BANCO SUMITOMO MITSUI BRASILEIRO S.A.

Financial statements as of December 31, 2024.

Content

Management report

Shareholders:

In compliance with legal provisions, we submit for your appreciation the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2024, where net income for the year was R$115,096 thousand (R$236,447 thousand on December 31, 2023), total assets, R$12,505,381 thousand (R$9,533,238 thousand on December 31, 2023) and the loans portfolio, R$1,379,111 thousand (R$1,493,759 thousand on December 31, 2023).

Dividends:
Corporate legislation and the bylaws state that a minimum of 25% of net income for the year shall be distributed to shareholders in the form of dividends and/or interest on shareholders' equity. On December 31, 2024, a decision was made not to set up a provision for dividends, and income for the semester was allocated to the statutory reserve for future distribution.

The fees paid to the external audit for audit and non-audit services will be disclosed in the *Annual Report* of Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group, Inc. December 31, 2024.

We remain at your disposal should you need any further clarifications, and we inform you that all accounting documents supporting these financial statements are at the Bank's headquarters.

São Paulo, March 27, 2025.

Summary of the Audit Committee Report

Introduction:
According to CMN Resolution 4.910 from Central Bank of Brazil, it is incumbent on the Audit Committee (“Committee”) to ensure the quality and integrity of the Financial Statements of Banco Sumitomo Mitsui Brasileiro S.A. (“Bank”), for compliance with legal and regulatory requirements, for the performance, independence and quality of the work of the external audit and internal audit and for the quality and effectiveness of the Bank's internal control and risk management systems. The Committee shall consist of four (4) full and independent members, elected in accordance with the criteria laid down in the rules of the National Monetary Council ("CMN").

The Committee's assessments are based on information received from the Bank's Management, external auditors, internal audit, for those in charge of risk management, internal controls and compliance, the Bank's legal advisors and its own analyses.

KPMG Auditores Independentes Ltda. is the independent audit firm contracted to review the Bank's Financial Statements, prepared in accordance with Brazil’s accounting practices and in compliance with the standards published by the Central Bank of Brazil.

Internal Audit focuses on issues that represent higher risk potential and on the assessment of internal control and risk management systems, providing the Committee with critical view of the quality of processes and monitoring of risks.

Activities carried out during the period:
At a meeting held on March 26, 2025 with our internal and external auditors, the revision work on the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2024 carried out by the KPMG Auditores Independentes Ltda team was presented. At its conclusion, the approval of the financial statements by our external auditors was recommended and the Audit Committee considered their quality appropriate for official disclosure. We always count on the presence of the members of the Audit Committee, as well as the Executive Manager of Accounting and the Executive Manager of Internal Audit.

Risk Management and internal control systems:
In 2024, the Bank continued to improve and update its rules and procedures and strengthen the corporate governance process. The reports required by regulators and prepared by the Compliance Division concluded that the Internal Control System of Banco Sumitomo Mitsui Brasileiro S.A. is adequately structured to ensure effective management of risk and capital, internal controls, operations and systems that generate the financial reports.

The points raised by the Internal Audit and the reports produced by the external audit and the compliance division did not indicate any breach of the domestic laws, regulations and rules that could put the continuity of the operations of Banco Sumitomo Mitsui Brasileiro S.A. at risk. The Bank's internal control system has been continuously improved and the procedures already implemented, as well as those still under deployment, are compatible with the size and complexity of the operations.

External audit:
The Committee shall maintain, directly and/or indirectly through its Technical Member, a regular channel of communication with external auditors for a broad discussion of the results of its work and of relevant accounting aspects, so as to enable its members to substantiate their view on the integrity of the Financial Statements.

Based on the assessment carried out and the information provided by KPMG Auditores Independentes Ltda, the Committee did not identify situations which could affect the objectivity and independence of the external audit.

The Committee shall assess the volume and quality of information provided by the external audit as fully satisfactory and supportive of its Lada view on the integrity of the financial statements.

Internal Audit:
The strategic and tactical planning of the Internal Audit and the analysis of the structure, resources, professional development, responsibilities, independence, objectivity, performance and completion of the work were examined by the Audit Committee. The outcome of this process did not give the Committee any concerns about the points examined.

The Internal Audit, through its reports, did not bring to the attention of the Committee the existence of residual risks that could affect the degree of soundness and continuity of the Bank's operations.

Financial statements:
The Committee reviewed the procedures involving the preparation of the individual and consolidated balance sheets and interim balance sheets, explanatory notes and financial reports published together with the individual and consolidated financial statements.

The relevant accounting practices used by the Bank in drawing up the Financial Statements were also examined and found to be in line with Brazilian practices and in compliance with the standards published by the Central Bank of Brazil.

Conclusions:
Given its responsibilities and the natural constraints that arise from the scope of its activities, and on the basis of the activities it carried out during the period, the Committee concludes that during the period ended December 31, 2024:

• internal controls systems, compliance policy, and capital and risk management frameworks are appropriate for the proportion and complexity of Banco Sumitomo Mitsui Brasileiro S.A. and the approved risk appetite. Compliance with the rules in force was monitored, and shortcomings, evidenced;

• the coverage and quality of Internal Audit work are satisfactory, including with regard to verification of compliance with legal and regulatory provisions and internal regulations and codes, with evidence of deficiencies identified and acting with appropriate independence;

• the relevant accounting practices adopted by the Bank are aligned with those adopted in Brazil, including compliance with standards emanating from the National Monetary Council and the Central Bank of Brazil, as well as with international accounting standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB); and

• the information provided by KPMG Auditores Independentes Ltda is suitable, including verification of compliance with legal and regulatory arrangements and internal regulations and codes, with evidence of deficiencies identified, where the Committee supports its recommendation on the financial statements, and no situation was identified which could undermine the objectivity and independence of the Independent Auditor.

In the course of the other activities carried out, the Committee did not become aware of the occurrence of fraud or non-compliance with legal and regulatory standards or internal controls, accounting and audit errors which could jeopardize the continuity of the Bank.

In view of the foregoing, this Committee, basing its judgment on the actions carried out and considering its responsibilities and the natural limitations arising from the scope of its activities, recommends the approval of the audited financial statements of Banco Sumitomo Mitsui Brasileiro S.A., for the semester and year ended December 31, 2024.

São Paulo, March 26, 2025.

Audit Committee

KPMG Auditores Independentes Ltda.
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Independent auditors' report on the financial statements

To the Shareholders of

Banco Sumitomo Mitsui Brasileiro S.A.

Sao Paulo-SP

Opinion

We have examined the financial statements of Banco Sumitomo Mitsui Brasileiro S.A. (“Bank”), which comprise the balance sheet as of December 31, 2024 and the respective statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the semester and year then ended, as well as the corresponding notes, including a summary of the significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above adequately present, in all material respects, the equity and financial position of Banco Sumitomo Mitsui Brasileiro SA as of December 31, 2024, the performance of its operations and its cash flows for the semester and fiscal year then ended, in accordance with the accounting practices adopted in Brazil applicable to institutions authorized to operate by the Central Bank of Brazil - Bacen.

Basis for opinion

Our audit was conducted in accordance with Brazilian and international auditing standards. Our responsibilities, in accordance with such standards, are described in the following section entitled “Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements”. We are independent in relation to the Bank, in accordance with the relevant ethical principles set out in the Accountant's Code of Professional Ethics and in the professional standards issued by the Federal Accounting Council, and we comply with other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these standards. We believe that the audit evidence obtained is sufficient and appropriate to support our opinion.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those that, in our professional judgment, were the most significant in our audit for the current semester and year. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole and in forming our opinion on those financial statements and, therefore, we do not express a separate opinion on these matters.

<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">See notes 3.g. and 9 to the financial statements.</th></tr>
<tr><td>Key audit matter</td><td>How our audit addressed this issue</td></tr>
<tr><td>As mentioned in notes No. 3.g. and 9, for the purposes of measuring the provision for expected losses associated with credit risk, loan and foreign exchange transactions are classified according to management's judgment regarding the level of risk, in accordance with the policy of the Bank that takes into account the economic situation, past experience and specific risks in relation to each transaction, its debtors and guarantors, observing the parameters established by CMN Resolution No. 2.682/99, which requires periodic analysis of the portfolio and its classification in nine levels, from “AA” (minimum risk) to “H” (loss).

The Bank applies the loss percentages determined by said Resolution to each risk level for the purpose of calculating the provision for expected losses associated with credit risk and, in addition to the parameters established in said Resolution, the Bank recognizes an additional provision, based on internal methodology.

The classification of loan transactions into risk levels and the measurement of the provision for losses associated with credit risk involve the Bank's assumptions and judgments based on its internal methodologies.
Due to the relevance of loan transactions and the uncertainties inherent in determining the estimate of the provision for expected losses associated with credit risk and the complexity of the methods and assumptions used, as well as the judgment involved in its determination, we consider this to be a key audit matter.</td><td>Our audit procedures included, but are not limited to:

• We assessed the design and effectiveness of key internal controls related to the processes of approval, registration and updating of loan transactions, as well as to the internal methodologies for assessing customers’ risk levels (“ratings”) that support the classification of transactions and the main assumptions used in determining the provision for expected losses associated with credit risk.

• We assessed, based on sampling, the information that supports the definition and review of customers’ ratings by the Bank, such as the loan application, financial and registration information and the amounts given in formal guarantees, including the methodologies and assumptions used for the provision.

• We analyzed the arithmetic calculation of the provision, and included in our assessment compliance with the requirements established by CMN Resolution No. 2,682/99 related to the calculation of the provision for expected losses associated with credit risk.

• We also assessed whether the disclosures made in the financial statements are appropriate in relation to current standards.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Based on the evidence obtained through the procedures summarized above, we consider that the assumptions used in measuring the provisions for expected losses associated with credit risk are acceptable, as well as the respective disclosures, in the context of the financial statements taken as a whole for the semester and fiscal year ended December 31, 2024.</td></tr>
</table>

See notes 3.f. and 7 (item 4) of the financial statements.	
Key audit matter	**How our audit addressed this issue**
As disclosed in notes No. 3.f. and 7 (item 4), the Bank carries out transactions with derivative financial instruments aimed at protecting market price variations and mitigating foreign currency and interest rate risks of its assets and liabilities and contracted cash flows. These derivative financial instruments comprise Swaps, Non-Deliverable Forwards (NDF) and Futures transactions. The mark-to-market methodology for these derivative financial instruments was established based on consistent and verifiable criteria that take into account the closing price, or adjustment price, when applicable, on the day of calculation or, failing that, through pricing models that reflect the probable net realization value , or even the price of a similar financial instrument, taking into account, at least, the payment and maturity terms, the currency or index, and the credit risk associated with the counterparty. Additionally, the Bank has Swap and Futures contracts, which were entered into with the purpose of mitigating the effect of exchange rate variations on funding carried out in foreign currency and loan transactions pre-fixed in reais. These transactions were designated as hedging derivatives and classified as Market Risk Hedge or Cash Flow Hedge transactions. Transactions as hedge are measured at market value. The fair value measurement of both derivatives and the hedged item must meet the criteria determined by BACEN Circular No. 3.082/02, a standard that establishes and consolidates criteria for recording and accounting valuation of derivative financial instruments, in addition to policies and controls to ensure their effectiveness. Due to the relevance of transactions with derivative financial instruments and of the results generated by them and in measuring the market value of the hedged item, we consider this to be a key audit matter.	Our audit procedures included, but are not limited to: • We assessed the design and operational effectiveness of the key internal controls adopted by the Bank to measure the market value of derivative financial instruments, including derivatives intended for hedging, and the hedged items. • With the help of our experts in financial instruments, we tested the models developed by the Bank to determine fair values and the reasonableness of the criteria for defining the parameters and information included in the pricing models used, we recalculated the fair value of the transactions and compared the assumptions used to determine fair value with similar transactions in the market. • Furthermore, with the help of our experts in financial instruments, we gained an understanding of the hedging strategies adopted by the Bank, including those related to hedge accounting to preserve the spread of investments, interbank deposits and onlending transactions. We assessed the sufficiency of the documentation prepared by the Bank that supports the designation as hedge accounting, specifically the formal designations containing descriptions of all strategies and methodologies used to measure effectiveness. • We also recalculated the prospective and retrospective coverage effectiveness test prepared by the Bank. • We tested the financial settlements of derivative financial instruments during the period by sampling. • Additionally, we analyzed whether the information presented in the notes meets all disclosure requirements determined by current regulations.
Based on the evidence obtained through the procedures summarized above, we consider the fair value measurement of derivative financial instruments to be acceptable, including derivatives intended for hedging, and the hedged items, in the context of the financial statements taken as a whole referring to the semester	

and year ended December 31, 2024.

Other information accompanying the financial statements and auditors' report

The Bank's management is responsible for this other information that comprises the Management Report.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the Management Report and we do not express any form of audit conclusion on this report.

In connection with the audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the Management Report and, in doing so, consider whether that report is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or with our knowledge obtained in the audit or, otherwise, it appears to be materially distorted. If, based on the work carried out, we conclude that there is a material misstatement in the Management Report, we are required to communicate this fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of management and governance for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and adequate presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the accounting practices adopted in Brazil applicable to institutions authorized to operate by the Central Bank of Brazil - Bacen and for the internal controls that it determined as necessary to allow the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, when applicable, matters related to its operational continuity and the use of this accounting basis in preparing the financial statements, unless the management intends to liquidate the Bank or cease its operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those responsible for the Bank's governance are those responsible for supervising the process of preparing the financial statements.

Auditors' responsibilities for auditing the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance that the financial statements, taken as a whole, are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error, and to issue an audit report containing our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but not a guarantee that the audit carried out in accordance with Brazilian and international auditing standards will always detect any existing relevant distortions. Misstatements may arise from fraud or error and are considered material when, individually or collectively, they may influence, within a reasonable perspective, users' economic decisions made based on said financial statements.

As part of the audit performed in accordance with Brazilian and international auditing standards, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. Furthermore:

- We identify and assess the risks of material misstatement in the financial statements, regardless of whether caused by fraud or error, plan and perform audit procedures in response to such risks and obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to support our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is greater than that arising from error, as fraud may involve the act of circumventing internal controls, collusion, forgery, omission or intentional misrepresentations.

- We obtain an understanding of the internal controls relevant to the audit to plan audit procedures appropriate to the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Bank's internal controls.

- We assess the adequacy of the accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates and respective disclosures made by management.

- We conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether there is material uncertainty regarding events or conditions that may raise significant doubt regarding the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that material uncertainty exists, we should draw attention in our audit report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or include a modification of our opinion if the disclosures are inadequate. Our conclusions are based on audit evidence obtained up to the date of our report. However, future events or conditions may lead the Bank to no longer continue as a going concern.

- We assess the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the corresponding transactions and events in a manner consistent with the objective of fair presentation.

We communicate with those responsible for governance regarding, among other things, the planned scope, timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal controls that we identify during our work.

Of the matters that were the subject of communication with those responsible for governance, we determine those that were considered most significant in the audit of the financial statements for the current period and that, therefore, constitute key audit matters. We describe these matters in our audit report unless law or regulation has prohibited public disclosure of the matter, or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that the matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of such communication could, within a reasonable perspective, outweigh the benefits of communication for the public interest.

