

BANCO SUMITOMO MITSUI BRASILEIRO S.A.

Financial statements as of June 30, 2026.

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Management report

In compliance with legal requirements, we submit for your consideration the financial statements for the six-month period ended June 30, 2026, together with the accompanying notes and the independent auditors' report.

Banco Sumitomo Mitsui Brasileiro S.A. is a wholly owned subsidiary of Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation (SMBC), a member of Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group (SMFG), one of the world's largest financial groups, headquartered in Japan and operating globally through an extensive network of offices and subsidiaries in more than 40 countries and regions. The Group offers a broad range of financial services, including commercial banking, investment banking, capital markets, asset management and treasury services, serving corporate and institutional clients worldwide.

Financial highlights:

As of June 30, 2026, the Bank reported total assets of R\$9,324,194 thousand and a loan portfolio of R\$1,005,740 thousand, net of allowances for expected credit losses. Net income amounted to R\$23,588 thousand.

Dividends:

According to corporate legislation and the bylaws, 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.

Audit fees:

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. dated March 31, 2026.

Management thanks its clients, partners and regulatory authorities for their trust and for the relationships built throughout the period. Management also thanks its employees for their commitment, which contributed to the results achieved and to strengthening the Institution.

São Paulo, August 26, 2026.

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 three (3) 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 the accounting practices adopted in Brazil and applicable to the institutions that are authorized to operate by the Central Bank of Brazil (BCB).

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 August 25, 2026, with our internal and external auditors, the revision work on the financial statements for the six-month period and fiscal year ended June 30, 2026, 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 the fiscal year 2026, 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, 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 opinion on the integrity of the financial statements.

The Committee considers the volume and quality of the information provided by the external audit to be fully satisfactory, supporting its opinion on the integrity of the Financial Statements.

Internal Audit:

Through its reports, Internal Audit did not bring to the Committee's attention any residual risks that could affect the Bank's soundness or the continuity of its operations.

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.

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 based on the activities it carried out during the period, the Committee concludes that during the year ended June 30, 2026:

- 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.

During 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 year ended June 30, 2026.

São Paulo, August 26, 2026.

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.

São Paulo - SP

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Banco Sumitomo Mitsui Brasileiro S.A. (the "Bank"), which comprise the balance sheet as at June 30, 2026, and the related statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in shareholders' equity and cash flows for the six-month period then ended, as well as the corresponding explanatory notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Banco Sumitomo Mitsui Brasileiro S.A. as at June 30, 2026, the performance of its operations and its cash flows for the six-month period then ended, in accordance with accounting practices adopted in Brazil applicable to institutions authorized to operate by the Central Bank of Brazil (BCB).

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Brazilian and International Standards on Auditing. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the "Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements" section of our report. We are independent of the Bank in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements set forth in the Code of Professional Ethics for Accountants and the professional standards issued by the Federal Accounting Council, applicable to audits of financial statements of public interest entities in Brazil, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Emphasis of Matter

We draw attention to Note 2 to the financial statements, which describes that these financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting practices adopted in Brazil applicable to institutions authorized to operate by

the Central Bank of Brazil, considering the exemption from presenting, in the financial statements for the periods in 2025, comparative amounts relating to prior periods, as provided for in Resolution No. 4,966 of the National Monetary Council (CMN) or BCB Resolution No. 352 of the Central Bank of Brazil (BCB). Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the current six-month period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Provision for Expected Credit Losses Associated with Credit Risk on Financial Assets

See Notes 3.g and 11 to the financial statements.

Key audit matter	How Our Audit Addressed This Matter
As described in explanatory notes 3.g and 10.a to the financial statements, the Bank measures and recognizes an allowance for expected losses associated with credit risk relating to financial asset contracts measured at amortized cost and guarantees and sureties provided. The internal models used to calculate the allowance are supported by the customer risk classification, as required by CMN Resolution No. 4,966, dated November 25, 2021, and BCB Resolution No. 352, dated November 23, 2023, which became effective on January 1, 2025. The Bank calculates expected losses on an individual basis according to the nature of the financial asset portfolio by measuring the expected cash shortfall discounted to present value. The calculation primarily considers: (i) the probability that the asset will become a problem asset (PD - Probability of Default); (ii) loss given default (LGD); (iii) the probability weights assigned to different macroeconomic scenarios; and (iv) the definition of a significant increase in credit risk for stage migration and the expected term of the instruments. We considered the assessment of the allowance for expected losses associated with credit risk on financial assets measured at amortized cost and guarantees and	Our audit procedures included, but were not limited to, the following: We evaluated the design and operating effectiveness of key internal controls related to the approval, recording and updating of credit transactions, as well as the approval process for internal methodologies used to assess customer risk levels supporting transaction classification and the principal assumptions used to determine the allowance. We involved our credit risk specialists in: • methodological analysis and recalculations related to the allowance for expected losses associated with credit risk, as required by CMN Resolution No. 4,966 and BCB Resolution No. 352; • arithmetic recalculation of the allowance, including an assessment of compliance with the requirements established by the aforementioned resolutions. • On a sample basis, we evaluated information supporting the Bank's definition and review of customer ratings, such as credit proposals, financial and registration information, and amounts provided as formal collateral. • We also assessed whether the disclosures in the financial

sureties provided to be a key audit matter because the estimate involves measurement uncertainty, mainly due to model complexity and the subjectivity of the assumptions used. These uncertainties include: (i) methodologies and assumptions used to estimate PD and LGD and the segmentation of contracts by shared credit risk characteristics; (ii) forward-looking macroeconomic scenarios and the weighting of each scenario according to its assigned probability; (iii) identification of a significant increase in credit risk (stage 2) and problem assets (stage 3); and (iv) for individually assessed expected losses, future cash flows considering the related collateral.

statements were appropriate under the applicable standards and included relevant information.

Based on the evidence obtained through the procedures summarized above, we considered the measurement of the allowance for expected losses associated with credit risk and the related disclosures acceptable in the context of the financial statements taken as a whole for the six-month period ended June 30, 2026.

Other information accompanying the financial statements and the auditors' report

Management is responsible for the other information, which 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 thereon.

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

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with accounting practices adopted in Brazil applicable to institutions authorized to operate by the Central Bank of Brazil, and for such internal controls as management determines are necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Bank's financial reporting process.

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Brazilian and International Standards on Auditing will always detect a material misstatement when it exists.

Misstatements may arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with Brazilian and International Standards on Auditing, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error; design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks; and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Bank's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our report. Future events or conditions, however, may cause the Bank to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Plan and perform the group audit to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business units within the group as a basis for forming an opinion on the group financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the audit work performed for purposes of the group audit and, consequently, for the audit opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control identified during our audit.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current six-month period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure of the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

São Paulo, August 26, 2026.
KPMG Auditores Independentes Ltda.
CRC 2SP-014428/O-6

Rodrigo de Mattos Lia
Accountant CRC SP – 1SP252418/O-

Banco Sumitomo Mitsui Brasileiro S.A.
Financial statements
as of June 30, 2026



Banco Sumitomo Mitsui Brasileiro S.A.
Balance Sheet
(In thousands of Reais)

ASSETS	Note	June/26	December/2025	LIABILITIES	Note	June/26	December/2025
Cash and cash equivalents	4	11.825	19.714	FINANCIAL LIABILITIES		7.057.354	6.464.270
FINANCIAL ASSETS		8.752.942	8.200.645	At Amortized Cost		6.227.114	5.806.488
At Amortized Cost		5.339.269	4.308.548	Deposits	14.a	1.323.553	1.344.227
Interbank liquidity investments	5	3.000.157	1.779.971	Open market funding	14.c	500.034	181.352
Securities	6	760.999	760.121	Interbank transactions		662	-
Central bank deposits		2.012	1.668	Obligations for foreign loans	17.a	507.406	379.099
Interbank funding receivable	8	-	141.596	Obligations from foreign funding	17.b	3.256.796	3.301.990
Credit transactions	9	1.005.740	1.093.251	Funds from issuance of securities	15	629.283	587.866
Honored guarantees	9	18.493	77.858	Lease liabilities	16	9.380	11.954
Advances on exchange agreements	9	491.720	384.136	At Fair Value Through Income		830.240	657.782
Other Credits	11	60.148	69.947	Derivative Financial Instruments	7	830.240	657.782
At Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income		2.867.301	3.173.749	PROVISIONS		72.008	86.354
Securities	6	2.867.301	3.173.749	Provision for expected losses linked to credit risk	9.c	3.653	6.329
At Fair Value Through Profit or Loss		546.372	718.348	Tax, civil and labor	19	22.086	22.207
Securities	6	138.753	341.019	Provision for personnel expenses	18.b	37.841	47.522
Derivative Financial Instruments	7	407.619	377.329	Provision for general expenses	18.b	8.428	10.296
OTHER ASSETS		1.004	1.680	TAX LIABILITIES		73.814	72.956
TAX ASSETS	12	519.880	532.388	Current tax liabilities	21.a	-	3.567
Current tax assets		19.299	22.101	Deferred tax liabilities	21.c	73.814	69.389
Deferred tax assets	21.d	500.581	510.287	OTHER LIABILITIES	18.a	146.522	206.386
INVESTMENTS		1	1	SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		1.974.496	1.962.582
PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT IN USE	13.a	30.548	30.031	Capital stock:		1.785.999	1.785.999
Other property and equipment in use		46.722	43.229	Of shareholders domiciled in the country		2	2
Accumulated depreciation		(16.174)	(13.198)	Of shareholders domiciled abroad		1.785.997	1.785.997
INTANGIBLE ASSETS	13.b	7.994	8.089	Profit Reserves		189.285	165.697
Intangible Assets		24.584	23.592	Other comprehensive income		(788)	10.886
Accumulated amortization		(16.590)	(15.503)				
TOTAL ASSETS		9.324.194	8.792.548	TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		9.324.194	8.792.548

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



Banco Sumitomo Mitsui Brasileiro S.A.
Income Statement

(In thousands of Reais, except for the profit per batch of one thousand shares)

	Note	1st Half/ 2026	1st Half/ 2025
Financial intermediation revenues		363.516	561.660
Credit transactions	22.a	59.511	85.301
Result from securities transactions	22.b	292.755	453.948
Result of foreign exchange transactions	22.d	11.250	22.411
Financial intermediation expenses		(503.635)	(500.303)
Market funding transactions	22.e	(140.573)	(88.119)
Result from derivative financial instruments	22.c	(329.819)	(402.558)
Loan and funding transactions	22.f	(33.243)	(9.626)
Gross result of financial intermediation		(140.119)	61.357
(-) Provision for expected credit losses	10.b	(66.318)	(254.348)
Other operating revenues (expenses)		255.105	150.302
Revenue from services	22.g	43.420	47.711
Personnel expenses	22.h	(79.075)	(77.513)
Other administrative expenses	22.i	(32.861)	(31.624)
Tax expenses	22.j	(12.027)	(15.034)
Other operating revenues/(expenses)	22.k	335.527	225.916
(Provision) / Reversal of provision for contingent liabilities	22.l	121	846
Operating income		48.668	(42.689)
Non-operating income		2	82
Income before taxation		48.670	(42.607)
Income tax and social contribution	21	(22.264)	12.334
Income Tax		-	(29.575)
Social Contribution		-	(22.349)
Deferred tax income		(22.264)	64.258
Statutory interests		(2.818)	(2.778)
Net profit/(loss) for the period		23.588	(33.051)
Quantity of shares		1.785.999	1.785.999
Profit/(Loss) per thousand shares - R\$		13,21	(18,51)

