(A free translation of the original in Portuguese)

Parent Company and Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

September 30, 2025

BANCO PINE

Index

Notes

Dear shareholders, we present the Management Report on the Individual and Consolidated Financial Statements of Banco Pine S.A. (Bank) for the three and six-month periods ended September 30, 2025. These statements were prepared in accordance with the accounting practices adopted in Brazil applicable to institutions authorized to operate by the Central Bank of Brazil (Bacen), as established by the Brazilian Corporation Law, in compliance with the rules and instructions of the National Monetary Council (CMN) and the Securities and Exchange Commission of Brazil (CVM), when applicable.

Banco Pine is a publicly-held Brazilian bank that has stood out for over 28 years by financing and advising its clients throughout the national territory. Banco Pine's strategy combines agility and customer focus with a diversified, efficient, and integrated model, supported by data, technology, sector specialization, and capital allocation across different segments, consistently sustaining growth, profitability, and resilience.

1. MACROECONOMIC SCENARIO

The third quarter of 2025 was marked by the continued slowdown of the global economy, with moderate growth rates and still-resilient inflation. Furthermore, the maintenance of taxes and the creation of new tariffs by the President of the United States, Donald Trump, continued to contribute to the increase in global uncertainty and the weakness of the dollar against other currencies from developed markets and some emerging markets. Domestically, attention turned to the effects of the reorganization resulting from the tariffs and the pace of the disinflation process, amidst growing expectations for the maintenance of a restrictive monetary policy.

After signs of cooling in the second quarter of 2025, economic activity showed signs of a slowdown in the third quarter. The Central Bank's monthly activity indicator (IBC-Br) recorded a 0.83% drop in the third quarter (with data available up to August), with the expected slowdown in agriculture due to seasonality.

According to the Systematic Survey of Agricultural Production (IBGE), the 2025 forecast for the production of grains, cereals, and legumes is 341.9 million tons—an increase of 16.8% compared to 2024. This favorable dynamic is due to improved weather conditions in the Center-West region, which accounts for approximately 50% of national production, the expansion of planting areas, and investment in crops, as the prices of some products were attractive at the time of planting and offered good profitability.

Also according to the IBGE, the services sector grew by 0.7% in the third quarter, while industrial production grew by 0.2%, and broad retail trade showed a decline of 0.1%.

The unemployment rate reached a historic low, hitting 5.6% in the third quarter. In the same period last year, the rate was 6.3%, and the observed decline is explained by a 1.4 million increase in the employed population (+1.4%) during the period, while the labor force grew by 0.5%. Real income and the real income mass expanded by 4.2% and 5.7%, respectively, in the same comparison basis.

The IPCA inflation registered an increase of 0.63% in the third quarter of the year and has accumulated 5.17% in the last twelve months, outside the upper limit of the target (3% with a tolerance of 1.5 p.p. up or down). The set of market-determined prices, which is more impacted by the economic cycle, recorded a cumulative increase of 0.18% in the third quarter and 5.21% in the last twelve months, while the set of administered prices registered 1.93% in the third quarter and 5.11% in the last twelve months.

The Selic basic interest rate ended the third quarter at 15% per year. The Central Bank has adopted a harsh tone in its communication, reaffirming its commitment to reaching the center of the inflation target within the relevant monetary policy horizon.

With the tightening of financial conditions in recent quarters, the cost of credit showed an upward trend in the third quarter. The interest rate for non-earmarked loans was 58.3% p.a. for individuals and 24.5% p.a. for legal entities. The banking spread for non-earmarked loans was 44.4 p.p. for individuals and 11.2 p.p. for legal entities. The total stock of bank credit operations reached BRL 6.85 trillion, an increase of 10.1% in the quarter compared to 2024. The non-earmarked credit portfolio advanced 8.7% compared to last year, and the earmarked credit portfolio grew by 12% in the same comparison basis. Finally, the default rate for non-earmarked loans to individuals increased to 6.7%, and for legal entities, to 3.2%.

Regarding the external sector, the trade balance recorded a surplus of BRL 16 billion in the third quarter, according to the MDIC (Ministry of Development, Industry, Commerce, and Services). The result represents a decrease of 6.7% compared to the same quarter in 2024. Exports increased by 5.07% while imports advanced by 7.92% in the same comparison basis. The foreign exchange flow was negative by USD 3 billion in the third quarter, with the commercial segment recording a net inflow of USD 11 billion and the financial segment showing a negative flow of USD 14 billion.

The devaluation of the global dollar, associated with uncertainties regarding the economic policy of the United States, helped the positive performance of the Real during the year, which accumulated an appreciation of 15.6% up to the third quarter.

For the remainder of the year, the scenario remains challenging, especially for emerging markets. The weakness of the North American labor market and growing inflationary pressures make the formulation of monetary policy, which impacts the interest rate market and the global dollar quotation, quite complex. Domestically, we expect a slowdown in aggregate demand, due to the high domestic real interest rate and the international environment. We expect GDP expansion of 2.1% and IPCA inflation close to 4.5% in 2025.

2. PERFORMANCE

The first nine months of 2025 consolidated a cycle of strong profitability growth for Pine, supported by the disciplined execution of our strategy and consistent progress in business diversification. Our diversified model, with multiple businesses and credit channels, has proven effective, with the new portfolio composition reflecting significant gains in profitability and capital efficiency.

In Wholesale, we maintained a selective and conservative approach, prioritizing structured operations with robust guarantees. In Retail, we expanded our presence in private payroll loans and payroll-deductible cards. We also advanced our technology, Artificial Intelligence, and Data agenda, aiming for gains in productivity, operational efficiency, risk management, and enhancement of the customer experience. This initiative reinforces our long-term vision of combining technology with our credit expertise. With a "multi-channel" structure, a diversified portfolio, and active capital management, Pine remains committed to generating sustainable value in different phases of the economic cycle.

RESULTS (R$ Millions)	9M24	9M25	∆
Net Financial Margin	396.6	630.2	58.9%
Services and Fee income	48.4	84.7	74.9%
Net Income	**191.2**	**260.1**	**36.1%**
PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (%)	**9M24**	**9M25**	**∆**
ROAE	22.9	28.0	5.1 p.p
Efficiency Index (%)¹	39.6	32.8	(6.8 p.p)
BALANCE SHEET (R$ Millions)	**Sep/24**	**Sep/25**	**∆**
Shareholders' Equity	1,169	1,250	6.9%
EXPANDED CREDIT PORTFOLIO (R$ Millions)	**Sep/24**	**Sep/25**	**∆**
Corporate	4,430.3	5,995.0	35.3%
Middle Market	1,109.8	472.0	(57.5%)
Public Sector Payroll Loan	-	3,497.5	-
Private Sector Payroll Loan	8,100.4	7,086.7	(12.5%)
Total	**13,640.5**	**17,051.2**	**25.0%**

1 - Efficiency Index = Managerial Operating Expenses / Managerial Operating Revenues.

Net Financial Income totaled BRL 630.2 million in the period, an increase of 59% compared to the same period of the previous year. This was due to the growth of the credit portfolio and higher spreads in both Wholesale and Retail, achieved through a portfolio remix with growth in the payroll-deductible and benefit cards portfolio and the start of the Private Payroll Loan operation. The growth in net financial income was partially impacted in the 9M24 comparison by the implementation of CMN Resolution No. 4,966, which led to an increased provision considering expected loss.

Fee and service revenues from the wholesale segment totaled BRL 84.7 million in 9M25, a 75% increase compared to the same period of the previous year. This growth is due to higher advisory revenue, the results of wholesale investment management firms, and the accelerated growth of the insurance operation, which offers several cross-selling opportunities.

Net income reached BRL 260.1 million in the period, a 36% growth compared to the same period last year. The annualized ROE (Return on Equity) reached 28.0%, an increase of 5.1 p.p., as a direct reflection of the expansion of the net financial margin (+BRL 233 million). This was due to the increased profitability of the retail operation, through a focus on products with higher margins in Public Payroll Loans and the consolidation of the Private Payroll Loan operation, the growth of the wholesale portfolio through structured and collateralized operations, cost discipline, and operational leverage.

The Bank's shareholders' equity ended June at BRL 1.25 billion, representing a 6.9% growth compared to the BRL 1.16 billion recorded in the same month of 2024. The advance in shareholders' equity signals a more qualified credit portfolio, more structured operations, and a relevant reinforcement of its own capital, bringing more soundness.

The expanded credit portfolio totaled BRL 17.0 billion in Sep/25, an increase of 25.0% compared to Sep/24. This was mainly due to the resumption of growth in the Large Corporations portfolio and the remix of the payroll loan portfolio, with a highlight on the BRL 3.5 billion advance in the Private segment, consolidating the multi-channel model and further attesting to the strategy of diversification and efficient capital allocation, seeking higher spreads.

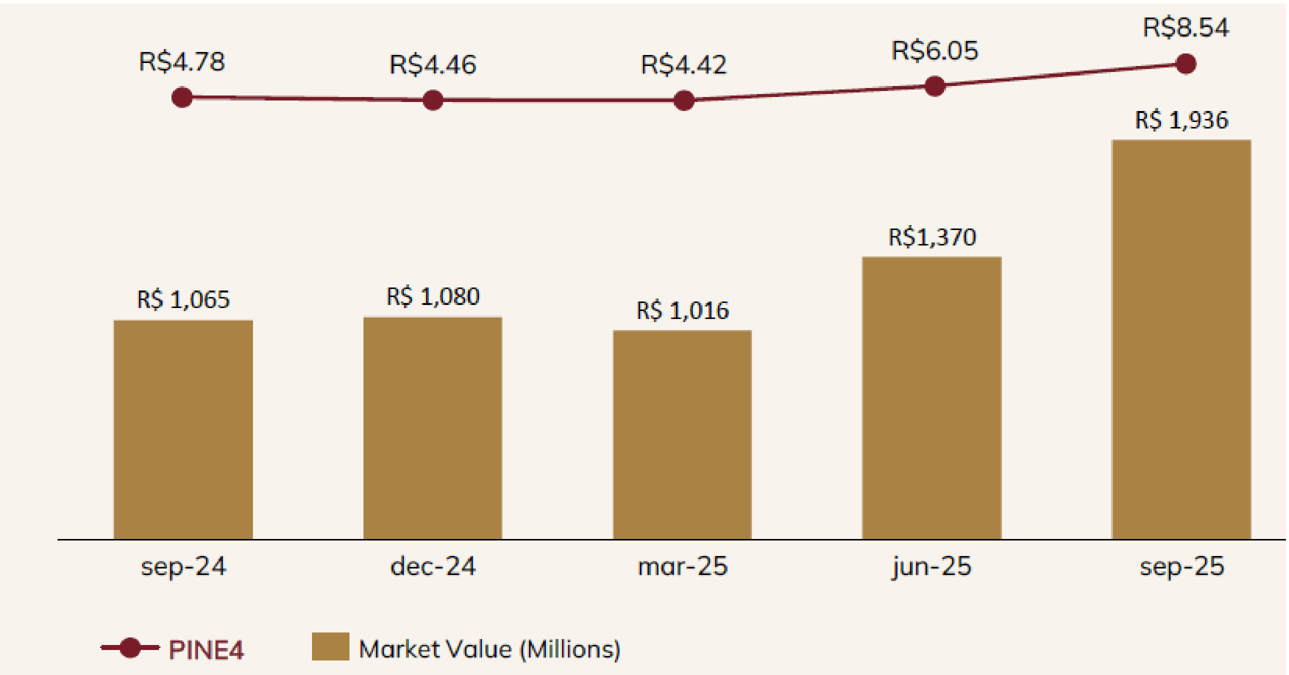
3. SHAREHOLDER STRUCTURE

As of September 30, 2025, the share capital was composed of 226,739,568 shares, of which 116,044,153 were common shares and 110,695,415 were preferred shares.

We have a base of 17,000 shareholders. At the end of September, our shareholder structure was distributed as follows: 67.85% of shares held by the controlling shareholder, 24.48% in free float, 7.38% held by Management, and 0.29% in treasury.

4. SHARE PERFORMANCE

Between September 1, 2024, and September 30, 2025, the PINE4 share showed a strong appreciation. The price rose from BRL 4.78 to BRL 8.54, representing an increase of approximately 79%. This movement was accompanied by growth in market capitalization, which went from BRL 1.1 billion to BRL 1.9 billion.



5. DISTRIBUTION

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held on April 4, 2025, the payment of interest on equity was approved in the amount of BRL 18,750 thousand, equivalent to a gross amount of BRL 0.0823389 per share, subject to a 15% withholding income tax, as provided for in paragraph 2 of Article 9 of Law No. 9,249, of December 26, 1995. The payment was made on April 25, 2025.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held on July 4, 2025, the payment of interest on equity was approved in the amount of BRL 24,700 thousand, equivalent to a gross amount of BRL 0.1098891 per share, subject to a 15% withholding income tax, as provided for in paragraph 2 of Article 9 of Law No. 9,249, of December 26, 1995. The payment was made on July 25, 2025.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held on October 9, 2025, the payment of interest on equity was approved in the amount of BRL 23,200 thousand, equivalent to a gross amount of BRL 0.1026259 per share, subject to a 15% withholding income tax, as provided for in paragraph 2 of Article 9 of Law No. 9,249, of December 26, 1995. The payment was made on October 29, 2025.

6. RATINGS

In September, the S&P agency upgraded the bank's rating to 'brA+' with a stable outlook. The agency also highlights that "Banco Pine continues to show strong expansion of its credit portfolio, driven mainly by the increase in payroll-deductible products. This growth has had positive effects, as the bank's revenues—which until recently came mainly from the wholesale portfolio and treasury and client desk operations—have also improved as a consequence of this diversification, extending the bank's new history of profits."

The Moody's agency rates the bank at 'brA' with a stable outlook. The agency highlights that "The upgrade of Pine's ratings incorporates the improvement in the bank's profitability levels, accompanied by an improvement in the quality of the credit portfolio, and a reduction in credit portfolio concentrations in recent periods."

7. HUMAN RESOURCES

At Banco Pine, people are an essential and strategic pillar for sustainable and consistent results. We have an experienced, engaged, and focused team dedicated to providing the best solutions to our clients and partners.

Our culture values solid and long-term relationships, we encourage continuous and experiential learning, and we cultivate a harmonious, welcoming, and synergistic work environment. This commitment and "way of being" led us to achieve the Great Place to Work (GPTW) certification, which recognizes Banco Pine as one of the best companies to work for.

The People and Culture area acts as a vector for generating sustainable value, ensuring that our human capital is aligned with the Bank's growth and profitability objectives. We act decisively in attracting and retaining key talents, in strengthening a high-performance culture, and in implementing development policies that boost productivity.

8. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The Corporate Structure of Banco Pine S.A. is composed of the Board of Officers and the Executive Committee, as well as the Board of Directors and its respective statutory advisory committees. The Board of Officers and the Executive Committee are responsible for the operational management and execution of the Company's strategies. The Board of Directors is the collegiate body responsible for the decision-making process regarding the Company's strategic direction and is supported by the statutory committees, namely: (i) the Remuneration Committee, (ii) the Audit Committee, and (iii) the Risk and Capital Management Committee. The Board of Officers and the Statutory Committees report to the Board of Directors.