São Paulo, March 27, 2025.

KPMG Auditores Independentes Ltda.

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Mark Suda Yamashita
CRC SP Counter - 1SP271754/O-9

Banco Sumitomo Mitsui Brasileiro S.A.
Balance Sheets
As of December 31, 2024 and 2023
(In thousands of Reais)

ASSETS	Note	December/2024	December/2023
Cash and cash equivalents	4	**12.172**	**96.008**
FINANCIAL ASSETS		**12.161.407**	**9.221.704**
Interbank Liquidity Investments	5	**4.056.439**	**2.989.718**
Investments in the open market		1.995.996	1.695.719
Investments in interbank deposits		1.410.233	1.047.015
Investments in foreign currency		650.210	246.984
Securities	6	**3.772.540**	**2.499.456**
Own portfolio		2.315.574	1.081.455
Related to Provision of Guarantees		1.456.966	1.418.001
Derivative Financial Instruments	7	**586.641**	**539.102**
Interbank Relations		**379.409**	**257.967**
Deposits at the Central Bank of Brazil - BACEN		1.853	2.513
Interbank on-lendings	8	377.654	255.510
Provision for expected losses associated with credit risk	8	(98)	(56)
Correspondents in the country		-	-
Credit Transactions		**1.373.307**	**1.491.427**
Loans	9.a	1.379.111	1.493.759
Provision for expected losses associated with credit risk	9.e	(5.804)	(2.332)
Exchange Transactions		**1.730.784**	**1.444.034**
Exchange Portfolio	10	1.734.769	1.445.882
Provision for expected losses associated with credit risk	9.e	(3.985)	(1.848)
Credits for accommodations and suretyships performed		**262.287**	-
Credits for accommodations and suretyships performed	9.a	342.223	-
Provision for expected losses associated with credit risk	9.e	(79.936)	-
OTHER ASSETS	12	**122.177**	**106.148**
TAX ASSETS	11	**198.830**	**102.081**
Current tax assets		33.051	32.077
Tax Credit		165.779	70.004
INVESTMENTS		**98**	**98**
PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT IN USE	13.a	**3.077**	**3.265**
Other property and equipment in use		17.207	16.695
Accumulated depreciation		(14.130)	(13.430)
INTANGIBLE ASSETS	13.b	**7.620**	**3.934**
Intangible Assets		21.256	16.840
Accumulated amortizations		(13.636)	(12.906)
TOTAL ASSETS		**12.505.381**	**9.533.238**

LIABILITIES	Note	December/2024	December/2023
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES		**9.516.912**	**6.758.127**
Deposits	14.a	**1.721.736**	**2.080.890**
Demand deposits		82.977	75.264
Term deposits		1.638.759	2.005.626
Open Market Funding	14.c	**-**	**15.009**
Acceptance and securities issuance funds	15	**180.392**	**114.495**
Interbank Relations		**-**	**-**
Interdependence Relationships		**36.553**	**31.835**
Derivative financial instruments	7	**529.195**	**159.941**
Obligations for loans abroad	16.a	**1.128.166**	**545.297**
Obligations for transfers from abroad	16.b	**5.316.177**	**2.880.745**
Exchange portfolio	10	**604.693**	**929.915**
OTHER LIABILITIES	17	**298.941**	**289.288**
PROVISIONS		**196.282**	**75.415**
Tax, Civil and Labor	18	19.632	19.317
Others	17.b	176.650	56.098
TAX LIABILITIES		**178.490**	**185.025**
Current tax liabilities		109.346	90.480
Deferred Tax Obligations	20.c	69.144	94.545
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		**2.314.756**	**2.225.383**
Share capital:		1.675.699	1.559.699
From shareholders domiciled in the country		2	2
From shareholders domiciled abroad		1.675.697	1.559.697
Profit Reserves		614.508	651.612
Adjustment to market value - securities and financial instruments	6.a	(551)	(606)
Cash Flow Hedge		14.017	19.039
Adjustments for Actuarial Liabilities - CVM 600		(19.077)	(21.636)
Exchange rate adjustments to investments		30.160	17.275
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**12.505.381**	**9.533.238**

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

Banco Sumitomo Mitsui Brasileiro S.A.
Income statements
Fiscal years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023
(In thousands of Reais, except for the profit per batch of one thousand shares)

	Note	2nd Semester	December/2024	December/2023
Financial intermediation revenues		976.418	1.656.590	587.228
Credit transactions	21.a	74.001	164.852	289.366
Result of transactions with securities and other financial instruments	21.b	448.276	756.281	605.837
Result with derivative financial instruments	21.c	314.309	423.650	(345.899)
Result of foreign exchange transactions	21.d	139.832	311.807	37.924
Financial intermediation expenses		(114.940)	(305.364)	(367.716)
Market funding transactions	21.e	(100.626)	(208.159)	(248.993)
Loan and on-lending transactions	21.f	(14.314)	(97.205)	(118.723)
Gross result of financial intermediation		861.478	1.351.226	219.512
(-) Provision for losses associated with credit risk	9.e	(83.404)	(85.098)	1.080
Other operating income (expenses)		(798.245)	(1.167.975)	102.966
Service provision revenue	21.g	58.379	116.003	101.919
Personnel expenses	21.h	(68.830)	(130.276)	(122.314)
Other administrative expenses	21.i	(41.276)	(71.523)	(60.402)
Tax expenses	21.j	(18.572)	(35.168)	(31.263)
Other operating income/(expenses)	21.k	(728.863)	(1.046.696)	213.605
(Provision) / Reversal of provision for contingent liabilities	21.l	917	(315)	1.421
Operating income		(20.171)	98.153	323.558
Non-operating income		2	9	240
Income before taxation		(20.170)	98.162	323.798
Income tax and social contribution	20	78.725	23.853	(80.547)
Income Tax		(21.415)	(61.917)	(55.337)
Social Contribution		(16.664)	(47.489)	(42.290)
Deferred Tax Assets		116.804	133.259	17.080
Statutory interests		(3.588)	(6.918)	(6.804)
Net income for the period		54.967	115.096	236.447
Number of shares		1.675.699	1.675.699	1.559.699
Profit per batch of one thousand shares - R$		32,80	68,69	151,60

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

Banco Sumitomo Mitsui Brasileiro S.A.
Statements of Comprehensive Income
Fiscal years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023
(In thousands of Reais)

	2nd Semester	December/2024	December/2023
Net income for the period	54.967	115.096	236.447
Comprehensive income that can be subsequently reclassified to net income:	**11.765**	**7.918**	**29.839**
Financial assets available for sale			
Fair value variation	3.736	100	538
Tax Effect	(1.681)	(45)	(242)
Exchange rate adjustment for investments abroad			
Fair value variation	11.145	23.427	(6.469)
Tax Effect	(5.015)	(10.542)	2.911
Cash flow hedges			
Fair value variation	6.509	(9.131)	60.184
Tax Effect	(2.929)	4.109	(27.083)
Comprehensive income that cannot be subsequently reclassified to net income:	**5.737**	**2.559**	**(5.520)**
Adjustments to Actuarial Liabilities			
Fair value variation	10.431	4.653	(10.036)
Tax Effect	(4.694)	(2.094)	4.516
Total other comprehensive income in the period	**17.502**	**10.477**	**24.319**
Total comprehensive income	72.469	125.573	260.766

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

SUMITOMO MITSUI BANKING CORPORATION

Banco Sumitomo Mitsui Brasileiro S.A.
Statement of changes in shareholders' equity
Fiscal years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023
(In thousands of Reais)

			Profit Reserve		Other Comprehensive Results					
	Note	Paid-up capital	Legal	Statutory	Own	Gains and Losses - Hedge	Adjustment of Actuarial Liabilities	Exchange rate adjustment for investments abroad	Retained earnings	Total
Balances as of December 31, 2022		**1.559.699**	**30.195**	**534.670**	**(902)**	**(14.062)**	**(16.116)**	**20.833**	**-**	**2.114.317**
Adjustment to market value - securities and derivatives					296	33.101				33.397
Adjustment to actuarial liabilities							(5.520)			(5.520)
Exchange rate adjustment to Investments abroad Resolution 4.524								(3.558)		(3.558)
Net income for the year									236.447	236.447
Legal reserve			11.822						(11.822)	-
Statutory reserve				74.925					(74.925)	-
Interest on equity									(149.700)	(149.700)
Balances as of December 31, 2023		**1.559.699**	**42.017**	**609.595**	**(606)**	**19.039**	**(21.636)**	**17.275**	**-**	**2.225.383**
Balances as of December 31, 2023		**1.559.699**	**42.017**	**609.595**	**(606)**	**19.039**	**(21.636)**	**17.275**	**-**	**2.225.383**
Adjustment to market value - securities and derivatives					55	(5.022)				(4.967)
Adjustment to actuarial liabilities							2.559			2.559
Exchange rate adjustment to Investments abroad Resolution 4.524								12.885		12.885
Capital Increase		116.000								116.000
Net income for the year									115.096	115.096
Legal reserve			5.755						(5.755)	-
Statutory reserve				109.341					(109.341)	-
Interest on equity				(152.200)						(152.200)
Balances at December 31, 2024		**1.675.699**	**47.772**	**566.736**	**(551)**	**14.017**	**(19.077)**	**30.160**	**-**	**2.314.756**
		-	0		-	-	-	-		0
Balances as of June 30, 2024		**1.675.699**	**45.022**	**666.719**	**(2.606)**	**10.437**	**(24.814)**	**24.030**	**-**	**2.394.487**
Adjustment to market value - securities and derivatives					2.055	3.580				5.635
Adjustment to actuarial liabilities							5.737			5.737
Exchange rate adjustment to Investments abroad Resolution 4.524								6.130		6.130
Capital Increase										
Net profit for the semester									54.967	54.967
Legal reserve	19.c		2.750						(2.750)	-
Statutory reserve	19.d			52.217					(52.217)	-
Interest on equity				(152.200)						(152.200)
Balances at December 31, 2024		**1.675.699**	**47.772**	**566.736**	**(551)**	**14.017**	**(19.077)**	**30.160**	**-**	**2.314.756**
		-	-		-	-	-	-		-

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

Banco Sumitomo Mitsui Brasileiro S.A.
Cash Flow Statement
Fiscal years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023
(In thousands of Reais)

	2nd Semester	December/2024	December/2023
Operating Activities			
Adjusted Net Income	**(42.790)**	**615.272**	**211.832**
Result of the period	54.967	115.096	236.447
Adjustments to net income	(97.757)	500.175	(24.615)
Adjustment to Market Value of Securities and Derivative Financial Instruments (Assets/Liabilities)	10.658	314.749	(13.379)
Income from Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	(537)
Adjustment of Provision for expected losses associated with credit risk	(83.405)	85.545	(1.080)
Adjustment of Provision (reversal) for Interbank Transactions	24	42	(43)
Adjustment of Provision (reversal) for financial guarantees provided	(84.774)	116.803	(857)
Depreciation and Amortization	(833)	1.648	778
Adjustment of Provision for Tax Risks	-	-	5
Adjustment of Provision for Contingent Liabilities	917	315	(1.426)
Deferred Taxes	116.804	(133.259)	(17.080)
Provision for Income Tax and Social Contribution_	(38.079)	109.346	-
Monetary (Adjustment) / Reversal of Court Deposits	11	(25)	(54)
Provisions/Reversals for Staff Bonuses	(19.080)	5.011	9.058
Change in Assets and Liabilities	**472.092**	**(2.388.764)**	**550.746**
(Increase) Reduction in Interbank Liquidity Investments	839.621	(174.809)	262.488
(Increase) Reduction in Securities and Derivative Financial Instruments (Assets/Liabilities)	(304.903)	(1.273.456)	(904.820)
(Increase) Reduction in Interbank Relations (Assets/Liabilities)	103.080	(116.766)	132.433
(Increase) Reduction in Credit Transactions	58.179	114.648	576.393
(Increase) Reduction in Foreign Exchange Portfolio Transactions	(119.676)	(614.109)	376.303
(Increase) Reduction in Trading and Intermediation of Securities (Assets/Liabilities)	30.601	22.221	25.229
(Increase) Reduction in Other Assets	(282.776)	(373.013)	(70.907)
Provision for Income Tax and Social Contribution	38.079	-	9.264
(Reduction) Increase in Deferred Tax Assets/(Liabilities)	(96.635)	(121.612)	-
(Reduction) Increase in Other Liabilities	206.522	148.132	144.363
Net Cash generated by or used in operating activities	**429.302**	**(1.773.492)**	**762.578**
Income Tax and Social Contribution paid	(31.516)	(90.810)	(9.908)
Net cash flow generated by (used in) operating activities	**397.785**	**(1.864.302)**	**752.670**
Investment Activities			
(Acquisition) Disposal of Intangible Assets	(1.931)	(4.191)	(1.173)
(Acquisition) Property and Equipment in Use	(370)	(739)	(316)
(Acquisition) Disposal of Investments	-	-	25
Net Cash generated by or used in investment activities	**(2.301)**	**(4.930)**	**(1.464)**
Financing Activities			
Capital Increase	-	116.000	-
Payments of Interest on Equity	-	(149.700)	-
Increase (Reduction) in Deposits	(219.630)	(359.154)	(58.126)
Increase (Reduction) in Open Market Funding	(2.000)	(15.009)	(15.996)
Increase (Reduction) in Funds from acceptances and issuance of securities	59.232	65.898	14.367
Increase (Reduction) in Loan and On-lending Obligations	724.459	3.019.273	(715.906)
Net Cash generated by or used in financing activities	**562.061**	**2.677.308**	**(775.661)**
Increase / (Reduction) in Cash	**957.545**	**808.076**	**(24.455)**
Cash at the Beginning of the Period	24.501	96.008	80.261
Cash Equivalents at the Beginning of the Period	169.022	246.984	287.186
Total cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	193.523	342.992	367.447
Cash at the End of the Period	12.172	12.172	96.008
Cash Equivalents at the End of the Period	1.138.896	1.138.896	246.984
Total cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	1.151.068	1.151.068	342.992
Changes in Net Cash and Cash Equivalents in the period	**957.545**	**808.076**	**(24.455)**

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

Notes to the financial statements

(In Thousands of Reais)

1 Operations

Banco Sumitomo Mitsui Brasileiro S.A. (“Bank”) is established as a multiple bank, operating commercial portfolios, including foreign exchange and investment operations, pursuant to Resolution No. 2.099/94 of the National Monetary Council - CMN.

On January 18, 2012, the Bank received authorization from the Central Bank of Brazil to open a branch on the *Cayman Islands*. The documents approving the opening of this branch were issued on January 8, 2013. The Bank effectively initiated its operations at the branch in September 2013. The accounting balances of the foreign branches are included in the financial statements.

2 Preparation and presentation of financial statements

The financial statements comply with the regulations issued by the National Monetary Council and Central Bank of Brazil, as per CMN Resolution No. 4.818/2020.

Price assumptions and estimates were used in the preparation of these financial statements for purposes of recording and determining the amounts of assets and liabilities. Accordingly, upon the actual financial settlement of these assets and liabilities, the results earned could be different from the estimates.