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

Banco Sumitomo Mitsui Brasileiro S.A.
Financial statements
as of June 30, 2026



Banco Sumitomo Mitsui Brasileiro S.A.
Statement of Comprehensive Income
(In thousands of Reais)

	1st Half/ 2026	1st Half/ 2025
Net profit/(loss) for the period	23.588	(33.051)
Comprehensive income that can be subsequently reclassified to net income:	(9.640)	(14.990)
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Change in fair value	(360)	2.404
Tax Effect	162	(1.082)
Cash flow hedge		
Change in fair value	(12.089)	(16.689)
Tax Effect	5.440	7.510
Foreign currency translation – Investments abroad		
Change in fair value	(2.793)	(12.969)
Tax Effect	-	5.836
Comprehensive income that cannot be subsequently reclassified to net income:	(5.207)	(4.293)
Adjustments to Actuarial Liabilities		
Change in fair value	(5.995)	(7.855)
Tax Effect	782	3.535
Own credit risk		
Fair value adjustment recognized in shareholders' equity	11	49
Tax Effect	(5)	(22)
Total other comprehensive income in the period	(14.847)	(19.283)
Total comprehensive income	8.741	(52.334)

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

Banco Sumitomo Mitsui Brasileiro S.A.
Financial statements
as of June 30, 2026



Banco Sumitomo Mitsui Brasileiro S.A.
Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity
(In thousands of Reais)

	Note	Capital	Profit reserves		Other comprehensive income	Accumulated losses	Total
			Legal	Statutory			
Balance as of December 31, 2024		1.675.699	47.772	566.736	24.549	(169.534)	2.145.222
Adjustment to market value - securities					1.322		1.322
Adjustment to cash flow hedge					(9.179)		(9.179)
Exchange rate adjustment to investments abroad					(7.133)		(7.133)
Adjustment to actuarial liabilities					(4.320)		(4.320)
Debit value adjustment (DVA)					27		27
Capital increase	20.a	110.300					110.300
Net loss for the year						(33.052)	(33.052)
Legal reserve						-	-
Absorption of losses for the period	20.d			(33.052)		33.052	-
Balance as of June 30, 2025		1.785.999	47.772	533.684	5.266	(169.534)	2.203.187
Balance as of December 31, 2025		1.785.999	47.772	117.925	10.886	-	1.962.582
Adjustment to market value - securities					(198)		(198)
Cash flow hedge adjustment					(6.649)		(6.649)
Foreign currency translation adjustments on investments abroad					(1.536)		(1.536)
Adjustments to actuarial liabilities					(3.297)		(3.297)
Debit value adjustment (DVA)					6		6
Capital Increase							-
Net profit for the year						23.588	23.588
Legal reserve	20.c		(1.179)			1.179	-
Absorption of losses for the period	20.d			24.767		(24.767)	-
Balance as of June 30, 2026		1.785.999	46.593	142.692	(788)	-	1.974.496

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

Banco Sumitomo Mitsui Brasileiro S.A.
Financial statements
as of June 30, 2026



Banco Sumitomo Mitsui Brasileiro S.A.
Statements of Cash Flows
(In thousands of Reals)

	1st Half/ 2026	1st Half/ 2025
Operating Activities		
Adjusted Net Income	225.554	353.019
Result for the period	23.588	(33.051)
Adjustments to Net Income	201.966	386.069
(Increase)/Decrease in financial assets measured at fair value through income (securities and derivative financial instruments)	127.504	156.409
Provision for expected losses linked to credit risk	66.318	254.348
Depreciation and amortization	4.063	1.331
Recognition/(Reversal) of civil, labor and tax provisions	(121)	(846)
Deferred tax (assets)/liabilities	22.264	(64.258)
Provision for Income Tax and Social Contribution	-	51.925
Income from adjustments on court deposits	(4)	(24)
Provision/(Reversal) for staff bonuses	(17.889)	(12.816)
Other provisions / (reversals)	(169)	-
Change in Assets and Liabilities	(274.589)	102.243
(Increase) / Reduction in Liquidity Interbank Investments	(1.184.158)	1.710.117
(Increase) / Reduction in Securities and Derivative Financial Instruments (Assets/Liabilities)	510.018	(1.770.754)
(Increase) / Reduction in Interbank balances (Assets/Liabilities)	141.974	129.040
(Increase) / Reduction in Credit Transactions	79.272	317.578
(Increase) / Reduction in Foreign exchange operations	(106.872)	392.354
(Increase) / Reduction in Trading and brokerage activities (Assets/Liabilities)	(56.016)	31.308
(Increase) / Reduction in Other Assets	(27.155)	(127.886)
(Reduction) / Increase in Deferred Tax Assets/(Liabilities)	14.130	(70.745)
(Reduction) / Increase in Deposits	(20.674)	(273.246)
(Reduction) / Increase in Open Market funding	318.681	84.000
(Reduction) / Increase in Issuance of debt securities	41.417	(124.926)
(Reduction) / Increase in Other liabilities	14.794	(194.597)
Net cash from or used in operating activities	(49.035)	455.262
Income Tax and Social Contribution paid	-	(91.101)
Lease Interest Payments	(684)	-
Net cash flow from (used in) operating activities	(49.719)	364.161
Investing activities		
(Acquisition) Disposal of Intangible Assets	(992)	(1.458)
(Acquisition) Property and Equipment in Use	(3.493)	(1.764)
(Acquisition) Disposal of investments	-	-
Net Cash from or used in investment activities	(4.485)	(3.223)
Financing activities		
Lease payments	(623)	-
Capital Increase	-	110.300
Payment of interest on equity	-	(152.200)
Foreign borrowings	83.113	(1.288.526)
Net Cash from or used in financing activities	82.490	(1.330.426)
Increase / (Reduction) in Cash	28.286	(969.487)
Cash at the Beginning of the Period	19.714	12.172
Cash Equivalents at the Beginning of the Period	780.396	1.138.896
Total cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	800.110	1.151.068
Cash at the End of the Period	11.825	7.362
Cash Equivalents at the End of the Period	816.571	174.219
Total cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	828.396	181.581
Change in Net Cash and Cash Equivalents for the period	28.286	(969.487)

*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. 5.060/23 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 08, 2013. The Bank effectively initiated its operations at the branch in September 2013. The accounting balances of this foreign branch are included in the Bank's 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 and BCB Resolution No. 2 of 12/08/2020.

In preparing these financial statements, assumptions and price estimates were used to recognize and determine the amounts of assets and liabilities. Accordingly, upon the actual financial settlement of these assets and liabilities, the results realized may differ from the estimates.

The financial statements were prepared in accordance with accounting practices adopted in Brazil applicable to institutions authorized to operate by the Central Bank of Brazil (BCB), in compliance with the standards issued by the National Monetary Council (CMN), the BCB and the Brazilian Securities and Exchange Commission (CVM), when applicable.

Key standards and interpretations that will become effective in future periods

CMN Resolutions No. 5,100/2023 and No. 5,146/2024 amend provisions of CMN Resolution No. 4,966/2021, establishing new criteria for renegotiated contracts and setting January 1, 2027, as the effective date for the requirements applicable to hedge accounting. The Bank is assessing the applicable impacts and the necessary adjustments.

CMN Resolution No. 5.185/2024 – Amends Resolution No. 4.818, of May 29, 2020, which establishes the general criteria for preparation and disclosure of the individual and consolidated financial statements by financial institutions and other entities authorized to operate by the Central Bank of Brazil. This norm provides for the mandatory preparation and disclosure of financial information about sustainability as part of the IFRS consolidated financial statements, with adoption of the following technical pronouncements issued by the Brazilian Sustainability Pronouncements Committee (CBPS):

- CBPS 01, Technical Pronouncement, which provides for the general requirements for disclosure of financial information about sustainability; and
- CBPS 02, Technical Pronouncement, which includes specific requirements for disclosure of risks and opportunities relating to climate change and that might be important for the main users of financial reports.

The preparation and disclosure of the report by leading financial institutions of prudential conglomerates classified in Segment 3 (S3) will be in effect as from 2028.

The Bank will conduct an internal project to adapt its processes and prepare the report.

CMN Resolution No. 5,252/2025 – Effective January 1, 2027, this Resolution establishes the accounting concepts and criteria applicable to the measurement, recognition, derecognition and disclosure of sustainability-related assets and liabilities. The assessment of the impacts is ongoing, and no material effects are expected upon its adoption.

Supplementary Law No. 214/2025 – Institutes the Tax on Goods and Services (IBS), the Social Contribution on Goods and Services (CBS), and the Selective Tax (IS), and also creates the IBS Management Committee. The tax reform seeks to promote a broad restructuring of the tax law applicable to consumption in Brazil. Beyond simplification, it aims to unify tax legislation, implement a fully non-cumulative taxation system, and also establish taxation based on the destination of consumption. The Bank has been preparing for these changes and studying the impacts they will have on its financial statements. The Law will come into effect in 2026, as a trial year, with no financial impact on the collection of the new taxes.

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 Reals 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 of change in fair value. They are used by the Bank to manage its short-term commitments.

d. Financial instruments

I. Initial recognition

Financial instruments are initially recorded on the date of acquisition, origination or issue at the transaction price, calculated according to the regulations in force, in the case of trade receivables without a significant financing component, or at fair value, calculated according to the regulations in force in all other cases.

II. Classification of instruments

The classification of financial assets considers the business model, which defines how the Bank manages its financial instruments to achieve its short-, medium- and long-term economic objectives; and the characteristics of contractual cash flows, with the specific purpose of identifying if the “Solely Payments of Principal and Interest” (SPPJ) criterion is being met.

Financial assets and liabilities

Based on such characteristics, assets are classified as:

- Measured at the amortized cost (“CA”);
- Measured at fair value, in other comprehensive income (“VJORA”)
- Measured at fair value, in profit or loss (“VJR”)

CMN Resolution No. 4.966/21 provides for other possibilities for designating an instrument at fair value under certain conditions (for example, for hedging).

The Bank operates with commercial and investment portfolios and has conducted 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.

