all significant intercompany transactions and balances.

The Bank provides financial services through its offices in New York City, New York and Miami, Florida, including asset management services provided through its wholly owned subsidiary, Ameraudi Asset Management Inc. Its primary deposit products are checking, savings, and time deposit accounts, and its primary lending products are residential mortgages, commercial real estate and construction loans. Substantially all loans are secured by specific items of collateral including business assets and commercial and residential real estate. There are no significant concentrations of loans to any one industry or customer; however, the customers' ability to repay their loans is dependent on the real estate and general economic conditions in the area. Ameraudi Asset Management Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of the Bank, provides asset management services.

Use of Estimates: The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in conformity with U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (US GAAP) requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Subsequent Events: The Bank has evaluated subsequent events for recognition and disclosure through March 9, 2026, which is the date the financial statements were available to be issued.

Cash and Cash Equivalents: For purposes of the consolidated financial statements, the Bank has defined cash and cash equivalents as cash and due from banks, interest-bearing deposits with banks, which have an original maturity of 90 days or less from the time of purchase, and Federal funds sold. Net cash flows are reported for customer loan and deposit transactions, short term time deposits and placements with banks, interest bearing deposits with banks and repurchase agreements.

Time Deposits and Placement with Banks: From time to time, the Bank enters into certificate of deposit transactions and placements with banks, which mature beyond 90 days. These deposits are carried at cost.

Investment Securities: Management determines the appropriate classification of securities at the time of purchase. Securities that management has the positive intent and ability to hold until maturity are classified as held-to-maturity securities. Such securities are reported at amortized cost. Securities not classified as held-to-maturity are classified as available-for-sale and are used as part of the Bank's asset and liability management, and may be sold in response to changes in interest rates, prepayments, and other factors. Available-for-sale securities are stated at fair value, with the unrealized gains and losses, net of tax, reported as a component of other comprehensive income (loss) in shareholders' equity.

The amortized cost of securities classified as held-to-maturity or available-for-sale is adjusted for amortization of premiums and accretion of discounts to maturity. Premiums and discounts are amortized or accreted on a straight-line basis, which approximates the effective interest method. Such amortization is included in interest income on investment securities.

(Continued)

INTERAUDI BANK AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2025 and 2024

NOTE 2 – SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

At December 31, 2025 and 2024, accrued interest receivable on AFS securities totaled \$715,206 and \$554,630, respectively. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, accrued interest receivable on HTM securities totaled \$317,931 and \$1,209,869, respectively. The Bank has made an accounting policy election to exclude accrued interest from the amortized cost basis of debt securities. The Bank also excludes accrued interest from the estimate of credit losses on debt securities.

A debt security is placed on nonaccrual status at the time any principal or interest payments become more than 90 days delinquent or if full collection of interest or principal becomes uncertain. Accrued interest for a debt security placed on nonaccrual is reversed against interest income. There were no debt securities on nonaccrual status as of December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024 and, therefore there was no accrued interest related to debt securities reversed against interest income for 2025 and 2024.

For available for sale debt securities in an unrealized loss position, management first assesses whether the Bank intends to sell, or if it is likely that the Bank will be required to sell the security before recovery of its amortized cost basis. If either of the criteria regarding intent or requirement to sell is met, the security's amortized cost basis is written down to fair value through a provision for credit losses charge to earnings. For debt securities available for sale that do not meet either of these criteria, management evaluates whether the decline in fair value has resulted from credit losses or other factors. In making this assessment, management considers both quantitative and qualitative factors. If this assessment indicates that a credit loss exists, the present value of cash flows expected to be collected from the security are compared to the amortized cost basis of the security. If the present value of the cash flows expected to be collected is less than the amortized cost basis, a credit loss exists and an allowance for credit losses is recorded for the credit loss, limited by the amount that the fair value is less than the amortized cost. Any impairment that has not been recorded through an allowance for credit losses is recognized in other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax. The Bank elected the practical expedient of zero loss estimates for securities issued by U.S. government entities and agencies. These securities are either explicitly or implicitly guaranteed by the U.S. government, are highly rated by major agencies and have a long history of no credit losses.

Changes in allowance for credit losses are recorded as provision for, or reversal of, credit loss expense. Losses are charged against the allowance when management believes the uncollectibility of an available for sale security is confirmed or when either of the criteria regarding intent or requirement to sell is met.

Management measures expected credit losses on held-to-maturity debt securities on a collective basis by major security type. Accrued interest receivable on held-to-maturity debt securities are excluded from the estimate of credit losses. The Bank elected the practical expedient of zero loss estimates for securities issued by U.S. government entities and agencies. These securities are either explicitly or implicitly guaranteed by the U.S. government, are highly rated by major agencies and have a long history of no credit losses. At December 31, 2025 all of the Bank's held to maturity securities were issued by U.S. government entities and agencies.

Gains and losses on the disposition of available-for-sale securities are recognized using the specific-identification method in the period in which they occur.

Equity Securities: Equity securities with readily determinable fair values are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in other non-interest income within the consolidated statements of income.

Loans and Allowance for Credit Losses: Loans are stated at the principal balance outstanding, net of unearned fee income and allowance for credit losses. Interest on loans is accrued based on the principal balance outstanding. Loans are considered past due when either interest or principal is unpaid as of the contractual due date. Loans are placed on non-accrual status when full collection of principal is uncertain or when interest and principal payments are 90 days past due unless the loan is both well secured and in the process of collection. When interest accrual is discontinued, all unpaid accrued interest is reversed, unless the loan is well secured and has realizable value sufficient to discharge the loan debt including accrued interest. Interest income is subsequently recognized only to the extent cash payments are received. Loans are returned to accrual status when loans become current as to principal and interest and have demonstrated a sustained ability to make loan payments in accordance with contractual terms of the loan.

(Continued)

INTERAUDI BANK AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2025 and 2024

NOTE 2 – SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

All interest accrued but not received for loans placed on nonaccrual are reversed against interest income. Interest received on such loans is accounted for on the cash-basis or cost-recovery method, until qualifying for return to accrual. Loans are returned to accrual status when all the principal and interest amounts contractually due are brought current and future payments are reasonably assured.

The allowance for credit losses (“ACL”) on loans is a valuation account that is deducted from the loans’ amortized cost basis to present the net amount expected to be collected on the loans. The ACL on loans is increased through a provision for credit losses recognized in the Consolidated Statements of Income and by recoveries of amounts previously charged-off. The ACL on loans is reduced by charge-offs on loans. Loan charge-offs are recognized when management believes the collectability of the principal balance outstanding is unlikely. Full or partial charge-offs on collateral dependent individually analyzed loans are generally recognized when the collateral is deemed to be insufficient to support the carrying value of the loan.

Management estimates the allowance balance using relevant available information, from internal and external sources, relating to past events, current conditions, and reasonable and supportable forecasts. Historical credit loss experience provides the basis for the estimation of expected credit losses. The historical loss experience is determined by portfolio segment and the Bank uses the weighted average remaining maturity (WARM) methodology to estimate credit losses over the expected life of the loan. This actual loss experience is adjusted by other qualitative factors based on the risks present for each portfolio segment. These qualitative factors include consideration of the following: levels of and trends in delinquencies and individually analyzed loans; effects of any changes in risk selection and underwriting standards; other changes in lending policies, procedures and practices; experience, ability and depth of lending management and other relevant staffing and experience; national and local economic trends and conditions; industry conditions; and effects of changes in credit concentrations.