The accounting pronouncements which have already been approved by the Central Bank of Brazil are:

CMN Resolution No. 3.823/09 - Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets (CPC 25)

CMN Resolution No. 3.989/11 - Share-based payments (CPC 10 R1)

CMN Resolution No. 4.524/16 - Effects of changes in foreign exchange rates and translation of financial statements (CPC 02)

CMN Resolution No. 4.534/16 - Intangible Assets (CPC 04 R1)

CMN Resolution No. 4.535/16 – Property, Plant and Equipment (CPC 27)

CMN Resolution No. 4.818/20 - Individual and Consolidated Financial Statements, Cash Flow Statements, Disclosure about related parties, Subsequent events and Earnings per Share (CPC 03 R2, CPC 05 R1, CPC 24 and CPC 41)

CMN Resolution No. 4.877/20 - Employee benefits (CPC 33 R1)

CMN Resolution No. 4.924/21 – Accounting recognition, measurement, bookkeeping and evidencing (CPC 00 R2, CPC 01 R1, CPC 23, CPC 46 and CPC 47)

CMN Resolution No. 4.966 ([1])

([1]) CMN Resolution No. 4966/2021 establishes the right for financial institutions to prepare and disclose Prudential Financial Statements in accordance with Bacen rules and instructions until the year ending December 31, 2024, that is, until the new applicable accounting criteria becomes effective. SMBCB chose to adopt this prerogative.

Standards and laws entering into force after December 31, 2024:

As of the date of preparation of these financial statements, the following standards and law are to become effective after December 31, 2024 and have not yet been adopted by the Bank:

• CMN Resolution No. 4.966 of November 25, 2021:

This standard, which will come into force on January 1, 2025, establishes new concepts and accounting criteria to be followed by financial institutions and other institutions authorized to operate by the Central Bank of Brazil. Its provisions cover:

- Classification, measurement, recognition and write-off of financial instruments;
- Creation of a provision for expected losses associated with the credit risk of certain financial instruments;
- Designation and accounting recognition of hedging relationships (hedge accounting); and
- Disclosure of information on financial instruments.

The effects of adjustments resulting from the application of the new accounting criteria established by CMN Resolution No. 4.966/21 will be recorded against the accumulated profits or losses account at the net value of tax effects.

The main aspects contained in the new standard are:

I – Classification, measurement, recognition and write-off of financial instruments;

I.I. – Classification of financial instruments

The classification of Financial Assets will occur both according to the business model, which defines how the financial instruments are managed by the Bank, with a view to achieving its short-, medium- and long-term economic goals, as well as the characteristics of the contractual cash flows, with the purpose of specifically identifying whether it meets the “principal and interest only” (SPPI) criterion.

Based on these characteristics, the assets will be classified as i) amortized cost, ii) fair value through profit or loss (“FVTPL”) or iii) fair value through other comprehensive income (“FVOCI”). CMN Resolution No. 4.966/21 provides for other possibilities for designating an instrument at fair value under certain conditions.

The Bank operates with commercial and investment portfolios and performed an analysis of these portfolios with the purpose of identifying the existing business models, as well as the characteristics of the contractual cash flows of these financial assets.

As a result of this analysis, there should be no significant changes in the measurement of the portfolio resulting from the adoption of the new standard.

• Loans and discounted securities and financing, as well as advances on foreign exchange contracts and export credit notes and those financial instruments held to maturity according to the criteria of Circular No. 3.068 of November 8, 2001, will be classified substantially at amortized cost, except for those that have cash flow characteristics which indicate that there are other relevant components other than principal and interest and, therefore, do not meet the basic payment arrangement criterion, which will be classified as FVTPL;

• Financial instruments currently classified as available for sale will continue to be classified as FVOCI, unless the characteristics of their cash flows indicate that there are other relevant components other than principal and interest;

• Equity instruments classified as available for sale will be classified as FVTPL, and, depending on their investment nature, their variations will be recorded in income for the year;

• Other financial instruments will be classified as FVTPL.

Financial liabilities related to loan commitments are measured at amortized cost, and those linked to derivative financial instruments or when fair value designation is applied are measured at FVTPL.

Based on the above, the Bank has not estimated any impacts on its shareholders' equity resulting from the adoption of accounting criteria for classifying financial instruments.

I.II. Measurement of the Bank's own credit risk (Derivative Liabilities)
Currently, the Bank does not record adjustments in its accounts resulting from the portion of the variation in the fair value of derivative financial liabilities measured at level 2 or 3 of the fair value hierarchy resulting from changes in the Bank's own credit risk.
The portion of the variation in the fair value of derivative financial liabilities measured at level 2 or 3 of the fair value hierarchy resulting from changes in the Bank's own credit risk will be recognized as a separate component in other comprehensive income at the net value of tax effects.

The estimation of the parameters used to calculate such adjustment was substantially carried out based on internal models that mainly took into consideration the Bank's credit rating and other statistical variables.

Based on the above, the Bank estimated a non-significant impact on its shareholders' equity resulting from the adoption of accounting criteria linked to changes in the Bank's own credit risk.

I.III. Measurement of spot and future exchange transactions at fair value
Currently, spot and future exchange transactions are not measured at fair value, and their measurement does not use rates traded in the futures market.
These transactions will be considered derivative financial instruments and will be recorded monthly at fair value, with the estimate for this adjustment being made based on futures market exchange rates extracted from B3, combined with the Bank's internal pricing models.

Based on the above, the Bank estimated a non-significant impact on its shareholders' equity resulting from the adoption of the accounting criteria for measuring spot and future exchange transactions.

II – Creation of a provision for expected losses associated with the credit risk of the following financial instruments;

Currently, the creation of a provision for doubtful accounts is based on the criteria established by CMN Resolution No. 2.682, which requires periodic analysis of the portfolio and its rating into nine levels, from "AA" (no risk) to "H" (loss).

Income from credit transactions overdue for more than 60 days, regardless of their risk level, is only recognized as revenue when actually received.

With the entry into force of CMN Resolution No. 4.966/21, a provision will be created in an amount corresponding to the expected losses associated with the credit risk on the gross book value of the financial assets.

In addition, the Bank will set up a provision for incurred losses applicable to defaulted financial assets based on minimum percentages considering the number of months of delay counted from the month of default and according to the rating of these financial assets by type of modality and guarantee, from "C1" (lowest risk) to "C5" (highest risk).

Finally, the Bank will not recognize in income for the period any interest or other revenue not yet received related to financial assets with credit recovery problems.

Scope of application
The assessment model for creation of expected losses associated with credit risk for financial assets must consider a broader scope of application than the model currently used.

In this regard, financial assets classified in the "amortized cost", FVTPL (only for those financial assets overdue for more than 90 days) and FVOCI categories, as well as exposures to financial guarantees provided and other exposures to credit risk recorded in control accounts, will become eligible for the creation of a provision for expected losses associated with credit risk.

Methodology for Calculation of the Provision for Expected Losses Associated with Credit Risk
The measurement of the provision will be based on the gross book value of the financial assets.
The provision for expected losses associated with credit risk will be based on the expectation of credit losses arising over the useful life of the asset (expected loss over its

life, or Life PD), unless there has been no significant increase in credit risk since its origination, in which case the provision will be based on the expectation of losses in the next 12 months (12-month PD).

The 12-month PD is the portion of Life PD that represents the expected losses arising from default events whose occurrence is possible within 12 months after the base date of the financial statements.

The 12-month PD and the Life PD are calculated both on an individual and collective basis, depending on the nature of the portfolio of financial instruments.

The Bank has established a policy of assessing, at the end of each financial reporting period, whether the credit risk of a financial instrument has increased significantly since its initial recognition, considering the change in the risk of default over the remaining life of the financial instrument.

Classification of financial instruments by stages
Based on the process above, the Bank will break down its financial instruments into stages (first stage, second stage and third stage) as described below:

First stage: when the financial instruments do not have a significant increase in risk since their initial recognition, or when the transactions have shown an improvement in their credit risks and are reclassified from the second stage;

Second stage: when a financial instrument shows a significant increase in credit risk since its origination; the second stage will also include transactions with an improvement in their credit risk which were reclassified from the third stage.

Third stage: financial instruments regarded as having credit recovery problems ("problem assets").

Methodology for estimating losses associated with credit risk
The Bank will calculate the expected losses associated with credit risk to measure the expected cash shortfall discounted to present value. A cash shortfall is the difference between the cash flows due to an entity under the transaction contract and the cash flows that the entity expects to receive.

The mechanisms for calculating expected losses are described below, and their main elements are:

- Probability of default (PD): this is an estimate of the probability of default over a certain time horizon.
- Exposure at default (EAD): this is an estimate of the exposure at the future date of default, taking into account expected changes in exposure after the base date of the financial statements, including principal and interest payments, use of limits and interest calculated on payments not made.
- Loss given default (LGD): this is an estimate of the loss arising in case of default occurring at a certain point in time. It is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due and the flows that the entity expects to receive, including those resulting from the realization of guarantees. It is usually expressed as a percentage of EAD.

- Discount rate: this is the rate applied to the estimated future cash flows during the expected life of the asset, equal to the net present value of the financial instrument at its book value.

The maximum period for which credit losses are determined is the contractual term of the financial instrument, unless the Bank has the legal right to settle it in advance.

The mechanisms for determining Expected Losses are described below:

- first stage: the provision must correspond to the expected loss determined by the Bank, considering the probability of the financial instrument being characterized as a financial asset with credit recovery problems within the next twelve (12) months or during the expected term of the instrument, if less than twelve (12) months;

- second stage: the provision must correspond to the expected loss determined by the Bank, considering the probability of the financial instrument being characterized as an asset with credit recovery problems throughout the expected term of the financial instrument; and

- third stage: the provision must correspond to the expected loss determined by the Bank, considering that the instrument is characterized as an asset with credit recovery problems.

Based on the models adopted, the Bank estimated a negative impact of approximately **R$169.5** million on its shareholders' equity, net of tax effects, resulting from the adoption of the new methodology for calculating the provision for expected losses associated with credit risk, considering credit transactions, financial guarantees provided and other financial assets subject to the calculation of expected loss.

The effects of this impact will be recorded on January 1, 2025 against the asset reduction accounts, under the "Expected Loss Associated with Credit Risk" line item, in relation to the expected loss for financial assets. For other risks and exposures, such effects will be recorded under the "provisions" line item.

III – Designation and accounting recognition of hedging relationships (hedge accounting)
The accounting designation requirements for hedge accounting have been postponed until January 1, 2027.

IV – Disclosure of information on financial instruments.
The requirements for disclosing information on financial instruments will be fully met, when applicable, in the financial statements subsequent to December 31, 2024.

The line items of the list of accounts of the Accounting Standard for Institutions Regulated by the Central Bank of Brazil (COSIF) will be updated to meet the disclosure requirements, in accordance with the regulations published by the Central Bank of Brazil.

- **Law No. 14.467 of November 16, 2022**

Law No. 14.467 of November 16, 2022 establishes the tax treatment applicable to losses incurred in the receipt of credits by financial institutions.

Beginning on January 1, 2025, these institutions will be able to deduct, when determining their real profit and the Social Contribution on Net Income (CSLL) tax base, losses incurred in defaulted transactions and in transactions with legal entities under bankruptcy or judicial reorganization proceedings. The law defines specific criteria for the deduction of these losses, including the application of adjustment factors based on the time of default and the nature of the guarantees associated with the credits.

Based on the above, the Bank is developing controls for the deductibility of losses in accordance with the new rules and estimates an initial deductibility impact of approximately R$6.6 million in the calculation of Real Profit resulting from the entry into force of Law No. 14.467 of November 16, 2022.

- **CMN Resolution No. 4.975/21 and subsequent amendments**

On December 16, 2021, the National Monetary Council issued CMN Resolution No. 4.975, which establishes the accounting criteria applicable to leasing transactions by financial institutions and other institutions authorized to operate by the Central Bank of Brazil. Such Resolution approves CPC 06 R2 – Leases and allows its application to contracts executed on or before the date when the standard came into force in which the institution is a lessee.
Banco Sumitomo Mitsui Brasileiro S.A. elected to use the option provided for in the standard and did not identify any initial adoption adjustments.

The Executive Board authorized the issuance of the financial statements as of December 31, 2024 on March 27, 2025.

3 Significant accounting policies

The Bank adopts the following key accounting policies in drawing up its financial statements:

a. Functional currency and presentation currency

The Bank's functional and presentation currency is the Brazilian *Real*.

The functional currency of the operations conducted by the overseas branch (*Cayman*) is the dollar, but for the purpose of presentation in these financial statements, the amount is translated to Brazilian *Reais* at the exchange rate for sale informed by the Central Bank of Brazil as of this same date.

The effect of exchange variation resulting from translation of foreign currency and from financial statements from an investee overseas are recorded in separate shareholders' equity accounts in accordance with CMN Resolution No. 4.524/16.

b. Determination of profit or loss

Revenues and expenses are recognized according to the accrual basis, on a daily *pro rata* basis for financial income and expenses.

Financial income and expenses are calculated based on the exponential method, except those relating to discounted securities, or to transactions abroad, which are calculated using the straight-line method.

Transactions with fixed rates are recorded at redemption amount and revenues and expenses corresponding to the future period are recorded in a reducing account of the respective assets and liabilities. Transactions with variable rates or rates indexed to foreign currencies are updated until the balance sheet date.

c. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of local currency funds, foreign-currency funds and open market investments maturing in 3 months or less counting from the investment date and posing insignificant risk a change in fair value. They are used by the Bank to manage its short-term commitments.

d. Interbank liquidity investments

Interbank liquidity investments are stated at the amount of investment, plus income earned up to the balance sheet date.

e. Marketable securities

Under BACEN Circular No. 3.068, of November 8, 2001, securities are classified according to Management's intent, into the following categories:

- **Trading Securities** - Securities acquired for active and frequent trading, adjusted to market value and charged against profit or loss for the period.

- **Available-for-sale securities** - Securities that are neither classified as marketable or held to maturity, adjusted to market value and charged against the relevant item in shareholders' equity, net of tax.

- **Held-to-maturity securities** - Securities acquired for which there is the intention and financial capacity to hold them as part of the portfolio until maturity date. These securities are measured at acquisition cost, plus income earned, against profit or loss for the period.

f. Derivative financial instruments

The Bank carries out transactions with derivative financial instruments to hedge its operations against variations in market prices and to mitigate currency and interest rate risks posed to its assets and liabilities and cash flows contracted for compatible terms, rates and amounts.

Derivative financial instruments are used as a risk-transfer tool to protect the positions of the banking book and the trading book. In addition, highly liquid derivatives traded on the stock exchange are used, within the strict and periodically reviewed limits, with the purpose of managing trading book exposures.

In order to manage the ensuing risks, internal limits to global exposures and exposures by portfolios were set. These limits are monitored daily. Considering the possibility of exceeding the limits as a result of unexpected situations, Management established internal policies which imply immediate definition of conditions for realignment. These risks are monitored by an area independent of the operating areas and are reported daily to senior management.

The mark-to-market methodology of derivative financial instruments was established based on consistent and verifiable criteria that take into account the closing price, or adjustment price, when applicable, on the calculation day or, in its absence, through pricing models that translate the probable net realization value, or the price of a similar financial instrument, taking into account the payment and maturity, currency or index, and the credit risk associated with the counterparty, at the very least.