The Corporate Structure of Banco Pine S.A. is aligned with the best market practices and Corporate Governance rules, with a commitment to transparency, ethics, accountability, and corporate responsibility.

ESG

We recognize our role as a financial institution in fostering sustainable business, contributing to a prosperous society.

We understand that the management of Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) aspects is essential for our growth and longevity. Therefore, we continuously participate in financial market forums on the subject. In this way, we identify opportunities and improvements that can be implemented regarding the topic, always aiming for the longevity of the business.

Additionally, the environmental, social, and governance agenda is evolving within national regulatory bodies. Thus, the Bank has updated its Socio-environmental and Climate Responsibility Policy (PRSAC) based on these new guidelines, with the objective of formalizing the management and governance structure for socio-environmental aspects. The Bank's PRSAC has as its main strategic drivers the responsibility in conducting its business through the management of socio-environmental risk, establishing social, environmental, and governance assessment criteria in the granting of credit.

In compliance with the Bacen agenda regarding socio-environmental and climate risks, the Bank is reviewing its internal processes and policies to measure, control, and, where applicable, reduce the risks associated with each client in its portfolio.

Furthermore, our headquarters is located in the city of São Paulo in a building with Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design - LEED Gold certification, which attests to the adoption of sustainable construction practices. The seal is granted by the Green Building Council, and to receive the classification, the building is evaluated taking into account issues such as rational water use, energy efficiency, selection of construction materials, and indoor environmental quality.

9. EXTERNAL AUDITORS

In compliance with CVM Instruction No. 162/22, from January to September 2025, no services unrelated to external auditing were contracted with independent auditors. Banco Pine's procedure is to restrict the services provided by its independent auditors in order to preserve the auditor's independence and objectivity in accordance with Brazilian and international standards.

10. INVESTOR RELATIONS

The Investor Relations team's work is guided by a commitment to transparency, fair information, and a constant pursuit of best practices, conveying Banco Pine's information, perspectives, and strategies in a qualified manner. Through the IR website (ri.pine.com), the Bank keeps shareholders always updated, and in case of questions, a direct communication channel is available via email (ri@pine.com).

11. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Management thanks shareholders and clients for their trust, and employees for their dedication and excellent work in building an increasingly competitive and ethical financial market. Mindful of our responsibility to provide fast financing and excellent service to our clients, we constantly seek new ways to improve our products and services, for the benefit of people and businesses.

The Administration

(A free translation of the original in Portuguese)

Banco Pine S.A.

Parent company and consolidated interim financial statements at September 30, 2025 and report on review

(A free translation of the original in Portuguese)

Report on review of parent company and consolidated interim financial statements

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders
Banco Pine S.A.

Introduction

We have reviewed the accompanying interim balance sheet of Banco Pine S.A. (the "Bank") as at September 30, 2025 and the related statements of income and comprehensive income for the quarter and nine-month period then ended, and the statements of changes in equity and cash flows for the nine-month period then ended, as well as the accompanying consolidated interim balance sheet of the Banco Pine S.A. and its subsidiaries ("Consolidated") as at September 30, 2025 and the related consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income for the quarter and nine-month period then ended, and the consolidated statements of changes in equity and cash flows for the nine-month period then ended, and notes, comprising a summary of significant accounting policies.

Management is responsible for the preparation and presentation of these parent company and consolidated interim financial statements in accordance with accounting practices adopted in Brazil, applicable to institutions authorized to operate by the Brazilian Central Bank (BCB). Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on these interim financial statements based on our review.

Scope of review

We conducted our review in accordance with Brazilian and International Standards on Reviews of Interim Financial Information (NBC TR 2410 - Review of Interim Financial Information Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity, and ISRE 2410 - Review of Interim Financial Information Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity, respectively). A review of interim financial information consists of making inquiries, primarily of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters, and applying analytical and other review procedures. A review is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with Brazilian and International Standards on Auditing and consequently does not enable us to obtain assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters that might be identified in an audit. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion.

Conclusion

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying parent company and consolidated interim financial statements referred to above do not present, in all material respects, in accordance with accounting practices adopted in Brazil, applicable to institutions authorized to operate by the Brazilian Central Bank (BCB).

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Banco Pine S.A.

Emphasis of matter - Comparative figures

We draw attention to Note 2 to the parent company and consolidated interim financial statements, which describes that these statements were prepared in accordance with accounting practices adopted in Brazil, applicable to institutions authorized to operate by the Brazilian Central Bank, which consider the exemption from presenting comparative figures in the parent company and consolidated interim financial statements for the quarter and nine-month period then ended September 30, 2025, as provided for in Resolution nº 4,966 of the National Monetary Council and in Resolution nº 352 of the Brazilian Central Bank. Our conclusion is not qualified in respect of this matter.

Other matters - Statements of value added

The interim financial statements referred to above include the parent company and consolidated statements of value added for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2025. These statements are the responsibility of the Bank's management and presented as supplementary information. These statements have been subjected to review procedures performed together with the review of the interim financial statements for the purpose of concluding whether they are reconciled with the interim financial statements and accounting records, as applicable, and if their form and content are in accordance with the criteria defined in the accounting standard CPC 09 - "Statement of Value Added". Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that these statements of value added have not been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the criteria established in this accounting standard, and that they are consistent with the parent company and consolidated interim financial statements taken as a whole.

São Paulo, November 12, 2025

PricewaterhouseCoopers
Auditores Independentes Ltda.
CRC 2SP000160/O-5

Maria José De Mula Cury
Contadora CRC 1SP192785/O-4

After the Company's Parent Company and Consolidated Interim Financial Statements analysis of Banco Pine S.A. and Banco Pine S.A. and controlled companies, related to the three and nine-month períods ended on September 30, 2025, which include the Parent Company and Consolidated balance sheets and Parent Company and Consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in shareholders' equity, cash flows, value added and explanatory notes ('Parent Company and Consolidated Financial Statements'), accompanied by the Management Report and the Independent Auditors Review Report ('Interim Financial Statements'), the members of the Executive Management, pursuant to the Article 27, Paragraph 1, section V, of the CVM Resolution n° 80, from March 29, 2022, declare that the conclusion expressed in the Independent Auditors Review Report was discussed, revised and agreed.

Executive Directors

Rodrigo Esteves Pinheiro
Noberto Nogueira Pinheiro Junior

Directors without specific designation

Alcides Roberto Rocha
Cristiano Oliveira Da Silva
Gersom Pereira Precaro
Guilherme Vieira Neves
Giuseppe Paternostro Neto
Odilardo Guerreiro Rodrigues Filho
Ricardo de Castro Bampa
Ronaldo Silvestre
Tatiana Aparecida Munhoz

After the Company's Parent Company and Consolidated Interim Financial Statements analysis of Banco Pine S.A. and Banco Pine S.A. and controlled companies, related to the three and nine-month períod ended on September 30, 2025, which include the Parent Company and Consolidated balance sheets and Parent Company and consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in shareholders' equity, cash flows, value added and explanatory notes ('Parent Company and Consolidated Financial Statements'), accompanied by the Management Report and the Independent Auditors Review Report ('Interim Financial Statements'), the members of the Executive Management, pursuant to the Article 27, Paragraph 1, section VI, of the CVM Resolution n° 80, from March 29, 2022, declare that the Parent Company and Consolidated Interim Financial Statements were discussed, revised and agreed.

Executive Directors

Rodrigo Esteves Pinheiro
Noberto Nogueira Pinheiro Junior

Directors without specific designation

Alcides Roberto Rocha
Cristiano Oliveira Da Silva
Gersom Pereira Precaro
Guilherme Vieira Neves
Giuseppe Paternostro Neto
Odilardo Guerreiro Rodrigues Filho
Ricardo de Castro Bampa
Ronaldo Silvestre
Tatiana Aparecida Munhoz

The members of the Fiscal Council of Banco Pine S.A. (“Bank” or “Company”), undersigned, within their legal and statutory duties and responsibilities, in accordance with Article 163, VI, of Law No. 6,404 of December 15, 1976, and Article 27, §1, III, of CVM Resolution No. 80 of March 29, 2022, have analyzed the Parent Company and Consolidated Interim Financial Statements, which include the balance sheets and the Parent Company and Consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in equity, cash flows, value added, and explanatory notes (“Parent Company and Consolidated Interim Financial Statements”) for the third quarter of fiscal year 2025, ended September 30, 2025, accompanied by the Management Report. Based on the examinations carried out and in view of the “Review Report on the Parent Company and Consolidated Interim Financial Statements” to be issued by PricewaterhouseCoopers Independent Auditors (“PwC”), there are no reservations to be made. Furthermore, in accordance with Article 25, II, of CVM Resolution No. 23 of February 25, 2021, they have acknowledged and obtained clarifications regarding the “Independent Auditors’ Report on the Internal Control System and Noncompliance with Legal and Regulatory Provisions, prepared in connection with the audit of the financial statements as of June 30, 2025,” issued by PwC on November 3, 2025, in which no significant deficiencies were identified, and whose other recommendations for improving internal controls (non-significant deficiencies) were subject to comments, measures, and action plans by Management.

São Paulo, November 11, 2025.

President of the Fiscal Council

Sergio Tuffy Sayeg

Members of the Fiscal Council

Francisco Asclepio Barroso Aguiar
Felipe Camera Ruiz

BANCO PINE S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES
BALANCE SHEET
(All amounts in thousands of reais)

ASSETS	Note	Parent company 09/30/2025	Consolidated 09/30/2025
Available funds	**4**	**52.596**	**87.829**
Financial assets		**28.554.493**	**27.782.839**
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)		**10.140.698**	**9.145.359**
Derivative financial instruments	6.c	1.225.938	1.225.938
Loan operations	7	2.008.229	2.008.229
Marketable securities	6.a	6.906.531	5.911.192
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive Income (FVOCI)		**2.143.095**	**2.143.095**
Marketable securities	6.a	2.143.095	2.143.095
Financial assets measured at amortized cost (AC)		**16.270.700**	**16.494.385**
Interbank liquidity applications	5	364.671	364.671
Marketable securities	6.a	4.932.219	4.932.219
Loan operations	7	10.596.434	10.596.434
Other financial assets	9	377.376	601.061
(-) Allowance for expected losses associated with credit risk	**8.a**	**(845.307)**	**(845.992)**
Tax assets	**10.a**	**975.380**	**975.612**
Investments in subsidiaries and associates	**11**	**730.022**	**47.237**
Other assets	**12**	**1.174.818**	**1.543.598**
Property and equipment in use	**13**	**67.526**	**67.526**
Intangible assets		**35.590**	**35.590**
(-) Depreciation and amortization		**(38.435)**	**(38.435)**
(-) Property and equipment in use	13	(25.463)	(25.463)
(-) Intangible assets		(12.972)	(12.972)
Total assets		**30.706.683**	**29.655.804**

LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	Note	Parent company 09/30/2025	Consolidated 09/30/2025
Financial liabilities		**26.705.975**	**26.614.452**
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)		**2.233.998**	**2.233.998**
Derivative financial instruments	6.c	2.233.998	2.233.998
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost (AC)		**24.471.977**	**24.380.454**
Deposits	14.a	15.117.616	15.026.093
Money market	14.b	4.079.951	4.079.951
Funds from acceptance and issue of securities	14.c	4.421.066	4.421.066
Borrowings and onlendings	14.d	143.769	143.769
Subordinated debt	15	700.762	700.762
Other financial liabilities		8.813	8.813
Other liabilities		**2.751.006**	**1.791.650**
Provisions	16	42.825	36.268
Other liabilities	17	2.708.181	1.755.382
Total liabilities		**29.456.981**	**28.406.102**
Shareholders' equity	**18**	**1.249.702**	**1.249.702**
Capital		953.898	953.898
Local		825.031	825.031
Foreign		128.867	128.867
Other comprehensive income (loss)		(1.753)	(1.753)
Capital reserves		2.744	2.744
Profit reserves		278.324	278.324
(-) Treasury shares		(5.560)	(5.560)
Accumulated losses		22.049	22.049
Total equity	**18**	**1.249.702**	**1.249.702**
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity		**30.706.683**	**29.655.804**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Parent Company and Consolidated Interim Financial Statements.

BANCO PINE S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES
STATEMENT OF INCOME
(All amounts in thousands of reais, except earnings per share)

	Note	Parent company		Consolidated	
		07/01 to 09/30/2025	01/01 to 09/30/2025	07/01 to 09/30/2025	01/01 to 09/30/2025
Income from financial operations		**1.342.354**	**3.584.140**	**1.436.289**	**3.751.093**
Loan operations	19.a	703.989	1.780.944	802.847	1.988.362
Transactions with marketable securities	6.b	687.560	2.101.691	682.637	2.061.226
Borrowings and onlendings	19.c	5.467	26.856	5.467	26.856
Derivative financial instruments and foreign exchange	6.c	(54.662)	(325.351)	(54.662)	(325.351)
Expenses from financial operations		**(1.036.227)**	**(2.841.948)**	**(1.117.772)**	**(2.986.573)**
Money market	19.b	(833.854)	(2.540.966)	(914.917)	(2.684.914)
Allowance for expected losses associated with credit risk		(202.373)	(300.982)	(202.855)	(301.659)
Gross profit from financial operations		**306.127**	**742.192**	**318.517**	**764.520**
Operating income (expenses)		**(132.898)**	**(293.825)**	**(142.287)**	**(294.742)**
Revenue from services rendered	19.d	6.967	21.703	29.505	84.075
Income from bank charges		529	604	529	604
Personnel expenses	19.e	(38.577)	(106.011)	(40.041)	(110.307)
Other administrative expenses	19.f	(102.738)	(221.978)	(108.165)	(233.691)
Tax expenses	19.g	(18.686)	(32.159)	(21.018)	(40.151)
Equity in the results of investees	11.a	26.014	48.883	5.096	12.432
Other operating income	19.h	7.157	14.561	7.237	15.477
Other operating expenses	19.i	(13.564)	(19.428)	(15.430)	(23.181)
Operating income		**173.229**	**448.367**	**176.230**	**469.778**
Non-operating income	**19.j**	**(8.393)**	**(5.628)**	**(5.699)**	**(15.051)**
Profit before taxes on income and profit sharing		**164.836**	**442.739**	**170.531**	**454.727**
Income tax and social contribution	**20**	**(41.758)**	**(113.068)**	**(47.453)**	**(125.056)**
Profit sharing for the períod	**23**	**(19.447)**	**(69.568)**	**(19.447)**	**(69.568)**
Profit for the períod		**103.631**	**260.103**	**103.631**	**260.103**
Basic and diluted earnings per share based on the weighted average number of shares					
Earnings per common share		0,4561	1,1471	-	-

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Parent Company and Consolidated Interim Financial Statements.