The allowance for credit losses is measured on a collective (pool) basis when similar risk characteristics exist. Pooled loan portfolio segments include bank/government guarantees or cash deposit, commercial real estate and construction loans, residential mortgages, marketable securities, other collateral and unsecured loans. The risk characteristics of each of the identified portfolio segments are as follows:

Cash Deposit: Pledged deposit loans represent a minimal risk of loss as they are collateralized by either cash at the Bank or a letter of credit from another financial institution. The Bank generally has an unconditional right of offset for any delinquencies.

Construction Loans: Construction loans represent an increased risk as the property does not have a use or potential cash flow during this time. Bank involvement from the beginning of the loan to completion of the construction is vital. Construction loans are generally controlled through controlled draws upon percentage of completion verified by an independent party.

Commercial Real Estate: Commercial real estate loans are secured by multi-family and nonresidential real estate and generally have larger balances and involve a greater degree of risk than residential real estate loans. Commercial real estate loans depend on the global cash flow analysis of the borrower and the net operating income of the property, the borrower’s expertise, credit history and profitability, and the value of the underlying property. Commercial real estate is also subject to adverse market conditions that cause a decrease in market value or lease rates, obsolescence in location or function and market conditions associated with oversupply of units in a specific region. Construction loans represent an increased risk as the property does not have a use or potential cash flow during this time. Bank involvement from the beginning of the loan to completion of the construction is vital. Construction loans are generally controlled through controlled draws upon percentage of completion verified by an independent party.

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INTERAUDI BANK AND SUBSIDIARIES
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NOTE 2 – SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Residential Mortgages: Residential real estate loans are generally made on the basis of the borrower's ability to make repayment from his or her employment income or other income, and which are secured by real property whose value tends to be more easily ascertainable. Repayment of residential real estate loans is subject to adverse employment conditions in the local economy leading to increased default rate and decreased market values from oversupply in a geographic area. In general, residential real estate loans depend on the borrower's continuing financial stability and, therefore, are likely to be adversely affected by various factors, including job loss, divorce, illness or personal bankruptcy. Furthermore, the application of various federal and state laws, including federal and state bankruptcy and insolvency laws, may limit the amount that can be recovered on such loans.

Marketable Securities: Loans secured by marketable securities represents a low credit risk and are controlled by daily mark-to-market of the collateral and a right to liquidate the collateral under certain conditions.

Other Collateral: Loans secured by other collateral such as receivables, inventory, art and partnership interests.

Unsecured Loans: Unsecured loans are generally made on the basis of the borrower's ability to make repayment from his or her employment income or other income.

Loans that do not share risk characteristics are evaluated on an individual basis. Management evaluates several key factors when determining whether a loan should be individually analyzed, including its payment status, assigned risk rating, and accrual status. Loans evaluated individually are not also included in the collective evaluation. For loans that are individually analyzed, the ACL is measured using a discounted cash flow method based upon the loan's contractual effective interest rate, or at the loan's observable market price, or, if the loan is collateral dependent, at the fair value of the collateral. Factors management considers when measuring the extent of expected credit loss include payment status, collateral value, borrower financial condition, guarantor support and the probability of collecting scheduled principal and interest payments when due. For collateral dependent loans for which repayment is to be provided substantially through the sale of the collateral, management adjusts the fair value for estimated costs to sell. For collateral dependent loans for which repayment is to be provided substantially through the operation of the collateral, estimated costs to sell are not incorporated into the measurement. Management may also adjust appraised values to reflect estimated market value declines or apply other discounts to appraised values for unobservable factors resulting from its knowledge of circumstances associated with the collateral.

At December 31, 2025 and 2024 accrued interest receivable on loans totaled \$6,452,793 and \$5,979,005, respectively. The Bank has made an accounting policy election to exclude accrued interest from the amortized cost basis of loans and the Bank also excludes accrued interest from the estimate of credit losses on loans.

Loan Fees: Loan fees are deferred and accreted to interest income over the lives of the loans using the straight-line method, which is not materially different from using the effective interest rate method.

Other Real Estate Owned ("OREO"): Assets acquired through or deed in lieu of foreclosure are initially recorded at the fair value less estimated selling costs when acquired, establishing a new cost basis. These assets are subsequently accounted for at lower of cost or fair value less estimated cost to sell. If fair value declines subsequent to foreclosure, a valuation allowance is recorded through expense. Operating costs after acquisition are included in other expenses in the consolidated statements of income. Permanent improvements made to OREO that increase the property's value are eligible for capitalization to the cost of OREO. At December 31, 2025 and 2024, other real estate owned were \$6,509,733 and \$1,778,103, respectively. During the year ending December 31, 2025 loans transferred to OREO totaled \$6,318,900. The Bank sold one OREO property for \$1,587,270 and recorded a gain of \$60,169 during the years ended December 31, 2025.

Bank Premises and Equipment: Bank premises and equipment, including leasehold improvements, are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and amortization. Depreciation and amortization are computed on a straight-line basis and are charged to non-interest expense over the estimated useful lives of the assets. Building and leasehold improvements are amortized over the estimated useful life of the improvement or the lease term, whichever is shorter. Furniture and equipment are amortized over three to five years. Maintenance and repairs are charged to general and administrative expense as incurred.

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INTERAUDI BANK AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2025 and 2024

NOTE 2 – SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Lease Commitment: Leases are classified as operating leases or finance leases at the lease commencement date. The Bank leases certain locations and equipment. The Bank records leases on the consolidated statements of financial condition in the form of a lease liability for the present value of future minimum payments under the lease terms and a right-of-use asset equal to the lease liability adjusted for items such as deferred rent, lease incentives, and any impairment of the right-of-use asset. The discount rate used in determining the lease liability is based upon risk free rates as of the date of adoption, commencement or renewal. The Bank does not record short term leases with an initial term less than one year.

The right-of-use asset and right-of-use liability are respectively included in other assets and other liabilities on the Bank's consolidated statements of financial condition.

Operating lease expense consists of a single lease cost allocated over the remaining lease term on a straight-line basis, variable lease payments not included in the lease liability, and any impairment of the right-of-use asset. Rent expense and variable lease expense are included in occupancy and general and administrative expense on the Bank's consolidated statements of income.

Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB) Stock: The Bank is a member of the FHLB system. Members are required to own a certain amount of stock based on the level of borrowings and other factors, and may invest in additional amounts. FHLB stock is carried at cost, classified as a restricted security and periodically evaluated for impairment based on ultimate recovery of par value. Both cash and stock dividends are reported as income.

Loan Commitments and Related Financial Instruments: Financial instruments include off-balance-sheet credit instruments, such as commitments to make loans and commercial letters of credit, issued to meet customer financing needs. The face amount for these items represents the exposure to loss, before considering customer collateral or ability to repay. Such financial instruments are recorded when they are funded. Instruments, such as standby letters of credit, that are considered financial guarantees are recorded at fair value at inception.

Allowance for Credit Losses on Unfunded Commitments: The ACL on unfunded commitments is management's estimate of expected credit losses over the expected contractual term (or life) in which the Bank is exposed to credit risk via a contractual obligation to extend credit, unless that obligation is unconditionally cancellable by the Bank. Unfunded commitments for home equity lines of credit and commercial demand loans are considered unconditionally cancellable for regulatory capital purposes and, therefore, are excluded from the calculation to estimate the ACL on unfunded commitments. For each portfolio, estimated loss rates and funding factors are applied to the corresponding balance of unfunded commitments. For each portfolio, the estimated loss rates applied to unfunded commitments are the same quantitative and qualitative loss rates applied to the corresponding on-balance sheet amounts in determining the ACL on loans. The estimated funding factor applied to unfunded commitments represents the likelihood that the funding will occur and is based upon the Bank's average historical utilization rate for each portfolio.

