Fort Zoutman

Built in 1798, Fort Zoutman is the oldest structure on the island. It was raised to defend Oranjestad's harbor in an era when the Caribbean was far from peaceful, though the threats it was built to face eventually gave way to quieter times. What the fort was left with was something more enduring than its military purpose: its walls, its courtyard, its place at the heart of the city. Restored and repurposed, it now houses the Historical Museum of Aruba, a place where the island keeps its memory, and where every visitor can understand a little more about how Aruba became what it is today.

What Fort Zoutman represents, a foundation that outlasts its original purpose and finds new meaning with every generation, is something ENNIA recognizes deeply. Staying rooted in what matters while remaining open to what each new chapter asks, that has always been our way.

Feel secure!

CONTENT TABLE

ENNIA CARIBE SCHADE (ARUBA) N.V.

THEN. NOW. ALWAYS HERE.

Some things are worth holding onto. Aruba has always known which ones. Buildings make that visible better than almost anything else. They carry the weight of what came before, find new purpose when the world around them changes, and keep standing for whoever comes next. ENNIA sees something of itself in that.

Aruba has always understood that the past is not something to move away from. It is something to build on. The strongest things here did not start fresh. They started from something that was already there.

Hotel Colombia has been many things. A guesthouse. An open-air cinema. A music theater. Aruba's first commercial hotel. Then a ruin, its roof taken by fire, its walls left to stand empty. What could have been a loss became something else entirely: a restoration, a joining of old and new, and eventually the City Hall of Oranjestad, where Arubans now come to register their children, collect their passports, and mark the moments that shape a life. The building did not survive in spite of its history. It survived because of it.

That confidence in building on what already exists is alive in Aruba today too. In the heart of historic downtown Oranjestad, the Cocolishi rises as Aruba's new parliament extension, housing the offices of the island's ministers and prime minister. Cocolishi is the local word for shell, and the building earns its name entirely: each floor is slightly smaller than the one below it, the whole structure spiraling upward in the shape of a shell you might find on an Aruban beach. Wrapped in curtain walls of colored glass and aluminum that catch the Caribbean light differently throughout the day, it was built directly alongside the historic monument it connects to, the two joined by a passageway, old and new in deliberate conversation. In a city that has carefully preserved its past, the Cocolishi is a statement: that Aruba is just as intentional about its future.

Two buildings. Different eras. The same conviction: that what came before is not a limitation, but a foundation.

This is the Aruba that ENNIA has always called home.

Every building in this report tells a story of commitment, of staying the course when it would have been easier to walk away. That is a story ENNIA knows well. For over 75 years we have remained on this island, through everything it has faced, beside the people who have faced it.

Being there has never meant just one thing. It has meant being present through the moments that matter and the ones that are hard. It has meant listening when people needed to be heard, and working to find a way forward even when the situation was not straightforward. What has never changed is the commitment: to show up for the people of this island, in whatever way they need us to.

Through all of it, we have held onto what came before, while adapting to what comes next. We have held on to what matters, trust, care, reliability, while finding new ways to deliver it. We have learned from the past and embraced the future, without ever losing sight of the people we are here to support.

The island keeps evolving. So do we. And wherever Aruba goes next, ENNIA will be there.

The more secure you feel, the better you can live.

MANAGEMENT BOARD REPORT

Culture and behaviour

" Our team demonstrated resilience and eagerness to learn at a time when new tasks and responsibilities were taken."

RANDY CAENEN
Managing Director

2025 was the year in which the business activities of ENNIA Aruba successfully split off from the ENNIA Group in both legal and operational terms. Despite the efforts and resources used for the split, 2025 was financially a profitable year. All in all, we conclude that 2025 was an impactful, yet successful year. We are proud of what our team has accomplished in collaboration with our partners, clients and other stakeholders.

Our mission remained the same: to enable everyone to live well, while contributing to the greater good of our community. We believe in the wellbeing of people and by working together for the benefit of all our stakeholders, we aim to build a safer and better world for our clients and our organization , now and in the future.

Company structure and core activities

Many people already know ENNIA Aruba as an insurance company for both private and business insurance. As of January 1, 2025, ENNIA Group in Curacao has changed into Vehia N.V. Since then, ENNIA Aruba is formally no longer part of

Outlook to 2026

'A key priority for the coming year will be strengthening ENNIA Aruba's ability to remain meaningful for all its stakeholders and to fulfil its statutory task as an insurance company relevant to the Aruban financial system"

HENRY VAN DEN BERG
Managing Director

the broader group structure engaged insurance activities. Vehia N.V. and ENNIA Aruba have agreed on a so-called Service Level Agreement based on market practices and operate as separate firms. The Service Level Agreement has been reviewed and pproved by CBA.

ENNIA Caribe Holding Aruba ('ECHA') is the holding company of ENNIA Caribe Leven Aruba ('ECLA SA'), ENNIA Caribe Real Estate (Aruba) V.B.A. ('ECREA') and EFS Equidad Financial Services N.V. ('Equidad'), together referred to as ECLA, and ENNIA Caribe Schade Aruba ('ECSA'). Our insurance services are executed through ECLA and ECSA, which are the primary counterparties in all contracts with customers. ECLA and ECSA together (hereafter: ENNIA Aruba) provide a range of insurance products and financial services comprising personal insurance such as life, health, travel, car insurance corporate solutions for liability, assets and employee benefits and financial planning services for retirement, education and savings plans. ENNIA Aruba falls under the supervision of the Central Bank of Aruba ('CBA') and operate under separate insurance licenses from the CBA.

ENNIA Aruba employs 52 full-time employees, not including external staff and services. Equidad employs another 5 employees. The external staff and services are related to reinsurance brokerage, actuarial matters, internal audit, and projects.

ENNIA Aruba is governed by a two-tier board. Since August 2024, our Management Board has consisted of Mr. Henry van den Berg and Mr. Randy Caenen. The Supervisory Board is chaired by Mr. Johan Sjiem Fat and includes Mr. Anco Ringeling and Mr. Rik Timmer. All members of the Management Board and Supervisory Board have been accredited by CBA prior to their appointments.

Culture and behaviour

We strive to be relevant to Aruba and its people. This ambition drives us to continuously invest in our team by offering training and courses to further enhance our services and products. The competence of our team is of paramount importance and we foster an entrepreneurial spirit within our team, while maintaining a risk-averse mindset. In our activities we focus on creating added value for our clients and for society. We remain focused on our core strengths while adopting approaches that better serve our client groups. We believe that we can learn from our clients', partners' and other stakeholders' experiences. By listening closely to the signals we receive, we can better meet their needs. We do not believe in one-size-fits-all, but we seek the most suitable products, services, knowledge, or partnership to address the needs of the majority of our society.

We are proud of how our team has handled the challenge of taking over the majority of tasks ENNIA Curacao used to perform for us. The workload was high, the challenges were tough, and yet sick leave was low and motivation did not drop. Our team demonstrated resilience and eagerness to learn at a time when new tasks and responsibilities were taken. We are pleased to report that both client and employee satisfaction remained solid throughout 2025, despite the major changes the organization faced.

Risks and Risk Management

The purpose of our risk management is to provide guidance regarding the management of risks and to support the achievement of corporate objectives, protect staff and business assets, ensure financial sustainability and ultimately, enhance stakeholder value. Risk involves uncertainty and affects our ability to achieve our strategic and business objectives. Effective risk management

allows us to balance exposure against opportunity, with the goal of our enhancing capability to create, preserve and ultimately realize added value. For us, risk management is not only a matter of compliance with supervisory regulation, it merely supports achievement of organizational goals and the enhancement of stakeholder value. Sustainable resilience and enduring reliability for our stakeholders is what we aim to achieve.

In order to achieve this we ensure that the company holds enough capital to cover potential risks and losses, ensuring it remains solvent in adverse conditions (adequate capitalization). We also continuously develop our risk management system that integrates into the entire governance structure of the company (enterprise risk management). This enables us to identify and effectively manage all material risks (such as underwriting, market, operational, credit, and liquidity risks). Furthermore, we seek to identify potential risks as early as possible and seek to understand their impact on the company's financial health. This requires regular risk assessments, ensuring that the risks are appropriately quantified and mitigated (risk identification and risk assessment). The understanding of our business opportunities and business risks enables us to implement effective governance and adequate controls to manage and mitigate risks efficiently, leading to better decision-making and more efficient operations within the company (operational efficiency). The Management Board, Supervisory Board and CBA receive regular reports to assess the company's risk exposure (transparency). We aim to reduce the likelihood of insurance companies becoming a source of systemic risk in the Aruban financial system.

Code of Conduct

Personal and organizational integrity are critical to delivering on our insurance promise and protecting ENNIA Aruba's reputation. We have a Code of Conduct and Whistleblower's policy in place. Additionally, the Risk Manager also conducts business risk assessments. All risk assessments and signals provide the organization with a learning opportunity. Some of these have resulted in the update of policies and procedures. All policy changes are effective as per January 1, 2026.

Financial development

The balance sheet of ECSA expanded in 2025 driven by higher current assets and equity. In the income statement, the premiums were higher compared to 2024. As at December 31, 2025, the premiums written (net of reinsurance) amounted to AWG 20.2 million compared to AWG 17.3

million at the end of 2024. The difference in result of 2025 in comparison with 2024 is explained by the higher premiums and lower insurance claims.

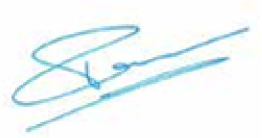
ECSA remains well capitalized with a surplus of approximately AWG 21.5 million above the required solvency margin. As at December 31, 2025, the outcome of the coverage test is 504%. This means that the available assets are sufficient to meet our actual and future obligations. The minimum required Coverage Test Ratio is 100% as per December 2025. ECSA's assets are largely locally held in time deposits and cash. This strong position further underscores our commitment to being a meaningful institution for Aruba.