BANCO PINE S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
(All amounts in thousands of reais)

	Note	Parent company and Consolidated	
		07/01 to 09/30/2025	01/01 to 09/30/2025
Profit for the períod		**103.631**	**260.103**
Other comprehensive adjustments	**18.f**	**(31)**	**1.857**
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)		(58)	3.457
Income tax and social contribution		27	(1.600)
Comprehensive income for the períod		**103.600**	**261.960**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Parent Company and Consolidated Interim Financial Statements.

BANCO PINE S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY
(All amounts in thousands of reais)

(A free translation of the original in Portuguese)

				Revenue reserves					Parent company and Consolidated
	Note	Realized capital	Capital reserves	Legal	Statutory	Carrying value adjustments	Treasury shares	Accumulated profits (deficit)	Total
At December 31, 2024		**952.678**	**5.117**	**23.686**	**269.742**	**(3.610)**	**(20.406)**	**-**	**1.227.207**
Effects of the initial adoption of CMN Resolution No. 4,966/21	2.b	-	-	-	-	-	-	(171.404)	(171.404)
At January 1, 2025		**952.678**	**5.117**	**23.686**	**269.742**	**(3.610)**	**(20.406)**	**(171.404)**	**1.055.803**
Capital increase	18.a	1.220	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.220
Cancellation of treasury shares	18.e	-	-	-	(15.104)	-	15.104	-	-
Sale/(Acquisition) of treasury shares	18.e	-	-	-	-	-	(54.494)	-	(54.494)
Marked to market of financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)	18.f	-	-	-	-	1.857	-	-	1.857
Share-based payment	18.b	-	(2.373)	-	-	-	54.236	-	51.863
Profit for the períod		-	-	-	-	-	-	260.103	260.103
Appropriations:									
Interest on own capital	18.d	-	-	-	-	-	-	(66.650)	(66.650)
At September 30, 2025		**953.898**	**2.744**	**23.686**	**254.638**	**(1.753)**	**(5.560)**	**22.049**	**1.249.702**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Parent Company and Consolidated Interim Financial Statements.

BANCO PINE S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (INDIRECT METHOD)
(All amounts in thousands of reais)

	Note	Parent company	Consolidated
		01/01 to 09/30/2025	01/01 to 09/30/2025
Operating activities			
Adjusted profit		**601.724**	**638.698**
Profit for the períod		260.103	260.103
Effects of changes in foreign exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents		(37.492)	(37.492)
Allowance for expected losses associated with credit risk		301.258	301.935
Deferred income tax and social contribution		111.978	111.824
Depreciation and amortization	19.f	11.169	11.169
Provision for contingencies	16.c	119	119
Equity in the results of investees	11.a	(48.883)	(12.432)
Share-based payment		2.536	2.536
Goodwill amortization		936	936
Changes in assets and liabilities		**(2.577.038)**	**(2.589.770)**
(Increase) decrease in short-term interbank investments		(86.205)	(86.205)
(Increase) decrease in marketable securities		(3.985.705)	(3.094.710)
(Increase) decrease in derivative financial instruments		1.995.020	1.995.020
(Increase) decrease in loan operations		(4.237.300)	(4.237.345)
(Increase) decrease in other financial assets		1.663.270	1.626.544
(Increase) decrease in tax assets		25.459	25.238
(Increase) decrease in other assets		(730.623)	(712.255)
Increase (decrease) in deposits		21.001	1.209
Increase (decrease) in open market fundraising		(906.166)	(906.166)
Increase (decrease) in funds from acceptance and issue of securities		2.055.334	2.055.334
Increase (decrease) in borrowings and onlendings		98.871	98.871
Increase (decrease) in subordinated debt		141.430	141.430
Increase (decrease) in other financial liabilities		(47.423)	(47.423)
Increase (decrease) in other liabilities		1.415.999	550.688
Net cash (used in) provided by operating activities		**(1.975.314)**	**(1.951.072)**
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase (disposal) of property and equipment in use	13	(1.799)	(1.799)
Disposal (purchase) of intangible assets		(5.771)	(5.771)
Capital (increase) decrease in subsidiaries	11	(10.500)	-
Disposal (acquisition) of other investments		13	13
Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities		**(18.057)**	**(7.557)**
Financing activities			
Capital increase	18.a	1.220	1.220
Acquisition of treasury shares	18.e	(54.494)	(54.494)
Interest on own capital	18.d	(55.463)	(55.463)
Increase (decrease) in subordinated debts	15	(59.270)	(59.270)
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities		**(168.007)**	**(168.007)**
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		**(2.161.378)**	**(2.126.636)**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the períod	4	2.327.840	2.328.331
Effects of changes in foreign exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents		37.492	37.492
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the períod	4	203.954	239.187

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Parent Company and Consolidated Interim Financial Statements.

BANCO PINE S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES
STATEMENT OF VALUE ADDED
(All amounts in thousands of reais)

	Note	Parent company 01/01 to 09/30/2025	Consolidated 01/01 to 09/30/2025
Revenue		**3.339.724**	**3.635.439**
Income from financial operations		3.584.140	3.751.093
Revenue from services rendered	19.d	21.703	84.075
Income from bank charges		604	604
Allowance for expected losses associated with credit risk		(300.982)	(301.659)
Other		34.259	101.326
Expenses from financial operations		**(2.540.966)**	**(2.684.914)**
Inputs acquired from third parties	**19.f**	**(246.807)**	**(337.847)**
Materials, electric energy and other		(796)	(796)
Outsourced services		(176.740)	(186.399)
Other		(69.271)	(150.652)
Gross value added (used)		**551.951**	**612.678**
Depreciation and amortization	**19.f**	**(11.169)**	**(11.169)**
Net value added (used) produced by the entity		**540.782**	**601.509**
Value added received through transfer		**48.883**	**12.432**
Equity in the results of investees	11.a	48.883	12.432
Total undistributed value added (used)		**589.665**	**613.941**
Distribution of value added (used)		**589.665**	**613.941**
Employee compensation		175.579	179.875
Salaries	19.e	68.610	71.706
Benefits and training	19.e	15.032	15.172
Payroll charges	19.e	20.805	21.828
FGTS		1.564	1.601
Profit sharing		69.568	69.568
Government remuneration		145.227	165.207
Federal	19.g	30.122	35.191
Municipal	19.g	2.037	4.960
Income tax and social contribution	20	113.068	125.056
Remuneration on third party capital		8.756	8.756
Leased assets	19.f	8.756	8.756
Remuneration on own capital		260.103	260.103
Interest on own capital		66.650	66.650
Retained profit		193.453	193.453

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Parent Company and Consolidated Interim Financial Statements.

1. OPERATIONS

Banco Pine S.A. ("Pine") is a publicly-held company with its head office located at Avenida Presidente Juscelino Kubitschek, 1.830 - Itaim Bibi, São Paulo – SP, and it is authorized to operate commercial, investment, credit, financing, foreign exchange portfolios and leasing.

Pine's operations are carried out in the context of a group of institutions that act jointly, and some transactions involve the co-participation or intermediation of subsidiaries that are members of the Pine Conglomerate. The benefits from these intercompany services and the costs of the operational and administrative structures are absorbed, either jointly or individually, by these institutions as practicable and reasonable as possible in the circumstances.

2. PRESENTATION OF THE PARENT COMPANY AND CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Pine's Parent Company Interim Financial Statements, which include its Grand Cayman Branch and the Consolidated Interim Financial Statementsof Pine and Subsidiaries, are presented in Brazilian reais (R$), which is the functional currency of Pine, including its branch abroad and, unless otherwise stated, the amounts are expressed in thousands of reais and were rounded up or down to the closest thousand.

The Board of Directors authorized the issue of the Parent Company and Consolidated Interim Financial Statements of September 30, 2025 at the meeting held on November 11, 2025.

On January 1, 2025, Banco Pine adopted CMN Resolution No. 4,966/21, which changes the accounting criteria applicable to financial instruments and opted to use the option of waiving the presentation of comparative amounts related to prior periods of these Individual and Consolidated Financial Statements, as provided for in Art. 79 of this Resolution and Art. 102 of BCB Resolution No. 352/23.

a) Participation in subsidiaries

The Consolidated Interim Financial Statements include the operations of Pine, including its foreign branch, its direct and indirect subsidiaries, and the special purpose entities presented below:

	Activity	Total interest % in capital on 09/30/2025
Foreign branch		
Grand Cayman Branch	Foreign branch	100,0000
Subsidiaries		
Pine Capital Ltda. (Formerly known as Pine Planejamento e Serviços Ltda.)	Consulting	100,0000
Pine Investimentos Distribuidora de Títulos e Valores Mobiliários Ltda.	Securities dealer	100,0000
Pine Assessoria e Consultoria Ltda.	Consulting	99,9800
P3 Desenvolvimento Imobiliário SPE Ltda.	SPE	100,0000
Pine Corretora de Seguros Ltda.	Brokerage	99,9800
Pine Campo Grande Empreendimento Imobiliário [(1)]	SPE	100,0000
Pine Ativos Imobiliários SPE Ltda. [(1)]	SPE	100,0000
ECO Comercializadora de Ativos Ambientais Ltda.	Commercialization of environmental assets	100,0000
Pine Holding S.A.	Holding of non-financial institutions	99,0000

(1) Refers to investments held for sale as described in Note 3.p.

09/30/2025	Pine Capital Ltda. (Formerly known as Pine Planejamento e Serviços Ltda.)	Pine Investimentos	Pine Assessoria	P3 Desenvolvimento Imobiliário	Pine Corretora	Pine Campo Grande	Pine Ativos Imobiliários	ECO Comercializadora de Ativos Ambientais
Total assets	**3.430**	**7.490**	**51.455**	**616.192**	**25.560**	**60.750**	**99.538**	**10**
Total liabilities	**441**	**930**	**4.580**	**14.046**	**1.306**	**7.100**	**3.527**	**-**
Equity	**2.989**	**6.560**	**46.875**	**602.146**	**24.254**	**53.650**	**96.011**	**10**
Capital	310	4.765	500	582.697	18.102	53.200	98.093	10
Profit reserves	5.310	1.744	27.805	15.288	2.493	315	-	-
Accumulated profit (loss)	(2.631)	51	18.570	4.161	3.659	135	(2.082)	-
Total equity	**2.989**	**6.560**	**46.875**	**602.146**	**24.254**	**53.650**	**96.011**	**10**
Total liabilities and equity	**3.430**	**7.490**	**51.455**	**616.192**	**25.560**	**60.750**	**99.538**	**10**

The partnership changes are described in Explanatory Note 11 - Investments.

b) CMN Resolutions that will come into effect in future periods:

CMN Resolution No. 5,185/24 of the Sustainability Pronouncement Committee (CBPS) establishes that, regarding the disclosure, as an integral part of the financial statements, the Sustainability Report (CBPS 01 and CBPS 02), disclosure will be mandatory starting in fiscal year 2028. Banco Pine is evaluating the impacts of complying with this standard.

c) CMN resolutions that came into force on January 1, 2025:

Financial Instruments

As of January 1, 2025, the following regulations came into force: CMN Resolution No. 4,966/21, BCB Resolution No. 352/23, together with the corresponding complementary rules applicable to the Bank.

In November 2021, the National Monetary Council (CMN) published CMN Resolution No. 4,966/21, which introduces new accounting guidelines for financial instruments. The new resolution replaces Bacen resolutions and circulars that directed the classification and measurement of financial instruments (circulars No. 3,068/01 and No. 3,082/03) and the provision for doubtful accounts (CMN Resolution No. 2,682/99), which established the measurement basis for the provision for expected losses associated with the credit risk of financial institutions since 1999.

CMN Resolution No. 4,966/21 establishes that financial institutions must evaluate their financial instruments and classify and measure them in accordance with the business models established for each financial asset and liability. Among other aspects, the resolution requires that institutions measure their provision for expected losses associated with credit risk based on the concept of expected loss, without the need to wait for eventual default, making the provision more accurate in relation to future losses that the institution may verify in subsequent periods.

CMN Resolutions No. 5,100/23 and BCB Resolution No. 352/23 were issued, being complementary to CMN Resolution No. 4,966/21, and provide additional guidelines, mainly in relation to the treatment of the following matters:

- Application of the methodology for determining the effective interest rate of financial instruments;
- Establishment of a provision for losses associated with credit risk;
- Measurement of financial instruments;
- Disclosure of information related to financial instruments in explanatory notes to be observed by financial institutions;
- Recognition of immaterial components in the effective interest rate; and
- Allocation of revenue using the effective interest rate method.

Hedge Accounting

Hedge Accounting requirements establish the representation, in the individual and consolidated financial statements, of the effect of an institution's risk management regarding the use of financial instruments to manage exposures that affect the entity's results.

It is important to note that hedge transactions must be reclassified as of January 1, 2027 to the new categories described below:

- Fair value hedge;
- Cash flow hedge;
- Net investment hedge abroad.

Renegotiation and Restructuring

The requirements establish that in order to determine the carrying value of the balances of financial asset restructuring operations, the same must be revalued to represent the present value of the restructured contractual cash flows, discounted by the effective interest rate originally contracted. In the case of renegotiation of financial instruments not characterized as restructuring, the institution must revaluate the instrument so that it represents the present value of the cash flows discounted by the effective interest rate, in accordance with the renegotiated contractual conditions.

The use of the renegotiated effective interest rate to determine the present value of the restructured contractual cash flows is permitted until December 31, 2026. Banco Pine chose to adhere to this option and presents the restructured balances based on the present value of the cash flows discounted by the effective interest rate, in accordance with the renegotiated conditions.

Chart of Accounts (Cosif)

BCB Resolutions No. 426/23, 433/23, 390/24 and 537/24 to 543/24, effective January 1, 2025, provide for the structure of the Cosif account list to be observed by financial institutions and other institutions authorized to operate by Bacen.

Income Tax and Social Contribution

On November 16, 2022, Law No. 14,467 was published, effective January 1, 2025, which "provides for the new tax treatment applicable to losses incurred in the receipt of credits arising from the activities of financial institutions and other institutions authorized to operate by the Central Bank of Brazil", except for consortium administrators and payment institutions.

Transition

In accordance with Article 94 of BCB Resolution No. 352/23, the principles established in this resolution were applied prospectively to the individual and consolidated financial statements as of January 1, 2025. Therefore, the balances for the periods ended in 2024 were not adjusted and do not require republication, so that the effects of the initial adoption, when applicable, were recorded in equity in the retained earnings account as of January 1, 2025.

The impacts of the initial adoption of CMN Resolution No. 4,966/21 led to an increase in the provision for expected losses associated with credit risk, recorded as a counterpart to retained earnings in shareholders' equity in the amount of R$171,404, net of taxes.

Lease

CMN Resolution No. 4,975/21 – Effective January 1, 2025, it establishes the accounting criteria applicable to leasing transactions carried out by financial institutions and other institutions authorized to operate by BACEN, and these institutions must comply with the Technical Pronouncement of the Accounting Pronouncements Committee - (CPC 06 – R2) – Leases, in the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leasing transactions, in accordance with specific regulations. According to § 5 of said Resolution, Banco Pine will prospectively adopt the application of the standard for contracts to be executed as of January 1, 2025. As of the base date of this Financial Statement, there are no new contracts to be considered.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING PRACTICES

Pine's Parent Company and Consolidated Interim Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with the accounting practices adopted in Brazil applicable to institutions authorized to operate by the Central Bank of Brazil (Bacen), as established by Brazilian Corporate Law, and with the rules and instructions of the National Monetary Council (CMN) and the Brazilian Securities Commission (CVM), where applicable, and they evidence all information that is relevant to the Interim Financial Statements, and only this information, which is consistent with the information used by management in its activities.