Under BACEN Circular No. 3.082, issued on January 31, 2002 and BACEN Circular Letter No. 3.026, issued on July 5, 2002, derivative financial instruments are composed of Swap and Non Deliverable Forward (“NDF”) transactions and also transactions with futures, accounted for according to the following criteria:

- Futures:

The daily adjustments are recorded in assets and liabilities and recognized daily as revenue or expenses.

- Swaps and Non Deliverable Forwards:

Difference receivable or payable recorded in assets or liabilities, respectively, and recognized as revenue or expense on a pro-rata die basis through to the balance sheet date.

Derivative transactions carried out at the request of clients or on one’s own account, which meet or do not meet the hedging criteria applied to global exposure to risks and which are not considered as related transactions according to the assumptions disclosed by circular No. 3.150/ 2002 issued by BACEN (Central Bank of Brazil), are stated at market value, and appreciations and devaluations are recognized as follows:

Derivative financial instruments not classified as hedge should be recorded in the revenue or expense account in the statement of income for the period.

Financial instruments considered as hedging instruments:

- Against market risks: are used to offset the risks arising from exposure to variation in the market value of the hedged item. Their appreciations or devaluations is accounted for against revenue or expense accounts in profit or loss for the period.

- Cash flows: intended to offset changes in estimated future cash flows. Their appreciations or devaluations are accounted for against a separate shareholding's equity account.

- Upon initial designation of the derivative as hedging instrument, the Bank formally documents the relationship between the hedging instruments and the items subject to hedge, including the risk management objectives and strategy in undertaking the hedge transaction, together with the methods that will be used to assess the effectiveness of the hedging relationship, considering traditional calculation methods. The Bank makes an assessment, both at the inception of the hedge relationship as well as on an ongoing basis, of whether the hedging instruments are expected to be "highly effective" in offsetting the changes in the market value of the respective hedged items during the period for which the hedged risk is attributable, and whether the actual results of each hedge are within the range of 80% and 125%.

g. Loans and foreign exchange operations and provision for credit risk losses

Loan and forex operations are classified according to Management's assessment of risk level, in accordance with the Bank's policy, which takes into account economic conditions, past experience and specific risks of each operation, its debtors and guarantors, according to the parameters established by CMN Resolution No. 2.682/99. This procedure requires a periodic analysis of the portfolio and its classification into nine levels, from "AA" (minimum risk) to "H" (loss). In addition, to the parameters established in said Resolution, the Bank also makes an additional provision based on an internal methodology prepared by its parent company, Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation.

The Bank has established policies and procedures for granting credit, approved by the Credit Committee and incorporated into the Bank's internal control systems. These policies and procedures determine the need for assessing clients' data to define the client's "Obligor Grade" - "grading", considering qualitative and quantitative aspects.

Regardless of their level of risk, income from loans more than 60 days overdue is only recorded as revenue when actually received.

Loans classified as level "H" (100% of provision for expected credit risk losses) remain in this classification for six months, whereupon they are written off against the existing provision, and controlled for five years in memorandum accounts, no longer appearing in the statement of financial position.

Renegotiated loans are held at the level they were classified in or higher. Renegotiations of loans which had already been written off against the provision and were held in memorandum accounts are classified as level H and any gains deriving from the renegotiation shall only be recognized as revenue when effectively received. When there is significant amortization of the transaction, or when new significant facts justify a change in the level of risk, the transaction may be reclassified to the lowest-risk category.

The Bank records a provision for collateral provided and guarantee operations, using these same policies as criteria, whilst observing at least the assumptions established in CMN Resolution No. 2.682/99, taking into account the economic situation, past experience and specific risks posed by each operation and its debtors, as mentioned above.

h. Other assets

These are stated at cost plus, when applicable, income and monetary variations earned, less the corresponding provisions for losses or adjustments to realization value.

i. Property and equipment

Property and equipment is stated at acquisition cost, less accumulated depreciation, calculated through to the period closing date. Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method at annual rates which reflect the estimated useful lives of the assets. The main annual depreciation rates are 20% for vehicles and data processing equipment, and 10% for other assets.

In compliance with Resolution No. 4.535 of the National Monetary Council (CMN), of November 24, 2016, new property and equipment will be recognized at cost, which comprises acquisition or construction price in cash, plus any import taxes and non-recoverable taxes on the purchase, other directly attributable costs required to bring the asset to its operating location and condition, and an initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the asset and restoring the location in which it is located. Furthermore, depreciation will correspond to the depreciable amount divided by the asset's useful life, calculated on a straight-line basis as of the moment the asset is available for use and recognized monthly against a specific operating expense account. Useful life is the period during which the Bank expects to use the asset.

j. Intangible asset

Intangible assets consist of expenses incurred with the acquisition and development of systems, being amortized on a straight-line basis at an annual rate of 20%, and leasehold improvements are stated at the cost of acquisition or formation, less accumulated amortization calculated up to the period-closing date, amortized over the lease term.

In compliance with Resolution No. 4.534 of the National Monetary Council (CMN), of November 24, 2016, new intangible assets will be recognized at cost, which comprises acquisition price or development cost in cash, plus any import taxes and non-recoverable taxes, and other directly attributable costs required for preparing the asset for the proposed purpose. Amortization will be recognized monthly over the estimated useful life of the asset, against a specific operating expense account. Useful life is the period of time during which the Bank expects to use the asset. Intangible assets characterized as having an indefinite useful life are not amortizable.

k. Impairment of non-monetary assets

Pursuant to CMN Resolution No. 3.566, approving the adoption of Technical Pronouncement CPC 01, which provides for the procedures applicable to the recognition, measurement and disclosure of impairment losses, establishing the following criteria:
An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying value of an asset or its cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable value. A cash generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash flows with substantial independence from the other assets and groups. Impairment losses are recognized in the statement of income for the period in which they were observed. Non-financial assets, except tax credits, are reviewed at least annually to check for any signs of impairment.

l. Monetary restatement of rights and liabilities

Rights and obligations legally or contractually subject to exchange rate or index variations are monetarily restated through to the balance sheet date. Contra-entries for these monetary restatements are recognized directly in profit or loss for the period.

m. Deposits

Deposits are stated at the amounts of liabilities and consists of charges incurred up to the balance sheet date, recognized on a pro rata die basis.

n. Contingent assets and liabilities and legal obligations

The recognition, measurement and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities and legal obligations (tax and social security) are performed in accordance with the criteria set by National Monetary Council (CMN) Resolution No. 3.823/09, which approved CPC 25 issued by the Accounting Pronouncements Committee (CPC). The criteria used by Management for the measurement and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities are:

- **Contingent assets** – Not recognized in the financial statements unless evidence exists that provides a guarantee of their realization.

- **Contingent liabilities** - Recognized in the financial statements when a present obligation exists as a result of a past event, and according to the legal advisors' and Management's opinion it is probable that an outflow of funds incorporating the economic benefits to settle the obligation and whenever the amounts involved can be reliably estimated.

Provisions for labor, civil and tax contingencies are recognized according to Management's decisions based on legal opinions, given the chances of loss in the case.

- **Legal obligations - Tax and social security** – Consist of legal claims challenging the legality and constitutionality of some taxes and contributions. The amounts disputed are fully recorded in the financial statements and updated in accordance with legislation in force.

Contingent liabilities are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, unless the likelihood of any disbursement to settle them is remote.

Court deposits are held in an asset account, and updated based on their bank statements, without deducting the provisions for contingent liabilities and legal obligations, in compliance with BACEN rules.

o. Income tax and social contribution

The provision for income tax and social contribution is calculated according to the rate of 15%, plus 10% on taxable income in excess of R$240 thousand for the year, adjusted by the additions and exclusions established by law.

The current rate of social contribution on net income is 20% according to Law No. 7.689/1988.

Tax credits are recognized according to the provisions included in Resolution No. 4.842 of July 30, 2020 issued by the National Monetary Council. Under those resolutions, in order to record and maintain in the books the tax credits arising from income and social contribution tax losses, negative social contribution base and those arising from temporary differences, the entity must cumulatively fulfill the following conditions:

Report a history of taxable income or revenues for income and social contribution tax purposes in at least three of the last five fiscal years, including the current year;

Future taxable income is expected to be generated for income and social contribution tax purposes, as the case may be, in subsequent periods, according to technical studies which allow the realization of the tax credit over a maximum period of ten years.

Tax credits on temporary differences were calculated at the rate of 25% for income tax and 20% for social contribution.

p. Employee Benefit Plan

The post-employment benefit plan comprises the commitment made by the Bank to supplement the benefits of private pension plan system.

Defined Benefit Plan

For this type of plan, the Sponsor's obligation is to provide employee benefits, assuming the potential actuarial risk that the benefits will cost more than expected.

CVM Resolution No. 695, of December 13, 2012, approved CPC Technical Pronouncement No. 33 (R1), which addresses the matter of employee benefits, in accordance with the amendments to International Accounting Standards IAS 19. CPC Technical Pronouncement 33 (R1) established essential changes in recording and disclosure of employee benefits, such as removal of the corridor mechanism for recognizing the plan’s liabilities, and changes in the criterion for recognizing the plans’ assets (appreciations and devaluations). The adoption of the aforementioned Pronouncement applies to years started as from January 1, 2015, and the effects are recorded retrospectively in the books, as changes in accounting practices.

The present value of a defined-benefit obligation is the present value without deducing any of the plan’s assets from future expected payments necessary to settle the obligation resulting from the employee's service in current and past periods.

On December 25, 2015, the Central Bank issued CMN Resolution No. 4.877/2020 stating that financial institutions should comply with CPC Technical Pronouncement 33 (R1) as from January 1, 2016.

The Bank has adopted the assumptions and effects of CPC 33 (R1) since 2013.

q. Accounting estimates

The preparation of individual and consolidated financial statements in accordance with accounting practices adopted in Brazil that apply to financial institutions licensed to operate by Bacen requires that Management use its judgment in determining and recording accounting estimates. Significant assets and liabilities subject to these estimates and assumptions include the provision for credit risk losses, deferred income tax assets, provision for contingencies and valuation of derivative financial instruments and hedging structure. The settlement of transactions involving these estimates may result in significantly different amounts due to the lack of accuracy inherent to the process of their determination. Estimates and assumptions are reviewed at least quarterly.

r. Non-recurring income

Non-recurring income embraces revenue and expenses from administrative acts and facts that are unusual or unlikely to occur in consecutive years.

4 Cash and cash equivalents

The cash and cash equivalents presented in the statement of cash flow are broken down as follows:

	December/2024	December/2023
Cash equivalents	**12,172**	**96,008**
(*) Interbank deposits	**1,138,896**	**246,984**
Interbank deposits	488,686	-
Investments in foreign currencies	650,210	246,984
Total cash and cash equivalents	**1,151,068**	**342,992**

(*) Denote operations with an original term lower than 90 days with an insignificant risk of fair value impairment.

5 Interbank liquidity investments

Investments in the open market, as of December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, are composed as follows:

	December/2024			
	Up to 3 months	**3 to 12 months**	**Over 12 months**	**Total**
Open market	**-**	**-**	**1,995,996**	**1,995,996**
Own funds	**-**	**-**	**1,995,996**	**1,995,996**
National Treasury Bills	-	-	1,045,999	1,045,999
National Treasury Notes – B Series	-	-	949,997	949,997
Interbank deposits	**488,686**	**866,125**	**55,422**	**1,410,233**
Not related	488,686	866,837	55,846	1,411,369
Hedged Item Mark-to-market	-	(712)	(424)	(1,136)
Foreign currency investments	**650,210**	**-**	**-**	**650,210**
Total	**1,138,896**	**866,125**	**2,051,418**	**4,056,439**

	December/2023			
	Up to 3 months	**3 to 12 months**	**Over 12 months**	**Total**
Open market	**-**	**-**	**1,695,719**	**1,695,719**
Own funds	**-**	**-**	**1,695,719**	**1,695,719**
National Treasury Bills	-	-	1,695,719	1,695,719
Interbank deposits	**-**	**314,489**	**732,526**	**1,047,015**
Not related	-	314,489	728,443	1,042,932
Hedged Item Mark-to-market	-	-	4,083	4,083
Foreign currency investments	**246,984**	**-**	**-**	**246,984**
Total	**246,984**	**314,489**	**2,428,245**	**2,989,718**

6 Securities

It is not the Bank’s strategy to acquire securities for the purpose of actively and frequently trading them. The amount presented in multi-market fund shares consists of the Bank's investments in the exclusive investment fund SMBCB Onshore Fundo de Investimento Multimercado Investimento no Exterior (“SMBCB Onshore”). See below further details of the securities portfolio as of December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023:

	December/2024		December/2023	
	Curve Value	**Fair Value**	**Curve Value**	**Fair Value**
Marketable securities				
Multimarket fund shares - SMBCB Onshore Fundo de Investimento	301,967	301,967	275,301	275,301
Total – Trading securities	**301,967**	**301,967**	**275,301**	**275,301**
(*) Available-for-sale securities				
Own portfolio				
National Treasury Bills	-	-	249,853	249,888
Financial Treasury Bills	1,095,901	1,095,781	266,108	266,180
Debentures	666,072	665,358	291,002	289,869
Commercial Note	252,819	252,364	-	-
Private equity fund shares – FIP Brasil Sustentabilidade	648	104	641	217
	2,015,440	**2,013,607**	**807,604**	**806,154**
Linked to the provision of guarantees				
Financial Treasury Bills	1,456,134	1,456,966	1,417,654	1,418,001
	1,456,134	**1,456,966**	**1,417,654**	**1,418,001**
Total - Available for sale	**3,471,574**	**3,470,573**	**2,225,258**	**2,224,155**
Grand total	**3,773,541**	**3,772,540**	**2,500,559**	**2,499,456**

(*) Securities classified as available have their adjustment to market value recorded in shareholders’ equity accounts, net of taxes, in the amount of R$(551) on December 31, 2024 (R$(606) on December 31, 2023).

The market value of securities is calculated according to market price quotes or quotes from market agents, and pricing models developed by management. Such models use rate interpolation mathematical models for intermediate terms.

The market value of marketable securities is calculated in the following manner:

- **Securities bearing interest at SELIC (Central Bank Overnight Rate) and DI (Interbank Deposit) rates –** The market value is calculated by applying the SELIC rate accrued over the period to the issue price per unit, considering the market premium or discount. The premium or discount is obtained daily according to the expectations of ANBIMA – Brazilian Financial and Capital Markets Association for each maturity on the day before the calculation.

- **Securities bearing interest at fixed rates –** The market value is obtained by applying a discount rate to the securities’ future flow of payments. The rate is calculated according to the fixed rate curve of B3 S.A. – Brasil, Bolsa, Balcão, plus the counterparty risk for private securities.

- **Investment fund shares –** The investment fund is valued according to the last value of the share disclosed as of the fund's balance sheet date by the manager.

- **Debentures:** The market value is obtained from the curve using the credit spread obtained by internal methodologies that use the issuer's internal rating.
  Government securities are book-entry and registered with the Special Settlement and Custody System of the Central Bank of Brazil (SELIC).

  The fund shares and debentures are registered and held in custody at B3 S.A. – Brasil, Bolsa, Balcão on the stock and over-the-counter markets.

7 Derivative financial instruments

Derivative financial instruments consist of Swap and Non Deliverable Forward – NDF transactions and also transactions with futures, being held in custody at B3 SA – Brasil, Bolsa, Balcão on the stock and over-the-counter markets.