• Loans and discounted securities, financing, as well as advances on foreign exchange contracts and export credit notes, and financial instruments previously held to maturity, are substantially classified at the amortized cost, except for those with cash flow characteristics that indicate that there are important components other than the principal and interest and, therefore, have not met the basic payment arrangement criterion, which are classified as “VJR”;

- Financial instruments previously classified as “available for sale” are classified as VJORA, unless the characteristics of their cash flows indicate that there are important components other than principal and interest;
- Equity instruments previously classified as “available for sale” are classified as VJR, and their variations are recorded in profit or loss for the year;
- Other financial instruments are classified as VJR.

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

e. 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.

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 because 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.

f. Financial instruments for hedging

The maintenance of the current criteria in relation to the new hedge accounting requirements provided for in CMN Resolution 4.966/2021 is optional until 2027 and the impacts from its adoption are being analyzed by SMBCB.

Fair value hedge - The fair value adjustment of derivative financial instruments classified in this category, as well as the hedged item, are recorded against revenue or expense accounts in profit or loss for the period.

Cash flow hedge - The effective portion of the fair value adjustment of derivative financial instruments classified in this category is recorded in Shareholders' Equity.

Initial designation

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. Expected credit risk losses

These operations are classified according to Management's assessment of risk level, in accordance with the Bank's policy, which considers economic conditions, experience and specific risks of each operation, its debtors and guarantors, according to the parameters established by CMN Resolution No. 4.966/21. This procedure requires a periodic analysis of the financial assets that must be separated in the portfolios C1 to C5, according to their characteristic, and their classification into "3" levels, from "1" (minimum risk) to "3" (maximum risk). 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.

Renegotiated transactions are held at the same level they were classified in or higher. Renegotiations of credit transactions which had already been written off against the provision and were held in offsetting accounts are classified in stage "3", 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 financial guarantees provided and undrawn credit commitments, using these same policies as criteria, whilst observing at least the assumptions established in Resolution No. 4.966/21, considering the economic outlook, past experience and specific risks posed by each operation and its debtors, as mentioned above.

Recognition of provision for expected losses linked to credit risk of the following financial instruments:

Earnings from credit transactions overdue for more than 90 days, regardless of their risk level, are only recognized in revenues when they are received.

Additionally, the Bank sets up a provision for incurred losses applicable to defaulted financial assets based on minimum percentages, considering the number of months in arrears, counted from the month of default, and according to the classification of these financial assets per type, and “C1” (lower risk) and “C5” (higher risk) guarantee.

Scope of application

The assessment model for recognizing expected losses associated with the credit risk of financial assets was considered within a broader scope of application than the model currently used.

In this regard, financial assets classified in the “Amortized Cost” categories, as well as the exposure to financial guarantees provided and other credit risk exposures recorded in control accounts, are now eligible for creation of a provision for expected losses associated with credit risk.

Methodology for Calculation of the Provision for Expected Losses Linked to Credit Risk

The measurement of the provision was considered as the basis for calculation of the gross book value of financial assets.

The provision for expected losses associated with credit risk was based on the expectation of credit losses arising over the useful life of the asset (expected loss over its life, or Life ECL), where 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 ECL).

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

The Bank 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 stage

Based on the process above, the Bank distributed its financial instruments into stages (first, second and third stage) as described below:

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

The provision should correspond to the estimated loss calculated by the Bank, considering the probability that the financial instrument is characterized as a financial

asset with credit recovery problems in the next twelve (12) months or during the estimated term of the instrument, when this is lower than twelve (12) months;

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.

The provision should correspond to the estimated loss calculated by the Bank, considering the probability that the financial instrument is characterized as a financial asset with credit recovery problems throughout the whole estimated term of the financial instrument.

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

The provision should correspond to the estimated loss calculated by the Bank, considering that the instrument is characterized as an asset with credit recovery problems.

Methodology for estimating losses linked to credit risk

The Bank calculated the expected losses linked to credit risk by measuring the expected cash shortfall discounted at 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 on the future date of default, considering 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 flow during the expected life of the asset, equal to the present net 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.

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 are stated at acquisition cost, less accumulated depreciation, calculated through to the closing period. 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 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 assets

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 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. 4,924/2021, the Bank applies Technical Pronouncement CPC 01 (R1) – Impairment of Assets, which establishes the procedures applicable to the recognition, measurement, and disclosure of impairment losses on assets.

An impairment loss is recognized when the carrying amount of an asset or cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. A cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows generated by other assets or groups of assets. Identified impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss for the period.

At the end of each reporting period, non-financial assets subject to CPC 01 (R1) are assessed for any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, the Institution estimates the recoverable amount of the respective asset or cash-generating unit. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives or not yet available for use, as well as

goodwill, when applicable, are tested for impairment at least annually, irrespective of whether there is any indication 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 by 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 because 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. Tax income and social contribution

The provision for income tax and social contribution is calculated according to the rate of 15%, plus 10% on taxable income more than 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, 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 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 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 23, 2020, 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 1st, 2021

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 Central Bank 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.

s. 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 frequent trading. They are marketed-to-market, have high liquidity and their prices are available in the market. This category includes available-for-sale (VJORA) 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 on 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 price.

t. Effective interest rate

The calculation of the effective interest rate on financial instruments considers adjustments at the initial recognition, according to the type of asset or liability. For financial assets, directly attributable transaction costs are added, while amounts received upon acquisition are deducted. For liabilities, the costs are deducted and the payments made are added.

These costs include, for example, fees received upon origination, credit assessment fees, collateral registration costs, processing of documents, commissions to agents, and other amounts directly related to the transaction. A detailed analysis of these items is available in the Bank's internal policies.

The effective rate equals the present value of future cash flows to the gross book value of the instrument. The complete methodology for calculation of the effective interest rate is mandatory for securities and financial liabilities, as provided in Art. 72 of BCB Resolution No. 352/2023.

For transactions classified as amortized cost, a different methodology is used, with a proportional appropriation of revenues and expenses, considering the original contractual rate. Transaction costs are recognized linearly throughout the contractual revenues. This differentiated methodology is optional for credit transactions and other transactions with characteristics of credit granting, according to Art. 75 of said resolution.

Events such as default, restructuring or early settlement require specific adjustments. In the case of assets with credit problems, the recognition of revenues is interrupted. Regarding restructurings, the non-appropriate amounts of the original transaction are written off, and the contractual rate is applied to new flows. For early settlements, the transaction costs are written off proportionally, regardless of the methodology used.

u. Leases

At the beginning of a contract, the Bank assesses whether the contract is or contains a lease.

A contract is or contains a lease if it transfers the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period in exchange for consideration.

As lessee

The Bank is a lessee of real estate assets (underlying assets) used in the conduct of its business activities. Initial recognition occurs upon execution of the contract, under "Lease liabilities," corresponding to the total of future payments discounted to present value, with a corresponding entry to "Right-of-use assets," which are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the lease term and tested annually for potential impairment losses.

Leases of low-value assets and short-term leases

The Bank has elected not to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for leases of low-value assets and short-term leases, including printers, vending machines, and coffee machines. The Bank recognizes the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

4 Cash and cash equivalents

The financial assets mentioned below are measured at the amortized cost:

	June 2026	December 2025
Cash	11.825	19.714
(*) Investments in interbank deposits	816.571	780.396
Open market investments	600.000	-
Interbank deposit investments	206.219	525.086
Foreign currency investments	10.352	255.310
Total cash and cash equivalents	828.396	800.110

(*) Refer to operations with an original term lower than 90 days.

5 Interbank liquidity investments

Investments in the open market as of June 30, 2026, mentioned below are measured at the amortized cost:

June 2026				
	Up to 3 months	From 3 to 12 months	Over 12 months	Total
Open market investments	600.000	716.977	669.295	1.986.272
Own portfolio position	600.000	716.977	669.295	1.986.272
National Treasury Bills	-	-	670.000	670.000
Treasury Financial Bills	-	716.977	-	716.977
National Treasury Notes - Series B	600.000	-	-	600.000
(-) Allowance for expected credit losses	-	-	(705)	(705)
Interbank deposit investments	206.219	796.257	1.057	1.003.533
Unrelated parties	206.219	796.265	-	1.002.484
(+/-) Fair value hedge adjustment	-	(8)	1.264	1.256
(-) Allowance for expected credit losses	-	-	(207)	(207)
Foreign currency investments	10.352	-	-	10.352
Total	816.571	1.513.234	670.352	3.000.157

December 2025				
	Up to 3 months	From 3 to 12 months	Over 12 months	Total
Open market investments	-	300.163	(106)	300.057
Own portfolio position	-	300.163	(106)	300.057
National Treasury Notes - Series B	-	300.163	-	300.163
(-) Allowance for expected credit losses	-	-	(106)	(106)
Interbank deposit investments	525.086	401.795	297.723	1.224.604
Unrelated parties	525.086	401.962	296.959	1.224.007
(+/-) Fair value hedge adjustment	-	(167)	2.853	2.686
(-) Allowance for expected credit losses	-	-	(2.089)	(2.089)
Foreign currency investments	255.310	-	-	255.310
Total	780.396	701.958	297.617	1.779.971

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 June 30 2026:

1. Breakdown of the portfolio by category

Financial assets measured at amortized cost

	June 2026	December 2025
	Cost value	Cost value
Commercial paper	611.379	611.520
Debentures	617.560	617.658
(-) Allowance for expected credit losses	(467.940)	(469.057)
Total	760.999	760.121

Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

June 2026			
	Cost Value	Fair value	Unrealized gains/losses
Own portfolio			
National Treasury Bonds	1.181.460	1.182.438	978
Private equity fund shares– FIP Brasil Sustentabilidade	648	99	(549)
Linked to provision of guarantees			
National Treasury Bonds	1.682.945	1.684.764	1.819
Total	2.865.053	2.867.301	2.248

December 2025			
	Cost Value	Fair Value	Unrealized gains/losses
Own portfolio			
National Treasury Bonds	1.594.311	1.595.663	1.352
Private equity fund shares– FIP Brasil Sustentabilidade	648	109	(539)
Linked to provision of guarantees			
National Treasury Bonds	1.576.183	1.577.977	1.794
Total	3.171.142	3.173.749	2.607

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss

	June 2026	December 2025
	Fair Value	Fair Value
Multimarket fund shares	138.753	341.019
Total	138.753	341.019

2. Breakdown of the portfolio by maturity

Financial assets measured at amortized cost

	June 2026				December 2025
	Up to 3 months	From 3 to 12 months	Over 12 months	Total	Total
Commercial paper	-	-	611.379	611.379	611.520
Debentures	-	-	617.560	617.560	617.658
(-) Allowance for expected credit losses	-	-	(467.940)	(467.940)	(469.057)
	-	-	760.999	760.999	760.121

Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

	June 2026					December 2025
	No maturity	Up to 3 months	From 3 to 12 months	Over 12 months	Total	Total
Own portfolio						
National Treasury Bonds	-	-	2.493	1.179.945	1.182.438	1.595.663
Private equity fund shares – FIP Brasil Sustentabilidade	99	-	-	-	99	109
Pledged as collateral						
National Treasury Bonds	-	-	386.450	1.298.314	1.684.764	1.577.977

Total	99	- 388.943	2.478.259	2.867.301	3.173.749
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Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss

	June 2026		December 2025
	No maturity	Total	Total
Multimarket fund shares - SMBCB Onshore	138.753	138.753	341.019
Total	138.753	138.753	341.019

Financial assets included in the Bank's portfolio and measured at fair value through other comprehensive income have their adjustment to market value recorded in "Adjustment to market value – securities and derivatives" in shareholders' equity accounts, net of taxes, in the amount of R\$1,434 on June 30, 2026.