The ACL on unfunded commitments is included in other liabilities in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition. The ACL on unfunded commitments is adjusted through a provision for credit losses recognized in the Consolidated Statements of Income.

Foreign Exchange: Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies and foreign exchange forward contracts are revalued monthly at current rates of exchange. Revenues and expenses in foreign currency are translated at the spot rate at transaction date.

Interest Rate Swaps: The Bank utilizes derivative instruments in the form of interest rate swaps to hedge its exposure to interest rate risk in conjunction with its overall asset/liability management process. At the inception of an interest rate swaps contract, the Bank designates the contract as a hedge of a forecasted transaction or the variability of cash flows to be received or paid related to a recognized asset or liability. Fair value of the cash flow hedges is recognized as either assets or liabilities in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition. For a cash flow hedge, the gain or loss on the contract is reported in other comprehensive income and is reclassified into earnings in the same periods during which the hedged transaction affects earnings.

(Continued)

INTERAUDI BANK AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2025 and 2024

NOTE 2 – SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Cash flow hedge instruments qualify for hedge accounting treatment only if they are designated as such on the date on which the derivative contract is entered and are expected to be, and are, effective in substantially reducing interest rate risk arising from the assets and liabilities identified as exposing the Bank to risk. Those derivative financial instruments that do not meet the hedging criteria discussed below would be classified as undesignated derivatives and would be recorded at fair value with changes in fair value recorded in income.

The Bank discontinues hedge accounting when (a) it determines that a derivative is no longer effective in offsetting changes in cash flows of a hedged item; (b) the derivative expires or is sold, terminated or exercised; (c) probability exists that the forecasted transaction will no longer occur; or (d) management determines that designating the derivative as a hedging instrument is no longer appropriate. In all cases in which hedge accounting is discontinued and a derivative remains outstanding, the Bank will carry the derivative at fair value in the Consolidated Financial Statements, recognizing changes in fair value in current period income in the consolidated statement of income.

In accordance with the applicable accounting guidance, the Bank takes into account the impact of collateral and master netting agreements that allow it to settle all derivative contracts held with a single counterparty on a net basis, and to offset the net derivative position with the related collateral when recognizing derivative assets and liabilities. As a result, the Bank's Statements of Financial Condition could reflect derivative contracts with negative fair values included in derivative assets, and contracts with positive fair values included in derivative liabilities.

Accrued settlements on interest rate swaps that qualify for hedge accounting are recorded in interest income or interest expense, based on the item being hedged.

Investment Management Fees: Ameraudi Asset Management Inc., wholly owned subsidiary of the Bank, earns investment management fees from its contracts with clients to manage assets for investment, and/or to transact on their accounts. These fees are primarily earned over time and charged on monthly or quarterly basis in accordance with executed agreements. Fees are generally based on a tiered scale of the market value of assets under management at period end. Fees that are transaction based, are recognized at the time the transaction is executed.

Income Taxes: Deferred tax assets or liabilities are recognized for the estimated future tax effects attributable to temporary differences and carryforwards. A temporary difference is the difference between the tax basis of an asset or liability and its reported amount in the consolidated financial statements. A valuation allowance, if any, is recorded to reduce deferred tax assets to an amount that "more likely than not" will be realized. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are determined at currently enacted income tax rates applicable to the period in which the deferred tax assets and liabilities are expected to be realized or settled. As changes in tax laws or rates are enacted, deferred tax assets and liabilities are adjusted through the provision for income taxes.

The Bank recognizes the financial statement effects of a tax position when it is "more likely than not" based on the technical merits, that the position will be sustained upon examination. The amount recognized is the largest amount of tax benefit that is greater than 50% likely of being realized on examination. For tax positions not meeting the "more likely than not" test, no tax benefit is recorded. Interest related to income taxes if any, is included in income tax expense while tax penalties are included in other expenses in the consolidated statements of income.

Fair Value Measurement: The Bank uses fair value measurement on certain financial instruments. The fair value of a financial instrument is the amount that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between willing market participants at the measurement date (i.e., the exit price). When determining the fair value for assets and liabilities carried at fair value, the Bank considers the principal or most advantageous market in which it would transact and uses assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability. The assets and liabilities measured at fair value are available-for-sale securities, interest rate swaps, and foreign exchange forward contracts.

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INTERAUDI BANK AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2025 and 2024

NOTE 2 – SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

The Bank's measurement of fair values is based upon quoted market prices, where available. If listed prices or quotes are not available, fair value is based upon either using broker or dealer quotes or internally developed models that use primarily independently-sourced market parameters, including interest rate yield curves and currency rates. Valuation adjustments may be made to ensure that financial instruments are recorded at fair value. These adjustments include amounts to reflect counterparty credit quality and the Bank's creditworthiness that are applied consistently over time. Fair value estimates involve uncertainties, and matters of significant judgment regarding interest rates, credit risk, prepayments and other factors, especially in the absence of broad markets for particular items and changes in assumptions in market conditions could significantly affect these estimates.

The Bank also utilizes a three-level hierarchy for disclosure of fair value measurements. The valuation hierarchy is based upon the transparency of inputs to the valuation of an asset or liability as of the measurement date. The three levels are defined as follows:

Level 1: Quoted market prices for identical instruments in active markets.

Level 2: Quoted prices for similar instruments in active markets; quoted prices for identical or similar products in markets that are not active; and model-derived valuations in which all significant inputs and significant value drivers are observable in active markets.

Level 3: Model-derived valuations in which one or more significant inputs or significant value drivers are unobservable.

Comprehensive Income: Comprehensive income consists of net income and other comprehensive income (loss). Other comprehensive income (loss) includes unrealized gains (losses) on securities available-for-sale and fair value adjustments on derivatives which are also recognized as separate components of equity.

Loss Contingencies: Loss contingencies including claims and legal actions arising in the ordinary course of business are recorded as liabilities when the likelihood of loss is probable and an amount or range of loss can be reasonably estimated. Management does not believe there now are such matters that will have a material effect on the financial statements.

Dividend Restriction: Banking regulations require maintaining certain capital levels and may limit the dividends paid by the bank to shareholders.

(Continued)

INTERAUDI BANK AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2025 and 2024

NOTE 3 – INVESTMENT SECURITIES

The carrying values of available-for-sale and held-to-maturity securities, gross unrealized gains, gross unrealized losses, fair value and allowance for credit losses at December 31, 2025 and 2024, were:

	<u>Amortized Cost</u>	<u>Unrealized Gains</u>	<u>Unrealized Losses</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>	<u>Allowance for Credit Losses</u>
<u>2025</u>					
Available-for-sale securities					
Mortgage-backed obligations of					
U.S. federal agencies and U.S.					
government-sponsored entities	\$ 372,297,762	\$ 1,993,505	\$ (1,305,467)	\$ 372,985,800	\$ -
U.S. Treasury and government					
agencies obligations	249,630	50	-	249,680	-
Asset-backed securities	<u>488,273</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(15)</u>	<u>488,258</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>373,035,665</u>	<u>1,993,555</u>	<u>(1,305,482)</u>	<u>373,723,738</u>	<u>-</u>
Held-to-maturity securities					
U.S. treasury and government					
agencies obligations	110,000,000	-	(2,494,100)	107,505,900	-
Mortgage-backed obligations of					
U.S. federal agencies and U.S.					
government-sponsored entities	<u>15,572,473</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,484,638)</u>	<u>14,087,835</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>125,572,473</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(3,978,738)</u>	<u>121,593,735</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 498,608,138</u>	<u>\$ 1,993,555</u>	<u>\$ (5,284,220)</u>	<u>\$ 495,317,473</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
<u>2024</u>					
Available-for-sale securities					
Mortgage-backed obligations of					
U.S. federal agencies and U.S.					
government-sponsored entities	\$ 259,106,074	\$ 198,027	\$ (2,414,611)	\$ 256,889,490	\$ -
U.S. Treasury and government					
agencies obligations	29,986,299	-	(138,849)	29,847,450	-
Asset-backed securities	<u>1,216,874</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(12)</u>	<u>1,216,862</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>290,309,247</u>	<u>198,027</u>	<u>(2,553,472)</u>	<u>287,953,802</u>	<u>-</u>
Held-to-maturity securities					
U.S. treasury and government					
agencies obligations	248,822,313	-	(6,840,799)	241,981,514	-
Mortgage-backed obligations of					
U.S. federal agencies and U.S.					
government-sponsored entities	<u>28,360,229</u>	<u>206</u>	<u>(1,835,031)</u>	<u>26,525,404</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>277,182,542</u>	<u>206</u>	<u>(8,675,830)</u>	<u>268,506,918</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 567,491,789</u>	<u>\$ 198,233</u>	<u>\$ (11,229,302)</u>	<u>\$ 556,460,720</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

At December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, there were no security pledged with Federal Home Loan Bank of New York.

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INTERAUDI BANK AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2025 and 2024

NOTE 3 – INVESTMENT SECURITIES (Continued)

The following table summarizes securities with unrealized losses at December 31, 2025 and 2024, aggregated by major security type and length of time in a continuous unrealized loss position:

	Less Than 12 Months		12 Months or Longer		Total	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
<u>2025</u>						
Available-for-sale						
Mortgage-backed obligations of U.S. federal agencies and U.S. government-sponsored entities	\$ 13,397,009	\$ (1,493)	\$ 94,063,939	\$ (1,303,974)	\$ 107,460,948	\$ (1,305,467)
U.S. Treasury and government sponsored entity obligations	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asset-backed securities	488,258	(15)	-	-	488,258	(15)
	<u>13,885,267</u>	<u>(1,508)</u>	<u>94,063,939</u>	<u>(1,303,974)</u>	<u>107,949,206</u>	<u>(1,305,482)</u>
<u>2024</u>						
Available-for-sale						
Mortgage-backed obligations of U.S. federal agencies and U.S. government-sponsored entities	\$ 125,717,900	\$ (636,639)	\$ 105,087,149	\$ (1,777,972)	\$ 230,805,049	\$ (2,414,611)
U.S. Treasury and government sponsored entity obligations	-	-	29,847,450	(138,849)	29,847,450	(138,849)
Asset-backed securities	1,216,862	(12)	-	-	1,216,862	(12)
	<u>126,934,762</u>	<u>(636,651)</u>	<u>134,934,599</u>	<u>(1,916,821)</u>	<u>261,869,361</u>	<u>(2,553,472)</u>

Available for sale securities are evaluated to determine if a decline in fair value below the amortized cost basis has resulted from a credit loss or from other factors. An impairment related to credit factors would be recorded through an allowance for credit losses. The allowance is limited to the amount by which the security's amortized cost basis exceeds the fair value. An impairment that has not been recorded through an allowance for credit losses shall be recorded through other comprehensive income (loss), net of applicable taxes. Investment securities will be written down to fair value through the Consolidated Statement of Income if management intends to sell, or may be required to sell, the securities before they recover in value. The issuers of these securities continue to make timely principal and interest payments and none of these securities were past due or were placed in nonaccrual status at December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively. Management believes that the unrealized losses on these securities are a function of changes in market interest rates, widening credit spreads and delay of cash flow on certain asset backed securities guaranteed by the Federal Family Education Loan Program (FFELP) student loans. No allowance for credit losses was recorded at December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively on available for sale securities. The Bank does not have the intent to sell these securities, and it is likely that it will not be required to sell the securities before their anticipated recovery.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the held to maturity securities portfolio consisted of agency securities. Agency securities are issued by U.S. government agencies and are implicitly guaranteed by the U.S. government and have a long history of no credit losses. No allowance for credit losses was recorded at December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively on held to maturity securities.

(Continued)

INTERAUDI BANK AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2025 and 2024

NOTE 3 – INVESTMENT SECURITIES (Continued)

The amortized cost and fair value of available-for-sale and held-to-maturity securities by contractual maturity at December 31, 2025, are shown below. Expected maturities may differ from contractual maturities because borrowers may have the right to call or prepay obligations with or without call or prepayment penalties. Securities not due at a single maturity date are shown separately.

	<u>Amortized Cost</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>
Available-for-sale securities		
Due in one year or less	\$ 249,630	\$ 249,680
Due after one year through five years	-	-
Government guaranteed mortgage-backed securities	99,295,169	100,181,736
Mortgage-backed securities issued or guaranteed by		
U.S. government-sponsored entities	273,002,593	272,804,064
Asset-backed securities	<u>488,273</u>	<u>488,258</u>
	<u>373,035,665</u>	<u>373,723,738</u>
	<u>Amortized Cost</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>
Held-to-maturity securities		
Due in one year or less	\$ 85,000,000	\$ 83,485,250
Due after one year through five years	15,000,000	14,769,450
Due after five year through ten years	10,000,000	9,251,200
Mortgage-backed securities issued or guaranteed by		
U.S. government-sponsored entities	<u>15,572,473</u>	<u>14,087,835</u>
	<u>125,572,473</u>	<u>121,593,735</u>
	<u>\$ 498,608,138</u>	<u>\$ 495,317,473</u>

The proceeds from sales and calls of securities and the associated gains and losses are listed below:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Proceeds		
Calls	\$ 65,000,000	\$ 17,000,000
Sales	-	22,285,236
Gross gains	1,747	437,773
Gross losses	-	-
Tax impact on net securities gains	483	118,681

(Continued)

INTERAUDI BANK AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2025 and 2024

NOTE 4 – LOANS AND ALLOWANCE FOR CREDIT LOSSES

The composition of the loan portfolio by type of collateral held as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 was as follows:

	<u>2025</u>		<u>2024</u>	
	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Percentage</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Loans				
Commercial real estate	\$ 635,857,670	41.4%	\$ 584,367,856	41.9%
Residential mortgages	576,605,627	37.5	556,054,851	39.9
Cash deposits	133,832,503	8.7	116,606,579	8.4
Marketable securities	67,699,882	4.4	46,573,847	3.3
Other collateral	66,131,918	4.3	48,018,188	3.4
Construction loans	51,547,043	3.4	38,328,569	2.8
Unsecured loans	<u>4,710,501</u>	<u>0.3</u>	<u>3,908,239</u>	<u>0.3</u>
	1,536,385,144	<u>100.0%</u>	1,393,858,129	<u>100.0%</u>
Net deferred loan fees	(3,785,393)		(3,852,389)	
Allowance for credit losses	<u>(9,842,603)</u>		<u>(9,604,428)</u>	
Loans, net	<u>\$ 1,522,757,148</u>		<u>\$ 1,380,401,312</u>	

Below is an analysis of the age of loans by class that are past due as of December 31, 2025 and 2024.