Outlook to 2026

As CBCS has published various times, it is expected that ENNIA Aruba will face a change in shareholding in the near future. ENNIA Aruba understands this and will cooperate in achieving this. Nevertheless, ENNIA Aruba formally requested an inquiry (onderzoek) into the course of affairs of the Entities in a so-called inquiry proceedings (enquêteprocedure) before the Common Court of Justice of Aruba, Curaçao, Sint Maarten, and of Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba (the "Court"), and for certain interim measures (voorlopige voorzieningen) within both ECLA and ECSA. The Court hearing took place on 9 April 2026. On 22 April 2026, the Court granted the request for interim measures by appointing an independent person as member of the Supervisory Board of ENNIA Aruba, and the Court postponed its decision on the requested inquiry.

The Court on 13 May 2026 declared that the appointed independent person is Mr René Collé from the Netherlands. There are no monetary claims involved in the proceedings.Furthermore, in 2023 ECSA temporarily transitioned to Dutch GAAP for annual reporting purposes to ensure compliance following a waiver from the CBA to postpone IFRS17 implementation. Since then, we have made progress with the implementation of IFRS-17 reporting standard. The 2026 annual report has to be prepared in accordance with this reporting standard. We believe that IFRS-17 will provide both us and you, the reader of this report, with relevant insights.

All these developments will be, or have been carried out with a broad stakeholder perspective and our statutory obligations in mind. This means that we will continue to support our partners. Ultimately our goal is to be both the best insurance company and the best employer of Aruba.



RANDY CAENEN
Managing Director

HENRY VAN DEN BERG
Managing Director

SUPERVISORY BOARD

The Supervisory Board is pleased to reflect on a year of resilience and achievement. The Supervisory Board believes that, through collaborative efforts of all stakeholders, the company successfully navigated numerous challenges and capitalized on opportunities to strengthen its position further. Regular and transparent communication with the Management Board and share-holders was central to our effectiveness as Supervisory Board. These exchanges enabled us to address strategic matters with agility and precision. Key areas of focus included the continuity of ENNIA Aruba, financial solidity, rigorous risk management and reducing dependence on central services all while fostering an environment of mutual respect and teamwork. This approach has yielded effective solutions and positive outcomes for ENNIA Aruba during the year 2025.

Business operations and continuity

On the final day of 2024, the ENNIA business activities in Aruba excere split from the ENNIA business activities in Curaçao. During 2025, ENNIA Aruba has taken over all centralized tasks from ENNIA Curaçao, except for the IT services. This transition of these functions was carried out diligently and did not have major impact on either the business activities or the costs of ENNIA Aruba in 2025. We also monitored the employee satisfaction scores. These satisfaction scores do reflect the higher workload but also show the resilience and commitment the success of ENNIA Aruba. In the second half of 2025 the Supervisory Board stood firmly alongside the Management Board in various discussions with the shareholder and regulators on the future of ENNIA Aruba. The Supervisory Board intends to maintain that close collaboration in 2026.

Agile Financial Stewardship & prudent Investment activities

Throughout 2025, ENNIA Aruba upheld prudent financial stewardship, responding to emerging challenges with foresight and care. The focus on cost management, premium settings, and solvency develop-ment were guided by rigorous analysis and a proactive approach. In 2025, ENNIA Aruba's commitment to prudence and sustainability in investments remained steadfast. We focused on aligning the latest market trends and sustainable practices. This strategic perspective supported sustainable growth and

profitability. ENNIA Aruba remains fully compliant with all regulations in the field of solvency and investments and is well on track to meet the future solvency (and coverage test ratio) requirements as set by the CBA.

Vision for 2026

As we look ahead to 2026, our focus will be on the continuity of ENNIA Aruba. The organization has become more indepen-dent and self-supporting and thereby increased its autonomy in facing future challenges. Our dedication to the interests of ENNIA Aruba and its policyholders remains unwavering. Therefore, we continue to support the Management Board in their formal request for an inquiry (onderzoek) into the course of affairs of the Entities in a so-called inquiry proceeding (enquêteprocedure) before the Common Court of Justice of Aruba, Curaçao, Sint Maarten, and of Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba, and for certain interim measures (voorlopige voorzie-ningen) within both Entities. As a result, we have welcomed Mr. René Collé in our Supervisory Board as an additional board member with specific duties and decision rights. We will continue to engage closely with all relevant stakeholders, including the Central Bank of Aruba, to ensure alignment and support for our initiatives. A key priority for the coming year will be strengthening ENNIA Aruba's ability to remain meaningful for all its stakeholders and to fulfil its statutory task as an insurance company of relevance to the Aruban financial system. By encouraging the Management Board to adopt modern digital technologies. We aim to enhance operational efficiency and deliver an exceptional customer experience. This objective necessarily includes achieving a successful IT-separation from ENNIA Curaçao. We fully support the Management Board's vision to position ENNIA as a leader in innovation and customer satisfaction within the financial services sector, and in doing so, making a meaningful contribu-tion to the Aruban community

MR. JOHAN SJIEM FAT
Chairman

MR. ANCO R.O. RINGELING
Member

MR. RIK TIMMER
Member

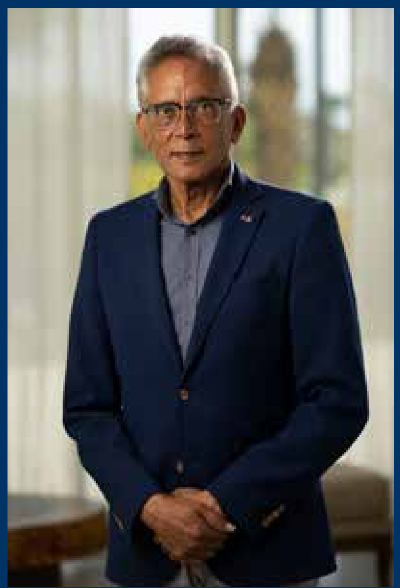
MR. RENÉ COLLÉ
Member

MR. JOHAN SJIEM FAT

Chairman

Johan completed his education in the Netherlands and the United States. He obtained a Law degree (LLM in Dutch Law) from the University of Utrecht in 1977, after which he was admitted to the Bar in Aruba and the Netherlands Antilles. In 1980, he obtained a Master of Comparative Law degree (MCL) from Georgetown University Law Center in Washington D.C. He has practiced law in Aruba ever since.

Johan is a former President of the Aruba Bar Association and was part of the team that drafted the Aruban Constitution when Aruba obtained the status of a separate jurisdiction (status aparte) within the Dutch Kingdom in 1986. He has acted as advisor to the Government of Aruba on matters of administrative law as well as commercial transactions.



MR. ANCO R.O. RINGELING

Member

Anco obtained his Master's degree in Social Sciences and his Bachelor of Law degree from the University of Utrecht.
Anco is a former Director of the Department of Social Affairs and former Chief Executive Officer of the Executive Body of the AZV.

He also served as a lecturer and interim rector at the University of Aruba. He currently provides consultancy services in the field of healthcare.

MR. RIK TIMMER

Member

Rik completed his secondary education at Colegio Arubano and continued his studies in the Netherlands, where he obtained a Master's degree in Business Administration from Erasmus University in Rotterdam in 1982.

Rik served for several decades as Chief Financial Officer of one of Aruba's larger private companies with diversified activities. He currently serves as a member of the Advisory Council of Aruba and provides consultancy services in the areas of finance, general strategy and restructuring.

In the past, he was a member of the Social Economic Council of Aruba, held board positions at several banks, and served as a board member of AZV and ATIA.

MR. RENÉ COLLÉ

Member

René is an executive with extensive experience in organizations undergoing change or recovery. The common thread throughout his recent career is the combination of financial acuity with governance stability and clear strategic direction.

Since 2021, René has been working as an interim executive and supervisoryboard member. In 2024 and 2025, he was active through Boer & Croon at organizations including Stichting Espria and Hanzehogeschool Groningen. Earlier in his career, René held multiple CFO and CEO roles in financial services, including at Conservatrix and Yarden. He has worked closely with DNB at insurers facing solvency challenges and has led recovery and wind-down processes with significant societal impact.

René combines executive experience with a strong moral compass and a keen sense of governance. He operates comfortably at the intersection of strategy, finance and supervision, precisely where the pressure is greatest.

Grant Thornton

THEN. NOW. ALWAYS HERE.

HOTEL COLOMBIA

The building first opened in 1919 as Aruba's earliest outdoor cinema. By 1922, its garden had also become home to a music theater.

COCOLISHI BUILDING

The building wraps around a single concrete core shaft, with a colorful interior throughout. Its design also highlights the older building methods of the historic monument it was built beside

OUR TEAM

Grant Thornton

Grant Thorton Aruba

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Our reference: 137589/ A-34094

To the Board of Directors, the Supervisory Board and the Shareholder of Ennia Caribe Schade (Aruba) N.V. Aruba

REPORT ON THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS INCLUDED IN THE ANNUAL REPORT

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of Ennia Caribe Schade (Aruba) N.V., Aruba (the "entity") as at 31 December 2025, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the Netherlands.

What we have audited

We have audited the financial statements of Ennia Caribe Schade (Aruba) N.V., based in Aruba.
The entity's financial statements comprise:

1. the balance sheet as at 31 December 2025;
2. the statement of income for the year then ended;
3. the statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2025; and
4. the notes to the financial statements, which include a summary of significant accounting policies.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in the preparation of the financial statements is accounting principles generally accepted in the Netherlands and the relevant provisions of Book 2 of the Civil Code applicable for Aruba.