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 mathematical rate interpolation 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.

Government securities are issued in book-entry form and registered with the Special Settlement and Custody System of the Central Bank of Brazil (SELIC).

The fund shares, debentures and commercial paper 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 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 balance sheet and memorandum accounts as of June 30, 2026:

June 2026			
ASSET POSITION	Curve value	Market value	Notional amount of the contract
SWAP			
PRE x DOLLAR	179.665	182.420	602.000
CDI x DOLLAR	100.737	116.248	1.494.307
CDI x YEN	23.432	24.194	228.981
DOLLAR x SOFR	507	29.485	1.529.805
	304.341	352.347	3.855.093
NDF			
PRE x DOLLAR	4.325	4.302	187.649
DOLLAR x PRE	11.886	11.888	766.398
PRE x YEN	31	68	2.005
	16.242	16.258	956.052
FOREIGN EXCHANGE			
Foreign exchange purchased pending settlement	237	57	19.643
Rights on foreign exchange sales	6.919	46.099	1.566.495
	7.156	46.156	1.586.138
Credit value adjustment (CVA)			
CVA	-	(979)	-
	-	(979)	-
Hedge Accounting			
(+/-) Fair value adjustment	-	(6.163)	-
	-	(6.163)	-
Total	327.739	407.619	6.397.283

December 2025			
ASSET POSITION	Curve Value	Market value	Notional amount of the contract
SWAP			
PRE x DOLLAR	114.048	115.985	690.168
CDI x DOLLAR	34.777	45.429	973.482
PRE x YEN	3.395	3.152	34.970
CDI x YEN	20.445	20.850	166.552
PRE x SOFR	424	46.787	1.061.831
	173.089	232.203	2.927.003
NDF			
PRE x DOLLAR	13.013	13.711	562.732
DOLLAR x PRE	22.347	36.956	1.141.015
PRE x YEN	18.385	18.423	90.870
	53.745	69.090	1.794.617
FOREIGN EXCHANGE			
Foreign exchange purchased pending settlement	5.192	884	365.688
Rights on foreign exchange sales	74.794	82.015	1.922.188
	79.986	82.899	2.287.876
Credit value adjustment			

December 2025			
ASSET POSITION	Curve Value	Market value	Notional amount of the contract
CVA	-	(749)	-
	-	(749)	-
Hedge Accounting			
(+/-) Fair value adjustment	-	(6.114)	-
	-	(6.114)	-
Total	306.820	377.329	7.009.496

June 2026			
LIABILITY POSITION	Curve Value	Market value	Notional amount of the contract
SWAP			
PRE x CDI	269	1.423	45.000
YEN x CDI	559.483	591.930	1.617.202
SOFR x DOLLAR	447	23.259	1.529.805
DOLLAR x CDI	5.325	8.462	157.200
	565.524	625.074	3.349.207
NDF			
PRE x DOLLAR	16.287	16.205	750.761
DOLLAR x PRE	69.512	57.107	1.175.266
YEN x PRE	16.811	16.124	261.209
	102.610	89.436	2.187.236
FOREIGN EXCHANGE			
Foreign exchange purchased pending settlement	102.720	115.566	1.567.214
Rights on foreign exchange sales	5.964	202	23.928
	108.684	115.768	1.591.142
Debit value adjustment (DVA)			
DVA	-	(38)	-
	-	(38)	-
Total	776.818	830.240	7.127.585

December 2025			
LIABILITY POSITION	Curve Value	Market value	Notional amount of the contract
SWAP			
CDI x DOLLAR	88.528	74.062	980.809
CDI x YEN	2.243	1.507	63.581
YEN x CDI	331.971	362.252	1.837.412
PRE x SOFR	367	42.128	1.061.831
	423.109	479.949	3.943.633
NDF			
PRE x DOLLAR	10.225	8.146	580.670
DOLLAR x PRE	21.005	21.030	472.389
YEN x PRE	1.446	1.381	7.233
	32.676	30.557	1.060.292
FOREIGN EXCHANGE			

LIABILITY POSITION	December 2025		
	Curve Value	Market value	Notional amount of the contract
Foreign exchange purchased pending settlement	131.474	136.634	2.144.075
Rights on foreign exchange sales	33.574	11.267	586.137
	165.048	147.901	2.730.212
Debit value adjustment			
DVA	-	(28)	-
	-	(28)	-
Hedge Accounting			
(+/-) Fair value adjustment	-	(597)	-
	-	(597)	-
Total	620.833	657.782	7.734.137

1. Breakdown of nominal value by maturity

	June 2026			
	Up to 3 months	From 3 to 12 months	Over 12 months	Total
SWAP transactions				
PRE x CDI	-	-	45.000	45.000
PRE x DOLLAR	-	602.000	-	602.000
CDI x DOLLAR	400.000	832.307	262.000	1.494.307
CDI x YEN	30.000	198.981	-	228.981
YEN x CDI	-	510.688	1.106.514	1.617.202
DOLLAR x SOFR	-	-	1.529.805	1.529.805
DOLLAR x CDI	-	-	157.200	157.200
SOFR x DOLLAR	-	-	1.529.805	1.529.805
	430.000	2.143.976	4.630.324	7.204.300
NDF transactions				
PRE x DOLLAR	740.595	197.815	-	938.410
DOLLAR x PRE	1.045.331	595.620	300.713	1.941.664
PRE x YEN	674	1.331	-	2.005
YEN x PRE	-	261.209	-	261.209
	1.786.600	1.055.975	300.713	3.143.288
FOREIGN EXCHANGE				
Foreign exchange purchased pending settlement	132.987	1.433.794	20.076	1.586.857
Rights on foreign exchange sales	138.579	1.431.768	20.076	1.590.423
	271.566	2.865.562	40.152	3.177.280
Total	2.488.166	6.065.513	4.971.189	13.524.868

	December 2025			
	Up to 3 months	From 3 to 12 months	Over 12 months	Total
SWAP transactions				
PRE x DOLLAR	-	690.168	-	690.168
CDI x DOLLAR	-	400.000	1.554.291	1.954.291
PRE x YEN	34.970	-	-	34.970
CDI x YEN	30.000	200.134	-	230.134
YEN x CDI	220.210	51.468	1.565.734	1.837.412
PRE x SOFR	-	-	2.123.661	2.123.661

	December 2025			
	Up to 3 months	From 3 to 12 months	Over 12 months	Total
	285.180	1.341.770	5.243.686	6.870.636
NDF transactions				
PRE x DOLLAR	818.605	324.797	-	1.143.402
DOLLAR x PRE	726.271	588.294	298.838	1.613.403
PRE x YEN	20.199	70.672	-	90.871
YEN x PRE	3.364	3.869	-	7.233
	1.568.439	987.632	298.838	2.854.909
FOREIGN EXCHANGE				
Foreign exchange purchased				
pending settlement	1.305.134	1.176.105	28.524	2.509.763
Rights on foreign exchange sales	1.305.755	1.174.045	28.524	2.508.324
	2.610.889	2.350.150	57.048	5.018.087
Total	4.464.508	4.679.552	5.599.572	14.743.632

2. Breakdown of nominal value by trading venue

	June 2026		
	Stock market	Over-the-counter	Notional amount
Swaps	1.617.202	5.587.098	7.204.300
NDF	750.539	2.392.749	3.143.288
Foreign Exchange	-	-	3.177.280
Total	2.367.741	7.979.847	13.524.868

	December 2025		
	Stock market	Over-the-counter	Notional amount
Swaps	1.837.412	5.033.225	6.870.637
NDF	496.563	2.358.345	2.854.908
Foreign Exchange	-	-	5.018.087
Total	2.333.975	7.391.570	14.743.632

3. Comparison between curve value and market 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 market value.

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

	June 2026			
	Reference value (accounting)			Total
	Up to 3 months	From 3 to 12 months	Over 12 months	
FUTURES - Reference value				
Purchase				
Currency Coupon	366.568	2.591.879	544.993	3.503.440
Foreign currency	1.784.224	-	-	1.784.224
Interest rate	1.492.116	689.238	319.711	2.501.065
	3.642.908	3.281.117	864.704	7.788.729

Sale

Currency Coupon	1.744.892	810.222	61.350	2.616.464
Interest rate	152.960	1.460.967	270.527	1.884.454
Exchange rate	190.843	-	-	190.843
	2.088.695	2.271.189	331.877	4.691.761
Total	5.731.603	5.552.306	1.196.581	12.480.490

December 2025

	December 2020			Total
	Reference value (accounting)			
	Up to 3 months	From 3 to 12 months	Over 12 months	
FUTURES - Reference value				
Purchase				
Currency Coupon	702.191	2.144.469	1.691.095	4.537.755
Foreign currency	53.941	-	-	53.941
Interest rate	165.218	446.272	450.074	1.061.564
Exchange rate	370.256	-	-	370.256
	1.291.606	2.590.741	2.141.169	6.023.516
Sale				
Currency Coupon	7.970	593.239	148.902	750.111
Interest rate	774.463	-	-	774.463
Exchange rate	298.933	1.526.765	600.366	2.426.064
	8.852	-	-	8.852
	1.090.218	2.120.004	749.268	3.959.490
Total	2.381.824	4.710.745	2.890.437	9.983.006

The valuation at market 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 market value determined by derivative financial instruments for the period ending June 30, 2026, was (R\$24,166), and registered in profit and loss accounts.

Profit or loss from derivative financial instruments for the period ending June 30 2026 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:

Derivative financial instruments	Income	
	June 2026	June 2025
Swap contracts	40.815	173.027
NDF	(142.983)	(172.991)
Futures contracts	(238.307)	(424.277)
Foreign exchange contracts	10.656	21.684
Total	(329.819)	(402.558)

4. Hedge accounting

On June 30, 2026, 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:

- **Fair Value 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 for 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 ineffective must be recognized 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.

On June 30, 2026, the Bank analyzed the effectiveness of the transactions below, and it has not identified any ineffective transaction.