Below are the derivative financial instruments explained above, recorded in shareholders' equity and memorandum accounts as of December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023:

	December/2024		
ASSET POSITION	**Cost**	**Fair Value**	**Notional**
SWAP			
CDI x Fixed rate	987	2,810	110,000
Fixed rate x CDI	6,433	-	-
CDI x YEN	1,093	2,178	169,412
YEN x CDI	312,170	261,434	3,113,574
Fixed rate x SOFR	76	28,116	1,130,005
	320,759	**294,538**	**4,522,991**
NDF			
Fixed rate x DOLLAR	-	76	18,893
DOLLAR x Fixed rate	255,855	289,696	1,889,871
Fixed rate x YEN	1,437	1,467	72,586
YEN x Fixed rate	917	1,300	23,111
	258,209	**292,539**	**2,004,461**
Credit value adjustment (CVA)			
CVA	-	(436)	-
	-	**(436)**	**-**
Total	**578,968**	**586,641**	**6,527,452**

	December/2023		
ASSET POSITION	**Cost**	**Fair Value**	**Notional**
SWAP			
Fixed rate x CDI	10,251	27,166	810,584
Fixed rate x DOLLAR	34,558	39,603	197,651
CDI x DOLLAR	241,047	344,724	3,027,234
Fixed rate x YEN	717	1,870	60,000
CDI x YEN	1,194	163	89,891
YEN x CDI	29,417	28,722	685,642
Fixed rate x SOFR	438	55,257	1,130,005
	317,622	**497,505**	**6,001,007**

NDF			
Fixed rate x DOLLAR	43,039	43,038	1,483,697
DOLLAR x Fixed rate	13	18	3,326
Fixed rate x EUR	64	104	4,314
Fixed rate x YEN	162	305	3,590
	43,278	**43,465**	**1,494,927**
***Credit value adjustment* (CVA)**			
CVA	-	(1,868)	-
	-	**(1,868)**	**-**
Total	**360,900**	**539,102**	**7,495,934**

	December/2024		
LIABILITY POSITION	**Cost**	**Fair Value**	**Notional**
SWAP			
Fixed rate x CDI	4,128	9,942	750,769
CDI x YEN	12,471	9,892	76,736
Fixed rate x DOLLAR	32,679	44,004	728,687
CDI x DOLLAR	421,813	327,589	2,420,548
Fixed rate x YEN	67,745	79,385	667,191
YEN x CDI	2,005	8,544	1,184,733
Fixed rate x SOFR	-	21,819	1,130,005
	540,841	**501,175**	**6,958,669**
NDF			
Fixed rate x DOLLAR	24,147	24,835	565,482
DOLLAR x Fixed rate	17	90	43,159
Fixed rate x EURO	852	1,077	23,914
Fixed rate x YEN	1,275	2,018	61,630
	26,291	**28,020**	**694,185**
Total	**567,132**	**529,195**	**7,652,854**

	December/2023		
	Cost	Fair Value	Notional
SWAP			
CDI x Fixed rate	1,138	1,082	110,000
Fixed rate x CDI	1,970	1,515	121,935
Fixed rate x YEN	24,230	10,976	487,191
YEN x CDI	29,787	32,114	962,238
Fixed rate x SOFR	498	49,197	1,130,005
	57,623	**94,884**	**2,811,369**
NDF			
DOLLAR x Fixed rate	62,185	63,626	1,781,552
Fixed rate x YEN	1,057	551	43,303
YEN x Fixed rate	167	880	37,374
	63,409	**65,057**	**1,862,229**
Total	**121,032**	**159,941**	**4,673,598**

1- Composition of notional value by maturity

	December/2024			
	Up to 3 months	From 3 months to 12 months	Over 12 months	Total
SWAP				
CDI x Fixed Rates	-	110,000	-	110,000
Fixed Rates x CDI	176,000	574,769	-	750,769
Fixed Rates x DOLLAR	38,651	-	690,035	728,686
CDI x DOLLAR	779,739	260,000	1,380,809	2,420,548
DOLLAR x CDI	50,000	582,221	34,970	667,191
Fixed Rates x YEN	89,412	50,000	106,736	246,148
CDI x YEN	788,174	2,099,632	1,410,502	4,298,308
IEN x CDI	-	-	2,260,009	2,260,009
	1,921,976	**3,676,622**	**5,883,061**	**11,481,659**
NDF				
Fixed Rates x DOLLAR	476,045	108,329	-	584,374
DOLLAR x Fixed Rates	776,971	646,669	509,390	1,933,030
Fixed Rates x EUR	20,342	3,572	-	23,914
Fixed Rates x YEN	42,117	92,099	-	134,216
YEN x Fixed Rates	3,768	12,111	7,233	23,112
	1,319,243	**862,780**	**516,623**	**2,698,646**
Total	**3,241,219**	**4,539,402**	**6,399,684**	**14,180,305**

	December/2023			
	Up to 3 months	From 3 months to 12 months	Over 12 months	Total
SWAP				
CDI x Fixed rate	-	-	110,000	110,000
Fixed rate x CDI	107,336	74,416	750,769	932,521
Fixed rate x DOLLAR	-	159,000	38,651	197,651
CDI x DOLLAR	659,426	528,250	1,839,558	3,027,234
Fixed rate x YEN	-	-	547,191	547,191
CDI x YEN	-	-	89,891	89,891
YEN x CDI	-	710,200	937,679	1,647,879

Fixed rate x SOFR	-	-	2,260,009	2,260,009
	766,762	**1,471,866**	**6,573,748**	**8,812,376**
NDF				
Fixed rate x DOLLAR	1,192,608	291,088	-	1,483,697
DOLLAR x Fixed rate	947,917	316,284	520,676	1,784,877
Fixed rate x EUR	4,314	-	-	4,314
Fixed rate x YEN	639	46,256	-	46,894
YEN x Fixed rate	3,364	10,899	23,111	37,374
	2,148,842	**664,527**	**543,787**	**3,357,156**
Total	**2,915,604**	**2,136,393**	**7,117,535**	**12,169,532**

2- Composition of notional value by trading venue

	December/2024		
	Stock market	**Over the counter**	**Nominal value**
SWAP	4,387,719	7,093,940	11,481,659
NDF	537,030	2,161,616	2,698,646
Total	**4,924,749**	**9,255,556**	**14,180,305**

	December/2023		
	Stock market	**Over the counter**	**Nominal value**
SWAP	1,647,879	7,164,497	8,812,376
NDF	526,704	2,830,452	3,357,156
Total	**2,174,583**	**9,994,949**	**12,169,532**

3- Comparison between cost value and fair value

Daily adjustments to futures market transactions, as well as the result of SWAP and NDF contracts, are recorded in revenue or expense when earned and represent their current fair value.

Futures - B3 S.A. – Brasil, Bolsa, Balcão

	December/2024			
	Notional (accounting)			
	Up to 3 months	**3 to 12 months**	**Over 12 months**	**Total**
FUTURES - Reference value				
Purchase				
Currency Coupon	593,566	564,090	2,406,751	3,564,407
Foreign currency	512,803	-	-	512,803
Interest rate	576,026	270,130	484,798	1,330,954
Exchange rate	280,883	-	-	280,883
	1,963,278	**834,220**	**2,891,549**	**5,689,047**
Sale				
Currency Coupon	1,057,577	418,346	426,363	1,902,286
Interest rate	995	-	-	995
Exchange rate	**1,446,419**	**1,447,662**	**1,902,232**	**4,796,313**
Total	**3,409,697**	**2,281,882**	**4,793,781**	**10,485,360**

December/2023

	Notional (accounting)			
	Up to 3 months	**From 3 months to 12 months**	**Over 12 months**	**Total**
FUTURES - Reference value				
Purchase				
Currency Coupon	920,842	1,212,870	2,109,478	4,243,190
Foreign currency	561,708	-	-	561,708
Interest rate	74,435	243,403	486,250	804,088
Exchange rate	302,000	-	-	302,000
	1,858,985	**1,456,273**	**2,595,728**	**5,910,986**
Sale				
Currency Coupon	833,794	71,135	332,531	1,237,460
Interest rate	521,073	863,218	1,829,834	3,214,125
Exchange rate	3,895	-	-	3,895
	1,358,762	**934,353**	**2,162,365**	**4,455,480**
Total	**3,217,747**	**2,390,626**	**4,758,093**	**10,366,466**

The valuation at fair value of derivative financial instruments is determined by discounting futures values at present value according to the interest rate curves obtained by applying a market method mostly based on data disclosed by B3 S.A. – Brasil, Bolsa, Balcão.

The adjustment to fair value determined with derivative financial instruments for the year ended December 31, 2024 was R$25,057 (R$80,868 on December 31, 2022), and registered in profit and loss accounts.

Profit or loss from derivative financial instruments for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 are directly influenced by the market interest rates prevailing at the time of the transaction, and by the Dollar rate variation. They are presented below:

	Income	
Derivative financial instruments	**December/2024**	**December/2023**
SWAP	(380,900)	581,170
NDF	341,437	(148,500)
Futures	463,113	(778,569)
Total	**423,650**	**(345,899)**

4- Hedge accounting

On December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the Bank only carried out transactions with derivative financial instruments to mitigate the effect of exchange variations on foreign currency funding and fixed loan transactions in Brazilian *Reais*. These operations were designated as hedge accounting and were segregated into:

- **Market Risk Hedge –** intended to offset the risks arising from exposure to the variation in the market value of the hedged item. Its appreciations or devaluations are accounted for against revenue or expense accounts in profit or loss for the period.

- **Cash Flow Hedge –** intended to offset changes in estimated future cash flows. Its appreciations or devaluations are accounted for against a separate item in shareholders' equity, less tax effects. The portion identified as no effect must be reflected in profit or loss. The respective hedged items are marked to market at the balance sheet date.

Foreign currency futures contracts, designated as hedging instruments, were valued at market value, in accordance with BACEN Circular Letter No. 3.082/02.

4.1 Fair value of derivative financial instruments by maturity and index – Market risk Hedge

		Maturity - Fair Value			
Description	**Index**	**Up to 12 months**	**1 to 3 years**	**3 to 5 years**	**December/2024**
Futures	Currency Coupon	(481,601)	(173,217)	(6,433)	(661,251)
Total		**(481,601)**	**(173,217)**	**(6,433)**	**(661,251)**

		Maturity – Fair Value			
Description	**Index**	**Up to 12 months**	**1 to 3 years**	**3 to 5 years**	**December/2023**
Futures	Currency Coupon	(521,110)	(292,163)	(5,910)	(819,183)
Total		**(521,110)**	**(292,163)**	**(5,910)**	**(819,183)**

	December/2024	**December/2023**
Assets		
Hedged Items		
Investments in interfinancial deposits		
Value updated by agreed conditions	372,145	556,499
Adjustment value	1,136	(4,082)
Fair value	371,009	560,581
Working capital		
Value updated by agreed conditions	308,268	229,628
Adjustment value	13,328	(1,974)
Fair value	294,940	231,602
Export Credit Notes		
Value updated by agreed conditions	-	56,633
Adjustment value	-	(1,223)
Fair value	-	57,856
Total market value - Hedged assets	**665,949**	**850,039**
Liabilities		
Hedging instruments		
DI1 Futures	(661,251)	(819.183)
Total Market value of hedging instrument	**(661,251)**	**(819,183)**

		Maturity – Fair Value			
Description	**Index**	**Up to 12 months**	**1 to 3 years**	**3 to 5 years**	**Total in December/2024**
SWAP	JPY x CDI	2,400,641	516,763	930,462	3,847,866
Total		**2,400,641**	**516,763**	**930,462**	**3,847,866**

		Maturity - Fair Value			
Description	**Index**	**Up to 12 months**	**1 to 3 years**	**3 to 5 years**	**Total in December/2023**
SWAP	JPY x CDI	(621,427)	(448,493)	-	(1,069,920)

Total	**(621,427)**	**(448,493)**	**-**	**(1,069,920)**

	December/2024	December/2023
Liabilities		
Hedged Items		
On-lending transactions		
Value updated by agreed conditions	(3.882.285)	(1,066,272)
Adjustment value	13.037	(3,649)
Designation spread(*)	21.504	-
Fair value	(3.847.744)	(1,069,921)
Total market value – Hedged liabilities	**(3.847.744)**	**(1,069,921)**
Assets		
Heding instruments		
Swap	3,847,866	1.069.921
Total Market value – Hedging instruments	**3.847.866**	**1,069,921**

(*) Designation spread: The adjustment value refers to the portion of the spread on the hedging instrument which is not incorporated into income.

4.2 Fair value of derivative financial instruments by maturity and index – Cash Flow Hedge

		Maturity - Fair Value			
Description	**Index**	**Up to 12 months**	**1 to 3 years**	**3 to 5 years**	**December/2024**
Futures	Exchange Coupon	532,053	191,009	-	723,062
Total		**532,053**	**191,009**	**-**	**732,062**

Maturity - Fair Value					
Description	**Index**	**Up to 12 months**	**1 to 3 years**	**3 to 5 years**	**December/2023**
Futures	Exchange Coupon	1,234,567	486,759	50,285	1,771,611
Total		**1,234,567**	**486,759**	**50,285**	**1,771,611**

	June/2024	**December/2023**
Hedged Items		
Liabilities		
On-lending transactions		
Amount restated by agreed conditions	(719,030)	(2,509,325)
Hedging instruments		
Assets		
Futures	723,062	1,771,611
Cash flow hedge reserve	14,017	19,039

The amount of R$14,017 on December 31, 2024 (R$19,039 on December 31, 2023) recorded in the cash flow hedge reserve will be recognized in profit or loss over the term of maturity of the hedged item.