BASIS FOR OUR OPINION

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

INDEPENDENCE

We are independent of the entity in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code). Furthermore, we have complied with the 'Verordening gedrags- en beroepsregels accountants' (VGBA – Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants, a regulation with respect to rules of professional conduct).

REPORT ON THE OTHER INFORMATION INCLUDED IN THE ANNUAL REPORT

In addition to the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon, the annual report contains other information that consists of:

- the management board report;
- the supervisory board report

Based on the following procedures performed, we conclude that the other information is consistent with the financial statements and does not contain material misstatements.

We have read the other information. Based on our knowledge and understanding obtained through our audit of the financial statements or otherwise, we have considered whether the other information contains material misstatements.

By performing these procedures, we comply with the requirements of International Standard on Auditing 720. The scope of the procedures performed is substantially less than the scope of those performed in our audit of the financial statements.
The Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information.

RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND THE AUDIT

Responsibilities of the Board of Directors and the Supervisory Board for the consolidated financial statements

The Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements, in accordance with Book 2 of the Civil Code applicable for Aruba and accounting principles generally accepted in the Netherlands, and for such internal control as the Board of Directors determines necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

As part of the preparation of the financial statements, the Board of Directors is responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern. Based on the financial reporting frameworks mentioned, the Board of Directors should prepare the financial statements using the going-concern basis of accounting unless the Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations or has no realistic alternative but to do so. The Board of Directors should disclose events and circumstances that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern in the financial statements.

The Supervisory Board is responsible for overseeing the company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements

Our responsibility is to plan and perform an audit engagement in a manner that allows us to obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence to provide a basis for our opinion.

Our audit opinion aims to provide reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement. Reasonable assurance is a high but not absolute level of assurance which makes it possible that we may not detect all misstatements.

Misstatements may arise due to fraud or error. They are considered to be material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements. Materiality affects the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures and the evaluation of the effect of identified misstatements on our opinion.

We have exercised professional judgement and have maintained professional scepticism throughout the audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs), ethical requirements and independence requirements. Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. Our audit consisted, among other things of the following:

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

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

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

Aruba, June 29, 2026
Grant Thornton Aruba

Original signed by Marisol Roosberg RA
Partner Assurance Curaçao

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2025

Balance sheet as at December 31, 2025

(in thousands AWG)

Assets	Notes	2025	2024
Financial investments	5	14,483	9,983
Receivables and other financial assets	6	4,965	3,991
Accrued investment income	7	221	1,522
Cash and cash equivalents	8	36,473	35,045
Other assets	9	281	11
Total assets		**56,423**	**50,552**
Equity			
Share capital	10	6,000	6,000
Retained earnings		17,045	17,431
Profit for the financial year		2,856	(386)
Total equity attributable to equity holders		**25,901**	**23,045**
Liabilities			
Technical provision	11	10,392	9,785
Financial provisions	12	374	413
Due to related parties	13	15,713	16,071
Payables and other financial liabilities	14	4,043	1,238
Total liabilities		**30,522**	**27,507**
Total equity and liabilities		**56,423**	**50,552**

Income statement for the year ended december 31, 2025

(in thousands AWG)

Non-life insurance technical account	Notes	2025	2024
Income			
Gross written non-life premiums		27,564	27,996
Written premiums ceded to reinsurers		(7,355)	(10,644)
Premiums written net of reinsurance		**20,209**	**17,352**
Change in unearned premiums provision		(529)	(647)
Net premiums earned	15	**19,680**	**16,705**
Fee and commission income	16	255	399
Net investment income	17	773	642
Total income		**20,708**	**17,746**
Expenses			
Insurance claims and benefits	18	4,760	5,517
Fees and commission expenses	19	2,526	2,469
Other operating expenses	20	9,502	9,932
Total expenses		**16,788**	**17,918**
Non-life insurance technical result		**3,920**	**(172)**
Non-life insurance non-technical account			
Interest related parties	23	290	307
Taxation	21	774	(93)
Profit for the financial year		**2,856**	**(386)**

Statement of cash flows for the year ended december 31, 2025

(in thousands AWG)

	Notes	2025	2024
Net profit for the year		**2,856**	**(386)**
Adjustments for:			
Interest income on financial instruments	**17**	(694)	(590)
Release provision doubtful debtors	**6**	-	(838)
Taxation	**21**	774	(93)
Changes in working capital[CL1.1][LC1.2]		**80**	**(1,521)**
Changes in:			
Reinsurance assets	**11**	762	(17)
Deferred insurance policy acquisition costs	**11**	(133)	(68)
Receivables and other financial assets	**6**	(974)	353
Other assets	**9**	(270)	3
Technical provision	**11**	(22)	1,175
Payables and other financial liabilities	14	2,805	(147)
Due to related parties	**13**	(1,132)	9,304
Settlement from reorganization provision	**12**	(39)	(44)
Cash generated from operations		**3,933**	**8,652**
Interest, Dividends and income taxes:			
Interest received	**7/ 17**	1,994	731
Net cash generated from operating activities		**5,928**	**9,383**
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Acquisition of investment securities	**5**	(12,000)	(2,500)
Matured fixed income of investment securities	**5**	7,500	5,000
Net cash used in investing activities		**(4,500)**	**2,500**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		**1,428**	**11,883**
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		35,045	23,162
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	**8**	**36,473**	**35,045**

Notes to the financial statements

(1) REPORTING ENTITY

ENNIA Caribe Schade (Aruba) N.V. ("the Company") is a financial services provider active in the field of insurance to individuals and small and medium-sized businesses for general risk mainly with motor vehicles, property, disability and liability in Aruba. The ultimate parent Company is Parman International B.V., Curaçao. The Company was incorporated on June 30, 2008 as a dormant Company and effectively started operations on January 1, 2009 resulting in figures as of January 1, 2009.

The address of its registered office is J.E Irausquin Blvd 16, Oranjestad, Aruba. Ennia Caribe Holding (Aruba) N.V. is the sole shareholder of the Company.
The financial statements of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2025, were authorized for issuance by the Management Board and Supervisory Board on June 29th, 2026.

(2) SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Preparation - statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Book 2 of the Civil Code of Aruba and accounting principles generally accepted in the Netherlands (further referred to as "DAS").

Accounting policies

The principal accounting policies adopted by the Management Board are detailed below. The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements, and have been consistently applied, except when indicated otherwise.

A) Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for the following:

- Technical provision is measured using methods and approaches acceptable to the industry.

B) Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with DAS requires the Company to make judgments, estimates, and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts in the balance sheet and income statement. These judgments, estimates, and assumptions are based on the Management Board's best knowledge of current facts, circumstances, and, to some extent, future events and actions; actual results ultimately may differ, possibly significantly, from those estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed at the end of each reporting period. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future periods affected. Information about significant areas of estimation uncertainty and critical judgements in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements are described in critical accounting estimates and judgments in applying accounting policies in note 3.

C) Future changes in accounting policies – impact of IFRS 17

The Company is preparing for the planned adoption of IFRS 17 in the near future and has performed an initial assessment of the impact on its non-life insurance liabilities.

The implementation of IFRS 17 principles will result in changes to the measurement, presentation, and disclosure of insurance contracts. Key changes include the introduction of the Premium Allocation Approach (PAA) and the Liability for Incurred Claims would include a risk adjustment calculated using a stochastic bootstrap model per line of business.

Based on preliminary pro-forma assessments, management expects that the application of these principles will result in a risk adjustment of Awg 116 thousand, compared with nil under DAS, resulting in a decrease in equity of Awg 116 thousand if IFRS 17 had been applied on 31 December 2025.

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All other components of the liability measurement under the PAA were assessed to be materially consistent with current DAS. This assessment is for disclosure purposes only and does not affect the 2025 financial statements, as IFRS 17 has not yet been adopted.

The expected claims reserve impact adopting IFRS 17 would be as follows

(in thousands AWG)

	2025	2024	2023
Branche			
Motor vehicle	1,214	1,101	1,046
Property	385	396	315
Accident & Health	329	242	164
Marine Transport & Aviation	16	16	16
Other	183	174	141
	2,126	**1,929**	**1,682**
Risk adjustment			
Branche			
Motor vehicle	32	29	27
Property	46	48	38
Accident & Health	23	17	11
Marine Transport & Aviation	1	1	1
Other	14	14	11
	116	**109**	**88**
IFRS 17 - LIC			
Branche			
Motor vehicle	1,245	1,129	1,073
Property	431	443	353
Accident & Health	351	259	175
Marine Transport & Aviation	18	18	18
Other	197	188	153
	2,242	**2,037**	**1,772**
IFRS 17 - LIC			
Liability for Incurred Claims	2,126	1,929	1,682
Risk adjustment	116	108	89
	2,242	**2,037**	**1,771**

D) Basis of presentation

The Company's presentation of financial statements is in alignment with DAS and is based on liquidity.

E) Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Aruban Florins (AWG), which is the Company's functional currency. All values are rounded to the nearest thousands, except when indicated otherwise.

F) Insurance contracts

An insurance contract is a contract under which one party (the insurer) accepts significant insurance risk from another party (the policyholder) by agreeing to compensate the policyholder if a specified uncertain future event (the insured event) adversely affects the policyholder.

General Insurance

General insurance claims incurred include all losses occurring during the year, whether reported or not, a reduction in the value of salvage and other recoveries, and any adjustments to claims outstanding from previous years.