4.1 Valuation at market value of derivative financial instruments by maturity and index – Market risk Hedge

Description	Index	Up to 12 months	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	June 2026
Futures	Currency Coupon	(897.570)	-	(209.831)	(1.107.401)
Total		(897.570)	-	(209.831)	(1.107.401)

Maturities - Market value					
Description	Index	Up to 12 months	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	December 2025
Futures	Currency Coupon	(635.272)	-	(479.292)	(1.114.564)
Total		(635.272)	-	(479.292)	(1.114.564)

	June 2026	December 2025
Assets		
Hedged items		
Investments in interfinancial deposits		
Amount adjusted under contractual terms	669.097	672.826
Adjustment amount	1.256	2.687
Market value	670.353	675.513
Working capital		
Amount adjusted under contractual terms	420.030	409.030
Adjustment amount	(654)	(1.556)
Market value	419.376	407.474
Total market value - Hedged assets	1.089.729	1.082.987
Liabilities		
Hedging instruments		
DI1 Futures	(1.107.402)	(1.114.564)
Total Market value of hedging instrument	(1.107.402)	(1.114.564)

Maturities - Market value					
Description	Index	Up to 12 months	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	June 2026
SWAP	JPY x CDI	403.374	735.763	261.084	1.400.221
Foreign Exchange (outright forward)	JPY x CDI	1.166.963	17.079	-	1.184.042
Funding	JPY x CDI	(8.968)	(17.413)	-	(26.381)
NDF	JPY x CDI	(265.466)	-	-	(265.466)
Total		1.295.903	735.429	261.084	2.292.416

Maturities - Market value					
Description	Index	Up to 12 months	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	December 2025
SWAP	JPY x CDI	142.157	907.739	632.876	1.682.772
Foreign Exchange (outright forward)	JPY x CDI	855.249	18.817	-	874.066
Funding	JPY x CDI	(9.833)	(19.265)	-	(29.098)
Total		987.573	907.291	632.876	2.527.740

	June 2026	December 2025
Liabilities		
Hedged items		
On-lending transactions		
Amount adjusted under contractual terms	(3.029.756)	(2.756.768)
Adjustment amount	30.062	31.284
Total Market Value – Hedge Liabilities	(2.999.694)	(2.725.484)

Assets		
Hedged items		
Advances on foreign exchange contracts		
Amount adjusted under contractual terms	24.734	26.131
Adjustment amount	(309)	(242)
Total Market Value - Hedge Assets	24.425	25.889

Assets		
Hedging instruments		
Swap	1.400.221	1.682.772
Foreign Exchange	1.184.042	874.066
NDF	249.342	-
Total Market Value – Hedging Instruments	2.833.605	2.556.838

Liabilities		
Hedging instruments		
Funding	(26.381)	(29.098)
Total Market Value - Hedging Instruments	(26.381)	(29.098)

4.2 Valuation at market value of derivative financial instruments by maturity and index – Cash Flow Hedge

Maturities - Market value					
Description	Index	Up to 12 months	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	June 2026
Futures	Currency Coupon	60.365	-	-	60.365
Total		60.365	-	-	60.365

		Maturities - Market value			
Description	Index	Up to 12 months	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	December 2025
Futures	Currency Coupon	118.171	62.810	-	180.981
Total		118.171	62.810	-	180.981

	June 2026	December 2025
Hedged items		
Liabilities		
On-lending transactions		
Amount adjusted under contractual terms	(61.052)	(179.203)
Hedging instruments		
Assets		
Futures	60.365	180.981
Cash flow hedge reserve	2.580	9.229

The amount of R\$2,580, net of tax effects, as of June 30, 2026 (R\$9,229 as of December 31, 2025), recorded in shareholders' equity under "Cash Flow Hedge Reserve," will be recognized in profit or loss over the maturity period of the hedged item.

8 Interbank balances

These correspond to interbank foreign transactions of funds obtained abroad to financial institutions in Brazil and abroad (Cayman branch):

	December 2025		
	Gross balance	Expected loss	Net balance
Not past due:			
From 61 to 90 days	38.262	(16)	38.246
From 91 to 180 days	103.394	(44)	103.350
Total	141.656	(60)	141.596

As of June 30, 2026, the Bank had no interbank exposure.

9 Credit Operations

As of June 30, 2026, information on the loan portfolio is summarized as follows:

a. By operation

	June 2026		
	Gross balance	Expected loss	Net balance
Advances to Depositors	30	-	30
CCB	211.831	(39.882)	171.949
Working capital	724.995	(495)	724.500
Foreign currency financing	78.114	(37)	78.077
Export Credit Notes - NCE	31.862	(24)	31.838
Market value adjustment (*)	(654)	-	(654)
Total loans	1.046.178	(40.438)	1.005.740
Advances on foreign exchange contracts	491.998	(278)	491.720
Honored guarantees	871.495	(853.002)	18.493
Total other credit exposures	1.363.493	(853.280)	510.213

	June 2026		
	Gross balance	Expected loss	Net balance
Grand total	2.409.671	(893.718)	1.515.953

	December 2025		
	Gross Balance	Expected loss	Net balance
CCB	216.915	(30.567)	186.348
Working capital	877.141	(713)	876.428
Foreign currency financing	132	-	132
Export Credit Notes - NCE	31.916	(18)	31.898
Market value adjustment (*)	(1.555)	-	(1.555)
Total loans	1.124.549	(31.298)	1.093.251
Advances on foreign exchange contracts	385.193	(1.057)	384.136
Honored guarantees	871.494	(793.636)	77.858
Total other credit exposures	1.256.687	(794.693)	461.994
Grand total	2.381.236	(825.991)	1.555.245

(*) Considering the market value adjustments of fair value hedged items.

b. By maturity

	June 2026	December 2025
Not past due		
Up to 30 days	116.352	89.055
From 31 to 60 days	223.459	88.053
From 61 to 90 days	459.059	42.681
From 91 to 180 days	231.427	246.342
From 181 to 360 days	268.722	787.870
Over 360 days	192.752	211.180
Past due		
From 61 to 90 days	-	9.472
From 181 to 360 days	5.690	51.166
Over 360 days	18.492	29.426
Total	1.515.953	1.555.245

The loan operations of the 20 largest debtors on June 30, 2026, represent 96.46% of the credit portfolio, in the amount of R\$1,500,264.

c. Guarantees provided and credit commitments to be released

The Bank recorded a provision for expected credit risk losses on these guarantees and credit commitments to be released. The provisioned amounts are based on the assumptions of Resolution No. 4.966/21 and the total amount of R\$5,830 for the period ending June 30, 2026:

	June 2026		
	Gross balance	Expected loss	Net balance
Related to International Trade in Goods	52.745	(25)	52.720
Related to Bids, Auctions, Provision of Services or Delivery of Works	2.332	(1)	2.331

Related to Provision of Goods	85.175	(39)	85.136
Guarantees and sureties in judicial and administrative tax proceedings	590.264	(2.072)	588.192
Other Bank Guarantees	415.254	(548)	414.706
Other Financial Guarantees Provided	850.803	(948)	849.855
Total Guarantees Provided	1.996.573	(3.633)	1.992.940
Credit commitments to be released	100.000	(20)	99.980
Total credit commitments to be released	100.000	(20)	99.980
Grand total	2.096.573	(3.653)	2.092.920

	December 2025		
	Gross balance	Expected loss	Net balance
Related to International Trade in Goods	63.490	(1.722)	61.768
Related to Bids, Auctions, Provision of Services or Delivery of Works	284	-	284
Related to Provision of Goods	84.017	(169)	83.848
Guarantees and sureties in judicial and administrative tax proceedings	557.444	(2.468)	554.976
Other Bank Guarantees	341.223	(297)	340.926
Other Financial Guarantees Provided	784.906	(1.174)	783.732
Total Guarantees Provided	1.831.364	(5.830)	1.825.534
Credit commitments to be released	300.000	(499)	299.501
Total credit commitments to be released	300.000	(499)	299.501
Grand total	2.131.364	(6.329)	2.125.035

d. Exposures segregated by stages

Reconciliation of gross book value, segregated by stages, for credit transactions, securities with credit characteristics, financial guarantees provided and credit commitments to be released:

Stage 1	
Balance as of December 2025	3.578.419
Transferred to Stage 2	(311)
Originations	1.732.866
(Maturities/Settlements)	(1.741.445)
Balance as of June 2026	3.569.529
Stage 2	
Balance as of December 2025	18.947
Transferred from Stage 1	311
Originations	19.446
(Maturities/Settlements)	(19.020)
Balance as of June 2026	19.684
Stage 3	
Balance as of December 2025	917.031

Originations / (Maturities/Settlements)	-
Balance as of June 2026	917.031

(*) Includes new transactions, settled transactions, and interest accrual on credit transactions and other transactions with characteristics of credit extension.

The amount of unrecognized revenues ("stop accrual") for the assets classified as having credit recovery problems in the period ended June 30, 2026, was R\$4,318.

10 Provision for Expected Losses

a. Reconciliation of expected loss:

The reconciliation below includes credit transactions, securities with credit-granting features, other assets, financial guarantees provided and credit commitments to be released. Provisions were set up as provided for in CMN Resolution No. 4.966/21.

Stage 1	
Balance as of December 2025	10.808
Transfer to Stage 2	(1)
Recognition / (Reversal)	(6.721)
Balance as of June 2026	4.086
Stage 2	
Balance as of December 2025	1.506
Transfer from Stage 1	1
Recognition / (Reversal)	347
Balance as of June 2026	1.854
Stage 3	
Balance as of December 2025	1.300.248
Recognition / (Reversal)	72.693
Balance as of June 2026	1.372.941

b. Net result of provisions and reversals for expected credit losses:

	June 2026		
	(Reversal)	Recognition	Total
Short-term interbank investments	3.464	(2.180)	1.284
Securities	1.853	(737)	1.116
Interbank on-lending	88	(27)	61
Credit operations	11.687	(20.827)	(9.140)
Securities with credit granting features	81.662	(140.249)	(58.587)
Other financial assets	1.010	(4.738)	(3.728)
Financial guarantees provided	2.954	(756)	2.198
Undrawn credit commitments	480	(1)	479
Total	103.198	(169.516)	(66.318)
	June 2025		
	(Reversal)	Recognition	Total
Short-term interbank investments	2.906	(2.364)	542
Securities	-	-	-

	June 2025		
	(Reversal)	Recognition	Total
Interbank on-lending	50	(2)	48
Credit operations	969	(27.932)	(26.963)
Securities with credit granting features	50.387	(168.225)	(117.838)
Other financial assets	15.229	(6.441)	8.788
Financial guarantees provided	30.243	(149.101)	(118.858)
Undrawn credit commitments	-	(67)	(67)
Total	99.784	(354.132)	(254.348)

There were no renegotiations or transactions written off to losses.

c. Methodology for calculation of losses expected from the loans and trade accounts receivables portfolio:

The information below describes how SMBCB has assessed and measured the impairment of its financial assets, as provided for in CMN Resolution No. 4.966/2021.