8 Interbank accounts

They refer to on lending of loans from abroad to the Financial Institution in the country and abroad (branch in Cayman). The amounts provisioned are based on the assumptions of CMN Resolution CMN No. 2.682/99 and total the amount of R$98 (R$56 as of December 31, 2023):

	December/2024		
	Interbank on-lendings	**Provision**	**Net balance**
Maturity:			
Up to 30 days	20,898	(4)	20,894
31 to 60 days	91,220	(21)	91,199
181 to 360 days	114,070	(27)	114,043
Over 360 days	151,466	(46)	151,420
Total	**377,654**	**(98)**	**377,556**

	December/2023		
	Interbank on-lendings	**Provision**	**Net balance**
Maturity:			
181 to 360 days	155,946	(31)	155,915
Over 360 days	99,564	(25)	99,539
Total	**255,510**	**(56)**	**255,454**

9 Loans

As of December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, information on the loan portfolio is summarized as follows:

a. By operation

	December/2024	December/2023
BCB Resolution No. 278 (formerly Resolution No. 63)	-	104,083
CCB	56,404	-
Working capital	1,004,090	1,047,451
Export Credit Notes - NCE	318,617	342,225
Total loans	**1,379,111**	**1,493,759**
Advance on foreign exchange contracts (note 10)	959,233	511,650
Income receivable from advances (note 10)	47,666	16,037
Suretyship performed	342,223	-
Total loan portfolio	**2,728,233**	**2,021,446**
Financial Guarantees Provided	3,053,557	3,148,967
Total with Financial Guarantees Provided	**5,781,790**	**5,170,413**

b. By maturity

	December/2024	December/2023
Maturity		
Up to 30 days	73,582	105,505
31 to 60 days	482,957	344,381
61 to 90 days	131,207	147,256
91 to 180 days	815,268	338,759
181 to 360 days	205,739	413,259
Over 360 days	677,258	672,286
Overdue		-
61 to 90 days	319,852	-
91 to 180 days	22,370	-
Total	**2,728,233**	**2,021,446**

The loan operations of the 20 largest debtors on December 31, 2024 represent 94.84% of the credit portfolio (94.04% on December 31, 2023), in the amount of R$2,587,393 (R$1,900,957 on 31 December 2023).

c. By risk rating

		December/2024				
Risk rating	**%provision 2,682**	**Total transactions**	**% of portfolio**	**Regular provision**	**Additional provision***	**Total provision**
AA	-	1,690,380	62,0	-	986	986
A	0.50	611,579	22,4	3,059	0	3,059
B	1.00	67,669	2,5	677	243	920
D	10.00	336,235	12,3	33,623	40,292	73,915
E	30.00	22,370	1	6,711	4,134	10,845
Total		**2,728,233**	**100**	**44,070**	**45,655**	**89,725**

Risk rating	%provision 2,682	December/2023 Total transactions	% of portfolio	Regular provision	Additional provision*	Total provision
AA	-	1,468,872	72.7	-	1,246	1,246
A	0.50	546,518	27.0	2,733	117	2,850
B	1.00	6,056	0.3	61	23	84
Total		**2,021,446**	**100**	**2,794**	**1,386**	**4,180**

(*) The provision for expected losses associated with credit risk is calculated based on CMN Resolution 2682/99. SMBCB follows the minimum provision and delay criteria informed in the rule. The amounts presented as supplementary provision refer to an analysis of the bank, in accordance with the guideline of the head office.

d. By business sector

	December/2024	December/2023
Private sector		
Industry	1,322,533	1,016,937
Trade	20,857	236,877
Other services	1,384,843	534,019
Public sector		
Federal	-	233,613
Total	**2,728,233**	**2,021,446**

e. Changes in provision for expected credit risk losses

	December/2024	December/2023
Opening balance	**4,180**	**5,260**
Reversal of provision	(458)	(2,649)
Setting up of provision	86,003	1,569
Closing balance	**89,725**	**4,180**

There were no transactions renegotiated or written off as losses.

f. Guarantees provided

The Bank recorded a provision for credit risk losses on these guarantees in accordance with CMN Resolution No. 4.512/16 (note 17b). The provisioned amounts are based on the assumptions of CMN Resolution No. 2.682/99 and total the amount of R$128,548 for the year ended December 31, 2024 (R$11,745 for the year ended December 31, 2023):

	December/2024 Guarantees Provided	Provision
Related to International Trade in Goods	38,535	(189)
Related to Bids, Auctions, Provision of Services or Delivery of Works	194	-
Related to Provision of Goods	36,138	(28)
Related to Distribution of Securities – Public Offering	342,589	(102,777)
Accommodation or Suretyship in Judicial and Administrative Proceedings of a Tax Nature	504,577	(1,616)
Other Bank Guarantees	895,817	(17,835)
Other Financial Guarantees Provided	1,235,707	(6,103)
Total	**3,053,557**	**(128,548)**

December/2023

	Guarantees Provided	Provision
Related to International Trade in Goods	25,291	(123)
Related to Bids, Auctions, Provision of Services or Delivery of Works	236	-
Related to Provision of Goods	87,307	(156)
Related to Distribution of Securities – Public Offering	657,641	(3,288)
Accommodation or Suretyship in Judicial and Administrative Proceedings of a Tax Nature	539,779	(1,556)
Other Bank Guarantees	1,066,971	(2,830)
Other Financial Guarantees Provided	771,742	(3,792)
Total	**3,148,967**	**(11,745)**

10 Foreign exchange portfolio

Exchange operations are recorded in equity accounts, as follows:

	December/2024	December/2023
Assets		
Foreign exchange receivable	1,304,674	854,902
Rights to exchange sales	384,695	578,989
Advances received in local currency	(2,266)	(4,046)
Income receivable from advances granted (note 9a)	47,666	16,037
Total	**1,734,769**	**1,445,882**
Liabilities		
Foreign exchange payable	399,815	579,696
Obligations for foreign exchange purchases	1,164,111	861,869
Advance on foreign exchange contracts (note 9a)	(959,233)	(511,650)
Total	**604,693**	**929,915**

11 Tax Assets

They are represented by the following amounts:

	December/2024	December/2023
Tax credit - provisions for temporary differences	118,575	25,882
Tax credit - temporary differences (MTM)	47,205	44,122
Advance income tax and social contribution	32,008	31,247
Other tax advances	1,042	830
Total	**198,830**	**102,081**

12 Other assets

They are represented by the following amounts:

	December/2024	December/2023
Income receivable	104,407	74,580
Securities trading and intermediation	6,036	21,762
Prepaid expenses	391	926
Escrow debtors (see note 17)	631	580
Other	10,712	8,300
Total	**122,177**	**106,148**

13 Property and equipment in use and intangible assets

On December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, this is represented as follows:

a. Property and equipment

Description	Annual depreciation rate %	December/2024 Cost	December/2024 Accumulated depreciation	December/2024 Net value
Data processing system	20	8,184	(6,556)	1,628
Facilities	10	5,503	(4,789)	714
Furniture and equipment	10	1,629	(1,308)	321
Communication system	10	683	(305)	378
Security system	10	341	(305)	36
Transport system	20	867	(867)	-
Total		**17,207**	**(14,130)**	**3,077**

Description	Annual depreciation rate %	December/2023 Cost	December/2023 Accumulated depreciation	December/2023 Net value
Data processing system	20	7,884	(6,083)	1,801
Facilities	10	5,503	(4,520)	983
Furniture and equipment for use	10	1,669	(1,434)	235
Communication system	10	433	(233)	200
Security system	10	339	(293)	46
Transport system	20	867	(867)	-
Total		**16,695**	**(13,430)**	**3,265**

b. Intangible assets

Description	Annual depreciation rate %	December/2024 Cost	December/2024 Accumulated depreciation	December/2024 Net value	December/2023 Net value
Software	20	20,761	(13,141)	7,620	3,689
Right of use	20	495	(495)	-	245
Total		**21,256**	**(13,636)**	**7,620**	**3,934**

14 Deposits and funding in the open market

a. Deposits

	December/2024	December/2023
Demand deposits	82,977	75,264
Term deposits	1,638,759	2,005,626
	1,721,736	**2,080,890**

b. Breakdown by maturity

	December/2024				
	No maturity	**Up to 3 months**	**3 to 12 months**	**Over 12 months**	**Total**
Demand deposits	82,977	-	-	-	82,977
Term deposits	-	518,603	643,280	476,876	1,638,759
	82,977	**518,603**	**643,280**	**476,876**	**1,721,736**

	December/2023				
	No maturity	**Up to 3 months**	**3 to 12 months**	**Over 12 months**	**Total**
Demand deposits	75,264	-	-	-	75,264
Term deposits	-	836,379	687,396	481,851	2,005,626
	75,264	**836,379**	**687,396**	**481,851**	**2,080,890**

c. Funding in the open market

	December/2024	December/2023
Third-party portfolio		
National Treasury Bills	-	15,009
	-	**15,009**

15 Funds from acceptance and issue of securities

Financial Bills, raised in 2022 and 2024 and due in 2025 and 2026, respectively, are represented as follows:

	Amount issued	December/2024	Amount issued	December/2023
Financial Bills	150,000	180,392	100,000	114,495
		180,392		**114,495**

16 Obligations for borrowings and on-lendings

Foreign funding is basically performed through the use of credit facilities granted by shareholder Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation, as follows:

a. Obligations for loans abroad

The balance on December 31, 2024 of US$171,363 and EUR 9,764 (US$272,012 on December 31, 2023) is made up of financing for exports and imports, with maturities until September 18, 2026, subject to interest rates of up to 5.42% p.a., plus exchange variation on these transactions. The balance on December 31, 2024 is R$1,128,165 (R$545,297 on December 31, 2023).

b. Obligations for foreign on-lendings

Foreign on-lendings, on December 31, 2024, correspond to US$141,935 and JPY 104,001,337 (US$360,271 and JPY29,818,457 as of December 31, 2023). Such obligations, translated at the official purchase rate at the end of the period, are governed by BCB Resolution No. 278 and are subject to interest rates ranging from 0.19% p.a. to 5.52% p.a., plus exchange rate variation, with maturities up to June 15, 2029. The balance on December 31, 2024 is R$5,316,177 (R$2,880,745 on December 31, 2023):

	December/2024		
	Up to 12 months	**Over 12 months**	**Total**
Obligations for loans abroad	818,580	309,585	1,128,165
Foreign on-lendings	3,225,083	2,091,094	5,316,177
Total	**4,043,663**	**2,400,679**	**6,444,342**

	December/2023		
	Up to 12 months	**Over 12 months**	**Total**
Obligations for loans abroad	246,195	299,102	545,297
Foreign on-lendings	1,890,085	990,660	2,880,745
Total	**2,136,280**	**1,289,762**	**3,426,042**

17 Other Liabilities and Provisions

a. Other Liabilities

	December/2024	**December/2023**
Commission to defer	90,446	73,541
Actuarial liabilities	23,485	41,353
Securities trading and intermediation	10,496	4,000
Corporate and Statutory	142,614	139,744
Contribution to Social Security Financing - COFINS	4,837	2,683
Payroll Taxes and Contributions	3,596	3,352
Service Tax – ISS	1,036	885
Withholding income tax – fixed-income transactions	19,383	20,363
Other	3,048	3,367
Total	**298,941**	**289,288**
(*) Current Liabilities	298,941	289,288

(*) The Bank considers all obligations as current liabilities, as there is no date determined to fulfill them. This may occur in a period of either less or more than one year.

b. Provisions

	December/2024	
	Current	Total
Provision for tax, civil and labor risk (note 18)	19,632	19,632
Provision for personnel expenses	43,313	43,313
Provision for general expenses	4,789	4,789
Financial guarantees provided (note 9.f)	128,548	128,548
Total	**196,282**	**196,282**

	December/2023	
	Current	Total
Provision for tax, civil and labor risk (note 18)	19,317	19,317
Provision for personnel expenses	40,734	40,734
Provision for general expenses	3,619	3,619
Financial guarantees provided (note 9.f)	11,745	11,745
Total	**75,415**	**75,415**

18 Provisions for tax, civil and labor risks

The Bank is a party to tax, civil and labor proceedings. The provision amounts and related court deposits are shown below:

	Provision		Court deposits	
Description	**December/ 20234**	**December/ 2023**	**December/ 2024**	**December/ 2023**
Legal obligations:				
Demutualization Cetip (a)	102	114	-	-
Total	**102**	**114**	**-**	**-**
Provision for risks:				
Civil (b)	17,166	15,773	-	-
Labor (c)	2,364	3,430	631	580
Total	**19,530**	**19,203**	**631**	**580**
Total provisions and court deposits	**19,632**	**19,317**	**631**	**580**

(a) The Bank, following guidance of the external office, accounted for the amount referring to the portion of the proceeding in progress, which it considers as a probable loss on the demutualization of Cetip shares. The amount as of December 31, 2024 is R$102 (R$114 in 2023). There is also a portion of this proceeding considered to be a possible loss and in this case, there is no provision, the amount being R$183 in 2024 (R$204 in 2023).

(b) The provision refers primarily to understated inflation on term deposits, where financial disbursement is probable. The updated amount on December 31, 2024 is R$17,166 (R$15,773 in 2023).

(c) The provision basically refers to actions filed by former employees and outsourced workers claiming labor rights that they consider to be due. The actions are controlled individually and the provisions are made on the basis of a decision previously laid down by the Board or a lower labor court. Management, based on the opinion of its legal advisors, believes that the amounts currently provisioned are adequate. The updated amount on December 31, 2024 is R$2,364 (R$3,430 in 2023).

Changes in provisions and legal obligations

	December/2024			
	Tax	Labor	Civil	Total
Balance on December 31, 2023	**114**	**3,430**	**15,773**	**19,317**
Setting up of provision	-	-	-	-
Monetary restatement	4	1,920	1,393	3,317
Operating reversals	-	(2,487)	-	(2,487)
Write-offs due to payment	(16)	(499)	-	**(515)**
Balance on December 31, 2024	**102**	**2,364**	**17,166**	**19,632**

	December/2023			
	Tax	Labor	Civil	Total
Balance on December 31, 2022	**109**	**6,319**	**14,310**	**20,738**
Setting up of provision	45	-	-	45
Monetary restatement	6	920	1,463	2,389
Operating reversals	(46)	(3,809)	-	(3,855)
Balance on December 30, 2023	**114**	**3,430**	**15,773**	**19,317**

19 Shareholders' Equity

a. Share capital

The share capital on December 31, 2024 is represented by common shares, worth R$1.00 each, distributed as follows:

	December/2024	December/2023
	Number of shares (thousand)	Number of shares (thousand)
Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation (Japan)	1,675,697	1,559,697
Shareholders domiciled in Brazil	2	2
Total	**1,675,699**	**1,559,699**

The Special Shareholders' Meeting held on March 15, 2024 and approved by the Central Bank of Brazil on March 28, 2024 resolved to increase the share capital by an amount of R$116,000 through recapitalization of interest on equity.

b. Dividends and Interest on Equity

Corporate legislation and the bylaws state that a minimum of 25% of net income for the year shall be distributed to shareholders as dividends.
On December 31, 2024, a decision was made not to set up a provision for dividends, and income for the year was allocated to the statutory reserve for future distribution.

In the year ended December 31, 2024, the distribution of interest on equity in the amount of R$152,200 (R$133,175 net of taxes) was approved.

c. Legal reserve

The legal reserve was recorded as established by Corporate Law, and may be used for offsetting losses or increasing the Company's share capital.

d. Statutory reserve

The statutory reserve corresponds to the transfer of the balance of retained earnings, subsequent to the mandatory distributions. The remaining balance of R$566,736 (R$609,595 on December 31, 2023) will be transferred to the following year, or will be allocated as proposed by the Executive Board, and approved at the General Meeting.