Outstanding claims provisions

General insurance outstanding claims provisions are based on the estimated ultimate cost of all claims incurred but not settled at year-end, whether reported or not, a reduction for the value of salvage and other recoveries, and any adjustments to claims outstanding from previous years. Significant delays are experienced in the notification and settlement of certain types of general insurance claims, particularly in respect of liability business for which the ultimate cost cannot be known with certainty at year-end. Outstanding claim provisions include 'claims incurred but not reported' (IBNR). IBNR is a percentage of the annual premiums. The percentage is determined based on historical IBNR data and is evaluated and adjusted from time to time based on changes in the aforementioned data.

Provision for unearned premiums

The proportion of written premiums, gross of commission payable to intermediaries, attributable to subsequent periods, is deferred in a provision for unearned premiums. The change in this provision is taken to the income statement to recognize revenue over the period of risk

or, for annuities on disability insurance contracts, the amount of expected future benefit payments. Furthermore, for health insurance businesses, so-called "aging" provisions are held to cover the expected shortfall between future claims and future premiums.

Other provisions

For health insurance, the other provisions cover future costs for insured persons with chronic diseases.

Reinsurance

Reinsurance assets primarily include balances due from reinsurance companies on ceded technical provision. Amounts recoverable from reinsurers are estimated in a manner consistent with the outstanding claims provisions associated with the reinsured policies and in accordance with the relevant reinsurance contract. The Company only contracts reinsurance protection with reinsurance companies that are well-rated (minimum A-) in the global reinsurance market.

Deferred insurance policy acquisition costs

The costs directly attributable to the acquisition of new business for insurance contracts are deferred to the extent that they are expected to be recoverable out of future margins on revenues on these contracts. General insurance and health deferred acquisition costs are amortized over the period in which the related revenues are earned. The reinsurers' share of deferred acquisition costs is amortized consistent with the underlying asset. Deferred acquisition costs are reviewed by category of business at the end of each reporting period and are written off where they are no longer considered to be recoverable.

G) Financial instruments

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following categories: debt securities, deposits, receivables and financial liabilities.

Recognition

The Company initially recognizes all financial instruments on the trade date, on which the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument, and are classified into various categories depending upon the type of instrument; which then determines the subsequent measurement of the financial instrument.

Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or when it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows on the financial asset in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred. Any interest in transferred financial assets that are created or retained by the Company is recognized as a separate asset or liability. The Company de-recognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged, canceled, or when these expire.

Debt securities

Debt securities are initially recognized at fair value plus directly attributable transaction costs. After initial measurement, debt securities not being part of the trading portfolio are carried at cost. Gains and losses are recognized in the income statement when the investments are transferred to a third party or in the event of an (reversal of) impairment, as well as through the amortization process.

Deposits

Deposits are initially recognized at fair value plus directly attributable transaction costs. After initial measurement, deposits are carried at cost. Gains and losses are recognized in the income statement when the investments are transferred to a third party or in the event of an (reversal of) impairment, as well as through the amortization process.

Receivables

Receivables that are not part of the trading portfolio are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs and subsequently carried at amortized cost, less provision for doubtful debts when necessary.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value, less any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, these financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method.

Fair value measurement
Fair value is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged or a liability settled between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction on the measurement date.

The Company measures the fair value of an instrument using quoted prices in an active market for that instrument. A market is regarded as active if quoted prices are readily and regularly available and represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an at-arm's-length basis.

The Company measures fair values using the following fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements:

- Level 1: Fair value is measured using a quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2: Fair value measurements using inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices).
- Level 3: Fair value measurements using inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (i.e., unobservable inputs).

Impairment of financial assets
The Company recognizes an allowance for Expected Credit Losses (ECLs) for debt securities and deposits. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at the appropriate effective interest rate.

ECLs are recognized in two stages. For credit exposures, for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12 months (12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

The Company considers the financial asset to be in default (credit impaired) when contractual payments are 90 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Company may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Company is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flow.

The calculation of ECLs
The Company calculates ECLs based on an average expected scenario to measure the expected cash shortfalls, discounted at an appropriate effective interest rate (EIR). A cash shortfall is the difference between the cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the entity expects to receive. When relevant, the calculation also incorporates the probability that the defaulted debt securities or deposits will cure.

The mechanics of the ECL calculations are outlined below and the key elements are as follows:

- The Probability of Default (PD) is an estimate of the likelihood of default over a given time horizon. It is estimated with consideration of economic scenarios and forward-looking information.
- The Exposure at Default (EAD) is an estimate of the exposure at a future default date, taking into account expected changes in the exposure after the reporting date, including repayments of principal and interest, whether scheduled by contract or otherwise, and accrued interest from missed payments.
- The Loss Given Default (LGD) is an estimate of the loss arising in the case where a default occurs at a given time. It is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due and those that the Company would expect to receive. It is usually expressed as a percentage of the EAD.

The Company allocates its assets subject to ECL calculations into one of these categories, determined as follows:

- Stage 1: The 12-month ECL is calculated as the portion of Lifetime-ECLs that represent the ECLs that result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date. The Company calculates the 12-month ECL allowance based on the expectation of a default occurring in the 12 months following the reporting date. These expected 12-month default probabilities are applied to a forecast EAD and multiplied by the expected LGD and discounted by an appropriate EIR.
- Stage 2: When an instrument has shown a significant increase in credit risk since origination, the Company records an allowance for the Lifetime-ECLs. The mechanics are similar to those explained above, including the use of the average expected scenario, but PDs and LGDs are estimated over the instrument's lifetime. The expected losses are discounted by an appropriate EIR.
- Stage 3: Impairment for debt instruments considered credit impaired. The Company recognizes the lifetime expected credit losses for these instruments. The method is similar to that for Stage 2 assets, with the PD set at 100%.

Forward-looking information
In its ECL models, the Company relies on a broad range of forward-looking information as economic inputs, such as:

- Consumer price index
- Unemployment rates
- Interest rates

Write-offs
Financial assets are written off either partially or in their entirety only when the Company has stopped pursuing the recovery. If the amount to be written off is greater than the accumulated loss allowance, the difference is first treated as an addition to the allowance that is then applied against the gross carrying amount. Any subsequent recoveries are credited to credit loss expenses. There were no write-offs over the periods reported in these financial statements.

H) Foreign currency translation
Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are retranslated into the functional currency at the exchange rate at that date. Foreign exchange differences arising from translation are recognized in the income statement. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies, which are stated at historical cost, are translated at the foreign exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are stated at fair value are translated to the functional currency at the foreign exchange rates at the dates that the values were determined.

I) Cash and cash equivalents
Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances on hand and short-term, highly liquid investments with maturities of three months or less when purchased.

J) Provisions
Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will likely be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made. Provisions are measured at the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at year-end.

K) Taxation
Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax expense is recognized in the income statement.
Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable

income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the year's end and any adjustments to tax payable in respect of previous years (e.g., tax carry-forwards).

Deferred tax is provided for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognized for the following temporary differences: the initial recognition of goodwill, the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss, and differences relating to investments in subsidiaries to the extent that they probably will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to the temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

A deferred tax asset is recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each year's end and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

The net amount of turnover tax recoverable from, or payable to, the tax authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the balance sheet.

L) Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognized:

Insurance premiums

General insurance premiums written reflect business incepted during the year and exclude any sales-based taxes or duties. Unearned premiums are those proportions of the premiums written in a year that relate to periods of risk after the year-end. Unearned premiums are computed principally on either a daily, monthly, or quarterly pro-rata basis.

Investment income

Investment income includes interest and results on financial investments. Interest income is recognized as it accrues. Interest income arising on debt securities and deposits is recognized as it accrues, taking into account the effective yield on the investment.

Fee and commission income

Fee and commission income, including account insurance brokerage fees, is recognized when the policy has been agreed contractually between the insured and the provider, and the provider has a present right to payment from the insured.

M) Fee and commission expense

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

N) Statement of Cash Flows

The statement of cash flows is prepared using the indirect method, classifying cash flows as cash flows from operating, investing, and financing activities. In the net cash flow from operating activities, the result before tax is adjusted for items in the profit and loss account and changes in the balance sheet that do not result in actual cash flow during the year. Cash flows arising from foreign currency transactions are translated into functional currency using the exchange rates at the date of the cash flows.

O) Comparatives

Items, elements, and notes of the comparative's financial statements have been re-displayed, regrouped, and reclassified to meet with the applied accounting policies for the current period, which have been prepared according to DAS. Certain comparative amounts have been reclassified to conform to the current year's presentation.

(3) CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Note 2 sets out the principal accounting policies adopted by the Company. In applying these policies, the Management Board is required to make judgments, estimates, and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other relevant factors. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed at the end of each reporting period. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

The following are the key critical judgments and estimates that the Management Board has made in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the Financial Statements.

Technical Provision

Claims provisions estimate the cost of claims outstanding under insurance contracts. Actuarial techniques based on a statistical analysis of past experience are used to calculate the estimated cost of claims outstanding at year-end.

Uncertain tax positions

Uncertain tax positions are measured to the extent that the likelihood of the resulting tax impact is uncertain. Probable amounts are included within the tax line in the income statement, and the liability would be included within the tax liability on the balance sheet.

Provision for Reorganization

Provision for reorganization is recognized only if a detailed formal plan for the reorganization exists and the Management Board has either communicated the plan's main features to those affected or started implementation. The employees were offered early retirement based on a calculation of the purchase price of their finance rights. The calculation was separated based on employees who are 60 years old and employees who are older than 60 years. The purchased rights relate to the difference between the insured rights and the premium-free rights in accordance with the pension tables.

(4) INSURANCE AND FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

Risk management framework

The primary objectives of the Company's risk management framework are to protect and increase shareholder value, maintain financial strength, improve the quality of the Company's decision-making, and safeguard the Company's reputation. It serves to protect the Company's shareholders from triggering events that hamper the sustainable achievement of financial performance objectives, including failing to exploit opportunities.
The Company's Management Board recognizes the critical importance of having efficient and effective risk management systems in place.