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Loans past due 30 to 59 days		
Unsecured loans	\$ 33	\$ 683,424
Loans past due 60 to 89 days		
Unsecured loans	-	21
Loans past due 90 days or more		
Residential mortgages	35,001,326	35,965,650
Commercial real estate	<u>4,285,622</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 39,286,981</u>	<u>\$ 36,649,095</u>

Loans are generally placed on nonaccrual status when contractual payments become 90 or more days past due or when the Bank does not expect to receive all principal and interest (P&I) payment owed substantially in accordance with the terms of the loan agreement, regardless of past due status. Loans that become 90 days past due, but are well secured and in the process of collection, may remain on accrual status. Nonaccrual loans are generally returned to accrual status when all payments due are brought current and the Company expects to receive all remaining P&I payments owed substantially in accordance with the terms of the loan agreement. Payments received in cash on nonaccrual loans, including both the principal and interest portions of those payments, are generally applied to reduce the carrying value of the loan. The Bank did not recognize interest income on non-accrual loans during the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024.

Closed-end installment loans, amortizing loans secured by real estate and any other loans with payments scheduled monthly are reported as past due when the borrower is in arrears two or more monthly payments.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, no loan was past due 90 days or more and still accruing.

(Continued)

INTERAUDI BANK AND SUBSIDIARIES
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NOTE 4 – LOANS AND ALLOWANCE FOR CREDIT LOSSES (Continued)

The following table presents information relating to the Bank’s nonaccrual loans as of December 31, 2025:

	Nonaccrual loans with Allowance for <u>Credit Losses</u>	Nonaccrual loans with no Allowance for <u>Credit Losses</u>
Residential mortgages	\$ -	\$ 35,001,326
Commercial Real Estate	<u>-</u>	<u>4,285,622</u>
	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 39,286,948</u>

The following table presents information relating to the Bank’s nonaccrual loans as of December 31, 2024:

	Nonaccrual loans with Allowance for <u>Credit Losses</u>	Nonaccrual loans with no Allowance for <u>Credit Losses</u>
Residential mortgages	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 35,965,650</u>
	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 35,965,650</u>

A loan is considered to be in default once it is 90 days contractually past due under the modified terms. In order to determine whether a borrower is experiencing financial difficulty, an evaluation is performed of the probability that the borrower will be in payment default on any of its debt in the foreseeable future without the modification. This evaluation is performed under the Bank’s internal underwriting policy.

(Continued)

INTERAUDI BANK AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2025 and 2024

NOTE 4 – LOANS AND ALLOWANCE FOR CREDIT LOSSES (Continued)

Occasionally, the Bank modifies loans to borrowers in financial distress by providing principal forgiveness, term extension, an other-than-insignificant payment delay or interest rate reduction. When principal forgiveness is provided, the amount of forgiveness is charged-off against the allowance for credit losses.

In some cases, the Bank provides multiple types of concessions on one loan. Typically, one type of concession, such as term extension, is granted initially. If the borrower continues to experience financial difficulty, another concession, such as principal forgiveness, may be granted.

The following tables present the gross amount of loans at December 31, 2025 that were both experiencing financial difficulty and modified during the years ended December 31, 2025, by class and by type of modification. The percentage of the gross amount of loans that were modified to borrowers in financial distress as compared to the gross amount of each class of loans is also presented below:

	<u>Payment Delay</u>	<u>Total Class of Loans</u>
Residential mortgages	\$ 20,855,033	3.62%

The Bank closely monitors the performance of loans that are modified to borrowers experiencing financial difficulty to understand effectiveness of its modification efforts. As of December 31, 2025 all loans modified to borrower experiencing financial difficulty were current on their contractual payments. During the years ended December 31, 2024, the Bank did not modify any loans to borrowers experiencing financial difficulty.

All loans are monitored by internally assigned grades used for classification of loans. A loan is considered "special mention" if it possesses credit weaknesses creating more than normal risk, and should have the careful attention of management. A loan is considered "substandard" if it involves more than a normal risk due to the financial condition or unfavorable record of the borrower, insufficiency of security, or other factors. "Substandard" loans generally are characterized by a weakness that creates a distinct possibility that the Bank will sustain a loss if not corrected. A loan is classified as "doubtful" if a substantial loss is probable, but not as yet definitely ascertainable in amount. All others loan that do not fall into the above-mentioned categories are considered "pass" loans. Updates to internally assigned grades are made regularly and/or upon significant developments.

(Continued)

INTERAUDI BANK AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2025 and 2024

NOTE 4 – LOANS AND ALLOWANCE FOR CREDIT LOSSES (Continued)

The following table presents the risk category of loans as of December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024 by loan segment.

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Commercial Real Estates		
Pass	\$ 627,535,698	\$ 584,367,856
Special mention	4,036,350	-
Substandard	4,285,622	-
Doubtful	-	-
	<u>635,857,670</u>	<u>584,367,856</u>
Residential Mortgages		
Pass	\$ 540,944,910	\$ 519,415,346
Special mention	659,391	673,855
Substandard	35,001,326	35,965,650
Doubtful	-	-
	<u>576,605,627</u>	<u>556,054,851</u>
Cash Deposit		
Pass	\$ 133,832,503	\$ 116,606,579
Special mention	-	-
Substandard	-	-
Doubtful	-	-
	<u>133,832,503</u>	<u>116,606,579</u>
Marketable Securities		
Pass	\$ 67,699,882	\$ 46,573,847
Special mention	-	-
Substandard	-	-
Doubtful	-	-
	<u>67,699,882</u>	<u>46,573,847</u>
Other Collateral		
Pass	\$ 66,131,918	\$ 48,018,188
Special mention	-	-
Substandard	-	-
Doubtful	-	-
	<u>66,131,918</u>	<u>48,018,188</u>
Construction Loans		
Pass	\$ 51,547,043	\$ 38,328,569
Special mention	-	-
Substandard	-	-
Doubtful	-	-
	<u>51,547,043</u>	<u>38,328,569</u>
Unsecured		
Pass	\$ 4,710,510	\$ 3,908,239
Special mention	-	-
Substandard	-	-
Doubtful	-	-
	<u>4,710,510</u>	<u>3,908,239</u>
Total	<u>\$ 1,536,385,144</u>	<u>\$ 1,393,858,129</u>

(Continued)

INTERAUDI BANK AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2025 and 2024

NOTE 4 – LOANS AND ALLOWANCE FOR CREDIT LOSSES (Continued)

Changes in the allowance for credit losses on loans for the years-end December 31, 2025 and 2024, by portfolio segment were as follows:

	Commercial Real Estate	Residential Mortgages	Cash Deposits	Marketable Securities	Other Collateral	Construction Loans	Unsecured Loans	Unallocated Reserve	Total
Balance at December 31, 2023	\$ 3,288,386	\$ 3,941,093	\$ 53,230	\$ 342,998	\$ 672,314	\$ 214,320	\$ 82,754	\$ -	\$ 8,595,095
Charge-offs	-	(563,058)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(563,058)
Recoveries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provision	<u>1,477,843</u>	<u>(228,049)</u>	<u>(3,651)</u>	<u>43,301</u>	<u>(12,100)</u>	<u>65,569</u>	<u>(38,464)</u>	<u>267,942</u>	<u>1,572,391</u>
Balance at December 31, 2024	\$ 4,766,229	\$ 3,149,986	\$ 49,579	\$ 386,299	\$ 660,214	\$ 279,889	\$ 44,290	\$ 267,942	\$ 9,604,428
Charge-offs	-	(781,002)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(781,002)
Recoveries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provision	<u>(260,489)</u>	<u>972,294</u>	<u>6,905</u>	<u>149,688</u>	<u>158,223</u>	<u>80,619</u>	<u>13,046</u>	<u>(101,109)</u>	<u>1,019,177</u>
Balance at December 31, 2025	<u>\$ 4,505,740</u>	<u>\$ 3,341,278</u>	<u>\$ 56,484</u>	<u>\$ 535,987</u>	<u>\$ 818,437</u>	<u>\$ 360,508</u>	<u>\$ 57,336</u>	<u>\$ 166,833</u>	<u>\$ 9,842,603</u>

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the carrying value of individually analyzed loans were \$44.0 and \$36.6 million and all individually analyzed loans were considered collateral dependent. At December 31, 2025, all collateral dependent loans were in the residential mortgage and commercial real estate segment and were secured by residential or commercial properties. At December 31, 2024, all collateral dependent loans were in the residential mortgage segment and were secured by residential properties. There was no allowance on collateral dependent loans at December 31, 2025 and 2024. For collateral dependent loans where management has determined that foreclosure of the collateral is probable, or where the borrower is experiencing financial difficulty and repayment of the loan is to be provided substantially through the operation or sale of the collateral, the ACL is measured based on the difference between the fair value of the collateral, less costs to sell, and the amortized cost basis of the loan as of the measurement date.