20 Income tax and social contribution

a. On December 31, 2024 and 2023, income tax and social contribution expenses was as follows:

	December/2024	
	Income tax	**Social contribution**
Income before income taxes after profit sharing	91,244	91,244
Adjustment to fair value of hedge accounting transactions	4,556	4,556
Adjustment to fair value of derivative financial instruments	115,710	115,710
Temporary provisions	116,271	116,271
Non-deductible expenses	12,972	1,695
Provision for expected credit risk losses	85,884	85,884
Provision for contingent liabilities	3,326	3,326
Other additions/(exclusions)	(1,647)	(1,647)
B3 Operations	(28,982)	(28,982)
Foreign Branch Income	1,590	1,590
Interest on equity	(152,200)	(152,200)
Taxable income	**248,724**	**237,447**
Income tax - 15% (note 3.o)	37,309	-
Additional income tax - 10% (note 3.o)	24,848	-
Adjustment from previous years	60	-
Rouanet Law Contribution	(300)	
Social contribution – 20% (note 3.o)	-	47,489
Tax for the period	**61,917**	**47,489**

	December/2023	
	Income tax	**Social contribution**
Income before income taxes after profit sharing	316,994	316,994
Adjustment to fair value of hedge accounting transactions	(7,259)	(7,259)
Adjustment to fair value of derivative financial instruments	(10,639)	(10,639)
Temporary provisions	3,962	3,962
Non-deductible expenses	8,469	1,666
Provision for expected credit risk losses	1,555	1,555
Provision for contingent liabilities	2,455	2,455
Reversal of provisions for contingent liabilities	(3,855)	(3,855)
Other additions/(exclusions)	(216)	(216)
B3 Operations	43,122	43,122
Interest on equity	(149,700)	(149,700)
Taxable income	**204,888**	**198,085**
Income tax - 15% (note 3.o)	30,733	-
Additional income tax - 10% (note 3.o)	20,465	-
Adjustment from previous years	4,474	2,673
Empresa Cidadã Law	(135)	-
Children and Adolescents Fund	(200)	
Social contribution – 20% (note 3.o)	-	39,617
Tax for the period	**55,337**	**42,290**

b. Tax credits

Deferred tax credits on temporary provisions, based on the technical study drawn up, may be realizable within 10 years. The amounts are presented in the following notes:

c. Breakdown of deferred tax liability

Breakdown of tax liabilities	**December/2024**	**December/2023**
Mark-to-market – Swap	31,628	73,413
Mark-to-market - NDF	14,671	615
Mark-to-market – Hedged item	5,866	3,276
Adjustment to Available-for-Sale Securities	420	202
Temporary adjustment B3	3,541	47
Hedge accounting adjustment	11,651	16,002
Pension plan actuarial adjustment	1,367	990
Total	**69,144**	**94,545**

1. Breakdown of tax credit assets on December 31, 2024

Breakdown of the tax asset	December/2024	December/2023
Temporary adjustments on PCLD	98,213	7,188
Mark-to-market - Swap	25,578	-
Temporary adjustments to other provisions	19,804	18,642
Temporary adjustment B3	12,010	21,558
Mark-to-market – Hedged item	6,284	1,642
Health plan actuarial adjustment	2,791	15,342
Adjustment to Available-for-Sale Securities	870	698
Hedge accounting adjustment	183	425
Temporary adjustments to judicial provisions	46	52
Mark-to-market – NDF	-	1,238
Pension plan actuarial adjustment	-	3,219
Total	**165,779**	**70,004**

2. Expected realization of tax credits as of December 31, 2024

Year	Deferred Income Tax	Deferred social contribution	Total
2025	48,313	35,478	**83,791**
2026	32,645	26,116	**58,761**
2027	6,593	5,275	**11,868**
2028	1,512	1,210	**2,722**
From 2029	4,799	3,838	**8,637**
Total	**93,862**	**71,917**	**165,779**

3. Variation in tax credit

The realization of tax credits is occurring in accordance with the amounts estimated in the corresponding study and its assumptions.

	Balance in Dec/2023	(Realizations)/ Set-ups	Balance in Dec/2024
Temporary adjustment B3	21,558	(9,548)	12,010
Temporary adjustments to other provisions	18,642	1,162	19,804
Actuarial adjustment to health care plan	15,342	(12,551)	2,791
Temporary adjustments on PCLD	7,188	91,025	98,213
Actuarial adjustment to pension plan	3,219	(3,219)	-
Mark to market - Hedged item	1,642	4,642	6,284
Mark-to-market - NDF	1,238	(1,238)	-
Adjustment to Available-for-sale securities	698	172	870
Hedge accounting adjustment	425	(242)	183
Temporary adjustments to judicial provisions	52	(6)	46
Mark-to-Market - Swap	-	25,578	25,578
	70,004	**95,775**	**165,779**

Breakdown of result with deferred tax assets:

	December/2024	December/2023
Mark-to-market – NDF	15,294	(802)
Temporary adjustment B3	13,042	(23,234)
Mark-to-market – Hedged Item	298	(115)
Temporary adjustments to judicial provisions	5	(2)
Temporary adjustments to other provisions	(1,162)	(3,553)
Adjustment to CDI hedge	(2,349)	1,739
Mark-to-market - Swap	(67,363)	7,232
Temporary adjustments to provision for expected credit risk losses	(91,024)	1,655
	(133,259)	**(17,080)**

4. Present value of tax credit

Year	Deferred Income Tax	Deferred social contribution	Total
2025	41,836	30,722	**72,558**
2026	24,316	19,453	**43,769**
2027	4,244	3,395	**7,639**
2028	846	677	**1,523**
From 2029	2,258	1,806	**4,064**
Total	**73,500**	**56,053**	**129,553**

The tax credit amounts were brought to present value by the fixed curve extracted from B3.

d. Other tax credits

There are also unrecorded tax credits on provisions for civil contingencies and health and pension plan actuarial liabilities in the amount of R$15,502 (R$7,098 as of December 31, 2023; however, only the provision for civil contingencies was being considered for such period), which were not set up due to the uncertainty of their realization in a period of less than 10 years.

21 Statement of profit and loss

a. Loans

	2nd sem. 2024	December/2024	December/2023
Income from loans	74,981	159,603	262,017
Income from financing and on lendings	8,588	21,272	23,956
Hedged Item Adjustment - Loans and Financing	(9,568)	(16,023)	3,393
Total	**74,001**	**164,852**	**289,366**

b. Income from securities transactions

	2nd sem. 2024	December/2024	December/2023
Income from interbank liquidity investments	201,588	370,459	369,778
Income from securities transactions	246,688	385,822	236,059
Total	**448,276**	**756,281**	**605,837**

c. Income from derivative financial instruments

	2nd sem. 2024	December/2024	December/2023
Revenue from SWAP, Futures and NDFs transactions	2,418,617	4,293,958	6,410,576
Expenses for SWAP, Futures and NDFs transactions	(2,104,308)	(3,870,308)	(6,756,475)
Total	**314,309**	**423,650**	**(345,899)**

d. Income from foreign exchange transactions

	2nd sem. 2024	December/2024	December/2023
Revenue from foreign exchange transactions	243,978	435,267	108,611
Expenses for foreign exchange transactions	(104,146)	(123,460)	(70,687)
Total	**139,832**	**311,807**	**37,924**

e. Market funding transactions

	2nd sem. 2024	December/2024	December/2023
Expenses for Term deposits	(88,915)	(186,720)	(225,624)
Expenses for interbank deposits	(687)	(2,159)	(4,740)
Expenses for repo transactions	(726)	(1,122)	(1,923)
Expenses for contributions to the Credit Guarantee Fund	(1,065)	(2,260)	(2,339)
Expenses for funding from acceptance and issue of securities	(9,233)	(15,898)	(14,367)
Total	**(100,626)**	**(208,159)**	**(248,993)**

f. Borrowings and on-lending

	2nd sem. 2024	December/2024	December/2023
Expenses for foreign loans and on-lending	(56,304)	(113,891)	(168,154)
Hedged item adjustment – On-lendings and loans	41,990	16,686	(3,649)
Total	**(14,314)**	**(97,205)**	**(118,723)**

g. Revenue from provision of services

	2nd sem. 2024	December/2024	December/2023
Revenues from fees and services	5,229	9,899	5,269
Revenues from business intermediation (see note 21a)	16,753	33,981	28,291
Revenue from guarantees provided	36,397	72,123	68,359
Total	**58,379**	**116,003**	**101,919**

h. Personnel expenses

	2nd sem. 2024	December/2024	December/2023
Salaries	(42,602)	(71,038)	(68,251)
Social charges	(14,512)	(35,832)	(29,906)
Benefits	(7,815)	(15,886)	(17,604)
Management Fees	(3,699)	(7,237)	(6,184)
Training	(202)	(283)	(369)
Total	**(68,830)**	**(130,276)**	**(122,314)**

i. Other administrative expenses

	2nd sem. 2024	December/2024	December/2023
Data processing expenses	(22,036)	(36,231)	(25,320)
Expenses for specialized technical services	(3,465)	(6,264)	(6,466)
Communication expenses	(6,433)	(11,488)	(8,444)
Lease expenses	(3,484)	(6,557)	(6,058)
Financial system service expenses	(677)	(2,027)	(5,028)
Travel expenses	(1,264)	(1,913)	(1,936)
Amortization and depreciation expenses	(833)	(1,656)	(2,100)
Asset maintenance and upkeep expenses	(262)	(578)	(667)
Security and surveillance services	(304)	(581)	(322)
Transport expenses	(203)	(379)	(176)
Material expenses	(108)	(179)	(199)
Water, energy and gas expenses	(113)	(260)	(320)
Expenses for outsourced services	(357)	(662)	(582)
Advertising and marketing expenses	(26)	(126)	(109)
Insurance expenses	(112)	(133)	(312)
Promotions and public relations expenses	(96)	(194)	(145)
Charitable contribution expenses	(304)	(342)	(206)
Other administrative expenses	(1,199)	(1,953)	(2,012)
Total	**(41,276)**	**(71,523)**	**(60,402)**

j. Tax expenses

	2nd sem. 2024	December/2024	December/2023
COFINS	(13,349)	(23,603)	(21,091)
ISS	(2,990)	(5,931)	(5,207)
PIS	(2,169)	(3,835)	(3,427)
Other	(64)	(1,799)	(1,538)
Total	**(18,572)**	**(35,168)**	**(31,263)**

k. Other operating revenues/(expenses)

	2nd sem. 2024	December/2024	December/2023
Reversal of operating provisions	8,660	11,170	6,173
Reversal of provisions for guarantees provided	(84,774)	(116,804)	(841)
Exchange variation	(652,667)	(941,887)	260,206
Recovery of charges and expenses	340	887	1,057

Restatement of judicial deposits	11	25	55
Indemnification fines	-	-	12
Other expenses	(433)	(87)	23
Total	**(728,863)**	**(1,046,696)**	**213,605**

l. (Provision) / Reversal of provision for contingent liabilities

	2nd sem. 2024	December/2024	December/2023
Reversal of operating provisions – contingent liabilities	2,987	2,987	3,855
Restatement of contingent liabilities	(2,070)	(3,302)	(2,389)
Provisions for Contingent Liabilities Expenses	-	-	(45)
Total	**917**	**(315)**	**1,421**

m. Other non-operating revenues / (expenses)

	2nd sem. 2024	December/2024	December/2023
Other non-operating revenues	2	9	240
Total	**2**	**9**	**240**

22 Related-party transactions and balances

a. Transactions with controlling shareholders (direct and indirect)

Balances for transactions with parties related to Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation are as follows:

	Assets / (liabilities)		Revenue / (expense)	
	December/2024	December/2023	December/2024	December/2023
Cash and cash equivalents - foreign currency deposits	12,658	71,232	-	-
Investments in foreign currency abroad (note 5)	650,210	246,984	56,937	(4,911)
Amounts receivable – commission for business intermediation	10,461	7,952	33,982	28,291
Obligations for loans abroad	(1,128,165)	(545,297)	(281,155)	14,359
Obligations for foreign lendings	(5,316,177)	(2,880,745)	(856,377)	110,488
Total	**(5,771,013)**	**(3,099,874)**	**(1,046,613)**	**148,227**

b. Compensation of key management personnel

To comply with Resolution No. 4.818/20 and also Technical Pronouncement CPC 05 - Disclosure of Related Parties, all members of the Executive Board have been defined as key personnel of this institution.

The global compensation paid to executive officers distributed in accordance with the Bylaws of Banco Sumitomo Mitsui Brasileiro S.A.

In the most recent statutory reform in April 2019, the maximum global monthly compensation of the executive officers was maintained at R$600 (salaries).

Short-term benefits to executive officers

	December /2024	December /2023
Salaries	7,236	6,184
Variable compensation	5,031	4,189
Contributions to INSS (Social Security Contribution)/FGTS (Unemployment Fund)	3,423	2,849
Total	**15,690**	**13,222**

Post-employment benefits

In accordance with the Pension Fund regulations, executive officers may opt to participate in the supplementary defined-benefit Pension Plan, fully sponsored by Banco Sumitomo Mitsui Brasileiro S.A., under the same conditions as other employees of the Bank (note 23).

The Bank does not grant long-term benefits or share-based compensation to its key Management personnel.

c. Other information

According to CMN Resolution No. 4.693/18, financial institutions can carry out loan operations with related parties, provided they cumulatively meet the conditions established in the items below:

- Except for the cases established in the legislation or specific regulations, loans to related parties can only be made on an arm's-length basis, including in respect of limits, interest rates, grace period, terms, collateral required and risk rating criteria in order to set up a provision for probable losses and write-offs as loss, without additional or special benefits in comparison to loans granted to clients with similar profiles of the respective institutions.

- The balances of direct or indirect loan to related parties should not exceed 10% (ten percent) of shareholders' equity adjusted for accumulated revenues and expenses less equity interests held in institutions authorized to operate by the Central Bank of Brazil and financial institutions abroad, subject to the following maximum individual limits:

1. 1% (one percent) for transactions with individuals; and
2. 5% (five percent) for transactions with legal entities.

Directors or officers meeting, at least the following conditions in both counterparties, are considered independent:

I – not having a qualified equity interest as either controlling shareholder, member of the control group or other group with a qualified equity interest and not being a spouse, companion or relative, by blood or otherwise, up to the second degree, of such persons;
II – not being bound by a shareholders' agreement; and

III - not being or having been, in the last three years:

a) an officer director or member of statutory or contractual bodies, including at affiliates;
b) an employee, including at affiliates;
c) a spouse, companion or relative, by blood or otherwise, up to the second degree of the parties mentioned in sections “a” and “b”; and
d) a recipient of compensation except that for their work as an independent director or on account of any equity interests.

On December 31, 2024, the Bank had not granted: loans, financing or any other advance to its executive officers or to any of their family members.

Members of the Executive Board do not hold any interest in the capital of the Bank.

23 Post-employment benefits sponsored by the bank

The Bank's actuarial liabilities were determined in accordance with the model established in the respective plan and represent the amount of commitments made and to be made.

The actuarial calculation is updated every six months.

CVM Resolution 695 of December 13, 2015, approved CPC Technical Pronouncement 33 (R1), which addresses the matter of employee benefits, in accordance with International Accounting Standard IAS 19. CPC Technical Pronouncement 33 established essential changes in accounting for and disclosing employee benefits, such as the removal of the corridor mechanism for recognizing the plan’s liabilities, and changes in the criterion for recognizing the plan’s assets (appreciations and devaluations). The adoption of the aforementioned Pronouncement applies to years started as from January 1, 2015, and the effects are recorded retrospectively in the books, as changes in accounting practices. Adopting this practice will basically lead to the full recognition in a liability account of actuarial losses (actuarial deficit) not recognized to date, against a shareholders’ equity account.

a. Retirement Plan

The Bank sponsors Banco Sumitomo Mitsui Brasileiro Sociedade de Previdência Privada (“Entity”), established on April 20, 1992, and primarily engaged in granting lump sum benefits and/or supplemental income to the Bank’s employees and officers by means of a defined benefit plan. Participants (employees) are entitled to a benefit upon termination of the employment relationship, calculated according to regulatory provisions, whose amount will depend on the participant's salary and length of service at termination date.