The Management Board is responsible for establishing and overseeing the Company's risk management framework. The purpose of the established Risk Committee is described in the operating Company's risk charters. The Risk Committee meets once every quarter and consists of representatives of the Supervisory Board, the Management Board, and Risk Management.

The Company's risk management policies are established and updated on a regular basis with the aim of identifying and analyzing the risks faced by the Company, setting appropriate risk limits and controls, and monitoring risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions, products, and services offered. The Company, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to develop a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

The Company's Management Board is accountable for implementing and executing the Risk Management process, where necessary, supported by the risk manager. Implementing the process involves setting the scope and objectives and deciding on the methodology and tools to be used. Executing the process involves carrying out risk assessments, capturing and reporting risk information, and monitoring and reporting on the progress of risk mitigation. For the purpose of governance and compliance, Risk Management activities are traceable.

This section provides details of the Company's exposure to risk and describes the methods used by management to control risk. The most important types of risk to which the Company is exposed are:

- Insurance risk
- Credit risk
- Compliance Risk
- Liquidity risk
- Market risk
  - Currency risk
  - Interest rate risk
  - Equity price risk
- Operational risk
- Capital management
- Solvency

i) Insurance risk

General

The risk under any one insurance contract is the possibility that the insured event occurs and the uncertainty of the amount of the resulting claim. By the very nature of an insurance contract, this risk is random and, therefore, unpredictable. For a portfolio of insurance contracts where the theory of probability is applied to pricing and provisioning, the principal risk that the Company faces under its insurance contracts is that the actual claims and benefit payments exceed the carrying amount of the technical provsion. This could occur because the frequency or severity of claims and benefits are greater than estimated. Insurance events are random, and the actual number and value of claims and benefits will vary from year to year, depending on the level established using statistical techniques. Experience shows that the larger the portfolio of similar insurance contracts, the smaller the relative variability about the expected outcome will be. In addition, a more diversified portfolio is less likely to be affected by a change in any subset of the portfolio. The Company has developed its insurance underwriting strategy to diversify the type of insurance risks accepted within each of these categories to achieve a sufficiently large population of risks and reduce the variability of the expected outcome. Factors that aggravate insurance risk include a lack of risk diversification in terms of the type and amount of risk, geographical location, and type of industry covered.

Insurance risks for the non-life portfolio

The Company principally issues the following types of general insurance contracts: motor vehicles, property, commercial, and business interruption. Healthcare contracts provide medical expense coverage to policyholders and are not guaranteed renewable. Risks under non-life insurance policies usually cover a twelve-month duration.

For general insurance contracts, the most significant risks arise from climate change, natural disasters, and terrorist activities. For longer tail claims that take some years to settle, there is also inflation risk. The risk under any one insurance contract is the possibility that the insured event occurs and the uncertainty of the amount of the resulting claim. By the very nature of an insurance contract, this risk is random and, therefore, unpredictable. For a portfolio of insurance contracts where the theory of probability is applied to pricing and provisioning, the principal risk that the Company faces under its insurance contracts is that the actual claims and benefit payments exceed the carrying amount of the technical provision . This could occur because the frequency or severity of claims and benefits are greater than estimated. Insurance events are random, and the actual number and value of claims and benefits will vary from year to year, depending on the level established using statistical techniques. Experience shows that

the larger the portfolio of similar insurance contracts, the smaller the relative variability about the expected outcome will be. In addition, a more diversified portfolio is less likely to be affected by a change in any subset of the portfolio. The Company has developed its insurance underwriting strategy to diversify the type of insurance risk accepted within each of these categories to achieve a sufficiently large population of risks and reduce the variability of the expected outcome. Factors that aggravate insurance risk include a lack of risk diversification in terms of the type and amount of risk, geographical location, and type of industry covered.

The above risk exposure is mitigated by diversification across a large portfolio of insurance contracts. The variability of risks is improved by careful selection and implementation of underwriting strategies, which are designed to ensure that risks are diversified in terms of the type of risk and level of insured benefits. This is largely achieved through diversification across industry sectors and geography. Furthermore, strict claim review policies to assess all new and ongoing claims, regular detailed review of claims handling procedures, and frequent investigation of possible fraudulent claims are all policies and procedures put in place to reduce the risk exposure of the Company.

The Company further enforces a policy of actively managing and promptly pursuing claims in order to reduce its exposure to unpredictable future developments that can negatively impact the business. Inflation risk is mitigated by taking expected inflation into account when estimating insurance contract liabilities. The Company has also limited its exposure by imposing maximum claim amounts on certain contracts as well as the use of reinsurance arrangements in order to limit exposure to catastrophic events (e.g., hurricanes and flood damage).

Reinsurance policy

The Company manages the risks through its reinsurance program, whose purpose is to adequately address the need to mitigate the risk of catastrophic claims accumulations, reduce profit volatility over time, and protect the capital of the Company. The Company has a program for the lines of business, including property, motor vehicles, marine, and engineering. The reinsurance arrangements include excess, stop-loss, and catastrophe coverage. The purpose of reinsurance is considered a continuous trade-off between risk, reward, and long-term business continuity. The Management Board indicates boundaries concerning risk and evaluates compliance of the proposed program with relevant rules and regulations.

Sources of uncertainty in the estimation of future claim payments

Claims on non-life insurance contracts are payable on a claims-occurrence basis. The Company is liable for all insured events that occur during the contract term, even if the loss is discovered after the end of the contract term. As a result, liability claims are settled over a long period of time, and a larger element of the claims provision relates to incurred but not reported claims (IBNR).

Several variables affect the amount and timing of cash flows from these contracts. These mainly relate to the inherent risks of the (business) activities carried out by individual contract holders and the risk management procedures they adopt. The estimated cost of claims includes direct expenses to be incurred in settling claims, net of the expected subrogation value, and other recoveries.

The Company takes all reasonable steps to ensure that it has appropriate information regarding its claim's exposures. However, given the uncertainty in establishing claims provisions, the final outcome is likely to differ from the original liability established. The liability for these contracts comprises a provision for IBNR, a provision for reported claims not yet paid, and a provision for unexpired risks at year-end.

Claims development
The following table shows claims development, comparing the amounts reserved related to a certain year to claims paid out (amount and timing of payment on a net basis).

The Claims development for the non-life business is as follows:

(in thousands AWG)

Non-life business	Opening AWG	2021 AWG	2022 AWG	2023 AWG	2024 AWG	2025 AWG	Cumulativ reserves and claims paid AWG
2020 MR	1,066	5,028	-97	70	923	-21	**6,969**
and prior CP		-299	-160	-5,323	-994	-3	**-6,780**
2021 MR		851	24	101	-48	-47	**882**
CP		-534	-164	-86	-92		**-876**
2022 MR			2,273	306	-3	72	**2,649**
CP			-1,626	-705	-37	-108	**-2,475**
2023 MR				3,090	248	15	**3,354**
CP				-2,324	-734	-101	**-3,159**
2024 MR					4,540	312	**4,852**
CP					-3,422	-913	**-4,334**
2025 MR						3,853	**3,853**
CP						-2,931	**-2,931**
Total reserves at year end	1,066	6,945	9,242	12,809	18,520	22,772	22,559
Total amount paid in each year		**-834**	**-2,047**	**-8,437**	**-5,330**	**-4,124**	**-20,772**

Nature and extent of risk arising from insurance contracts
The following table presents details of the nature and extent of risks arising from insurance contracts for the years ended December 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024. It presents claims reserves of 2024 and earlier and claims reserves for 2025 above AWG 100,000 per category.

(in thousands AWG)

	2025	2024
Property	244	254
Motor vehicles	561	260
Accident & health	108	68
Other	155	124
	1,068	**706**

ii) Credit risk
Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers and investment securities.

The Management Board has delegated responsibility for the oversight of credit risk to its Credit Committees. Their responsibilities include the following:
- Formulating credit policies covering collateral requirements, credit assessments, risk grading and reporting, documentary and legal proceedings, and compliance with regulatory requirements.
- Establishing the delegated limits of authority for the approval and renewal of credit facilities. Authorization limits are granted to business unit managers and the credit committee. Larger facilities require the approval of the Management Board.
- Reviewing compliance of business units with agreed exposure limits.
- Reviewing and assessing portfolio quality and the business unit's compliance with the policies and procedures concerning periodic credit file reviews

Receivables for which objective evidence indicates that the Company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original contractual terms are impaired as described in the significant accounting policies. Past due but not impaired investment securities are those for which contractual interest or principal payments are past due, but the Company believes that impairment is not appropriate on the basis of the level of security/collateral available and/or the stage of the collection of amounts owed to the Company.

It is the Company's policy to invest in reliable local borrowers and local investments and in foreign fixed-income securities labeled as investment-grade securities. In general, the Company will evaluate whether the borrowers are compliant with the credit guidelines.

i) Compliance risk
Compliance risk is defined as the risk of impairment of the Company's integrity, which could lead to damaging the Company's reputation, legal or regulatory sanctions, or financial loss as a result of failure or perceived failure to comply with applicable laws, regulations, and standards.

To support the Management Board in establishing an adequate Compliance framework, the Company has appointed a Senior Compliance Officer who reports directly to the Management Board and the Supervisory Board. The Senior Compliance Officer is functionally responsible for the Compliance Officers and Money Laundering Reporting.

Quarterly, the most material Compliance issues related to compliance with regulations and specific applicable laws are reported to the Management Board and the Supervisory Board.

ii) Liquidity risk
Liquidity risk arises in the general funding of the Company's activities and in the management of positions. It includes both the risk of being unable to fund assets at appropriate maturities and rates and the risk of being unable to liquidate an asset at a reasonable price and in an appropriate time frame.