(Continued)

INTERAUDI BANK AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2025 and 2024

NOTE 4 – LOANS AND ALLOWANCE FOR CREDIT LOSSES (Continued)

The Bank has recorded an ACL for unfunded credit commitments, which is recorded in other liabilities. At December 31, 2025 and 2024, the ACL for unfunded credit commitments totaled \$1 million. The provision is recorded within the provision for credit losses on the Bank's consolidated statements of income.

The following table summarizes the provision for credit losses for the year ended December 31, 2025 and 2024:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Provision for credit losses – loans	\$ 1,019,177	1,572,391
Provision for credit losses - unfunded commitments	\$ (44,177)	53,609
Provision for credit losses	\$ 975,000	1,626,000

(Continued)

INTERAUDI BANK AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2025 and 2024

NOTE 5 – BANK PREMISES, EQUIPMENT, AND LEASEHOLD IMPROVEMENTS

As of December 31, 2025, and 2024, bank premises, equipment, and leasehold improvements consisted of the following:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Building	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 2,000,000
Leasehold Improvements	8,454,569	8,616,420
Furniture and equipment	<u>6,374,614</u>	<u>8,259,191</u>
	16,829,183	18,875,611
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	<u>(12,911,242)</u>	<u>(14,798,560)</u>
Total bank premises and equipment, net	<u>\$ 3,917,941</u>	<u>\$ 4,077,051</u>

Depreciation expense was \$1,059,373 and \$1,206,135, for 2025 and 2024, respectively.

NOTE 6 – DEPOSITS

Scheduled maturity of time deposits for the next five years were as follows:

2026	\$ 1,426,329,147
2027-2030	<u>-</u>
Total	<u>\$ 1,426,329,147</u>

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, interest-bearing deposits greater than \$250,000 totaled \$1,263,734,054 and \$1,133,547,738 and non-interest-bearing deposits greater than \$250,000 totaled \$483,213,934 and \$429,250,596, respectively.

Time deposits of more than \$250,000 were \$1,225,827,510 and \$1,095,356,459 at year end 2025 and 2024, respectively.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, brokered Long Term Deposits were \$85,629,116 and \$68,505,534, respectively.

As of December 31, 2025, scheduled maturities of brokered long-term time deposits were as follows:

Due in:	
2026	\$ 67,876,116
2027-2030	-
2031	4,590,000
2032-2035	-
2036	<u>13,163,000</u>
Total	<u>\$ 85,629,116</u>

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, interest-bearing deposits, which include demand, savings, money market and time deposit, amounted to \$1,533,325,460 and \$1,383,361,056, respectively.

(Continued)

INTERAUDI BANK AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2025 and 2024

NOTE 7 – BORROWINGS FROM FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK

As a member of the Federal Home Loan Bank of New York (FHLB), the Bank may borrow, on a secured basis, an amount not to exceed 20 times the FHLB stock held by the Bank, as increased or decreased by other FHLB deposits or borrowings and subject to satisfaction of the FHLB's lending criteria and collateral requirements.

As of December 31, 2025, and 2024, the contractual maturities of FHLB borrowings were as follows:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Due in:		
2025	N/A	75,000,000
2026	-	-
2027	-	-
2028	<u>29,100,000</u>	<u>10,300,000</u>
	<u>\$ 29,100,000</u>	<u>\$ 85,300,000</u>

Payments over the next three years, including contractual interest, are as follows:

2026	\$ 1,322,130
2027	1,322,130
2028	<u>29,603,242</u>
	<u>\$ 32,247,502</u>

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the FHLB borrowings had fixed rates ranging from 4.13% to 5.15% and 4.49% to 5.15%, respectively, and weighted average rates of 4.54% and 4.55%, respectively.

Each advance is payable at its maturity date, with a prepayment penalty for fixed rate advances. The advances were collateralized by \$229,942,010 and \$251,588,323 of first mortgage loans under a blanket lien arrangement at year-end 2025 and 2024, respectively. Based on this collateral and the Bank's holdings of FHLB stock, the Bank is eligible to borrow up to a total of \$146,302,077 as of year-end 2025.

The Federal Home Loan Bank Act requires the Bank, as a member, to purchase FHLB stock in an amount equal to the sum of 0.2% of its aggregate unpaid residential mortgage loan principal balances, and 4.5% of outstanding FHLB advances. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Bank held \$3,044,900 and \$5,250,400, respectively, of FHLB stock, which is included in other assets in the consolidated statements of financial condition.

NOTE 8 – RELATED-PARTY TRANSACTIONS

In the normal course of business, certain shareholders and affiliates have balances and transactions with the Bank. Included in the accompanying consolidated financial statements are related party loans of \$87,296,285 and \$75,437,521 at December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively. Also included are related party deposits of \$78,315,157 and \$83,760,285 at December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively. Interest income and expense recognized on such asset and liability balances amounted to \$4,277,928 and \$2,717,182, respectively, for the year ended December 31, 2025 and \$3,507,086 and \$3,086,479, respectively, for the year ended December 31, 2024.

(Continued)

INTERAUDI BANK AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2025 and 2024

NOTE 9 – INCOME TAXES

The components of the income tax provision for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 were as follows:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Current tax expense		
Federal	\$ 7,605,393	\$ 7,666,087
State and local	<u>3,351,911</u>	<u>2,857,023</u>
	10,957,304	10,523,110
 Deferred tax expense (benefit)		
Federal	(170,205)	(379,106)
State and local	<u>(92,099)</u>	<u>(129,004)</u>
	<u>(262,304)</u>	<u>(508,110)</u>
 Total tax provision	 <u>\$ 10,695,000</u>	 <u>\$ 10,015,000</u>

As of December 31, 2025, the effective tax rate for the Bank is 27.65%. This differs from the U.S. federal statutory income tax rate at 21% primarily due to state and local income taxes.

The differences between book and taxable income are due to permanent and temporary items. Permanent items are differences between book and taxable income that do not reverse. Temporary items are differences between book and taxable income that eventually reverse, and give rise to deferred tax assets and liabilities.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Bank had net deferred tax assets of \$2,953,309 and \$3,401,421, respectively. As of December 31, 2025, the Bank had total gross deferred tax assets of \$10,336,731 primarily due to deferred tax on allowance for credit losses, the excess GAAP basis in the lease liability, other provisions and net unrealized loss on available-for-sale equities and derivatives. Total deferred tax liabilities at December 31, 2025, were \$7,383,422 primarily due to deferred tax on allowable tax depreciation in excess of financial statement depreciation, the excess GAAP basis in the right-of-use asset, net unrealized gain on available-for-sale securities and other deferred expense items. As of December 31, 2024, the Bank had total gross deferred tax assets of \$10,743,143 primarily due to deferred tax on allowance for credit losses, the excess GAAP basis in the lease liability, other provisions and net unrealized loss on available-for-sale securities and derivatives. Total deferred tax liabilities at December 31, 2024, were \$7,341,722 primarily due to deferred tax on allowable tax depreciation in excess of financial statement depreciation, the excess GAAP basis in the right-of-use asset and other deferred expense items.