In compliance with the process of convergence with the international financial reporting standards, some standards and their interpretations were issued by the Brazilian Accounting Pronouncements Committee (CPC), which will be applicable to financial institutions only when they are approved by Bacen. The accounting pronouncements that have already been approved are:

CMN Resolution No. 4,924/21 – CPC 00 (R2) - Basic Conceptual Pronouncement
CMN Resolution No. 4,924/21 – CPC 01 (R1) - Impairment of Assets
CMN Resolution No. 4,524/16 – CPC 02 (R2) - The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates and Translation of Financial Statements
CMN Resolution No. 4,818/20 – CPC 03 (R2) - Statement of Cash Flows
CMN Resolution No. 4,534/16 – CPC 04 (R1) - Intangible Assets
CMN Resolution No. 4,818/20 – CPC 05 (R1) – Related Party Disclosures
CMN Resolution No. 3,989/11 – CPC 10 (R1) - Share-Based Payment
CMN Resolution No. 4,924/21 – CPC 23 - Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors
CMN Resolution No. 4,818/20 – CPC 24 - Subsequent Events
CMN Resolution No. 3,823/09 – CPC 25 - Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets
CMN Resolution No. 4,535/16 – CPC 27 - Property, Plant and Equipment CMN Resolution No. 4,747/19 – CPC 31 - Non-current Assets Held for Sale
CMN Resolution No. 4,747/19 – CPC 31 - Non-financial assets held for sale
CMN Resolution No. 4,877/20 – CPC 33 (R1) - Employee Benefits
CMN Resolution No. 4,818/20 – CPC 41 - Earnings per Share
CMN Resolution No. 4,924/21 – CPC 46 - Fair Value Measurement
CMN Resolution No. 4,924/21 – CPC 47 - Revenue from Contracts with Customers

In the períod ended September 30, 2025, no new Resolutions were identified, with relevant impacts.

a) Consolidation

In the Consolidated Interim Financial Statements, the balances and results of transactions between Banco Pine and its subsidiaries, assignments with co-obligation and securitization backed by retail credit operations and special purpose entities were eliminated.

b) Determination of results

Income and expenses are recognized on an accrual basis, which establishes that they should be included in the determination of the results for the períods in which they occur, always simultaneously when they correlate, regardless of their receipt or payment.

Finance income and costs are allocated on a pro rata temporis basis based substantially on the compound interest method.

Transactions with floating rates or indexed to foreign currencies are adjusted through the balance sheet date.

c) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise available funds in local and foreign currencies, short-term interbank investments and time deposits with maturities on the original investment date of up to 90 days that present an immaterial risk of change in fair value. They are used by Pine to manage its short-term commitments.

d) Short-term interbank investments

Short-term interbank investments are presented at cost plus related earnings accrued through the balance sheet date.

e) Financial Instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset for the entity and a financial liability or equity instrument for another entity. The classification and measurement of Banco Pine's financial instruments are carried out in accordance with CMN Resolution No. 4,966/2021 and BCB No. 352/23, and financial assets are classified based on the institution's business model for managing financial assets and the contractual characteristics of the cash flows of these assets in the following categories:

I - in the amortized cost category, financial assets that cumulatively meet the following conditions:

a) the asset is managed within a business model whose objective is to maintain financial assets in order to receive the respective contractual cash flows; and

b) the contractually foreseen future cash flows consist solely of payments of principal and interest on the principal amount, on specified dates;

II - in the fair value category in other comprehensive income, financial assets that cumulatively meet the following conditions:

a) the financial asset is managed within a business model whose objective is to generate returns both through the receipt of contractual cash flows and through the sale of the financial asset with substantial transfer of risks and benefits; and

b) the contractually foreseen future cash flows consist solely of payments of principal and interest on the principal amount, on specified dates; and

III - in the fair value through profit or loss category, other financial assets.

Loan transactions and other transactions with credit granting characteristics must be classified in the amortized cost category, except for the following, which must be classified in the fair value through profit or loss category.

Financial Liabilities

As provided for in Article 9 of CMN Resolution No. 4,966/2021, the Company must classify financial liabilities in the amortized cost category, except in cases where the financial liability is classified as "fair value through profit or loss" or designated as such, as follows:

• Derivatives that are liabilities, which must be classified in the fair value through profit or loss category;

• Financial liabilities generated in transactions involving the lending or leasing of financial assets, which must be classified in the fair value through profit or loss category;

• Liabilities resulting from the transfer of FVTPL assets not qualified for write-off;

• Financial guarantee: the greater of the provision for expected losses associated with credit risk and the fair value at initial recognition less the accumulated amount of revenue recognized in accordance with specific regulations;

• Hybrid contracts.

(iv) Effective Interest Rate ("EIR")

This is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial asset or financial liability to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset (i.e., its amortized cost before any provision for impairment) or to the amortized cost of a financial liability.

(In thousands of reais, except unit price per share)

At Pine, the calculation of the effective interest rate considers the origination revenues and costs linked to the instruments operated, appropriated linearly, according to their terms.

Financial assets and liabilities classified and measured at amortized cost, related to operations initiated as of January 2025, were recognized using the effective interest rate method. Credit operations originated up to December 31, 2024, continued to be recognized at the contractual rate, for the term of the respective contracts.

Fair Value Hierarchy

Financial instruments that are measured at fair value after initial recognition should be grouped into levels 1 to 3 based on the observable degree of fair value.

- Level 1 - fair value measurements obtained from quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for similar assets or liabilities. This includes highly liquid securities with observable prices in an active market, classified as Level 1. At this level, investments in fund shares with quotations available from the Brazilian Securities Commission and other securities traded in active markets are classified. Derivatives traded on stock exchanges are also classified as Level 1 in the hierarchy.

- Level 2 - measurements obtained through other variables besides quoted prices included in Level 1, which are observable for the asset or liability either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices). When price quotations cannot be observed, Management uses its own internal models to make its best estimate of the price that would be set by the market. These models use data based on observable market parameters as an important reference. Various techniques are employed to make these estimates, including extrapolation of observable market data. The best evidence of the fair value of a financial instrument at initial recognition is the transaction price, unless the fair value of the instrument can be obtained from other market transactions involving the same instrument or similar instruments, or can be measured using a valuation technique in which the variables used include only observable market data, especially interest rates. These securities are classified as Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy and mainly consist of Private Securities (notably debentures) in a less liquid market than those classified as Level 1, and Brazilian Government Securities (primarily LFT, NTN-B, and NTN-F). For over-the-counter derivatives, in the valuation of financial instruments (primarily swaps and options), observable market data such as exchange rates, interest rates, volatility, correlation between indices, and market liquidity are normally used.

- Level 3 - Measurements are obtained through valuation techniques that include variables for the asset or liability, but are not based on observable market data (unobservable data). When there is information not based on observable market data, Pine uses internally developed models based on curves generated according to its own model. Certain financial assets of privately held companies under legal proceedings are classified as financial assets measured through other comprehensive income (FVOCI), and credit transactions are classified as financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL). No derivatives are classified as Level 3.

The following table shows a summary of the fair values of financial assets and liabilities for the períod ended September 30, 2025, classified based on the various measurement methods adopted by Pine to determine their fair value:

Category	Type of Asset/Liability	Valuation techniques	Main inputs
Linear derivatives	Coupon form	BMF closing prices	Long-term FX Coupon Rate
	Inflation Swap	Discounted cash flow	IGPM Exchange Coupon Rate
	Interest Rate Swap	Discounted cash flow	Pre-fixed long-term exchange rates
Nonlinear derivatives	Equity options	Black&Scholes	Long-term implied volatility
	Inflation Options	Black&Scholes	IPCA long-term implied volatility
	Interest Options	Black&Scholes	IDI Long-Term Implied Volatilities
	Currency Options	Black&Scholes	USD/BRL long-term implied volatility
Cash	Private securities	Discounted cash flow	Discount Rates ("Yields")
	Government bonds	Discounted cash flow	ANBIMA's future DI and PU curve
	Loans and advances to customers (FVTPL)	Discounted cash flow	Discount Rates ("Yields")

				Parent company
				09/30/2025
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)	445.736	7.686.733	2.008.229	10.140.698
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)	487	1.959.739	182.869	2.143.095
Financial liabilities held for trading (derivatives)	-	2.233.998	-	2.233.998

				Consolidated
				09/30/2025
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)	460.184	6.676.946	2.008.229	9.145.359
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)	487	1.959.739	182.869	2.143.095
Financial liabilities held for trading (derivatives)	-	2.233.998	-	2.233.998

Level 3 Fair Value Movements

			Parent company and Consolidated
	Fair value in 01/01/2025	Additions, liquidations, gains/losses and others movements	Fair value in 09/30/2025
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)	1.917.397	90.832	2.008.229
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)	90.385	92.484	182.869

f) Fair value of financial instruments

		09/30/2025
	Fair value	Carrying amount
Assets		
Short-term interbank investments (i)	364.671	364.671
Marketable securities and derivative financial instruments (ii)	4.452.946	4.932.219
Loan operations (iii)	10.929.370	10.596.434
Other receivables (iii)	377.376	377.376
Total financial assets	**16.124.363**	**16.270.700**
Liabilities		
Demand deposits (iv)	71.719	71.719
Interbank deposits (iv)	732.297	767.099
Time deposits (v)	13.932.427	14.278.798
Money market (ii)	4.079.951	4.079.951
Funds from acceptance and issue of securities (v)	4.187.890	4.421.066
Borrowings and onlendings (v)	143.769	143.769
Subordinated debt (v)	837.163	700.762
Total financial liabilities	**23.985.216**	**24.463.164**

The methods and assumptions used to estimate fair value are described below:

i) The fair value of short-term interbank investments substantially approximates their carrying amounts.

ii) The fair value of securities and securities raised in the open market reflects their carrying amount, except for securities classified in the "amortized cost" category.

iii) The loan operations and other credits are measured net of the allowance for expected losses associated with credit risk. The fair value of these operations represents the discounted amount of the future cash flows that are expected to be received. The expected cash flows are discounted at current market rates to determine their fair value.

iv) The estimated fair value of demand and interbank deposits substantially approximates their carrying amounts.

v) The estimated fair value of time deposits and other loans that are not quoted in an active market is based on discounted cash flows using the interest rates for new debts with similar maturities.

g) Renegotiations and Restructurings

According to BCB Resolution No. 352/23, the following are classified as renegotiations and restructurings:

Renegotiation: agreement that implies a change in the originally agreed terms of the instrument or the replacement of the original financial instrument by another, with partial or full settlement or refinancing of the respective original obligation;

Restructuring: renegotiation that implies significant concessions to the counterparty, due to a significant deterioration in its credit quality, which would not be granted if such deterioration had not occurred;

The Bank has mechanisms and controls to monitor changes in the originally agreed terms, by financial asset. An assessment must be performed to determine whether the terms of the new contract are substantially different from the terms of the existing agreement. This assessment considers both the change in cash flows resulting from the renegotiated terms and the change in the risk profile of the instrument.

In the case of restructuring of financial assets, the gross carrying amount of the instrument must be revalued to represent the present value of the restructured contractual cash flows, discounted at the effective interest rate originally contracted. In the case of renegotiation of financial instruments not characterized as restructuring, the institution must revaluate the instrument so that it represents the present value of the cash flows discounted at the effective interest rate, in accordance with the renegotiated contractual conditions.

Pine derecognizes a financial asset, such as a credit transaction granted to a customer, when the terms and conditions of the transaction are restructured to an extent that substantially makes it a new transaction.

The new recognized transaction is classified in Stage 1 for the purposes of measuring its expected losses, unless it is determined to be a transaction originated with credit recovery problems.

The use of the renegotiated effective interest rate to calculate the present value of the restructured contractual cash flows is permitted until December 31, 2026. The Bank has chosen to adhere to this option and presents the restructured balances in accordance with the renegotiated conditions.

h) Derecognition of financial assets

As determined by CMN Resolution No. 4,966/21, a financial asset is written off when the contractual rights to the cash flow of the financial asset expire or when the sale or transfer of this financial asset occurs. Derecognition occurs when there is no longer any expectation of recovery.

The sale or transfer of a financial asset must be classified into the following categories:

- Transactions with substantial transfer of risks and benefits: the transferor transfers substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the financial asset that is the subject of the transaction, such as: (i) unconditional sale of the financial asset; (ii) sale of the financial asset together with a repurchase option at the fair value of that asset at the time of repurchase; and (iii) sale of the financial asset together with a call or put option whose exercise is unlikely to occur;

- Transactions with substantial retention of risks and benefits: the transferor retains substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the financial asset that is the subject of the transaction, such as: (i) sale of the financial asset together with a commitment to repurchase the same asset at a fixed price or the sale price plus any income; (ii) securities lending agreements; (iii) sale of the financial asset together with a total return swap agreement that transfers the exposure to market risk back to the transferor; (iv) sale of the financial asset together with a call or put option whose exercise is likely to occur; and (v) sale of receivables for which the seller or transferor guarantees in any way to compensate the buyer or transferee for credit losses that may occur, or whose sale has occurred together with the acquisition of subordinated shares of the Credit Rights Investment Fund (FIDC); and

- Transactions without substantial transfer or retention of risks and rewards: transactions in which the transferor does not transfer or retain substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset that is the subject of the transaction should be classified.

- Derecognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation related to that liability is forgiven, cancelled or expired.

When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same counterparty with different terms or the terms of the existing liability are substantially modified, such exchange or modification is treated as derecognition of the original liability and recognition of a new liability. The difference between the carrying amount of the original liability and the amount paid is recognised in profit or loss.

i) Provision for expected losses

(i) Overview of the principles used to determine expected losses:

According to CMN Resolution No. 4,966/21 of the Central Bank, the use of the full expected loss methodology is defined for institutions classified in Segment 1 (S1) to Segment 3 (S3), as per current regulations, or members of a prudential conglomerate classified in these segments. Since Banco Pine is classified as S3, it is necessary to adopt the full methodology. The provision for doubtful accounts is made without the need to wait for possible default.

Pine records a provision for expected losses (EL) for its loans and advances to customers, other debt instruments not measured at FVTPL and for financial guarantees, which in this section will all be considered as "financial instruments subject to expected losses".

The provision for expected loss is based on the expectation of losses for 12 months when there is no significant increase in risk, thus measured in stage 1. The provision for expected loss based on the expectation of credit losses over the useful life of the asset is measured for stages 2 and 3.

The 12-month EL and the Life EL are calculated both on an individual and collective basis, depending on the nature of the portfolio of financial instruments. The grouping policy for financial assets whose expected losses are determined on a collective basis.