Classification by stages

SMBCB financial assets are classified in three stages (Stage 1, 2 and 3) based on the evolution of credit risk after the initial recognition:

- **Stage 1:** assets without significant increase in credit risk after the initial recognition – provision based on expected losses for 12 months;
- **Stage 2:** assets with significant increase in credit risk – provision based on expected losses during the asset's life;
- **Stage 3:** assets with objective evidence of credit loss – full provision based on the expected loss during the asset's life.

Criteria for transition between stages

(i) Significant increase in credit risk

SMBCB considers that there was a significant increase in credit risk (Stage 2), when the transaction is overdue for over 30 days, or when there is an increased probability of default (PD) of at least 3 percentage points compared to the initial rating.

(ii) Default and cure events

A transaction is considered “in default” (Stage 3) when it is overdue for over 90 days, or when the client is rated as having a high risk, indicating important financial difficulties. Regarding interfinancial transactions, “default” is failing to pay within intraday contractual terms. The cure event is recognized after 6 consecutive months without payments in arrears.

Measurement of expected losses

The measurement of expected losses considers the following components:

(i) Probability of default (PD):

In-house rating models are used for estimating PD, including quantitative and qualitative data, important external information, such as ratings of foreign agencies, local public information and other market data.

(ii) Loss Given Default (LGD):

LGD is estimated based on net historical losses seen in overdue transactions.

(iii) Exposure at default (EAD):

EAD corresponds to the gross book value of the financial asset.

(iv) Forward-looking information

Expected loss models include macroeconomic variables, particularly, the household indebtedness rate (except for housing credit). Other forward-looking aspects, such as regulatory changes, are monitored, but they were not considered material for purposes of adjusting the models for the period.

11 Other Credits

Transactions are recorded in balance sheet accounts, measured at amortized cost, as follows:

	June 2026	December 2025
Income receivable on financial guarantees provided	49.508	51.082
Securities trading and intermediation	4.178	17.426
Other	19.119	10.369
(-) Allowance for expected credit losses	(12.657)	(8.930)
Total	60.148	69.947

The change in the provision for losses linked to credit risk of transactions classified in other credits are described in note 10.

12 Current Tax Assets

They are represented by the following amounts:

	June 2026	December 2025
Income tax and social contribution prepayments	17.436	20.691
Other tax prepayments	1.863	1.410
Total	19.299	22.101

13 Property and equipment in use, and intangible assets

As of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, these balances were as follows:

a. Property and equipment in use

i. Composition

Description	Annual rate %	June 2026		December 2025	
		Cost	(-) Accumulated depreciation	Cost	(-) Accumulated depreciation
Data processing systems	20	20.069	(6.400)	19.850	(5.031)
Facilities	10	12.151	(5.278)	5.597	(5.028)
Furniture and equipment	10	2.069	(1.001)	1.174	(952)
Communication systems	10	810	(300)	631	(257)
Security systems	10	316	(296)	316	(291)
Transportation equipment	20	600	(600)	600	(600)
Right-of-use assets	0	10.610	(2.299)	12.993	(1.039)
Works of art	0	97	-	97	-
Leasehold improvements in progress	0	-	-	1.971	-
Total		46.722	(16.174)	43.229	(13.198)

ii. Changes

Description	Annual rate %	December 2025	Changes		June 2026
		Carrying amount	(+) Additions / (-) Disposals	(-) Depreciation for the period	Carrying amount
Data processing systems	20	14.819	198	(1.369)	13.648
Facilities	10	569	608	(250)	927
Furniture and equipment	10	222	39	(49)	212
Communication systems	10	374	179	(43)	510
Security systems	10	25	-	(5)	20
Right-of-use assets	0	11.954	(2.384)	(1.260)	8.310
Works of art	0	97	-	-	97
Leasehold improvements in progress	0	1.971	4.853	-	6.824
Total		30.031	3.493	(2.976)	30.548

b. Intangible assets

i. Composition

Description	Annual rate %	June 2026		December 2025	
		Cost	(-) Accumulated depreciation	Cost	(-) Accumulated depreciation
Software	20	24.584	(16.590)	23.592	(15.503)
Total		24.584	(16.590)	23.592	(15.503)

ii. Changes

Description	December 2025	Changes		June 2026
	Carrying amount	(+) Additions / (-) Disposals	(-) Depreciation for the period	Carrying amount
Software	8.089	992	(1.087)	7.994
Total	8.089	992	(1.087)	7.994

14 Deposits and funding in the open market

a. Deposits

	<u>June 2026</u>	<u>December 2025</u>
Demand deposits	105.766	85.945
Term deposits	1.217.787	1.258.282
	<u>1.323.553</u>	<u>1.344.227</u>

b. Breakdown of deposits by maturity

	<u>June 2026</u>				
	<u>No maturity</u>	<u>Up to 3 months</u>	<u>From 3 to 12 months</u>	<u>Over 12 months</u>	<u>Total</u>
Demand deposits	105.766	-	-	-	105.766
Term deposits	-	451.894	320.618	445.275	1.217.787
	<u>105.766</u>	<u>451.894</u>	<u>320.618</u>	<u>445.275</u>	<u>1.323.553</u>
	<u>December 2025</u>				
	<u>No maturity</u>	<u>Up to 3 months</u>	<u>From 3 to 12 months</u>	<u>Over 12 months</u>	<u>Total</u>
Demand deposits	85.945	-	-	-	85.945
Term deposits	-	351.376	420.634	486.272	1.258.282
	<u>85.945</u>	<u>351.376</u>	<u>420.634</u>	<u>486.272</u>	<u>1.344.227</u>

c. Funding in the open market

	<u>June 2026</u>	<u>December 2025</u>
Third-party portfolio		
National Treasury Bills	281.994	18.002
Debentures	24.578	73.963
Commercial Promissory Paper	193.462	89.387
Total	<u>500.034</u>	<u>181.352</u>

15 Funding from issuance of debt securities

Financial Bills raised in 2025 and 2024, and due in 2026 and 2027, are represented as follows:

	<u>Amount issued</u>	<u>June 2026</u>	<u>December 2025</u>
Financial Bills	550.000	629.283	587.866
Total		<u>629.283</u>	<u>587.866</u>

16 Lease liabilities

As of June 30, 2026, the company held lease contracts related to the property used for its administrative activities. These leases have a term of five years, with an option to renew at the end of that period.

The lease payments are adjusted annually to reflect the contractually agreed inflation adjustments. The composition of the lease liability balance is presented as follows:

	<u>Bank</u>	
<u>Maturity</u>	<u>June 2026</u>	<u>December 2025</u>
31/05/2030	9.380	11.954
	<u>9.380</u>	<u>11.954</u>

Current	1.616	1.477
Non-current	7.764	10.477
Total	9.380	11.954

Right-of-use assets related to leased properties that do not meet the definition of investment property are presented as property, plant, and equipment, in accordance with Note 13(a), under the heading “Right-of-use of property”.

The lease liability cash flows as of June 30, 2026, are composed as follows, by year of maturity.

Maturities	Bank	
	June 2026	December 2025
2026	737	2.572
2027	1.896	2.706
2028	2.417	2.762
2029	2.962	2.762
2030	1.368	1.152
Total	9.380	11.954

Movement in lease liabilities is presented as follows:

	Bank
Balance as of December 31, 2025	11.954
Lease remeasurement adjustments	(1.951)
Interest accrued	684
Principal paid	(623)
Interest paid	(684)
Balance as of June 30, 2026	9.380

17 Borrowings and interbank funding

Foreign funding is basically performed using credit facilities granted by shareholder Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation, as follows:

a. Foreign borrowings

The balance on June 30, 2026, of JPY 2,871,718, US\$50,568 is made up of financing for exports and imports, with maturities until August 3, 2027, subject to interest rates of up to 3.93% p.a., plus exchange rate variation on these transactions. The balance on June 30, 2026, is R\$379,099.

b. Foreign interbank funding

Foreign interbank funding, on June 30, 2026, corresponds to US\$86,643 and JPY 74,000,675. Such obligations, converted at the official purchase rate at the end of the period, are governed by BCB Resolution No. 278 of 12/31/2022 and are subject to interest rates ranging from 0.73% p.a. to 5.52% p.a., plus exchange rate variation, with maturities up to June 15, 2029. The balance on June 30, 2026, is R\$3,301,990:

	June 2026	
	Up to 12 months	Over 12 months
Obligations for loans abroad	489.993	17.413
Foreign interbank funding	2.249.622	1.007.174
Total	2.739.615	1.024.587
	3.764.202	

	December 2025		
	Up to 12 months	Over 12 months	Total
Obligations for loans abroad	352.419	26.680	379.099
Foreign interbank funding	1.686.639	1.615.351	3.301.990
Total	2.039.058	1.642.031	3.681.089

18 Other Liabilities and Provisions

a. Other Liabilities

	June 2026	December 2025
Foreign currency liabilities	96.014	84.056
Actuarial liabilities	33.090	28.479
Social and statutory liabilities	5.575	10.352
Trading and intermediation	4.319	73.588
Withholding income tax - fixed-income transactions	2.050	3.271
Payroll taxes and contributions	1.875	2.460
PIS/COFINS	1.827	1.866
Service tax - ISS	742	714
Other	1.030	1.600
Total	146.522	206.386

b. Provisions

	June 2026		
	Current	Non-current	Total
Provision for personnel expenses	37.841	-	37.841
Provision for general expenses	8.428	-	8.428
Total	46.269	-	46.269

	December 2025		
	Current	Non-current	Total
Provision for personnel expenses	47.522	-	47.522
Provision for general expenses	10.296	-	10.296
Total	57.818	-	57.818

19 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:

Description	Provision		Court deposits	
	June/2026	December/2025	June/2026	December/2025
Legal obligations:				
Demutualization Cetip (a)	130	127	-	-
Total	130	127	-	-
Provision for risks:				
Civil (b)	21.585	20.111	-	-
Labor (c)	371	1.969	63	657
Total	21.956	22.080	63	657

Total provisions and legal obligations	22.086	22.207	63	657
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(a) Based on the guidance of its legal counsel, the Bank recognized a provision for the portion of the ongoing lawsuit relating to the demutualization of Cetip shares that is assessed as a probable loss. The amount was R\$ 130 as of June 30, 2026 (R\$ 127 as of December 31, 2025). Another portion of this lawsuit, amounting to R\$ 200 as of June 30, 2026 (R\$ 194 as of December 31, 2025), was assessed as a remote loss and, therefore, no provision was recognized.