The Bank did not record a valuation allowance for deferred tax assets at December 31, 2025 or 2024, as it is more likely than not that these assets will be realized in the future.

The Bank had no unrecognized tax benefits as of December 31, 2025 and 2024. The Bank does not expect significant changes in the unrecognized tax benefits to occur within the next 12 months.

The Bank operates in the U.S. tax jurisdiction, and tax years 2022 to 2024 remain subject to examination by Internal Revenue Service (IRS), New York State Department of Taxation and Finance, New York City Department of Finance, Florida Department of Revenue, New Jersey Division of Taxation, State of California Franchise Tax Board and Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts.

(Continued)

INTERAUDI BANK AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2025 and 2024

NOTE 10 – FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS WITH OFF-BALANCE SHEET RISK

In the normal course of business, the Bank is party to various types of financial instruments which involve potential credit and interest rate risk in excess of the amounts recognized in the consolidated statements of condition. These risks are monitored and controlled in conjunction with the Bank's on-balance sheet activities.

In meeting its customers' financing needs, the Bank issues commitments to extend credit and standby letters of credit. For these types of commitments, the contractual amounts of the financial instruments represent the maximum potential credit risk in the event of nonperformance by the counterparty. However, since not all commitments are drawn down prior to their expiration, the contractual amounts do not necessarily represent actual future liquidity and credit risk. The actual credit risk related to these activities is controlled by the evaluation of the customer's credit worthiness and need and extent of collateral. Management determines the necessity of a reserve on these lending commitments.

As part of its own hedging, investing, and liquidity management activities, the Bank is party to forward contracts involving the purchase and sale of foreign currencies. Risks arise from the possible inability of counterparties to meet the terms of the contracts and from movements in exchange rates. The Bank controls the credit and exchange rate risks of such transactions through credit approvals, trading limits, and posting of collateral. The Bank from time to time will enter into interest rate swap agreements as a means of managing its interest rate risk.

During the year ended December 31, 2024 the Bank entered into interest rate swaps to manage interest rate risk on wholesale funding positions. The interest rate swaps are designated as cash flow hedges, and the fair value of these derivative contracts is recognized as either other assets or other liabilities in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition. For a cash flow hedge, the gain or loss on the contract is reported in other comprehensive income (loss) and is reclassified into earnings in the same periods during which the hedged transaction affects earnings.

As of December 31, 2025 the notional amount of interest rate swap contracts and foreign exchange forward contracts was \$40,000,000 and \$22,370,992, respectively. As of December 31, 2024 the notional amount of interest rate swap contracts and foreign exchange forward contracts was \$40,000,000 and \$16,646,935, respectively. The table below presents the fair value of the Bank's interest rate swap contracts and foreign exchange forward contracts as well as their classification on the Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition as of December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively.

	2025	
	<u>Assets (1)</u>	<u>Liabilities (2)</u>
Interest rate swaps	\$ -	\$ 545,163
Foreign exchange forward contracts	-	43,731
	2024	
	<u>Assets (1)</u>	<u>Liabilities (2)</u>
Interest rate swaps	\$ 81,178	\$ 107,396
Foreign exchange forward contracts	-	74,562

(1) Fair value recognized in other assets on the Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition.

(2) Fair value recognized in other liabilities on the Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition.

(Continued)

INTERAUDI BANK AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2025 and 2024

NOTE 10 – FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS WITH OFF-BALANCE SHEET RISK (Continued)

As of December 31 2025 and 2024, the Bank was party to the following outstanding financial instruments involving off-balance sheet risk (at their notional amounts):

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Standby letters of credit	\$ 29,773,597	\$ 24,456,758
Commitments to grant loans	206,128,499	189,449,572

The Bank provides guarantees to its customers in the form of standby letters of credit. Generally, the terms of standby letters of credit range from three to twelve months, and the Bank receives a fee for the guarantees. The guarantees are collateralized or supported by other types of recourse provisions (i.e., pledged assets such as cash and time deposits, and counter-guarantees). The maximum amount of undiscounted future payments related to such guarantees as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 was \$29,773,597 and \$24,456,758, respectively.

NOTE 11 – LEASE COMMITMENTS

The Bank currently leases land, office space and equipment in New York, NY, office space in Miami, FL, White Plains, NY and Morristown, NJ, and Colocation space in Piscataway, NJ and Dallas, Texas.

The Bank's leases have remaining terms ranging from 1 to 67 years.

As of December 31, 2025, the weighted average remaining lease term for operating leases was 24 year and the weighted average discount rate used in the measurement of operating lease liabilities was 1.95%.

At December 31, 2025, the right-of-use asset and right-of-use liability totaled \$24.0 million and was recorded in other assets and other liabilities on the consolidated statements of financial condition.

Future minimum annual rental commitments under the agreements are as follows:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Operating Leases</u>
2026	\$ 1,680,101
2027	1,612,630
2028	1,593,311
2029	892,350
2030	797,026
Thereafter through 2092	<u>33,092,057</u>
Total undiscounted lease payments	<u>39,667,475</u>
Less: discount on cash flows	15,680,798
Net lease liability	<u>\$ 23,986,677</u>

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, rent expense was \$1,748,908 and \$1,731,038, respectively, which is included in the occupancy expense in the consolidated statements of income.

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, cash paid for amounts included in the measurement of operating lease liabilities was \$1,712,862 and \$1,700,505, respectively. The Bank did not have any finance leases during the year ended December 31, 2025 and 2024.

(Continued)

NOTE 12 – FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

Fair value is the exchange price that would be received for an asset or paid to transfer a liability (exit price) in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability in an orderly transaction between market participants on the measurement date. There are three levels of inputs that may be used to measure fair values:

Level 1: Quoted market prices for identical instruments in active markets.

Level 2: Quoted prices for similar instruments in active markets; quoted prices for identical or similar products in markets that are not active; and model derived valuations in which all significant inputs and significant value drivers are observable in active markets.

Level 3: Model derived valuations in which one or more significant inputs or significant value drivers are unobservable.

The Bank used the following methods and significant assumptions to estimate fair value:

Investment Securities: The fair values for investment securities are determined by quoted market prices for identical instruments in active markets, if available (Level 1). For securities where quoted prices are not available, fair values are calculated based on market prices of similar securities or quoted prices for identical or similar products in markets that are not active; and model derived valuations in which all significant inputs and significant value drivers are observable in active markets (Level 2).

Equity Securities: Fair values for equity securities are determined by quoted market prices in active markets, if available (Level 1). The equity securities change in fair market value is recorded in the income statement.

Foreign Exchange Forward Contracts: Fair values for foreign exchange forward contracts, which also are the amounts recognized in the consolidated statements of financial condition, are valued using dealer or broker quotes that use as their basis readily observable market parameters and are classified within Level 2 of the valuation hierarchy.

Interest Rate Swaps: The fair values of interest rate swaps are based on valuation models using observable market data as of the measurement date (Level 2). Our interest rate swaps are traded in an over-the-counter market where quoted market prices are not always available. Therefore, the fair values of interest rate swaps are determined using quantitative models that utilize multiple market inputs. The majority of market inputs are actively quoted and can be validated through external sources, including brokers, market transactions and third-party pricing services.