Description	Retirement Plan December/2024	December/2023
Present value of actuarial obligations	33,383	40,152
Fair value of plan's assets	(28,358)	(32,945)
Deficit/ (Surplus) for covered plans	5,025	7,207
Adjustments for permitted deferrals:		
Net actuarial liabilities (assets)	5,025	7,207
Actuarial assumptions:		
Nominal discount rate for actuarial obligation	11.72% p.a.	9.56% p.a.
Estimated nominal salary increase	4.00% p.a.	4.00% p.a.
Estimated rate of nominal benefit increase	0.00% p.a.	4.52% p.a.
Estimated inflation rate	4.00% p.a.	4.00% p.a.
Biometric table of general mortality	AT-2000 reduced by 10% and segregated by gender	AT-2000 reduced by 10% and segregated by gender
Biometric table for classification as disables	Mercer table	Mercer table
Expected turnover rate	0.31/ (length of service +1)	0.31/ (length of service +1)
Chance of entering retirement	10% on the first date of eligibility for early retirement; 3% between the 1st eligibility for early and normal retirement; 100% on the date of eligibility for the normal retirement.	

Sensitivity Analysis

The present value of the actuarial obligation is sensitive to changes in the main hypotheses: discount rate, salary growth and life expectancy. The impacts on the present value of the actuarial obligation are shown, considering the basic discount rate adopted for this Actuarial Appraisal:

Present Value of the Obligations	Sensitivity Analysis December/2024	December/2023
Discount Rate: 0.25% decrease	578	851
Discount Rate: 0.25% increase	(560)	(819)

b. Health Plan

The Health Plan offered by Banco Sumitomo Mitsui to its employees was contribution-based until November 2017, generating the obligation to extend coverage in exchange for payment of the respective premiums to the Company's former employees and retired employees, in accordance with Articles 31 and 31 of the Law No. 9.656/98. Contributions to the plan were interrupted in December 2017, although there remains a group of employees who are entitled to this coverage, presenting the following actuarial liabilities:

Description	Health Plan	
	December/2024	December/2023
Net actuarial liabilities (assets)	18,460	34,146
Total	18,460	34,146
Actuarial assumptions/Actuarial hypotheses		
Nominal discount rate for actuarial obligation	11.68% p.a.	9.71% p.a.
Estimated inflation rate	4.00% p.a.	4.00% p.a.
Biometric Turnover Rate	Until 9 years SVC: 0.5/(Length of Service +1) From 10 years SVC: 0.075/(Length of Service) +1)	Until 9 years SVC: 0.5/(Length of Service +1) From 10 years SVC: 0.075/(Length of Service) +1)
Biometric retirement entry table	55 years	55 years
Biometric table of general mortality	AT-2000 segregated by gender and reduced by 10%	AT-2000 segregated by gender and reduced by 10%
Health Care Cost Trend Rate (HCCTR)	7.12% p.a. 3.00% p.a. actual rate	7.63% p.a. 3.00% p.a. actual rate
Restatement of the Participant's Contribution	Inflation (HCCTR)	Inflation (HCCTR)
Restatement of the plan's cost	Inflation (HCCTR) + Aging Factor	Inflation (HCCTR) + Aging Factor
Percentage of people opting to remain in the plan	Retirement: 100% Termination: 100%	Retirement: 100% Termination: 100%
Aging Factor	3.00% (per year - age)	3.00% (per year - age)
Family members - Active	90% Married	90% Married
Age difference between holder and spouse	4 years	4 years
Family members - Retired	Real family	Real family

24 Operational, market, credit risk management and capital management framework

Operational risk

Operational Risk is defined as the risk of loss arising from deficiencies, failures or inadequacy of internal processes involving people, systems or unexpected external and unexpected events.

The Operational Risk Management framework is considered a strategic and competitive factor for Banco Sumitomo Mitsui Brasileiro S.A. and is defined in the Bank's Operational Risk Management Policy established and approved by the Bank's Executive Board, at least annually, pursuant to CMN Resolution No. 4.557/17, being directly subordinate to the Chief Risk Officer in Brazil (CRO).

Operational Risk is an important tool for the effective management of the Bank's economic and regulatory capital. The size of the framework is proportional to the risks relating to the complexity of the products offered by the institution, nature of transactions and risk exposure guidelines of the Bank and the companies whose accounts are included in the consolidated financial statements.

The Operational Risk Management of Banco Sumitomo Mitsui Brasileiro S.A. adopts a management method in partnership with the Bank's business areas, therefore leading to a clear view of the respective tactical and strategic roles and responsibilities of the business areas and the Operational Risk Management department, allowing all employees to coordinate and cooperate to reduce operational losses and further improve the Bank's processes and activities.

Under this management model, the Operational Risk Management department is in charge for:

i. Establishing the structure, policies and tools for managing operational risks;
ii. Preparing periodic reports;
iii. Coordinating the operational risk management committees set up by the Bank;
iv. Consolidating and monitoring operational losses incurred by the Bank;
v. Establishing strategies aligned with the risk appetite levels established in the RAS;
vi. Implementing protection mechanisms for information security in order to prevent, detect and reduce vulnerability to cyber attacks;
vii. Defining business continuity plans that establish procedures and estimated deadlines for the availability and recovery of activities in the event of interruption of critical business processes;
viii. Implementing training for employees in order to foster the organizational risk culture within SMBC.

Management, in line with its Corporate Governance Policy, recognizes, participates in and shares responsibility for the continuous improvement in this structure, to ensure compliance with the established objectives and goals and security and quality for the Bank's clients, shareholders and related parties.

Regarding the calculation of capital requirements for Operational Risk, Banco Sumitomo Mitsui Brasileiro S.A. adopted the calculation model based on the Basic Indicator Approach, also known as "BIA".

Information related to the Bank's Operational Risk Management Framework, and Management's responsibility for the published information, is included in a publicly disclosed report available at www.smbcgroup.com.br (unaudited).

Market Risk and Liquidity

Market Risk is the possibility of losses being incurred due to variations in prices, indexes and rates on mismatches of terms, currencies and indexes of the asset and liability portfolios. Banco Sumitomo Mitsui Brasileiro S.A. adopts a highly conservative policy and exposure to market risk factors.

Liquidity Risk is the possibility of the Bank being unable to meet its expected and unexpected obligations, whether current or future, including those resulting from guarantees, without affecting its daily transactions and without sustaining significant losses; and the possibility of the Bank being unable to trade a position at market price, due to its high size in relation to usually traded volume or due to some market discontinuity.

The Market and Liquidity Risk Management framework is a specific unit of the Bank, independent from the business and audit areas, reporting directly to the Bank's Executive Board. It is responsible for managing market, liquidity and credit risks, and ensuring prudent practices and effective techniques of risk control. The size of the framework is proportional to the risks related to the complexity of the products offered by the institution, nature of transactions and risk exposure guidelines of the Bank and the companies whose accounts are included in the consolidated financial statements.

The Market Risk Management policy is based on the daily control of the Bank's market risk positions, on the control of limits for positions, divided into limits for exposure to interest rate and exposure to exchange rates, as well as to Limits/Guidelines for Stop Loss. In addition, stress test reports and regulatory capital information (IRRBB – Regulatory Capital for Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book and Regulatory Capital for the Trading Book) are produced in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank of Brazil (Bacen).

The Liquidity Risk Management policy is based on the daily control of Money Gap (the need for funding within a certain period of time), liquidity indicators and additional emergency funds for liquidity.
In addition, stress test and regulatory information reports and Liquidity Statements are produced, according to the requirements of the Central Bank of Brazil (Bacen).

The Market and Liquidity Risk Management framework was implemented in accordance with the requirements of CMN Resolution No. 4.557/17, and is approved and reviewed at least annually by the Bank's Management. In order to ensure the implementation of guidelines and policies in force, Banco Sumitomo Mitsui Brasileiro S.A. has an Asset and Liability Committee (ALCO), which usually meets once a month with the Management members, and extraordinarily whenever necessary. The purposes of said Committee are, among others, to decide on the market and liquidity risk management policy, asset and liability management policy, to ensure compliance with the limits/guidelines for market and liquidity risk, to ensure that the Bank keep proper and sufficient liquidity levels and to check procedures in the treatment of new products and their risk management framework.

Information related to the Bank's Market and Liquidity Risk Management Framework is included in a publicly disclosed report available at www.smbcgroup.com.br (unaudited).

The Management of Banco Sumitomo Mitsui Brasileiro S.A. is responsible for all disclosed information.

Credit risk

Credit Risk is defined as the possibility of the occurrence of losses related to non-compliance by the borrower or counterparty with their respective obligations under the terms agreed on, the devaluation of credit assets, deriving from the deterioration in the risk rating of the borrower, a decrease in gains or remunerations, the advantages granted in the renegotiation and recovery costs.

Credit Risk is strongly related to other types of risk, such as market and liquidity risks. These types of risks derive, many times, from Credit Risk and may occur concurrently.

The Credit Risk Management framework was implemented in accordance with the requirements of CMN Resolution No. 4.557/17 and is approved and reviewed at least annually by the Bank's Management. The Credit Risk Management framework is a specific unit of the Bank, independent from the business and audit areas, reporting directly to the Bank's Executive Board. The size of the framework is proportional to the risks related to the complexity of the products offered by the institution, nature of transactions and risk exposure guidelines of the Bank and the companies whose accounts are included in the consolidated financial statements.

The Bank's Credit Risk Management framework is implemented to maintain the policies, procedures and systems for monitoring and controlling credit risk according to prevailing laws, therefore ensuring that credit risk be identified, measured, monitored, controlled and reported to Management, so as to allow a proper treatment of risk as one of the vectors of growth and profitability.

The Credit Risk Management framework has policies and strategies which are clearly defined and duly documented and reviewed, establishing operational limits, risk mitigation mechanisms and procedures to keep exposure to credit risk at levels considered acceptable by the Bank's Management.

Information related to the Bank's Credit Risk Management Framework, and Management's responsibility for published information, is included in the publicly disclosed report available at www.smbcgroup.com.br (unaudited).

Capital Management

Capital management is defined as a continuous process of monitoring and controlling the capital held by the Bank; assessing capital needs to face the risks the Bank is subject to; and planning goals and capital needs, considering the Bank's strategic purposes.

The capital management framework was implemented in accordance with the requirements of CMN Resolution No. 4.557/17 and is approved and reviewed at least annually by the Bank's Management. The capital management framework is under the responsibility of the Risk Management Department, independent from the business and audit areas and reports directly to the Bank's Vice-Presidency. The size of the framework is proportional to the risks related to the complexity of the products offered by the Bank, the nature of transactions and risk exposure guidelines of the Bank and the companies forming part of the Prudential Conglomerate. Its objective is to identify and assess all the Bank's significant risks according to policies and strategies in order to keep the level of the capital compatible with incurred risks.

The main source of information to calculate the regulatory capital is the document CADOC 2061 – DLO Operational Limits Statements, submitted monthly to the Central Bank, which details all the components of the Regulatory Equity, which is the basis for complying with the minimum regulatory capital required by Basel III pronouncements.

In order to determine the minimum capital required, the total RWA is calculated by summing the assets weighted by credit, market and operational risks:

➢ RWA = RWAcpad + RWAmpad + RWAopad

The total RWA consists of the sum of these duly weighted assets.

In July/2023, BCB Resolution 229 came into force (replacing Circular Letter No. 3.644), in which the Central Bank changed the calculation of assets weighted by credit risk.

Basel Ratio

The Bank complies with the limits established in CMN Resolution No. 2099/94, as amended by CMN Resolutions No. 4.193/13 and 4.192/13, presenting the Equity to Weighted Assets ratio, as follows:

	December/2024	December/2023
Credit risk (RWAcpad)	7,275,258	6,344,399
Market Risk (RWAmpad)	1,044,634	1,029,448
Operational Risk (RWAopad)	888,402	704,633
Risk Weighted Assets (RWA)	**9,208,294**	**8,078,480**
Reference Heritage Levels I and II (PR)	**2,285,116**	**2,193,756**
Required Reference Equity (RWA 8%)	**736,664**	**646,278**
Margin on the Required Reference Equity	**1,548,452**	**1,547,478**
Basel Ratio (IB) - PR/RWA	**24.82%**	**27.16%**

If the Bank needs additional capital, the contingency plan is to increase capital through capital injection by Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation (parent company).

Any relevant incident or problem must be directed immediately to the Bank's Governance Committee, which is the group designated to centralize decisions and define measures to remedy any capital adequacy problems.

In order to adopt a prospective stance and foresee the need for capital, the Bank set up the New Product and Service Committee, with the permanent participation of the Risk Management Department, where the product and/or service is analyzed before being implemented in the Bank.

The Bank does not follow an Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) pursuant to Article 6 of CMN Resolution No. 4,557/2017 as it is not required according to the Bank's segment classification (S3).

The Risk Management Department tracks the portfolio's performance daily and, if there are any differences, communicates them immediately to Senior Management so that the capital adequacy is adequately addressed.

If the scenarios change materially, the Finance division will call on the IRM (Integrated Risk Management) team and instruct it to carry out stress tests under extreme market and economic conditions.

Information related to the Bank’s Capital Management Framework is included in the publicly disclosed report available at www.smbcgroup.com.br (unaudited).

The Management of Banco Sumitomo Mitsui Brasileiro S.A. is responsible for all disclosed information.

Fair Value Measurement

The fair values of financial assets and liabilities are determined based on market prices or prices quoted by market agents for financial instruments traded in active markets. For other financial instruments, the fair value is determined by valuation methods. Valuation methods include net present value methods, discounted cash flow methods, comparison with similar instruments for which there are observable prices and valuation models in the market. The Bank uses widely recognized valuation models in most of its products to determine the fair value of financial instruments, relying on observable market data.

- Level 1 - Securities acquired for active and frequently trading. They are marked-to-market, have high liquidity and their prices are available in the market. This category includes available-for-sale securities and stock futures.

- Level 2 - Pricing information is not available for an active market, but is priced by using prices quoted for similar instruments or by pricing techniques using observable data in the market. The category includes SWAPs, NDFs and Debentures, in which the methodology used is the mark to model, where inputs are collected from the market.

- Level 3 - Pricing of assets where data is not available on the market. In accordance with best market practices, the fair value of certain products such as Financial Bills is calculated through Credit Spread to incorporate the issuer's credit risk in the asset's price.

25 Recurring and non-recurring income

To classify income between recurring and non-recurring, Banco Sumitomo considers as recurring any income obtained from its regular and everyday activities.

Non-recurring income include revenue and expenses arising from administrative acts and facts that are unusual or unlikely to occur in consecutive years.

For the year ended December 31, 2024, the Bank did not show outstanding amounts classified as non-recurring.

26 Subsequent events

On March 13, 2025, the Bank sent the amount of R$152,200 (R$133,175 net of taxes), related to interest on equity, to the controlling shareholder SMBC Japan, as previously resolved at the Extraordinary General Meeting of December 26, 2024.

On March 10, 2025, at the Extraordinary General Meeting, the capital increase in the amount of R$110,300 was approved through the recapitalization of interest on equity. This amount was received on March 13, 2025 and until the closing of these financial statements, the approval process with the Central Bank of Brazil is still under evaluation. The amount is registered in a separate account in Shareholders' Equity and will be fully paid on the date of approval.