The Company has access to a diverse funding base. Funds are raised using a broad range of instruments, including premiums paid, deposits, subordinated liabilities, and share capital. This enhances funding flexibility, limits dependence on any one source of funds, and generally lowers the cost of funds. The Company strives to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of liabilities with a range of maturities. The Company continually assesses liquidity risk by identifying and monitoring changes in funding required to meet business goals and targets set in terms of the Company's strategy.

Cash flow is monitored weekly through cash summary reports. In order to evaluate excess funds availability, the Company considers large recurring commitments, such as reinsurance and claims/expenditure patterns, as well as expected large expenditures. These are then weighted against cash inflow.

The following table provides an analysis of the Company's financial assets and liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining repayment periods.

(in thousands AWG)

December 31, 2025	Less than one month	Between one and three months	Between three months and one year	Between one and three years	More than three years	Total
Financial assets						
Cash & cash equivalents	33,973	2,500	-	-	-	36,473
Receivables and other financial assets	1,757	3,099	110	-	-	4,966
Financial investments	-	-	12,000	2,483	-	14,483
	35,730	**5,599**	**12,110**	**2,483**	**-**	**55,922**
Financial liabilities						
Payables and other financial liabilities	165	-	3,877	-	-	4,043
Amounts due to related parties	-	-	-	15,713	-	15,713
Technical provision	1,537	(500)	4,840	4,515	-	10,392
	1,702	**(500)**	**8,717**	**20,228**	**-**	**30,148**
	34,028	**6,098**	**3,392**	**(17,745)**	**-**	**25,774**

(in thousands AWG)

December 31, 2024	Less than one month	Between one and three months	Between three months and one year	Between one and three years	More than three years	Total
Financial assets						
Cash & cash equivalents	32,545	2,500	-	-	-	35,045
Receivables and other financial assets	1,230	2,211	550	-	-	3,991
Financial investments	-	-	7,500	2,483	-	9,983
	33,775	**4,711**	**8,050**	**2,483**	**-**	**49,019**
Financial liabilities						
Payables and other financial liabilities	198	261	779	-	-	1, 238
Amounts due to related parties	-	-	-	16,071	-	16,071
Technical provision	966	(1,348)	5,417	4,750		9,785
	1,164	**(1,087)**	**6,196**	**20,821**	**-**	**27,094**
	32,611	**5,798**	**1,854**	**(18,338)**	**-**	**21,925**

iii) Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates and Equity prices will affect the Company's income or the value of its financial instrument holdings. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters while optimizing the return on risk. Market risk includes currency risk, interest rate risk, and equity price risk.

Market risks are evaluated on an ongoing basis at both the Management Board level and Supervisory Board level through discussions and reviews of market developments and trends. The investment portfolio consists predominantly of investments in Aruba. The balance sheet item that is exposed to market risk is the financial investments.

Currency risk

The foreign currencies in which investments are made are limited to US Dollars. The Aruban Florin is pegged to the US Dollar. Therefore, there is no currency risk exposure related to the US dollar. The foreign currency positions are monitored daily.

Interest rate risk

The Company's operations are subject to the risk of interest rate fluctuations to the extent that interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities mature or re-price at different times or in differing amounts. Risk management activities are aimed at optimizing net interest income, given that market interest rate levels are consistent with the Company's business strategies.

iv) Operational risks

Operational risk is the risk of direct or indirect loss arising from a variety of causes associated with the Company's processes, personnel, technology, and infrastructure and from external factors other than credit, market, and liquidity risks, such as those arising from legal and regulatory requirements and generally accepted standards of corporate governance. Operational risks arise from all the Company's operations.

The Company's objective is to manage operational risks to balance the avoidance of financial losses and damage to the Company's reputation with overall cost-effectiveness and to avoid control procedures that restrict initiative and creativity.

The primary responsibility for the development and implementation of controls to address operational risk is assigned to senior management. This responsibility is supported by the development of overall standards for the management of operational risk in the following areas:

- Requirements for appropriate segregation of duties, including the independent authorization of transactions.
- Requirements for the reconciliation and monitoring of transactions.
- Compliance with regulatory and other legal requirements.
- Documentation of controls and procedures.
- Requirements for periodic assessments of the operational risks faced and the adequacy of controls and procedures to assess the risks identified.
- Development of contingency plans.
- Training and professional development of staff.
- Ethical and business standards.

Internal audit undertakes a program of periodic reviews to support procedure compliance. The results of these reviews are discussed with the managers of the business unit/department to which they relate, and summaries are submitted to the audit committee and the Management Board.

v) Capital Management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are:

1. Comply with the insurance capital requirements of the local regulatory agency(ies) and/or Central Bank of Aruba. The Central Bank of Aruba governs the Company's capital adequacy.
2. To safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern so that it can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders.
3. To provide an adequate return to shareholders, insurance and investment contracts should be priced commensurately with the level of risk.

vi) Solvency requirement margin for insurance companies

The Central Bank of Aruba requires the solvency margin for general insurance to be 15% of the gross premium of the previous year. At the end of the year, the Company was compliant with this requirement.

The following table presents the calculation of the solvency:

(in thousands AWG)

	2025	2024
Available solvency margin	25,901	23,045
Gross written premiums preceding the financial year	27,996	27,006
Minimum solvency margin 15%	4,199	4,051
Solvency ratio	**617%**	**569%**

5 FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS

The following table presents details of financial investments for the years ended December 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024.

(in thousands AWG)

	2025	2024
Debt securities	2,083	2,083
Deposits	12,400	7,900
Total financial investments	**14,483**	**9,983**

Debt securities

The following table presents details of debt securities for the years ended December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024.

(in thousands AWG)

	2025	2024
Government bonds	2,083	2,083
	2,083	**2,083**
Less: Allowance for ECL	-	-
Total debt securities	**2,083**	**2,083**

Government bonds

The table below shows the credit quality and the maximum exposure to credit risk based on the Company's management best assessment internal credit rating, 12-month Basel PD range, and year-end stage classification. The amounts presented are gross of allowance for ECL. Details of the Company's impairment assessment and measurement approach are set out in the accounting policies section.

(in thousands AWG)

December 31, 2025 Internal rating grade	12-month Basel PD range	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Performing					
High grade	0.0% - 0.5%	2,083	-	-	2,083
Standard grade	0.5% - 11.7%	-	-	-	-
Sub-standard grade	11.7% - 29.5%	-	-	-	-
Low grade	29.5% - 100%	-	-	-	-
Non-performing					
Individually impaired	100%	-	-	-	-
Total		**2,083**	**-**	**-**	**2,083**

(in thousands AWG)

December 31, 2024 Internal rating grade	12-month Basel PD range	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Performing					
High grade	0.0% - 0.5%	2,083	-	-	2,083
Standard grade	0.5% - 11.7%	-	-	-	-
Sub-standard grade	11.7% - 29.5%	-	-	-	-
Low grade	29.5% - 100%	-	-	-	-
Non-performing					
Individually impaired	100%	-	-	-	-
Total		**2,083**	**-**	**-**	**2,083**

The tables below summarize the aging of stage 2 and stage 3 government bonds, respectively, as follows:

- Stage 2 – government bonds less than 30 days past due (dpd) and government bonds greater than 30 dpd irrespective of the criteria that triggered their classification in Stage 2.
- Stage 3 – government less than 90 dpd and government bonds greater than 90 dpd, thus presenting the government bonds classified as stage 3 due to aging and those identified at an earlier stage due to other criteria.

(in thousands AWG)

December 31, 2025	Stage 2 Gross carrying amount	ECL	Stage 3 Gross carrying amount	ECL	Total Gross carrying amount	ECL
Less than:						
30dpd (for Stage 2)	-	-	-	-	-	-
90dpd (for Stage 3)	-	-	-	-	-	-
More than:						
30dpd (for Stage 2)	-	-	-	-	-	-
90dpd (for Stage 3)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

(in thousands AWG)

December 31, 2024	Stage 2 Gross carrying amount	ECL	Stage 3 Gross carrying amount	ECL	Total Gross carrying amount	ECL
Less than:						
30dpd (for Stage 2)	-	-	-	-	-	-
90dpd (for Stage 3)	-	-	-	-	-	-
More than:						
30dpd (for Stage 2)	-	-	-	-	-	-
90dpd (for Stage 3)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

(in thousands AWG)

	Stage 1 Gross carrying amount	ECL	Stage 2 Gross carrying amount	ECL	Stage 3 Gross carrying amount	ECL	Total Gross carrying amount	ECL
January 1, 2025	**2,083**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,083**	**-**
New assets originated or purchased	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments and assets derecognized	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impact on ECL of transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Remeasurement of year-end ECL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At December 31, 2025	**2,083**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,083**	**-**

(in thousands AWG)

	Stage 1 Gross carrying amount	ECL	Stage 2 Gross carrying amount	ECL	Stage 3 Gross carrying amount	ECL	Total Gross carrying amount	ECL
January 1, 2024	**2,083**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,083**	**-**
New assets originated or purchased	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments and assets derecognized	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impact on ECL of transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Remeasurement of year-end ECL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At December 31, 2024	**2,083**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,083**	**-**

Deposits

The following table presents details of deposits for the years ended December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024.

	2025	2024
Local time deposits	12,400	7,900
	12,400	**7,900**
Less: Allowance for ECL	-	-
Total deposits	**12,400**	**7,900**

Local time deposits

The table below shows the credit quality and the maximum exposure to credit risk based on the Company's management best assessment internal credit rating, 12-month Basel PD range, and year-end stage classification. The amounts presented are gross of allowance for ECL. Details of the Company's impairment assessment and measurement approach are set out in the accounting policies section.