Collateral-Dependent Loans: The fair value of collateral-dependent loans with specific allocations of the allowance for credit losses is generally based on recent real estate appraisals. These appraisals may utilize a single valuation approach or a combination of approaches including comparable sales and the income approach. Adjustments are routinely made in the appraisal process by the independent appraisers to adjust for the difference between the comparable sales and income data available for similar loans and collateral underlying such loans, resulting in Level 3 fair value classification. Collateral-dependent loans are evaluated on a quarterly basis and adjusted in accordance with the allowance policy.

Other Real Estate Owned: Assets acquired through or instead of loan foreclosure are initially recorded at fair value less costs to sell when acquired, establishing a new cost basis. These assets are subsequently accounted for at lower of cost or fair value less estimated costs to sell. Fair value is based on recent real estate appraisals. These appraisals may utilize a single valuation approach or a combination of approaches including comparable sales and the income approach with data from comparable properties. Adjustments are routinely made in the appraisal process by the independent appraisers to adjust for differences between the comparable sales and income data available, resulting in Level 3 fair value classification. OREO properties are evaluated on a quarterly basis for additional impairment and adjusted accordingly.

(Continued)

INTERAUDI BANK AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2025 and 2024

NOTE 12 – FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS (Continued)

The following table presents the financial instruments measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, by fair valuation hierarchy:

	<u>Total</u> <u>Carrying Value</u>	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>
<u>2025</u>				
<u>Financial assets</u>				
Available-for-sale securities				
Mortgage-backed obligations of				
U.S. federal agencies and U.S.				
government-sponsored entities				
	\$ 372,985,800	\$ -	\$ 372,985,800	\$ -
U.S. Treasury and government agencies				
	249,680	-	249,680	-
Asset-backed securities				
	<u>488,258</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>488,258</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 373,723,738</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 373,723,738</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Equity securities	\$ 5,208,976	\$ 5,208,976	\$ -	\$ -
Interest rate swaps contracts	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<u>Financial liabilities</u>				
Foreign exchange forward contracts	\$ 43,731	\$ -	\$ 43,731	\$ -
Interest rate swaps contracts	\$ 545,163	\$ -	\$ 545,163	\$ -
	<u>Total</u> <u>Carrying Value</u>	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>
<u>2024</u>				
<u>Financial assets</u>				
Available-for-sale securities				
Mortgage-backed obligations of				
U.S. federal agencies and U.S.				
government-sponsored entities				
	\$ 256,889,490	\$ -	\$ 256,889,490	\$ -
U.S. Treasury and government agencies				
	29,847,450	-	29,847,450	-
Asset-backed securities				
	<u>1,216,862</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,216,862</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 287,953,802</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 287,953,802</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Equity securities	\$ 4,919,096	\$ 4,919,096	\$ -	\$ -
Interest rate swaps contracts	\$ 81,178	\$ -	\$ 81,178	\$ -
<u>Financial liabilities</u>				
Foreign exchange forward contracts	\$ 74,562	\$ -	\$ 74,562	\$ -
Interest rate swaps contracts	\$ 107,396	\$ -	\$ 107,396	\$ -

(Continued)

INTERAUDI BANK AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2025 and 2024

NOTE 12 – FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS (Continued)

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, assets measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis consisted of residential real estate OREO and totaled \$6,509,733 and \$1,778,103, respectively.

NOTE 13 – ACCUMULATED OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Bank reclassified gains on available-for-sale securities of \$1,747 and \$437,773, respectively, from accumulated other comprehensive income into non-interest income. For the same periods, the Bank reclassified derivative losses of \$1,640,894 and \$1,083,588, respectively, from accumulated other comprehensive income into interest expense.

NOTE 14 – EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

All employees of the Bank are eligible to contribute to a 401(k) plan effective as of their date of hire. The Bank will make a matching contribution of 50% of the first 6% of the employee's compensation subject to IRS limit. The Bank's contribution expense in 2025 and 2024 totaled \$516,540 and \$467,068, respectively, which is included in salaries and employee benefits in the consolidated statements of income.

(Continued)

INTERAUDI BANK AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2025 and 2024

NOTE 15 – REGULATORY MATTERS

Regulatory Capital Requirements: The FDIC has issued regulations classifying and defining capital for all banks into the following components: (1) Tier I capital, which includes tangible shareholders' equity for common stock and certain perpetual preferred stock, and (2) Tier II capital, which includes a portion of the allowance for loan losses.

The Bank is subject to various regulatory capital requirements administered by the federal banking agencies. Failure to meet minimum capital requirements can initiate certain mandatory and possibly additional discretionary actions by regulators that, if undertaken, could have a direct material effect on the Bank's consolidated financial statements. Under capital adequacy guidelines and the regulatory framework for prompt corrective action, the Bank must meet specific capital guidelines that involve quantitative measures of the Bank's assets, liabilities, and certain off-balance sheet items calculated under regulatory accounting practices. The Bank's capital amounts and classifications are also subject to qualitative judgments by the regulators about components, risk weightings, and other factors. The Bank elected to exclude accumulated other comprehensive income from the calculation of regulatory capital.

Quantitative measures established by regulation to ensure capital adequacy requires the Bank to maintain minimum amounts and ratios (set forth in the following table) of Total and Tier I capital (as defined in the regulations) to risk-weighted assets (as defined), and of Tier I capital (as defined) to average assets (as defined). Management believes, as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, that the Bank met all capital adequacy requirements to which it is subject.

As of December 31, 2025, the most recent notification from the FDIC categorized the Bank as well capitalized under the regulatory framework for prompt corrective action. To be categorized as well capitalized, the Bank must maintain minimum total risk-based, Tier I risk-based, and Tier I leverage ratios (set forth in the following table). Management believes there have been no conditions or events since this notification that would have changed the Bank's categorization.

Financial institutions under the generally applicable capital rule are required to maintain a capital conservation buffer of greater than 2.5 percent in order to avoid restrictions on capital distributions and other payments. Federal banking regulators require institutions to meet their capital conservation buffer requirements with common equity tier 1 capital.

The Bank's actual capital amounts and ratios are presented in the following table (dollar amounts in thousands):

	Actual		For Capital Adequacy Purposes		To be Well Capitalized Under Prompt Corrective Action	
	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
<u>As of December 31, 2025</u>						
Total capital (to risk-weighted assets)	\$ 276,730	19.90%	\$ 111,244	≥8.0%	\$ 139,055	≥10.0%
Tier I capital (to risk-weighted assets)	265,906	19.12	83,433	≥6.0	111,244	≥8.0
CET I capital (to risk-weighted assets)	265,906	19.12	62,575	≥4.5	90,386	≥6.5
Tier I capital (to average assets)	265,906	10.37	102,612	≥4.0	128,265	≥5.0
<u>As of December 31, 2024</u>						
Total capital (to risk-weighted assets)	\$ 258,638	20.31%	\$ 101,877	≥8.0%	\$ 127,347	≥10.0%
Tier I capital (to risk-weighted assets)	248,008	19.48	76,408	≥6.0	101,877	≥8.0
CET I capital (to risk-weighted assets)	248,008	19.48	57,306	≥4.5	82,775	≥6.5
Tier I capital (to average assets)	248,008	10.36	95,742	≥4.0	119,678	≥5.0

Dividend Restrictions: New York State chartered banks are subject to certain restrictions on the amount of dividends that they may declare without prior regulatory approval. As of December 31, 2025, the Bank had \$66,787,587 available for dividend declaration without prior regulatory approval.



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