(b) The provision primarily relates to claims arising from inflation adjustment plans involving time deposit transactions. Based on the assessment of its legal counsel, the risks involved, and prudential criteria, Management believes that an outflow of financial resources is probable. The updated amount was R\$ 21,585 as of June 30, 2026 (R\$ 20,111 as of December 31, 2025).

(c) The provision relates to lawsuits filed by former employees and outsourced workers seeking employment-related rights they believe are due to them. The lawsuits are monitored individually, and provisions are recognized based on criteria previously established by the Board of Directors and supported by the opinion of the Bank's legal counsel, including court rulings issued in each case. Based on the opinion of its legal counsel, Management believes that the amounts currently provided for are adequate. The updated amount of claims assessed as probable losses was R\$ 371 as of June 30, 2026 (R\$ 1,969 as of December 31, 2025). In addition, the Bank had one lawsuit assessed as a possible loss in the amount of R\$ 1,000 as of June 30, 2026.

Changes in provisions and legal obligations

	June 2026			
	Tax	Labor	Civil	Total
Balance as of December 31, 2025	127	1.969	20.111	22.207
Monetary restatement	3	26	1.474	1.503
Operating reversals	-	(1.126)	-	(1.126)
Payments	-	(800)	-	(800)
Provision recognized	-	302	-	302
Balance as of June 30, 2026	130	371	21.585	22.086

	June 2025			
	Tax	Labor	Civil	Total
Balance as of December 31, 2024	102	2.364	17.166	19.632
Monetary restatement	3	136	1.371	1.510
Operating reversals	-	(1.606)	-	(1.606)
Payments	-	(749)	-	(749)
Provision recognized	-	-	-	-
Balance as of June 30, 2026	105	145	18.537	18.787

20 Shareholders' Equity

a. Share capital

The share capital on June 30, 2026, is represented by common shares, worth R\$1,00 each, distributed as follows:

	June 2026
	Number of shares (thousand)
Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation (Japan) - controlling shareholder	1.785.997
Other shareholders domiciled in Brazil	2
Total	1.785.999

b. Dividends and Interest in 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.

c. Legal reserve

The legal reserve is recorded as established in the 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 retained earnings after mandatory allocations. As of June 30, 2026, no dividends were accrued, and the net income for the six-month period was allocated to the statutory reserve for future appropriation.

21 Tax income and social contribution

a. Tax income and social contribution

On June 30, 2026, income tax and social contribution expenses were as follows:

	June 2026	
	Income Tax	Social contribution
Income before taxes after profit sharing	45.852	45.852
Provision for contingent liabilities	1.829	1.829
Allowance for expected credit losses	66.296	66.296
Temporary provisions	(16.480)	(16.480)
Mark-to-market adjustments	(16.159)	(16.159)
Non-deductible expenses	5.922	2.194
Income from foreign branch	(1.075)	(1.075)
Deductible incurred losses	(156.255)	(156.255)
Deductible incurred losses 1/84	(28.632)	(28.632)
Tax loss	(98.702)	(102.430)
Income tax - 15% (Note 3.o)	-	-
Additional income tax - 10% (note 3.o)	-	-
"Empresa Cidadã" Law	-	-

June 2026		
	Income Tax	Social contribution
Social contribution – 20% (Note 3.o)	-	-
Current tax for the period	-	-

June 2025		
	Income Tax	Social contribution
Income before taxes after profit sharing	(45.385)	(45.385)
Provision for contingent liabilities	1.529	1.529
Allowance for expected credit losses	244.171	244.171
Temporary provisions	(8.500)	(8.500)
Mark-to-Market Adjustment on Derivative Financial Instruments	(88.943)	(88.943)
Non-deductible expenses	17.644	10.515
Other Additions/(Exclusions)	(1.640)	(1.640)
Taxable income	118.876	111.747
Income tax - 15% (Note 3.o)	17.831	-
Additional income tax - 10% (Note 3.o)	11.876	-
"Empresa Cidadã" Law	(132)	-
Social contribution – 20% (Note 3.o)	-	22.350
Tax for the period	29.575	22.350

b. Breakdown of deferred tax assets

Breakdown of deferred tax assets	June 2026	December 2025
Temporary adjustments on provision for losses (1)	432.518	485.921
Tax loss carryforwards	24.675	-
Negative social contribution tax base	20.486	-
Temporary adjustments to other provisions	10.710	17.463
Mark-to-market adjustments	8.262	3.757
Actuarial adjustments	3.871	3.089
Temporary adjustments on court provisions	59	57
Total	500.581	510.287

(1) Also includes tax credits recognized as a result of the adoption of CMN Res. 4.966/21, realized on January 1, 2025, in the amount of R\$236.884.

c. Breakdown of deferred tax liabilities

Breakdown of deferred tax liabilities	June 2026	December 2025
Mark-to-market adjustments	73.797	67.622
DVA adjustment	17	12
Social-security plan actuarial adjustment	-	1.755
Total	73.814	69.389

d. Expected realization of tax credits

The estimate for realization of tax credits was prepared based on the Bank's best efforts to recover the assets that gave rise to the deferred taxes. Based on this study, Management believes there is a high probability that the tax credits will be realized over the next ten years.

Year	Deferred income tax	Deferred social contribution	Total (1)(2)	Present value
2026	28.616	22.893	51.509	48.195
2027	146.719	117.375	264.094	216.907
2028	22.951	18.361	41.312	29.756
2029	28.796	23.037	51.833	32.695
2030	21.808	17.447	39.255	21.668
2031	15.902	12.722	28.624	13.810
From 2032 onwards	13.307	10.647	23.954	10.306
Total	278.100	222.481	500.581	373.337

- (1) The amounts presented are not net of tax liabilities, and represent the amounts registered in the company's assets. The amounts of deferred tax assets presented in the company's balance sheet are net of their relevant deferred tax liabilities.
- (2) The projected realizations for 2026 and 2027, although expected to occur in a negative taxable income scenario, relate to the reversal of deferred tax assets recognized on temporary differences, which are expected to be settled during those periods regardless of the generation of taxable income.

The tax credit amounts were discounted to present value using the Pre-DI yield curve obtained from B3, based on business days.

e. Changes in deferred tax credits

	Balance as of December 2025	Profit or loss (Realizations)/ Additions	OCI (Realizations)/ Additions	Balance as of June 2026
Deferred tax assets				
Temporary adjustments on provision for losses	485.921	(53.403)	-	432.518
Tax Loss	-	24.675	-	24.675
Negative Social Contribution Tax Base	-	20.486	-	20.486
Temporary adjustment – other provisions	17.463	(6.753)	-	10.710
Mark-to-market adjustments	3.757	4.505	-	8.262
Actuarial adjustments	3.089	-	782	3.871
Adjustments on court provisions	57	2	-	59
Total	510.287	(10.488)	782	500.581
Deferred tax liabilities				
Mark-to-market adjustments	(67.622)	(11.776)	5.601	(73.797)
DVA adjustment	(12)	-	(5)	(17)
Actuarial adjustments	(1.755)	-	1.755	-
Total	(69.389)	(11.776)	7.351	(73.814)

f. Other tax credits

There are also unrecorded tax credits on provisions for civil contingencies whose proceedings refer to inflation adjustment claims. The lawsuits were filed against the bank in 1988 and 1989 and they are suspended due to the importance of the matter with the Federal Supreme Court (STF). Thus, due to uncertainty on the realization within a term of 10 years, tax credits were not set up. Regarding tax credits on actuarial liabilities of

health and pension plans, according to our external advisors, the estimated realization of liabilities in the next 10 years is uncertain because the plan is funded. So, the calculation of the proportion does not depend only on the expected realization of the obligation, but also on the realization of equity. For the items mentioned, non-activated tax credits amount to R\$22.706

22 Income statement

a. Credit Operations

	June 2026	June 2025
Income from loans	57.022	72.746
Income from financing and fund transfers	1.588	3.986
Hedged Item Adjustment – Loans and Borrowings	901	8.569
Total	59.511	85.301

b. Income from securities transactions

	June 2026	June 2025
Income from interbank liquidity investments	183.525	152.445
Income from securities transactions	109.258	301.522
Other	(28)	(19)
Total	292.755	453.948

c. Result from derivative financial instruments

	June 2026	June 2025
Foreign exchange contracts	72.130	131.610
Swap contracts	355.862	733.431
Futures contracts	1.831.270	2.228.214
NDF	151.666	151.222
Hedged Item Adjustment – Loans and Borrowings	(2.740.747)	(3.647.035)
Total	(329.819)	(402.558)

d. Income from foreign exchange transactions

	June 2026	June 2025
Income from foreign exchange transactions	12.581	22.980
Expenses from foreign exchange transactions	(1.331)	(569)
Total	11.250	22.411

e. Market funding expenses

	June 2026	June 2025
Time deposit expenses	(82.150)	(82.930)
Interbank deposit expenses	(655)	(181)
Repurchase agreement expenses	(15.563)	(568)
Contributions to the Credit Guarantee Fund	(845)	(867)
Funding Expenses on Acceptances and Securities Issuances	(41.360)	(3.573)

Total	(140.573)	(88.119)
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f. Borrowings and interbank operations

	June 2026	June 2025
Expenses for foreign loans and interbank operations	(32.050)	(39.575)
Hedged Item Fair Value Adjustment – Onlendings and Loans	(1.193)	29.949
Total	(33.243)	(9.626)

g. Revenue from provision of services

	June 2026	June 2025
Fee and service income	7.444	5.934
Business intermediation income	17.649	21.632
Income from guarantees provided	18.327	20.145
Total	43.420	47.711

h. Personnel expenses

	June 2026	June 2025
Salaries	(43.186)	(44.514)
Payroll charges	(27.083)	(25.917)
Benefits	(4.018)	(2.960)
Management compensation	(4.683)	(4.075)
Training	(105)	(47)
Total	(79.075)	(77.513)

i. Other administrative expenses

	June 2026	June 2025
Rental expenses	(1.579)	(3.138)
Data processing expenses	(10.378)	(13.506)
Specialized technical service expenses	(6.434)	(4.260)
Communication expenses	(3.939)	(3.891)
Financial System service expenses	(1.304)	(1.555)
Asset maintenance and upkeep expenses	(373)	(355)
Security and surveillance services	(438)	(344)
Transport expenses	(314)	(247)
Material expenses	(144)	(150)
Water, energy and gas expenses	(71)	(134)
Expenses for outsourced services	(328)	(381)
Advertising and marketing expenses	(88)	(140)
Insurance expenses	(118)	(137)
Promotions and public relations expenses	(90)	(121)
Travel expenses	(1.012)	(1.094)
Amortization and depreciation expenses	(5.396)	(1.249)
Other administrative expenses	(855)	(922)
Total	(32.861)	(31.624)

j. Tax expenses

	June 2026	June 2025
COFINS	(8.186)	(9.013)
ISS	(2.193)	(2.405)
PIS	(1.330)	(1.465)
Other	(318)	(2.151)
Total	(12.027)	(15.034)

k. Other operating revenues / (expenses)

	June 2026	June 2025
Monetary restatement of court deposits	4	24
Recovery of charges and expenses	242	263
Foreign exchange variation	336.738	224.296
Other	(1.457)	1.333
Total	335.527	225.916

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

	June 2026	June 2025
Provision Expense for Contingent Liabilities	(1.806)	(1.510)
Reversal of Provisions for Contingent Liabilities	1.927	2.356
Total	121	846

m. Other non-operating revenues / (expenses)

	June 2026	June 2025
Other non-operating income	2	82
Total	2	82

23 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)		Income / (Expenses)	
	June 2026	December 2025	June 2026	December 2025
Cash and cash equivalents - foreign currency deposits	10.236	18.385	-	-
Investments in foreign currency abroad (note 5)	10.352	255.310	(42.986)	4.178
Amounts receivable – commission for business intermediation	9.115	8.478	17.649	18.486
Obligations for loans abroad	(507.406)	(379.099)	18.128	5.613
Obligations from foreign funding	(3.256.796)	(3.301.990)	(98.164)	50.072
Total	(3.734.499)	(3.398.916)	(105.373)	78.349

b. Compensation for key management personnel

To comply with Resolution No. 4.818/20 and 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 is distributed in accordance with the Bylaws of Banco Sumitomo Mitsui Brasileiro S.A.