Pine establishes a periodic review to assess and monitor the significant increase in risks since their initial recognition, considering the change in the risk of default occurring over the remaining life of the financial instrument.

Based on the above process, Pine distributes its financial instruments into stages (Stage 1, Stage 2 and Stage 3), as described below:

Stage 1: when financial instruments are initially recognized, Pine recognizes a provision based on 12-month EL. Stage 1 also includes transactions that have improved their credit risk and that have been reclassified from Stage 2.

Stage 2: when a financial instrument has shown a significant increase in credit risk since its origination, Pine records a provision for EL Life. Stage 2 also includes transactions that have improved their credit risk and that have been reclassified from Stage 3.

Stage 3: financial instruments considered to be impaired. The Bank records a provision for EL Life or Minimums of Resolution 352/23, whichever is higher. Operations overdue for more than 30 days and up to 90 days or classified as problematic assets, according to qualitative indicators of deterioration in credit quality, such as restructuring or judicial recovery processes.

Calculation of expected losses

Pine calculates EL to measure the expected cash shortfall, discounted to present value. A cash shortfall is the difference between the cash flows due from another entity according to the transaction contract and the cash flows that the entity expects to receive.

The EL calculation mechanisms are described below and their main elements are:

The expected credit loss model is based on the creation of loss scenarios considering the characteristics of the products and their stages for the PD (Probability of Default), LGD (Loss Given Default) and EAD (Exposure in the Event of Default) indices. The measurement of the expected loss is performed through the calculation using these parameters, and there may be distinctions in cases of instruments with consumption limits and installment instruments. To estimate the parameters mentioned above, Pine has applied its experience in developing internal models to calculate the parameters for both regulatory and internal management purposes.

The maximum period for which credit losses are determined is the contractual term of the financial instrument, unless Pine has the legal right to liquidate early.

The mechanisms for determining EL are described below:

Stage 1: Pine calculates the 12-month EL provision based on the expectation of default occurring in the 12 months following the reporting date. These probabilities of default occurring in 12 months are applied to the EAD forecast and multiplied by the expected LGD discounted to present value.

Stage 2: In the event of a significant increase in credit risk since its origination, Pine recognizes a Life EL provision. The mechanisms are similar to those explained above, but PDs and LGDs are estimated over the life of the instrument. The expectation of cash insufficiency is discounted to present value.

Stage 3: For operations considered to have recovery problems, Pine recognizes expected credit losses over the life of these operations. The method is similar to that used for Stage 2 operations, however the PD is determined at 100%.

Credit limits: When estimating the Lifetime EL for unused credit limits, Pine estimates the portion of the granted limit that will be used over its life. The EL is then based on the present value of the cash flow shortfall if the limit is used. The expected cash shortfall is discounted to present value.

(ii) Debt instruments measured at FVOCI

The EL of debt instruments measured at FVOCI does not reduce the carrying amount of these financial assets, which remain at fair value. Instead, the amount of the EL is recognized in other comprehensive income with a corresponding entry in profit or loss. The accumulated loss recognized in other comprehensive income is transferred to profit or loss upon derecognition of the assets.

(iii) Financial guarantees provided (endorsements and sureties)

The cash shortfall of the guarantees provided is the difference between (i) the expected disbursements to reimburse the beneficiary of the guarantee, for the purpose of covering its incurred credit loss (guaranteed amount) and (ii) any amount that the entity expects to recover from the applicant for the financial guarantee, which is normally one of its customers (amount subject to recovery).

(iv) Prospective information

In the EL models, the Bank uses a series of prospective macroeconomic information, such as:

- GDP;
- CDI.

Pine conducted historical analyses and identified the main macroeconomic variables that affect credit risk (PD) and expected credit losses for each portfolio. The impact of these economic variables on PD was determined using a statistical regression analysis to understand the changes in the impact that these variables have historically had on default rates.

As with any economic forecast, projections and probabilities of occurrence are subject to estimates and therefore may vary; however, Pine considers that these projections represent the best estimate of possible results.

(v) Expected losses for assets with low credit risk (low default portfolio – LDP)

To determine whether a financial instrument has low credit risk, Pine uses its internal credit risk ratings or other methodologies consistent with the globally accepted definition of low credit risk, considering the risks and type of financial instruments being assessed. An independent investment grade rating is an example of a financial instrument that may be considered low credit risk.

However, certain financial instruments are not required to be externally rated to be considered low credit risk. Pine may consider them to be low credit risk from the perspective of a market participant, taking into account all the terms and conditions of the financial instrument. Currently, Pine considers federal government bonds and private bonds classified as investment grade by local rating agencies as low credit risk financial assets.

For financial assets considered to have low credit risk, Resolution No. 4,966 determines that it is not necessary to assess whether or not there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, and that these operations will initially be allocated to Stage 1 (EL for 12 months) and if, by chance, they come to default, they will be automatically migrated to stage 3, where expected losses will be recognized over the life of the contract (EL Life).

j) Derivative financial instruments

According to Resolution 4,966/21, derivative financial instruments, i.e., those whose value varies due to changes in a given interest rate, price of another financial instrument, price of a commodity, exchange rate, stock exchange index, price index, index or credit rating, and which do not require an initial net investment or the initial net investment is small in relation to the value of the contract and whose settlement will occur at a future date.

Derivative financial instruments are classified according to Pine's business model, on the date the transaction begins, taking into account whether their purpose is to protect against risk (hedge) or not. Derivative financial instruments used to protect exposures to risk or to modify the characteristics of financial assets and liabilities and which are: (i) highly correlated with respect to changes in their market value in relation to the market value of the item being hedged, both at the beginning and throughout the life of the contract; and (ii) considered effective in reducing the risk associated with the exposure to be hedged, are classified as hedges according to their nature:

- Market risk hedge - the hedged financial assets and liabilities and the respective related derivative financial instruments are recorded at market value, with the corresponding increases or decreases recognized in the income statement for the period;

- Cash flow hedge - the hedged financial assets and liabilities and the respective related derivative financial instruments are recorded at market value, with the corresponding increases or decreases, less tax effects, recognized in a separate equity account under the heading "Equity valuation adjustments". The ineffective portion of the hedge is recognized directly in the income statement for the period.

Derivative financial instruments that do not meet the accounting hedge criteria established by Bacen, mainly derivatives used to manage overall risk exposure, are recorded at market value, with the increases or decreases recognized directly in the income statement for the period.

k) Non-financial assets held for sale

Other assets refer mainly to non-financial assets held for sale, composed mainly of real estate properties received as payment in kind. Non-financial assets held for sale are usually recorded at fair value less selling costs or the carrying amount, whichever is the lowest, on the date on which they are classified in this category and are not depreciated, periodically evaluating any reduction in its recoverable amount (Note 3.m). When measuring the recoverable value of these assets, Pine considers appraisal reports prepared by external appraisers, as well as internal assessments based on assumptions established by Management.

l) Prepaid expenses

These are controlled by contract and accounted for in the “Prepaid expenses” account. The expenses are allocated to profit or loss for the period based on the corresponding contract term and recorded in the “Other administrative expenses” account.

m) Other current assets and long-term receivables

These are stated at cost including, where applicable, the related accrued earnings and monetary variations, less the corresponding provisions for loss or adjustments to the realizable value.

n) Investments in subsidiaries and associates, Property and equipment in use and Intangible assets

These assets are stated at cost combined with the following aspects:

- Investments in subsidiaries and affiliates are accounted for using the equity method;

- Investments in non-subsidiaries are accounted for using the cost method;

- Property and equipment items correspond to rights in tangible assets that are used to maintain activities, or rights that are exercised for this purpose, including those arising from transactions that transfer the risks, rewards and control of the assets to the entity. Depreciation of property and equipment is calculated and recorded using the straight-line method at rates that take into consideration the economic useful lives of the assets;

- Intangible assets correspond to the rights acquired in non-physical assets that are used to maintain the entity or rights that are exercised for this purpose. Intangible assets with defined useful lives are generally amortized using the straight-line method over the estimated period of the economic benefit.

o) Impairment of non-financial assets

An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or its cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. A cash generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that generate cash flows that are largely independent from other assets or groups of assets. Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss for the period. The amounts of non-financial assets, except for deferred tax assets, are tested at least annually to determine whether there is any evidence of an impairment loss.

p) Investments Held for Sale

The equity interests held by the Bank in Pine Campo Grande Empreendimento Imobiliário SPE Ltda. and Pine Ativos Imobiliários SPE Ltda. are presented as investments held for sale, considering the business model determined by the Bank’s management regarding these companies, as approved by the Board of Directors. The sale transaction is expected to be completed until March 2028. The assets and liabilities of these companies are presented in Note 2. These investments held for sale are recorded at the lower of their fair value and their carrying amount at the time of this classification.

q) Purchase and sale commitments

The purchase (sale) of financial assets based on a resale (repurchase) agreement at a fixed price is recognized in the balance sheet as financing granted (received) based on the nature of the debtor (creditor), within the "Short-term interbank investments" and "Money market” accounts.

r) Other current and long-term liabilities

These are stated at known or estimated amounts including, where applicable, charges and monetary or foreign exchange variations incurred through the balance sheet dates.

s) 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 based on the criteria defined in CMN Resolution No. 3,823/09, and Bacen Circular Letter No. 3,429/10, repealed by Normative Instruction No. 319/22 as of January 1, 2023, which approved the Accounting Pronouncement CPC 25, as follows:

- Contingent assets: they are not recorded in the Interim Financial Statements, except when there is evidence that provides guarantees that they will be realized against which no appeal can be filed.

- Contingent liabilities: these are determined according to the probability of an unfavorable decision or outcome for the related claims and probable interval of losses. The necessary provision for these contingencies is determined after an analysis of each claim and the opinion of the legal advisors. A provision for contingencies is recorded for those claims for which the probability of loss is deemed probable. The provisions required for these claims may be changed in the future due to changes related to the progress of each proceeding. For the proceedings for which the probability of loss is deemed possible, no provision is recorded and only the relevant ones are disclosed. For the contingencies where the risk of loss is considered remote, no disclosure is required. The proceedings are assessed on a recurring basis and the probability of loss involves a high level of judgment of the historical loss, among others, including, when necessary, the support of legal advisors; and

- Legal obligations (tax and social security): refer to administrative or judicial proceedings related to tax and social security obligations, where the subject of dispute is their legality or constitutionality. These proceedings are assessed on a recurring basis, and the probability of loss involves a high level of judgment, including historical loss experience and, when necessary, support from legal advisors.

When Pine obtains a favorable final and unappealable decision, the counterparty is entitled, provided that the specific legal requirements are met, to file a rescissory action within the period established by the legislation in force. Rescissory actions are considered new lawsuits and will be considered for the purpose of contingent liabilities if and when they are filed.

(In thousands of reais, except unit price per share)

t) Provision for income tax and social contribution

The provisions for income tax and social contribution are recorded at the following current rates: income tax - 15%, plus a 10% surtax on taxable profit that exceeds R$240 (for the year), and social contribution - 20%.

Deferred tax credits and liabilities are calculated primarily on temporary differences between accounting and taxable income, tax losses, negative basis, and adjustments to the market value of securities and derivative financial instruments. Deferred tax credits and liabilities are recognized at the rates applicable to the period in which the asset is expected to be realized and the liability is expected to be settled.

In accordance with the provision in the current regulation, tax assets are recorded when their recovery is deemed probable based on the generation of future taxable profit. Deferred tax assets are expected to be realized, as presented in Note 10.d, based on projections of results for the following ten years and on technical studies that include judgments and assumptions.

u) Profit sharing in the períod

Pine has its own Profit Sharing Program tied to and ratified by the Profit Sharing Program of the Bank Workers' Union.

The general assumptions of this program consist of: (a) business unit performance; (b) establishment of a fund for distribution across the organization; and (c) assessment of skills and achievement of targets in the support departments. These expenses were recorded in the 'Profit sharing in the períod' account for the accrual period.

v) Earnings (loss) per share

Basic earnings (loss) per share

Basic earnings (loss) per share must be calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to the Company's common stockholders, which is the numerator, by the average weighted number of common shares held by the stockholders, less treasury shares, which are the denominator, in the period.

Diluted earnings (loss) per share

For the purpose of calculating the diluted earnings (loss) per share, the Company must adjust the profit or loss attributable to the Company's common stockholders, its own common shares and the average weighted number of total outstanding shares held by stockholders to reflect the effects of all potentially dilutive common shares.

The basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share are the same and are presented in only one line in the Statement of Income (Operations) as "Basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share based on the weighted average number of shares".

w) Use of estimates

The preparation of the Interim Financial Statements requires Pine to make estimates and adopt assumptions, to the best of its judgment, that affect the reported amounts of certain assets, liabilities, income and expenses and other transactions, such as the market value of assets and derivatives and the allowance for doubtful accounts; the determination of a period for the realization of the deferred tax assets; the recording and reversal of provisions for contingent liabilities;market value of non-financial assets for sale; and classification of financial assets to maturity. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

x) Changes in the Form of Tax Deductibility of Losses

Law 14,467/22, published on November 17, 2022, changes the rules related to the deduction of losses incurred in the receipt of credits arising from the activities of financial institutions and other institutions authorized to operate by the Central Bank of Brazil (Law 9,430/96 ceases to be applicable to Financial Institutions as of January 1, 2025). These changes were intended to approximate tax and accounting rules, with a view to improving the disclosure of deferred tax assets recorded in the balance sheets of financial institutions.

Rules for deductibility of defaulted operations:

- The delay to consider the transaction as defaulted and subject to tax deductibility will be 90 days in relation to the payment of the principal or charges, regardless of the date of contracting;

- The amount of the deductible loss must be determined monthly, limited to the total value of the credit, following the following rules:

Application of factor "A" on the total value of the credit starting from the month in which the transaction is considered defaulted;

Plus the amount resulting from the application of factor "B" multiplied by the number of months of delay, starting from the month in which the transaction was considered defaulted, on the total value of the credit;

Minus the amounts already deducted in previous calculation periods.

Financial charges on credits: Financial charges on losses incurred in the receipt of credits and recognized in accounting terms as revenue from defaulted transactions or after the date of the declaration of bankruptcy or the granting of the debtor's judicial recovery must be excluded from the IRPJ and CSLL calculation basis. They must be added when they become available to the legal entity for legal purposes.

Recovery of Credits: The amount of credits deducted and recovered at any time or for any reason, including in cases of debt novation or seizure of assets received as collateral, must be included in the IRPJ and CSLL calculation basis. According to the guidelines established in Law 14,467/22, the Company will be responsible for making the deduction at a rate of 1/84 or 1/120 for each month of the assessment period, starting in January 2026, referring to temporary differences related to losses from credit operations added to the real profit base until December/24 not yet deducted, plus non-deductible credits depending on the taxable base of 2025.

Non-deductible losses: The concept was expanded to include controlling parties, whether legal entities or individuals; directors and members of statutory or contractual bodies (including spouses, partners and relatives, or relatives up to the second degree, when individuals); individuals with direct or indirect equity interest in the capital of the creditor equal to 15% or more of the shares or quotas in its capital; controlled legal entities, affiliates, over which there is effective operational control or predominance in deliberations, regardless of the equity interest, or have a director or member of the board of directors in common; in addition, the deduction of credits in transactions with residents or domiciled abroad was prohibited.