(in thousands AWG)

December 31, 2025 Internal rating grade	12-month Basel PD range	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Performing					
High grade	0.0% - 0.5%	12,400	-	-	12,400
Standard grade	0.5% - 11.7%	-	-	-	-
Sub-standard grade	11.7% - 29.5%	-	-	-	-
Low grade	29.5% - 100%	-	-	-	-
Non-performing					
Individually impaired	100%	-	-	-	-
Total		**12,400**	**-**	**-**	**12,400**

(in thousands AWG)

December 31, 2024 Internal rating grade	12-month Basel PD range	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Performing					
High grade	0.0% - 0.5%	7,900	-	-	7,900
Standard grade	0.5% - 11.7%	-	-	-	-
Sub-standard grade	11.7% - 29.5%	-	-	-	-
Low grade	29.5% - 100%	-	-	-	-
Non-performing					
Individually impaired	100%	-	-	-	-
Total		**7,900**	**-**	**-**	**7,900**

The tables below summarize the aging of stage 2 and stage 3 local time deposits, respectively, as follows:

- Stage 2 – local time deposits less than 30 days past due (dpd) and local time deposits greater than 30 dpd irrespective of the criteria that triggered their classification in Stage 2.
- Stage 3 – local time deposits less than 90 dpd and local time deposits greater than 90 dpd, thus presenting the local time deposits classified as stage 3 due to aging and those identified at an earlier stage due to other criteria.

(in thousands AWG)

December 31, 2025	Stage 2 Gross carrying amount	ECL	Stage 3 Gross carrying amount	ECL	Total Gross carrying amount	ECL
Less than:						
30dpd (for Stage 2)	-	-	-	-	-	-
90dpd (for Stage 3)	-	-	-	-	-	-
More than:						
30dpd (for Stage 2)	-	-	-	-	-	-
90dpd (for Stage 3)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

(in thousands AWG)

December 31, 2024	Stage 2 Gross carrying amount	ECL	Stage 3 Gross carrying amount	ECL	Total Gross carrying amount	ECL
Less than:						
30dpd (for Stage 2)	-	-	-	-	-	-
90dpd (for Stage 3)	-	-	-	-	-	-
More than:						
30dpd (for Stage 2)	-	-	-	-	-	-
90dpd (for Stage 3)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

The movement in gross carrying amount and corresponding allowance for ECL by stage for local time deposits are as follows:

(in thousands AWG)

	Stage 1 Gross carrying amount	ECL	Stage 2 Gross carrying amount	ECL	Stage 3 Gross carrying amount	ECL	Total Gross carrying amount	ECL
January 1, 2025	**7,900**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**7,900**	**-**
New assets originated or purchased	12,000	-	-	-	-	-	**12,000**	**-**
Payments and assets derecognized	(7500)	-	-	-	-	-	**(7500)**	**-**
Transfers to Stage 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	**-**
Transfers to Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	**-**
Transfers to Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	**-**
Impact on ECL of transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	**-**
Remeasurement of year-end ECL	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	**-**
At December 31, 2025	**12,400**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**12,400**	**-**

(in thousands AWG)

	Stage 1 Gross carrying amount	ECL	Stage 2 Gross carrying amount	ECL	Stage 3 Gross carrying amount	ECL	Total Gross carrying amount	ECL
January 1, 2024	**10,400**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**10,400**	**-**
New assets originated or purchased	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	**2,500**	**-**
Payments and assets derecognized	(5,000)	-	-	-	-	-	**(5,000)**	**-**
Transfers to Stage 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	**-**
Transfers to Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	**-**
Transfers to Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	**-**
Impact on ECL of transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	**-**
Remeasurement of year-end ECL	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	**-**
At December 31, 2024	**7,900**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**7,900**	**-**

(6) RECEIVABLES AND OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS

The following table presents details of receivables and other financial assets for the years ended December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024.

(in thousands AWG)

	2025	2024
Amounts owed out of direct insurance	950	501
Amounts owed out of agents & brokers	3,574	2,299
Amounts owed out of reinsurers	1,345	2,095
Provision for doubtful receivables	(904)	(904)
Total receivables and other financial assets	**4,965**	**3,991**

Provision for doubtful receivables *(in thousands AWG)*

	2025	2024
At January 1,	904	1,742
Release	-	(838)
At December 31,	**904**	**904**

All receivables and other financial assets are expected to be settled no more than twelve months after year-end. Concentrations of credit risk with respect to receivables are limited due to the size and spread of the Company's trading base. No further credit risk provision is, therefore, required in excess of the normal provision for doubtful accounts. The carrying amount of receivables is considered to approximate its fair value.

(7) ACCRUED INVESTMENT INCOME

The following table presents details of accrued investment income for the years ended December 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024.

(in thousands AWG)

	2025	2024
Accrued interest income from debt securities	75	75
Accrued interest income from deposits	146	1,447
Total accrued investment income	**221**	**1,522**

(8) CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

The following table presents details of cash and cash equivalents for the years ended December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024.

(in thousands AWG)

	2025	2024
Cash at banks	20,973	30,045
Short term deposit	15,500	5,000
	36,473	**35,045**

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at banks.

(9) OTHER ASSETS

Other assets represent the total prepayments for the years ended December 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024. The following table presents details of this receivable.

(in thousands AWG)

	2025	2024
Prepayments	281	11
Total other assets	281	11

(10) EQUITY

The authorized and issued capital of the Company consists of 6,000 (2024: 6,000) shares with a nominal value of AWG 1,000, and these are fully paid. The composition and movement in Equity is as follows:

(in thousands AWG)

	Notes	Share capital	Retained Earnings	Total
At January 1, 2025		6,000	17,045	23,045
Profit for the financial year		-	2,856	2,856
At December 31, 2025		**6,000**	**19,901**	**25,901**

(in thousands AWG)

	Notes	Share Capital	Retained Earnings	Total
At January 1, 2024		6,000	17,431	23,431
Profit for the financial year		-	(386)	(386)
At December 31, 2024		**6,000**	**17,045**	**23,045**

(11) TECHNICAL PROVISION

Key assumptions

The principal assumption in estimating non-life technical provision is that future claim development will follow a comparable pattern to past claim development experience. This includes assumptions regarding average claim costs, claim handling costs, and claim numbers for each year.

Additional qualitative judgments are used to assess whether past trends may not apply in the future.

The following table presents details of technical provision for the years ended December 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024

(in thousands AWG)

	2025	2024
Unearned premiums provision	10,890	11,136
Outstanding claims provision	1,772	1,643
Incurred but not reported claims (IBNR)	475	380
Gross technical provision	**13,137**	**13,159**
Unearned premiums provision for reinsurance	(1,602)	(2,377)
Outstanding claims provision for reinsurance	(68)	(55)
Reinsurance assets	**(1,670)**	**(2,432)**
Deferred insurance policy acquisition costs	**(1,075)**	**(942)**
Net technical provision	**10,392**	**9,785**

Unearned premiums provision

The unearned premiums provision underwent the following changes on December 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024.

(in thousands AWG)

	2025	2024
At January 1	11,136	10,512
Release	(8,094)	(7,368)
Addition	7,848	7,992
At December 31	**10,890**	**11,136**

Unearned premiums provision for reinsurance

The following changes have occurred in the unearned premiums provision for reinsurance during the years December 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024.

(in thousands AWG)

	2025	2024
At January 1	(2,377)	(2,401)
Release	5,666	5,159
Addition	(4,891)	(5,135)
At December 31	**(1,602)**	**(2,377)**

Outstanding claims provision

The following changes have occurred in the outstanding claims provision during the years December 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024.

(in thousands AWG)

	2025	2024
At January 1	1,643	1,261
Claims incurred in the current year	4,348	4,961
Movement in claims incurred in prior years	382	1,165
Claims paid	(4,601)	(5,744)
At December 31	**1,772**	**1,643**

Outstanding claims provision for reinsurance

The outstanding claims provision for reinsurance changed the following between December 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024.

(in thousands AWG)

	2025	2024
At January 1	(55)	(14)
Claims incurred in the current year	-	-
Movement in claims included in prior years	(47)	(1,014)
Claims paid	34	973
At December 31	**(68)**	**(55)**

The following changes occurred in the incurred but not reported claims (IBNR) between December 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024.

(in thousands AWG)

	2025	2024
At January 1	380	211
Net change in IBNR	95	169
At December 31	**475**	**380**

The IBNR reserve is calculated by applying an estimated claim ratio to earned premiums and then subtracting incurred and paid claims from time to time. This is evaluated by an external actuary.

Deferred insurance policy acquisition costs

The following changes occurred in the deferred insurance policy acquisition costs during 2025 and 2024.

(in thousands AWG)

	2025	2024
At January 1	942	874
Amortization deferred acquisition costs	(942)	(874)
Deferral of acquisition costs	1,075	942
At December 31	**1,075**	**942**

Acquisition commissions are deferred by creating an explicitly deferred acquisition costs asset in the balance sheet and amortized over the period for which the related premiums are earned. Deferred acquisition costs related to the general business amount to AWG 1.1 million (2024: AWG 0.9 million).

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(12) FINANCIAL PROVISIONS

The following table presents the composition of financial provisions for the years ended December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024..

(in thousands AWG)

	2025	2024
Deferred tax liability	296	296
Provision for reorganization	78	117
Financial provisions	**374**	**413**

Deferred tax liability

The following table presents details of tax assets and liabilities for the years ended December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024.

(in thousands AWG)

	2025	2024
Deferred tax assets		
At January 1	153	150
Carried forward tax losses	-	-
Valuation movements on assets	-	-
Total deferred tax assets	**153**	**150**
Deferred tax liabilities		
At January 1	449	446
Valuation movements on liabilities	-	-
Total deferred tax liabilities	**449**	**446**
Total net deferred tax asset/(liability)	**(296)**	**(296)**

The losses available for loss compensation are allocated from the parent company at December 31, 2025 all losses have been compensated.