In the most recent statutory reform in April 2025, the maximum global annual compensation of the executive officers was maintained at R\$34 million (salaries).

Short-term benefits to executive officers

	June 2026	December 2025
Salaries	4.683	8.789
Variable compensation	6.092	6.085
Contributions to INSS (Social Security Contribution)/FGTS (Unemployment Fund)	3.114	4.205
Total	13.889	19.079

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 24).

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 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 for their work as an independent director or on account of any equity interests.

On June 30, 2026, the Bank did not grant: 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.

24 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 number of commitments made to be made.

The actuarial calculation is updated every six months. The amounts of actuarial liabilities regarding the pension and health plan are recorded in “Actuarial liabilities,” according to note 19.a.

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 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, 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.

In 2019, the plan was transferred to Metlife's management and became a defined contribution "CD" plan.

Description	Retirement Plan	
	June 2026	December 2025
Present value of actuarial obligations	34.564	34.312
Fair value of plan assets	(26.052)	(26.388)
Deficit / (Surplus) for funded plans	8.512	7.924
Adjustments permitted under accounting standards:		
Net actuarial liability (asset) (1)	8.512	7.924
Actuarial assumptions:		
Nominal discount rate for actuarial obligation	12,39% a.a.	11,81% a.a.
Estimated nominal salary increase	4,00% a.a.	4,00% a.a.
Estimated rate of nominal benefit increase	0,00% a.a.	0,00% a.a.
Estimated inflation rate	4,00% a.a.	4,00% a.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 disability incidence	Mercer table	Mercer table
Expected turnover rate	Null	Null
Probability of retirement	100% on the date of eligibility for scheduled benefit	100% on the date of eligibility for scheduled benefit

(1) Recognized under the line item "Actuarial Liabilities", as described in Note 18(a).

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 obligations	Sensitivity Analysis	
	June 2026	December 2025
Discount Rate: 0.25% decrease	577	579
Discount Rate: 0.25% increase	(559)	(560)

b. Health Plan

The Health Plan offered by Bank 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 30 and 31 of 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, recording the following actuarial liabilities:

Description	Health Plan	
	June 2026	December 2025
Net actuarial liabilities / (assets) (1)	24.578	20.555

Description	Health Plan	
	June 2026	December 2025
Total	24.578	20.555
Actuarial assumptions		
Nominal discount rate for actuarial obligation	11.86% a.a.	11.31% a.a.
Estimated inflation rate	4.00% a.a.	4.00% a.a.
Biometric Turnover Rate	Banco Sumitomo Experience 2025	Banco Sumitomo Experience 2025
Biometric retirement entry table	55 years	55 years
Biometric table of general mortality	AT-2000 segregated by gender	AT-2000 segregated by gender
HCCTR (Health Care Cost Trend Rate)	7,12% p.a. 3,00% p.a.actual rate	7,12% 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%	Retirement: 100%
Aging Factor	Termination: 100%	Termination: 100%
Family members - Active	3,00% (per year - age)	3,00% (per year - age)
Age difference between holder and spouse	90% married	90% married
Family members - Retired	4 years	4 years
	Actual family composition	Actual family composition

(1) Recognized under the line item "Actuarial Liabilities", as described in Note 18(a).

25 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 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 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 of:

- 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 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 of 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). www.smbcgroup.com.br

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 large 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), 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. 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 keeps 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). www.smbcgroup.com.br

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, arising 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). www.smbcgroup.com.br

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 to keep the level of the capital compatible with Bank's risk profile.

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.

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

$$\text{RWA} = \text{RWA}_{\text{cpad}} + \text{RWA}_{\text{mpad}} + \text{RWA}_{\text{opad}}$$

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. 2.099/94, as amended by CMN Resolutions No. 4.955/21 and 4.958/21, presenting the Equity to Weighted Assets ratio, as follows:

	June 2026	December 2025
Credit Risk	4.642.928	4.798.021
Market Risk	848.602	810.701
Operational Risk	1.707.970	1.147.655
Risk-weighted assets (RWA)	7.199.499	6.756.377
Tier I and Tier II Regulatory Capital (PR)	2.001.685	2.075.060
Required Regulatory Capital (8% of RWA)	575.960	540.510
Margin over required Regulatory Capital	1.425.725	1.534.549
Basel Ratio (BR) - PR/RWA	27,80%	30,71%

If the Bank needs additional capital, the contingency plan is to increase capital through capital injections 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 discrepancies, communicates them immediately to Senior Management so that the capital adequacy is adequately addressed.

In the event of a significant change in scenarios, the Risk Division will engage the relevant teams to perform 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 Hierarchy

The following table presents financial instruments measured at Fair Value as of June 30 2026, classified according to the different levels of the Fair Value hierarchy:

June 2026						
Financial assets measured at fair value	Fair value through profit or loss	Fair value through other comprehensive income	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Total
Securities	138.753	-	138.753	138.753	-	138.753
Securities	-	2.867.301	2.867.301	2.867.202	99	2.867.301
Derivative Financial Instruments	407.619	-	407.619	-	407.619	407.619
	546.372	2.867.301	3.413.673	3.005.955	407.718	3.413.673
Financial liabilities measured at fair value						
Derivative Financial Instruments	830.240	-	830.240	-	830.240	830.240
	830.240	-	830.240	-	830.240	830.240

December 2025						
Financial assets measured at fair value	Fair value through profit or loss	Fair value through other comprehensive income	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Total
Securities	341.019	-	341.019	341.019	-	341.019
Securities	-	3.173.749	3.173.749	3.173.640	109	3.173.749
Derivative Financial Instruments	377.329	-	377.329	-	377.329	377.329
	718.348	3.173.749	3.892.097	3.514.659	377.438	3.892.097
Financial liabilities measured at fair value						
Derivative Financial Instruments	657.782	-	657.782	-	657.782	657.782
	657.782	-	657.782	-	657.782	657.782

Fair Value of Financial Instruments Measured at Amortized Cost:

June 2026		
Financial Assets measured at Amortized Cost	Carrying amount	Fair value
Interbank liquidity investments (note 5)	3.000.157	3.000.157
Securities (note 6)	760.999	760.999
Deposits with the Central Bank	2.012	2.012
Credit operations (note 9)	1.005.740	1.005.740
Honored guarantees (note 9)	18.493	18.493
Advances on foreign exchange contracts (note 9)	491.720	491.720
Other receivables (note 11)	60.148	60.148
	5.339.269	5.339.269
Financial Liabilities measured at Amortized Cost		
Deposits (note 14.a)	1.323.553	1.323.553
Open market funding (note 14.c)	500.034	500.034
Obligations for loans abroad (note 17.a)	507.406	507.406
Obligations for interbank foreign transfers (note 17.b)	3.256.796	3.256.796
Funds from acceptances and issuance of securities (note 15)	629.283	629.283

Lease liabilities (note 16)	9.380	9.380
	6.226.452	6.226.452

	December 2025	
	Carrying amount	Fair value
Financial Assets measured at Amortized Cost		
Interbank liquidity investments (note 5)	1.779.971	1.779.971
Securities (note 6)	760.121	760.121
Deposits with the Central Bank	1.668	1.668
Interbank transfers (note 8)	141.596	141.596
Credit operations (note 9)	1.093.251	1.093.251
Honored guarantees (note 9)	77.858	77.858
Advances on foreign exchange contracts (note 9)	384.136	384.136
Other receivables (note 11)	69.947	69.947
	4.308.548	4.308.548
Financial Liabilities measured at Amortized Cost		
Deposits (note 14.a)	(1.344.227)	(1.344.227)
Open market funding (note 14.c)	(181.352)	(181.352)
Obligations for loans abroad (note 17.a)	(379.099)	(379.099)
Obligations for interbank foreign transfers (note 17.b)	(3.301.990)	(3.301.990)
Funds from acceptances and issuance of securities (note 15)	(587.866)	(587.866)
Lease liabilities (note 16)	(11.954)	(11.954)
	(5.806.488)	(5.806.488)

Metrics Used in Determining the Fair Value of Key Financial Instruments

Investments in interbank deposits: For transactions in this group, the book value was considered a reasonable approximation of fair value, as most of these transactions are short-term.

Investments in interbank deposits: For transactions in this group, the book value was considered a reasonable approximation of fair value, as most of these transactions are short-term.

Financial assets with repurchase agreements: For transactions in this group, the fair value of the collateral was considered.

Securities: Securities classified in the categories of “financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss” and “financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income” are accounted for at their fair value, based on market data and the use of standardized mark-to-market methodologies, generally relying on the discounted cash flow method.

Loans and finance lease transactions: For credit and lease transactions meeting the above criteria, the carrying amount was considered an appropriate and reasonable approximation of fair value.

Deposits: For term and demand deposits, the book value was considered to approximate fair value.

Issued securities: For instruments at fixed and floating rates, the book value was considered a reasonable approximation of fair value.

26 Recurring and non-recurring results

To classify income between recurring and non-recurring, Bank Sumitomo considers recurring any income obtained from its regular business activities.

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

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 2026, the Bank did not present any amounts that could be classified as non-recurring.

27 Subsequent events

No subsequent events were identified between June 30, 2026 and the date on which these financial statements were authorized for issue that would require adjustments to the accounting balances or additional disclosure.

Accountant: Leticia dos Santos Souza, CRC 1SP/352780.