Tax positions are receivable or payable from or to Ennia Caribe Holding (Aruba) N.V.

Provision for reorganization

The following table presents details of the provision for reorganization for the years ended December 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024.

(in thousands AWG)

2025 2024		
At January 1	117	161
Net settlement	(39)	(44)
At December 31	**78**	**117**

A detailed reorganization plan was formalized before the balance sheet date, and the justified expectation was communicated to those affected by the reorganization. The provision is based on the current best management estimate of the actual amount to be distributed.

(13) DUE TO RELATED PARTIES

The following table presents the composition of and movement in relation to related parties for the years ending December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024.

(in thousands AWG)

	2025	2024
Balance at January 1	16,071	6,860
Interest	290	307
Other movements	(648)	8,904
Balance at December 31	**15,713**	**16,071**

The Company is being charged a yearly fixed interest rate of 3% on amounts due to related parties. The repayment terms of amounts with related parties are not formalized in an agreement. The carrying amounts due to related parties are considered to approximate their fair value.

There is a dispute on the calculation method of the intercompany charges from the Parent Company, and the payable position is subject of discussion.

(14) PAYABLES AND OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

The following table presents the composition of payables and other financial liabilities for the years ended December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024.

(in thousands AWG)

	2025	2024
Reinsurers payables	3,358	267
Other payables and liabilities	685	971
Payables and other financial liabilities	4,043	1,238

The carrying amount of payables is considered to approximate its fair value.

(15) INSURANCE PREMIUM REVENUE

The following table presents details of net insurance premium revenue for the years ended December 31, 2025and December 31, 2024.

(in thousands AWG)

	2025	2024
Gross written premiums	27,564	27,996
Change in the gross provision for unearned premiums	246	(624)
Gross insurance premium revenue	**27,810**	**27,372**
Written premiums ceded to reinsurers	(7,355)	(10,644)
Reinsurers' share of change in the provision for unearned premiums	(775)	(23)
Ceded earned premiums	**(8,130)**	**(10,667)**
Net insurance premium revenue	**19,680**	**16,705**

The gross written premiums include fronting policies amounting to AWG 3.8 million (2024: AWG 6,6 million).

(16) FEE AND COMMISSION INCOME

The following table presents details of fee and commission income for the years ended December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024.

(in thousands AWG)

	2025	2024
Reinsurance commission income	255	399
	255	399

(17) NET INVESTMENT INCOME

The following table presents details of net investment income for the years ended December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024.

(in thousands AWG)

	2025	2024
Actual return		
Interest from debt securities and deposits	694	590
Interest from banks and others	79	52
Net investment income	**773**	**642**

(18) INSURANCE CLAIMS AND BENEFITS

The following table presents details of insurance claims and benefits for the years ended December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024.

(in thousands AWG)

	2025	2024
Claims payable	4,608	5,744
Movement in technical provision	129	382
Movement in IBNR	95	169
Others	(25)	236
Gross insurance claims and benefits incurred	**4,807**	**6,531**
Claims reinsured	(34)	(973)
Movement in reinsurance asset	(13)	(41)
Ceded insurance claims and benefits	**(47)**	**(1,014)**
Total insurance claims and benefits	**4,760**	**5,517**

(19) FEE AND COMMISSION EXPENSES

The following table presents details of fee and commission expenses for the years ended December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024.

(in thousands AWG)

	2025	2024
Fee and commission expenses	2,526	2,469
	2,526	2,469

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(20) OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES

The following table presents details of other expenses for the years ended December 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024.

(in thousands AWG)

	2025	2024
Staff expenses	5,490	6,865
General & administrative expenses	3,970	3,558
Other expenses	42	(491)
Total other operating expenses	**9,502**	**9,932**

The following table presents details of the expenses of the staff employed by the Company for the years ended December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024.

(in thousands AWG)

	2025	2024
Salaries	4,107	4,992
Pension expenses	231	403
Social security expenses	755	998
Other	397	472
Total staff expenses	**5,490**	**6,865**

(21) TAXATION

The following table presents details of the Company's tax expenses for the years ended December 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024.

(in thousands AWG)

	2025	2024
Deferred tax		
Reversal of temporary differences	-	-
Use of carried forward losses	-	-
Deferred tax expenses	**-**	**-**
Adjustment on tax rate percentage		
Total deferred tax expense	-	-
Current profit tax		
Profit tax charge for the year	774	(93)
Total current tax expense	**774**	**(93)**
Total tax expenses	**774**	**(93)**

The Company, together with its parent entity, Ennia Caribe Holding (Aruba) N.V., and a related entity, Ennia Caribe Leven (Aruba) N.V., form a fiscal unity for tax purposes. Under this fiscal structure, the Company's income is allocated to its shareholder, Ennia Caribe Holding (Aruba) N.V., for taxation on the basis of profits. The total tax expenses for the Company for the period 2025 is AWG 774 thousand (2024: AWG - 93 thousand). Current profit tax is payable to Ennia Caribe Holding (Aruba) N.V.

(22) RESULTS BY INSURANCE TYPE

(in thousands AWG)

December 31, 2025	Accident & health	Motor vehicle	Marine transport & aviation	Property	Other	Total
Income						
Net earned premiums	2,930	7,101	19	8,821	809	19,680
Investment income	115	279	1	346	32	773
Other income	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total income	**3,045**	**7,380**	**20**	**9,167**	**841**	**20,453**
Expenditures						
Net claims incurred	712	3,285	-	636	127	4,760
Commissions and other acquisition costs	215	556	4	1,399	97	2,271
General and administrative expenses	1,415	3,429	9	4,259	390	9,502
Changes in technical provision	-	-	-	-	-	-
Policyholders' dividend	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total expenditures	**2,342**	**7,270**	**13**	**6,294**	**614**	**16,533**
Technical result	**703**	**110**	**7**	**2,873**	**227**	**3,920**

Grant Thornton

(in thousands AWG)

December 31, 2024	Accident & health	Motor vehicle	Marine transport & aviation	Property	Other	Total
Income						
Net earned premiums	2,824	6,110	16	6,998	757	16,705
Investment income	109	235	1	269	28	642
Other income	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total income	**2,933**	**6,345**	**17**	**7,267**	**785**	**17,347**
Expenditures						
Net claims incurred	933	2,018	5	2,311	250	5,517
Commissions and other acquisition costs	350	757	2	867	94	2,070
General and administrative expenses	1,679	3,633	10	4,161	449	9,932
Changes in technical provision	-	-	-	-	-	-
Policyholders' dividend	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total expenditures	**2,962**	**6,408**	**17**	**7,339**	**793**	**17,520**
Technical result	**(29)**	**(63)**	**-**	**(72)**	**(8)**	**(172)**

(23) RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

(a) Transactions with the parent company

The Company entered into transactions with its parent company, Ennia Caribe Holding (Aruba) N.V. and the outstanding balance is as follows:

(in thousands AWG)

	2025	2024
Outstanding balance with parent Company	(11,405)	(11,951)

The outstanding balances as of the reporting date are unsecured and with interest. Settlement is expected to take place in cash.

The payable amount is still subject of discussion due to a debate on the calculation method of intercompany charges from the parent company. Management has recorded the intercompany expenses and payables.

The significant transactions carried out during the year with the parent Company are as follows:

(in thousands AWG)

	2025	2024
Payroll	(4,312)	(4,265)
Allocated operational expenses	-	(3,686)
Settlement	2,000	-
Interest	(339)	10
Others	3,197	376
Total transactions with parent Company	**546**	**(7,565)**

The repayment terms of amounts with related parties are not formalized in an agreement.

(b) Transactions with other related parties

The Company enters into transactions with the following related parties: Ennia Caribe Leven (Aruba) N.V., Banco di Caribe N.V., Ennia Caribe Holding N.V., and its subsidiaries' key management personnel in the normal course of business. Sales and purchases from related parties are made at normal market prices.

The outstanding balances with other related parties are as follows:

(in thousands AWG)

	2025	2024
Outstanding balance with other related parties	(4,308)	(4,120)

Outstanding balances as of the reporting date are unsecured and with interest. Settlement is expected to take place in cash.

As of the reporting date, there are no provisions for doubtful accounts and no bad debt expenses during the year.

Details of significant transactions carried out during the year with related parties are as follows:

(in thousands AWG)

	2025	2024
Purchase of		
Interest on current accounts	290	307

(c) Employee benefits

All personnel are employed by Ennia Caribe Holding (Aruba) N.V. therefore, the liabilities for employee benefits are recorded in Ennia Caribe Holding (Aruba) N.V. with the expenses allocated among group companies.

(24) COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

There were no commitments, contingent liabilities, or contingent assets on either December 31, 2025 or December 31, 2024, requiring disclosures and/or adjustments.

(25) SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

To date, there have been no subsequent events that will have a material impact on the financial statements.

(26) OTHER STATUTORY INFORMATION

The Company could not distribute the AWG 3.0 million in dividends, as stipulated in the shareholder's resolution dated 29th of August 2025.

The reason being that such distribution requires permission from the Central Bank of Aruba ("CBA"). On the 15th of december 2025, the CBA reconfirmed its earlier instructions, dated 17th of July 2018, that no dividends may be distributed without prior CBA approval.

In its most recent letter the CBA also mentioned certain of the criteria, which it will apply to decide on an application for approval to distribute dividends. It is at this point in time uncertain whether these criteria can be met. Therefore the Company has not yet filed an application for approval to distribute the aforementioned dividends with the CBA.