The effects and expected realization of the tax credit are presented in explanatory notes no. 6.1 and 6.2.

y) Non-recurring profit or loss

The Bacen Resolution No. 2/20 established that the following is considered non-recurring profit or loss:

I - the profit or loss that is not related or incidentally related to the typical activities of the institution; and

II - the profit or loss that is not expected to occur frequently in the following years.

Banco Pine's non-recurring profit or loss is presented in Note 26.g on a segregated basis.

z) Subsequent events

These correspond to the event that took place between the base date of the Interim Financial Statements and the date on which the issue of these Interim Financial Statements and they include:

- Events that originate adjustments: they are those that evidence conditions that already existed on the base date of the Interim Financial Statements; and

- Events that do not originate adjustments: they are those that evidence conditions that did not exist on the base date of the Interim Financial Statements.

4. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	Parent company	Consolidated
	09/30/2025	09/30/2025
Available funds [1]	52.596	87.829
Short-term interbank investments (Note 5) [2]	151.358	151.358
Total cash and cash equivalents	**203.954**	**239.187**

(1) On September 30, 2025, this refers, substantially, to deposits abroad in foreign currencies.

(2) On September 30, 2025, this refers to transactions with maturities at the original investment date equal to or less than 90 days.

(In thousands of reais, except unit price per share)

5. INTERBANK INVESTMENTS

On September 30, 2025, interbank investments are composed as follows:

	Parent company and Consolidated		
	09/30/2025		
Security/Maturity	Up to 3 months	From 3 to 12 months	Total
Investments in repurchase agreements			
Financial Treasury Bills (LFT)	29.985	-	29.985
National Treasury Notes (NTN)	71.998	-	71.998
Total investments in repurchase agreements	**101.983**	**-**	**101.983**
Investments in interbank deposits			
Interbank Deposit Certificates - Post-fixed CDI	-	12.697	12.697
Deposits related to Rural Credit	27.628	200.616	228.244
Total investments in interbank deposits	**27.628**	**213.313**	**240.941**
Investments in foreign currencies			
Investments in foreign currencies	21.747	-	21.747
Total investments in foreign currencies	**21.747**	**-**	**21.747**
Total interbank investments	**151.358**	**213.313**	**364.671**

(In thousands of reais, except unit price per share)

6. MARKETABLE SECURITIES AND DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

a) Marketable securities

On September 30, 2025, the securities portfolio is presented as follows:

											Parent company
											09/30/2025
	Market value/Carrying amount										Total
	Expiry	No maturity date	Up to 3 months	From 3 to 12 months	From 1 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	From 5 to 15 years	Above 15 years	Total	Curve value	Marked to market
Financial assets measured at FVOCI											
Government bonds	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**487**	**-**	**-**	**487**	**486**	**1**
Financial Treasury Bills (LFT)	-	-	-	-	-	487	-	-	487	486	1
Private securities	**54.200**	**-**	**57.371**	**220.174**	**945.804**	**724.666**	**27.512**	**112.881**	**2.142.608**	**2.142.779**	**(171)**
Eurobonds	-	-	-	3.424	-	-	-	-	3.424	3.595	(171)
Debentures [3] [4]	-	-	-	130.449	629.867	47.848	2.402	52.420	862.986	862.986	-
Agribusiness receivables certificate	-	-	-	-	9.561	4.646	7.942	-	22.149	22.149	-
Real estate receivables certificate	-	-	-	-	48	26.545	17.168	-	43.761	43.761	-
Rural product certificate [4]	54.200	-	57.371	86.301	306.328	645.627	-	60.461	1.210.288	1.210.288	-
Total financial assets measured at FVOCI	**54.200**	**-**	**57.371**	**220.174**	**945.804**	**725.153**	**27.512**	**112.881**	**2.143.095**	**2.143.265**	**(170)**
Financial assets measured at FVTPL [1]											
Government bonds	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**4.159.235**	**-**	**4.159.235**	**4.030.062**	**129.173**
National Treasury Notes (NTN)	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.159.235	-	4.159.235	4.030.062	129.173
Private securities	**-**	**629**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**700.580**	**1.600.980**	**445.107**	**2.747.296**	**2.747.296**	**-**
Shares of publicly-held companies	-	629	-	-	-	-	-	-	629	629	-
Investment fund shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	445.107	445.107	445.107	-
Debentures [2]	-	-	-	-	-	700.580	1.600.980	-	2.301.560	2.301.560	-
Total financial assets measured at FVTPL	**-**	**629**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**700.580**	**5.760.215**	**445.107**	**6.906.531**	**6.777.358**	**129.173**
Financial assets measured at AC											
Government bonds	**-**	**-**	**-**	**621.108**	**2.262.052**	**534.679**	**-**	**-**	**3.417.839**	**3.417.839**	**-**
National Treasury Notes (NTN)	-	-	-	621.108	2.262.052	534.679	-	-	3.417.839	3.417.839	-
Private securities	**159.178**	**-**	**174.149**	**120.696**	**370.528**	**689.829**	**-**	**-**	**1.514.380**	**1.514.380**	**-**
Business note [4]	159.178	-	174.149	120.696	370.528	689.829	-	-	1.514.380	1.514.380	-
Total financial assets measured at AC	**159.178**	**-**	**174.149**	**741.804**	**2.632.580**	**1.224.508**	**-**	**-**	**4.932.219**	**4.932.219**	**-**
Total securities	**213.378**	**629**	**231.520**	**961.978**	**3.578.384**	**2.650.241**	**5.787.727**	**557.988**	**13.981.845**	**13.852.842**	**129.003**

(In thousands of reais, except unit price per share)

											Consolidated
											09/30/2025
	Market value/Carrying amount										Total
	Expiry	No maturity date	Up to 3 months	From 3 to 12 months	From 1 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	From 5 to 15 years	Above 15 years	Total	Curve value	Marked to market
Financial assets measured at FVOCI											
Government bonds	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**487**	**-**	**-**	**487**	**486**	**1**
Financial Treasury Bills (LFT)	-	-	-	-	-	487	-	-	487	486	1
Private securities	**54.200**	**-**	**57.371**	**220.174**	**945.804**	**724.666**	**27.512**	**112.881**	**2.142.608**	**2.142.779**	**(171)**
Eurobonds	-	-	-	3.424	-	-	-	-	3.424	3.595	(171)
Debentures [(3) (4)]	-	-	-	130.449	629.867	47.848	2.402	52.420	862.986	862.986	-
Agribusiness receivables certificate	-	-	-	-	9.561	4.646	7.942	-	22.149	22.149	-
Real estate receivables certificate	-	-	-	-	48	26.545	17.168	-	43.761	43.761	-
Rural product certificate [(4)]	54.200	-	57.371	86.301	306.328	645.627	-	60.461	1.210.288	1.210.288	-
Total financial assets measured at FVOCI	**54.200**	**-**	**57.371**	**220.174**	**945.804**	**725.153**	**27.512**	**112.881**	**2.143.095**	**2.143.265**	**(170)**
Financial assets measured at FVTPL [(1)]											
Government bonds	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**4.159.235**	**-**	**4.159.235**	**4.030.062**	**129.173**
National Treasury Notes (NTN)	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.159.235	-	4.159.235	4.030.062	129.173
Private securities	**-**	**629**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**700.580**	**591.193**	**459.555**	**1.751.957**	**1.751.957**	**-**
Shares of publicly-held companies	-	629	-	-	-	-	-	-	629	629	-
Investment fund shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	459.555	459.555	459.555	-
Debentures [(2)]	-	-	-	-	-	700.580	591.193	-	1.291.773	1.291.773	-
Total Financial assets measured at FVTPL	**-**	**629**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**700.580**	**4.750.428**	**459.555**	**5.911.192**	**5.782.019**	**129.173**
Financial assets measured at AC											
Government bonds	**-**	**-**	**-**	**621.108**	**2.262.052**	**534.679**	**-**	**-**	**3.417.839**	**3.417.839**	**-**
National Treasury Notes (NTN)	-	-	-	621.108	2.262.052	534.679	-	-	3.417.839	3.417.839	-
Private securities	**159.178**	**-**	**174.149**	**120.696**	**370.528**	**689.829**	**-**	**-**	**1.514.380**	**1.514.380**	**-**
Business note [(4)]	159.178	-	174.149	120.696	370.528	689.829	-	-	1.514.380	1.514.380	-
Total financial assets measured at AC	**159.178**	**-**	**174.149**	**741.804**	**2.632.580**	**1.224.508**	**-**	**-**	**4.932.219**	**4.932.219**	**-**
Total securities	**213.378**	**629**	**231.520**	**961.978**	**3.578.384**	**2.650.241**	**4.777.940**	**572.436**	**12.986.506**	**12.857.503**	**129.003**

(1) Securities classified in the "FVTPL" category are stated for the term of the security, but has short-term characteristics.

(2) CMN Resolution No. 4,966/21 establishes procedures for the classification, accounting record and disclosure of sales or transfer of financial investments. In said classification, the assigned operations remain recorded in the assets of the assigning institution and the funds received are recorded in assets with a counterpart in liabilities, based on the obligation assumed. During the períod ended September 30, 2025, Banco Pine structured a new credit assignment in the retail segment, with co-obligation for companies not related to Banco Pine. On September 30, 2025, the amount of R$1,009,787 was eliminated for the purposes of contributions from the Financial Statements against the item 'Other liabilities'.

(3) On September 30, 2025, includes debentures classified with maturity terms between 1 and 3 years and above 15 years, in the amount of R$57,937, which had early maturity declared, as stated in the General Meeting of Debenture Holders, held on September 22, 2023. These private securities have a provision of R$46,350.

(4) Expected losses associated with credit risk are evidenced in explanatory note 8.a.

In compliance with the provisions of CMN Resolution No. 4,966/21, Banco Pine has financial capacity and a business strategy full of cash flows of principal and interest, therefore classified as amortized cost.

(In thousands of reais, except unit price per share)

In the períod ended September 30, 2025, there was no category reclassification.

The market value of securities recorded in the 'FVOCI' and 'FVTPL' categories was determined based on prices and rates charged on September 30, 2025, disclosed by Anbima - Brazilian Association of the Financial and Capital Market Entities, B3 SA - Brasil, Bolsa, Balcão, and International Information Agencies, when available, or by proprietary methodology that considers the broadest possible use of observable data. September 30, 2025, the marking to market of securities recorded in the 'measured at FVOCI' category has a negative accumulated adjustment in the amount of R$138 recorded in the equity of Pine's Parent company and Consolidated information, net of tax effects. The marking to market of securities recorded in the 'measured at FVTPL' category resulted in a negative adjustment in the amount of R$129,173 in the Parent company and Consolidated information in profit or loss.

b) Result from transactions with marketable securities

	Parent company		Consolidated	
	07/01 to 09/30/2025	01/01 to 09/30/2025	07/01 to 09/30/2025	01/01 to 09/30/2025
Income (expenses) from transactions with fixed-income securities	675.640	2.062.415	666.270	2.017.503
Income (expenses) from transactions with variable-income securities	113	93	113	93
Equity instruments - investment funds	11.807	39.183	16.254	43.630
Total	**687.560**	**2.101.691**	**682.637**	**2.061.226**

c) Derivative financial instruments

i) Use policy

The growing level of sophistication of companies in a globalized market has prompted an increase in the demand for derivative financial instruments to manage balance sheet exposure to market risks, arising from fluctuations in interest and foreign exchange rates, commodity prices and other asset prices. To meet this demand, Pine offers alternatives to mitigate market risks to its clients through proper instruments.

ii) Management

Portfolio risk management is controlled by using methodologies such as: VaR, sensitivity, credit risk and stress scenarios. Based on this information, the Treasury Desks provide the necessary derivative financial instruments, in accordance with the market and credit risk policies previously defined by Pine. Operations with derivatives carried out by Pine with clients are neutralized so as to eliminate market risks.

The sale of derivative financial instruments to clients is subject to prior credit limit approval. The credit limit approval process takes into consideration, among other things, potential stress scenarios of the assets in question.

Knowing the client, the industry in which they operate and their risk appetite profile, as well as providing information on the risks involved in the operation and the negotiated conditions, assures transparency in the relationship between the parties and enables Pine to offer its clients the products that are most appropriate to their needs.

Most of the derivative contracts negotiated by the institution with clients in Brazil refer to operations with swap, forward contracts, options and futures registered with B3 S.A. - Brasil, Bolsa, Balcão. Operations in the international market comprise future derivative contracts, forward contracts, options and swaps registered mainly with the Chicago, New York and London stock exchanges, including over-the-counter operations of less importance in relation to Pine's total exposures.

The main market risk factors monitored by Pine include foreign exchange rates, local interest rate fluctuation (fixed, Reference Rate (TR), General Market Price Index (IGP-M), Long-Term Interest Rate (TJLP) and the Broad Consumer Price Index (IPCA)), exchange coupons and commodities. Pine adopts a conservative approach, minimizing its exposure to risk factors and the mismatching of portfolio terms.

iii) Evaluation and measurement criteria, methods and assumptions used to determine the market value

To determine the market value of derivative financial instruments, Pine uses reference market rates mainly disclosed by B3 S.A. - Brasil, Bolsa, Balcão, Intercontinental Exchange - ICE and Bloomberg. For derivatives whose prices are not directly disclosed by stock exchanges, the fair prices are obtained by means of pricing models that use market information based on the disclosed prices of assets with higher liquidity. Interest curves and market volatilities that are used as input data for the models are obtained from these prices. Over-the-counter derivatives, forward contracts, and securities with low liquidity are in this situation.

iv) Amounts recorded in equity and memorandum accounts, segregated into the indexer, counterparty, place of trading, reference value, maturity band, cost and market value categories

On September 30, 2025, the positions in derivative financial instruments are as follows:

	Parent company and Consolidated		
			09/30/2025
Derivative financial instruments	Short-term	Long-term	Total
ASSETS			
Swaps – difference receivable	966.997	136.766	1.103.763
Forward contracts - receivable	75.125	8.457	83.582
Premiums from unexercised options	10.122	21.417	31.539
Unsettled foreign exchange purchased	1.281	-	1.281
Foreign exchange sale rights	2.330	-	2.330
Futures	763	2.680	3.443
Total receivable	**1.056.618**	**169.320**	**1.225.938**
LIABILITIES			
Swaps – difference payable	(2.085.373)	(16.147)	(2.101.520)
Forward contracts - payable	(67.843)	(31.273)	(99.116)
Premiums from written options	(12.184)	(406)	(12.590)
Unsettled foreign exchange sold	(442)	-	(442)
Liabilities for purchase of foreign exchange sales	(1.038)	-	(1.038)
Futures	(1.973)	(17.319)	(19.292)
Total payable	**(2.168.853)**	**(65.145)**	**(2.233.998)**
Net amount	**(1.112.235)**	**104.175**	**(1.008.060)**

ii) Derivative financial instruments by indexer

	Parent company and Consolidated			
				09/30/2025
	Notional amount	Amount receivable	Amount payable	Profit (loss)/Equity
Swaps				
Market risk				
Asset position:	**5.475.228**	**1.103.763**	**-**	
Interest	5.026.343	1.080.513	-	
Currency	448.885	23.250	-	
Liability position:	**5.475.228**	**-**	**(2.092.123)**	
Interest	4.351.124	-	(2.081.647)	
Currency	1.124.104	-	(10.476)	
Net amount		**1.103.763**	**(2.092.123)**	**(403.666)**
Hedge accounting				
Market risk				
Liability position:	**133.177**	**-**	**(9.397)**	
Interest	133.177	-	(9.397)	
Net amount	**133.177**	**-**	**(9.397)**	**(8.259)**
Swap net amount		**1.103.763**	**(2.101.520)**	**(411.925)**
Forward contracts				
Asset position:	**2.856.425**	**83.582**	**-**	
Interest	1.407.801	66.523	-	
Currency	1.281.010	10.581	-	
Commodities	167.614	6.478	-	
Liability position:	**2.856.425**	**-**	**(99.116)**	
Interest	1.437.567	-	(95.132)	
Currency	1.397.432	-	(2.313)	
Commodities	21.426	-	(1.671)	
Net amount		**83.582**	**(99.116)**	**(250.146)**

(In thousands of reais, except unit price per share)

Options				
Premiums from unexercised options	**1.453.166**	**31.539**	**-**	
Currency	1.431.208	31.532	-	
Commodities	21.958	7	-	
Premiums from written options	**2.067.627**	**-**	**(12.590)**	
Currency	388.920	-	(229)	
Commodities	1.678.707	-	(12.361)	
Net amount		**31.539**	**(12.590)**	**31.449**
Exchange				
Assets	**-**	**3.611**	**-**	
Unsettled foreign exchange purchased	-	1.281	-	
Foreign exchange sale rights	-	2.330	-	
Liabilities	**-**	**-**	**(1.480)**	
Unsettled foreign exchange sold	-	-	(442)	
Liabilities for purchase of foreign exchange sales	-	-	(1.038)	
Net amount		**3.611**	**(1.480)**	**(17.092)**
Total receivable (payable) and gain (loss)		**1.222.495**	**(2.214.706)**	**(647.714)**

vi) Derivative financial instruments - futures contracts

	Parent company and Consolidated			
	09/30/2025			
	Notional amount		Daily adjustment receivable	
	Purchase	Sale	(payable)	Profit (loss)
Interbank market (1)	5.330.220	38.554.722	(12.148)	
Currency	510.532	400.044	43	
IPCA coupon	3.350.787	-	(2.472)	
Future foreign exchange coupon	252.577	1.242.749	(1.272)	
Commodities	58.638	279.605	-	
Total	**9.502.754**	**40.477.120**	**(15.849)**	**322.363**

(1) On September 30, 2025 it also comprises a Hedge Instrument with Futures – Interbank Deposit (DI) (Note 6.c.x.a).

vii) Derivative financial instruments by maturity

	Parent company and Consolidated					
	09/30/2025					
Notional amount - Memorandum	Up to 3 months	From 3 to 12 months	From 1 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	From 5 to 15 years	Total
Swaps	649.146	2.382.166	751.955	788.365	1.036.773	5.608.405
Forward contracts	2.382.733	70.740	402.952	-	-	2.856.425
Options	688.723	60.000	2.772.070	-	-	3.520.793
Futures	1.570.347	731.127	3.322.551	424.489	43.931.360	49.979.874
Total	**5.290.949**	**3.244.033**	**7.249.528**	**1.212.854**	**44.968.133**	**61.965.497**

viii) Derivative financial instruments by place of trading

On September 30, 2025, swap transactions, forward contracts and options, whose notional amounts are recorded in a memorandum account, are as follows:

	Parent company and Consolidated			
	09/30/2025			
Custodian	*Swaps*	Forward contracts	Options	Futures
Stock exchange	**-**	**-**	**-**	**49.979.874**
B3 S.A. - Brasil, Bolsa, Balcão	-	-	-	49.641.631
Stock exchanges abroad	-	-	-	338.243
Over-the-counter market	**5.608.405**	**2.856.425**	**3.520.793**	**-**
Financial institutions	1.169.951	-	148.765	-
Companies	4.438.454	2.856.425	3.372.028	-
Total	**5.608.405**	**2.856.425**	**3.520.793**	**49.979.874**

ix) Amount and type of margin offered in guarantee

The amount of the margin deposited in guarantee for operations with derivative financial instruments on September 30, 2025 is as follows:

	Parent company and Consolidated
	Market value
Security	09/30/2025
National Treasury Notes (NTN)	1.598.859
Total	**1.598.859**

x) Hedge accounting

x.a) Market risk hedging

The effectiveness determined for the hedge portfolio is in compliance with the provisions established in Bacen Circular No. 3,082/02.

Hedge Fund Portfolio - Bank Deposit Certificate, Agribusiness credit bills and Financial Letters: The objective of this hedge relationship is to reduce the exposures of funding (i) Bank Deposit Certificate and Agribusiness credit bills: pre-fixed and transform them into interest rates post-fixed to the CDI; (ii) Bank Deposit Certificate: pre-post fixed to the IPCA and (iii) Financial Letters: pre-fixed and transforming them into a pre-post interest rate fixed to the CDI, protecting structural exposure to market risk fluctuation in interest rates and inflation.

Hedge of the credit operations portfolio – loans (retail): The objective of this hedge relationship is to reduce the exposures of the pre-fixed INSS, INSS GDF and FGTS loan portfolio and transform them into interest rates post-fixed, protecting structural exposure to market risk fluctuations in interest rates.

	Parent company and Consolidated			
	09/30/2025			
	Notional amount	Curve value	Market value	Marking to market
Hedge instrument				
Swap contracts (assets)	182.690	183.325	182.690	(635)
Total	**182.690**	**183.325**	**182.690**	**(635)**
Hedged item				
Funding - Bank Deposit Certificate	123.343	183.470	182.499	(971)
Total	**123.343**	**183.470**	**182.499**	**(971)**
Hedge instrument				
Futures (Interbank Deposit (DI))	3.551.055	3.551.055	3.551.055	-
Futures (DAP)	3.350.788	3.350.788	3.350.788	-
Total	**6.901.843**	**6.901.843**	**6.901.843**	**-**
Hedged item				
Funding - Bank Deposit Certificate	5.050.045	6.770.113	6.436.073	(334.040)
Funding - Agribusiness credit bills	6.006	7.281	7.069	(212)
Funding - Real estate credit bills	48.218	59.958	58.598	(1.360)
Funding - Financial bills subordinates	102.000	130.001	108.720	(21.281)
Total	**5.206.269**	**6.967.353**	**6.610.460**	**(356.893)**
Hedge instrument				
Futures (Interbank Deposit (DI))	5.766.453	5.766.453	5.766.453	-
Total	**5.766.453**	**5.766.453**	**5.766.453**	**-**
Hedged item				
INSS Payroll loans	4.963.886	4.963.886	4.881.830	(82.056)
INSS GDF Payroll loans	148.506	148.506	142.721	(5.785)
FGTS loans	669.920	669.920	656.333	(13.587)
Total	**5.782.312**	**5.782.312**	**5.680.884**	**(101.428)**

(In thousands of reais, except unit price per share)

7. LOAN PORTFOLIO, GUARANTEES OFFERED AND SECURITIES WITH CREDIT RISK

On September 30, 2025, the information on the expanded loan portfolio is summarized as follows:

a) By type of operation

Description	Parent company 09/30/2025	Consolidated 09/30/2025
Working capital	1.006.639	1.006.639
Overdraft account	37.037	37.037
Financing	103.842	103.842
Financing in foreign currency	399.425	399.425
Discounted notes	242.889	242.889
Advance on exchange contracts	556.504	556.504
FGTS loan [1]	287.873	287.873
Payroll loans	9.227.812	9.227.812
Subtotal – loan operations	**11.862.021**	**11.862.021**
Debtors from the purchase of securities and goods [2]	252.242	475.927
Sureties and honored guarantees	39.591	39.591
Loan portfolio	**12.153.854**	**12.377.539**
Outstanding import credits	161.720	161.720
Guarantees offered	505.224	505.224
Guarantees offered and responsibilities	**666.944**	**666.944**
Credit securities receivable	85.385	85.385
Corporate bonds [3]	6.296.952	5.301.613
Securities with credit risk	**6.382.337**	**5.386.998**
Total expanded portfolio	**19.203.135**	**18.431.481**
(+/-) Adjustment to fair value [4]	**218.527**	**218.527**
Total expanded portfolio after adjustment to fair value	**19.421.662**	**18.650.008**
Premium paid on the acquisition of credit operations	524.115	524.115
Expanded portfolio adjusted by the premium paid for the acquisition of credit (Adaptation to Resolution No. 4,966/21)	19.945.777	19.174.123

(1) Include contracts that are subject to market risk hedge fund.
(2) Recorded in "Other Financial Assets" (Note 9).
(3) Composed of debentures, investment fund shares, shares in publicly-held companies, commercial note, rural product certificate, agribusiness receivables certificate, real estate receivables certificate and eurobonds, except non-credit investment fund shares and debentures with retention substantial range of risks and benefits. (Note 6.a).

(4) Refers to the fair value adjustment of loans transactions that are the subject of market risk hedging (Note 6.c.xa) and the fair value adjustment of loans transactions measured at fair value in profit or loss that are not the subject of hedging.

b) By maturity

			09/30/2025			09/30/2025
Term	**To fall due**	**Overdue**	**Total**	**To fall due**	**Overdue**	**Total**
Up to 3 months	893.746	24.888	918.634	896.738	25.353	922.091
From 3 to 12 months	1.809.716	180.168	1.989.884	1.812.353	180.168	1.992.521
From 1 to 3 years	2.246.216	3.412	2.249.628	2.296.194	3.412	2.299.606
From 3 to 5 years	2.407.103	-	2.407.103	2.552.688	1.120	2.553.808
From 5 to 15 years	4.580.494	-	4.580.494	4.594.517	239	4.594.756
Over 15 years	8.111	-	8.111	14.757	-	14.757
Total loan portfolio	**11.945.386**	**208.468**	**12.153.854**	**12.167.247**	**210.292**	**12.377.539**

c) By business activity

	Parent company 09/30/2025	Consolidated 12/31/2024
Agrobusiness	653.285	653.285
Real Estate	342.637	566.322
Infrastructure	27.501	27.501
Logistics and Transport	84.346	84.346
Mining	309.123	309.123
Telecommunications and IT	7.895	7.895
Industry	193.326	193.326
Services	75.548	75.548
Chemical and Petrochemical	76.924	76.924
Energy	1.572	1.572
Commerce	101.777	101.777
Financial Institution	19.922	19.922
Health and Education	16.102	16.102
Pulp and Paper	8.477	8.477
Private person	9.547.394	9.547.394
Other	688.025	688.025
Total loan portfolio	**12.153.854**	**12.377.539**

d) By concentration level

	Parent company 09/30/2025		Consolidated 09/30/2025	
Largest debtors	**Amount**	**% of the portfolio**	**Amount**	**% of the portfolio**
Largest debtor	106.509	0,88	106.509	0,86
2nd to 10th	452.502	3,72	452.502	3,66
11th to 20th	291.469	2,40	291.469	2,35
21st to 50th	431.079	3,55	431.079	3,48
51st to 100th	200.044	1,65	200.044	1,62
Other debtors	10.672.251	87,80	10.895.936	88,03
Total loan portfolio	**12.153.854**	**100,00**	**12.377.539**	**100,00**

e) Credit recovery

In the período ended on September 30, 2025, credits that had been written off as a loss were recovered in the amount of R$16,029.

f) Renegotiation of contracts

On September 30, 2025, there were renegotiated contracts in the amount of R$318,508 and restructured contracts in the amount R$7,233.

g) Credit assignments

Without substantial retention of risks and benefits (without co-obligation)

Wholesale segment: In the períod ended September 30, 2025, credit assignment without co-obligation were carried out for companies not linked to Banco Pine in the amount of R$2,481, previously recorded as a loss. These assignments generated revenue of R$687.

Without substantial retention of risks and benefits (without co-obligation)

Retail segment: In the períod ended September 30, 2025, retail credit assignments were carried out, without co-obligation, to companies not related to Banco Pine, in the amount of R$2,029,272, related to Federal Entities. These assignments generated a revenue, net of premium, in relation to the face value, of R$20,047. The results of these assignments are recorded under the caption 'Income from financial operations - Loan operations'.

With substantial retention of risks and benefits (with co-obligation)

Retail segment: In the períod ended September 30, 2025, retail segment credit assignment operations were carried out, with co-obligation to companies not linked to Banco Pine, in the amount of R$1,736,147, related to Federal Entities. These assignments did not generate results.

(In thousands of reais, except unit price per share)

8. PORTFOLIO OF FINANCIAL ASSETS BY STAGE AND PROVISION FOR EXPECTED CREDIT LOSSES

a) Composition of the portfolio balance and expected losses of financial investments by stage

The following tables represent the composition of the portfolio balance and expected loss of financial assets, segregated by credit risk futures:

Composition				Parent company 09/30/2025
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Financial assets of the expanded credit portfolio				
Credit portfolio	11.343.573	549.033	479.775	12.372.381
Guarantees provided and responsibilities	538.609	128.335	-	666.944
Securities with credit risk	6.121.365	55.820	205.152	6.382.337
Total financial investments in the expanded credit portfolio adjusted to fair value	**18.003.547**	**733.188**	**684.927**	**19.421.662**
% representation on the expanded portfolio	**92,70%**	**3,78%**	**3,53%**	
% expected loss percentage on the portfolio by stage	**0,98%**	**23,87%**	**71,99%**	
(-) Provision for expected losses associated with credit risk	**(177.215)**	**(175.016)**	**(493.076)**	**(845.307)**
Total	**17.826.332**	**558.172**	**191.851**	**18.576.355**

Composition				Consolidated 09/30/2025
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Financial assets of the expanded credit portfolio				
Credit portfolio	11.559.077	550.823	486.166	12.596.066
Guarantees provided and responsibilities	538.609	128.335	-	666.944
Securities with credit risk	5.126.026	55.820	205.152	5.386.998
Total financial investments in the expanded credit portfolio adjusted to fair value	**17.223.712**	**734.978**	**691.318**	**18.650.008**
% representation on the expanded portfolio	**88,68%**	**3,78%**	**3,56%**	
% expected loss percentage on the portfolio by stage	**1,03%**	**23,81%**	**71,32%**	
(-) Provision for expected losses associated with credit risk	**(177.900)**	**(175.016)**	**(493.076)**	**(845.992)**
Total	**17.045.812**	**559.962**	**198.242**	**17.804.016**

b) Movement in the balances of provisions for expected credit losses on financial assets

Composition				Parent company 09/30/2025
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
At January 1, 2025	**188.471**	**62.536**	**305.385**	**556.392**
Stage migration from:	**(106.980)**	**14.728**	**115.617**	**23.365**
Stage 1 to Stage 2	(107.208)	45.333	-	(61.875)
Stage 1 to Stage 3	(250)	-	95.984	95.734
Stage 2 to Stage 3	-	(30.180)	27.656	(2.524)
Stage 2 to Stage 1	399	(477)	-	(78)
Stage 3 to Stage 2	-	52	(3.419)	(3.367)
Stage 3 to Stage 1	79	-	(4.604)	(4.525)
New financial assets originated or purchased	**59.087**	**3.989**	**16.024**	**79.100**
Constitution (Reversal) (1)	**68.462**	**93.980**	**95.308**	**257.750**
Reversal of provision for settled contracts and derecognition of financial assets	**(31.825)**	**(217)**	**(39.258)**	**(71.300)**
At September 30, 2025	**177.215**	**175.016**	**493.076**	**845.307**
% percentage of expected loss by stage over the expanded portfolio	**0,91%**	**0,90%**	**2,54%**	**4,35%**

Composition				Consolidated 09/30/2025
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
At January 1, 2025	**188.471**	**62.536**	**305.385**	**556.392**
Stage migration from:	**(106.295)**	**14.728**	**115.617**	**24.050**
Stage 1 to Stage 2	(106.523)	45.333	-	(61.190)
Stage 1 to Stage 3	(250)	-	95.984	95.734
Stage 2 to Stage 3	-	(30.180)	27.656	(2.524)
Stage 2 to Stage 1	399	(477)	-	(78)
Stage 3 to Stage 2	-	52	(3.419)	(3.367)
Stage 3 to Stage 1	79	-	(4.604)	(4.525)
New financial assets originated or purchased	**59.087**	**3.989**	**16.024**	**79.100**
Constitution (Reversal) (1)	**68.462**	**93.980**	**95.308**	**257.750**
Reversal of provision for settled contracts and derecognition of financial assets	**(31.825)**	**(217)**	**(39.258)**	**(71.300)**
At September 30, 2025	**177.900**	**175.016**	**493.076**	**845.992**
% percentage of expected loss by stage over the expanded portfolio	**0,92%**	**0,90%**	**2,54%**	**4,36%**

(1) Refers to financial assets that did not undergo stage migration in the period and that underwent changes in EAD and/or PD and/or LGD in period.

9. OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS

	Parent company 09/30/2025	Consolidated 09/30/2025
Sureties and honored guarantees	39.591	39.591
Securities and credits receivable	33.919	33.919
Debtors from the purchase of securities and goods (1)	252.242	475.927
Interbank accounts	51.624	51.624
Total	**377.376**	**601.061**
Current	**127.363**	**143.411**
Non-Current	**250.013**	**457.650**

(1) This refers to the receivables from the sale in installments of non-financial assets held for sale.

10. TAX ASSETS

a) Tax credits

Based on Bacen Resolution No. 2/20, Tax Credits must be fully presented in the long term for the purpose of the balance sheet.

On September 30, 2025, deferred income tax and social contribution assets and liabilities are composed as follows:

			Parent company 09/30/2025
	Income tax	Social contribution	Total
Allowance for expected losses associated with credit risk (1)	165.335	132.269	297.604
Credits written off as a loss	37.829	37.139	74.968
Income tax and social contribution loss carryforwards	205.007	163.903	368.910
Deemed credit - Resolution No. 4,838/20	232.353	-	232.353
Other provisions	858	687	1.545
Total	**641.382**	**333.998**	**975.380**

(In thousands of reais, except unit price per share)

	Consolidated 09/30/2025		
	Income tax	Social contribution	Total
Allowance for expected losses associated with credit risk [1]	165.342	132.273	297.615
Credits written off as a loss	37.829	37.139	74.968
Income tax and social contribution loss carryforwards	205.144	163.987	369.131
Deemed credit – Resolution No. 4,838/20	232.353	-	232.353
Other provisions	858	687	1.545
Total	**641.526**	**334.086**	**975.612**

(1) On September 30, 2025, includes the tax effect of the initial adoption of CMN Resolution No. 4,966/21, carried out on January 1, 2025, in the amount of R$140,239 for Individual and Consolidated.

b) Deferred tax liabilities

	Parent company 09/30/2025		
	Income tax	Social contribution	Total
Monetary adjustment of judicial deposits	6.734	5.387	12.121
Adjustment of FVTPL	20.324	16.259	36.583
Adjustment of FVOCI	9.746	7.797	17.543
Futures market – Law No. 11,196	1.546	1.237	2.783
Marked to market derivatives	38.114	30.491	68.605
Deemed credit – Resolution No. 4,838/20	2.872	-	2.872
Marked to market market risk hedge	64.598	51.679	116.277
Marked to market on credit operations	79.989	63.990	143.979
Total (Note 17.a)	**223.923**	**176.840**	**400.763**

	Consolidated 09/30/2025		
	Income tax	Social contribution	Total
Monetary adjustment of judicial deposits	7.034	5.567	12.601
Adjustment of FVTPL	20.324	16.259	36.583
Adjustment of FVOCI	9.746	7.797	17.543
Futures market – Law No. 11,196	1.546	1.237	2.783
Marked to market derivatives	38.114	30.491	68.605
Deemed credit – Resolution No. 4,838/20	2.872	-	2.872
Marked to market market risk hedge	64.598	51.679	116.277
Marked to market on credit operations	79.989	63.990	143.979
Total (Note 17.a)	**224.223**	**177.020**	**401.243**

c) Changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred tax assets	Parent company 09/30/2025	Consolidated 09/30/2025
At January 1, 2025	**1.000.839**	**1.000.850**
Recognition	221.110	222.260
Reversal	(246.569)	(247.498)
Closing balance	**975.380**	**975.612**

Deferred tax liabilities	Parent company 09/30/2025	Consolidated 09/30/2025
At January 1, 2025	**312.644**	**313.058**
Recognition	298.661	302.702
Reversal	(210.542)	(214.517)
Closing balance	**400.763**	**401.243**

d) Expected realization of deferred tax assets and liabilities

	09/30/2025							
	Parent company				Consolidated			
Deferred tax assets	Income tax	Social contribution	Total	Present value	Income tax	Social contribution	Total	Present value
Up to 1 year	616	321	937	801	616	321	937	801
From 1 to 2 years	4.293	2.236	6.529	4.753	4.437	2.324	6.761	4.922
From 2 to 3 years	24.398	12.705	37.103	22.838	24.398	12.705	37.103	22.838
From 3 to 4 years	47.344	24.654	71.998	39.328	47.344	24.654	71.998	39.328
From 4 to 5 years	68.733	35.793	104.526	49.725	68.733	35.793	104.526	49.725
From 5 to 8 years	279.386	145.489	424.875	132.870	279.386	145.489	424.875	132.870
From 8 to 10 years	216.612	112.800	329.412	66.137	216.612	112.800	329.412	66.137
Total	**641.382**	**333.998**	**975.380**	**316.450**	**641.526**	**334.086**	**975.612**	**316.619**

	09/30/2025					
	Parent company			Consolidated		
Deferred tax liabilities	Income tax	Social contribution	Total	Income tax	Social contribution	Total
Up to 1 year	215	170	385	215	170	385
From 1 to 2 years	1.499	1.184	2.683	1.799	1.364	3.163
From 2 to 3 years	8.518	6.727	15.245	8.518	6.727	15.245
From 3 to 4 years	16.529	13.054	29.583	16.529	13.054	29.583
From 4 to 5 years	23.997	18.951	42.948	23.997	18.951	42.948
From 5 to 8 years	97.540	77.031	174.571	97.540	77.031	174.571
From 8 to 10 years	75.625	59.723	135.348	75.625	59.723	135.348
Total	**223.923**	**176.840**	**400.763**	**224.223**	**177.020**	**401.243**

(In thousands of reais, except unit price per share)

11. INVESTMENTS

a) Investments in subsidiaries and associates accounted for based on the equity method

							09/30/2025
	Holding %	Number of shares/quotas held	Capital	Adjusted equity	Profit (loss) for the period	Investment amount	Equity in the results of investees and affiliates
Subsidiaries							
Pine Capital Ltda. (Formerly known as Pine Planejamento e Serviços Ltda.)	100,0000	310.000	310	2.989	14	2.989	14
Pine Investimentos DTVM Ltda. (3)	100,0000	892.300	4.765	6.560	(230)	6.560	(230)
Pine Assessoria e Consultoria Ltda. (4)	99,9800	499.999	500	46.875	44.171	46.875	44.171
P3 Desenvolvimento Imobiliário SPE Ltda	100,0000	844.488.145	582.697	602.146	(11.034)	602.146	(11.034)
Pine Corretora de Seguros Ltda.	99,9800	492.156	18.102	24.254	4.683	24.254	4.683
Pine Campo Grande Empreendimento Imobiliário (10)	100,0000	53.200.000	53.200	53.650	(152)	-	(152)
Pine Ativos Imobiliários SPE Ltda. (5) (10)	100,0000	228.124.066	98.093	96.011	(184)	-	(184)
ECO Comercializadora de Ativos Ambientais LTDA.	100,0000	10.000	10	10	-	10	-
Pine Holding S.A.	99,0000	45.814.999	45.815	45.951	1.385	45.951	1.385
Subtotal					**38.653**	**728.785**	**38.653**
Affiliates - Measured by the Equity Method							
Amigoz Ltda. (Anteriormente denominada BYX Produtos S.A.) (1) (11)	50,2900	2.680.456	5.330	20.275	16.085	10.165	5.343
BYX Capital Ltda. (2) (11)	32,7400	1.403.141	4.286	79.744	20.325	35.485	4.887
Subtotal					**36.410**	**45.650**	**10.230**
Total					**75.063**	**774.435**	**48.883**

(1) As of September 30, 2025, the investment balance includes goodwill in the amount of R$1,219.
(2) As of September 30, 2025, the investment balance includes goodwill in the amount of R$9,657.
(3) At the Shareholders' Meeting held on June 30, 2025, a resolution was adopted on the disproportionate distribution of dividends to the Profit Reserves – Statutory Reserves account, totaling R$33,332.
(4) In a Contractual Amendment dated June 04, 2025, a resolution was adopted on an increase in the share capital of P3 Desenvolvimento Imobiliário SPE Ltda. by R$3,000, through the issuance of 4,348,071 new shares.
(5) In a Contractual Amendment dated May 8, 2025, a resolution was adopted on an increase in the share capital of Pine Ativos Imobiliários SPE Ltda. by R$100, through the issuance of 233,000 new shares.
(6) In a Contract Amendment dated August 8, 2025, it was approved to increase the share capital of P3 Desenvolvimento Imobiliário SPE Ltda. by R$ 1,000, through the issuance of 1,449,276 new shares.
(7) In a Contract Amendment dated September 9, 2025, it was approved to increase the share capital of P3 Desenvolvimento Imobiliário SPE Ltda. by R$ 6,400, through the issuance of 9,275,363 new shares.
(8) In a Contract Amendment dated March 7, 2025, it was approved to increase the share capital of Pine Holding S.A. by R$ 45,615, through the issuance of 45,615,000 new shares.
(9) In a Contract Amendment dated July 10, 2025, it was approved to increase the share capital of Pine Holding S.A. by R$200,000 through the issuance of 200,000 new shares.
(10) Refers to the equity result up to the date of classification of these equity interests as investments held for sale, as described in Note 3.p.
(11) Until July 4, 2025, the equity interest in Amigoz Ltda. and Byx Capital Ltda. was held through Banco Pine; from that date onwards, it was held through Pine Holding S.A. As of September 30, 2025, the equity position is presented in the Consolidated Balance Sheet.

b) Other investments

	Parent company and Consolidated
	09/30/2025
CIP S.A. (1)	237
Investment Guarantee Fund (BNDES FGI)	1.000
Total	**1.237**

(1) On June 26, 2025, dividends were received from CIP S.A. in the amount of R$43. On September 30, 2025, the shares of CIP S.A. depreciated by R$16.

12. OTHER ASSETS

a) Non-financial assets held for sale

	Parent company	Consolidated
	09/30/2025	09/30/2025
Real estate properties	374.491	885.361
Allowance for losses	-	(1.455)
Total	**374.491**	**883.906**
Non-current	**374.491**	**883.906**

b) Prepaid expenses

	Parent company	Consolidated
	09/30/2025	09/30/2025
Insurance premiums	17.597	27.089
Rentals	7.521	7.521
Structuring costs	42.000	42.000
Other (1)	46.183	46.280
Total	**113.301**	**122.890**
Current	**25.066**	**25.171**
Non-current	**88.235**	**97.719**

(1) As of September 30, 2025, they substantially refer to credit card issuance costs, including printing, packaging, shipping and other costs, in the amount of R$44,267.

c) Sundry

	Parent company	Consolidated
	09/30/2025	09/30/2025
Advances for payment on our behalf	887	1.301
Advances for the acquisition of fixed assets	14.291	15.673
Income receivable	26.020	26.077
Dividends receivable	7.802	2.906
Debtors from deposit in guarantee (Note 16.b)	82.120	85.700
Negotiation and intermediation of securities	24.634	24.634
Income tax for offset	164.374	166.826
Amounts receivable from related companies	2.994	-
Investments held for sale (2)	149.660	-
Securities and credits receivable	96.678	96.678
Sundry debtors – Brazil and abroad (1)	117.566	117.007
Total	**687.026**	**536.802**

(1) As of September 30, 2025, it substantially refers to costs in structuring financial instruments in the amount of R$28,131, advance payment plans based on shares, in the amount of R$37,559 and accounts receivable from third parties in the amount of R$26,649.
(2) Refers to investments held for sale as described in Note 3.p.

13. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT IN USE

Property and equipment items are depreciated using the straight-line method at the following annual rates: installations, data processing system and transportation system, 20%, furniture and equipment in use, communication system and security system, 10%. These rates properly represent the economic useful lives of the assets.

						Parent company and Consolidated
	01/01/2025	01/01 a 09/30/2025				09/30/2025
	Accounting balance	Acquisitions	Depreciation	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Accounting balance
Property and equipment in use	**11.176**	**1.794**	**(1.398)**	**31.185**	**(19.613)**	**11.572**
Installations, furniture and equipment in use	11.176	1.794	(1.398)	31.185	(19.613)	11.572
Other property and equipment in use	**33.160**	**5**	**(2.674)**	**36.341**	**(5.850)**	**30.491**
Security and communication systems	1.528	5	(241)	3.898	(2.606)	1.292
Transportation system	31.632	-	(2.433)	32.443	(3.244)	29.199
Total	**44.336**	**1.799**	**(4.072)**	**67.526**	**(25.463)**	**42.063**

(In thousands of reais, except unit price per share)

14. DEPOSITS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The funds of financial institutions are composed of deposits, money market, funds from acceptance and issue of securities and borrowings and onlendings.

	Parent company	Consolidated
	09/30/2025	09/30/2025
Deposits (Note 14.a)	15.452.627	15.361.104
Money market (Note 14.b)	4.079.951	4.079.951
Funds from acceptance and issue of securities (Note 14.c)	4.422.638	4.422.638
Borrowings and onlendings (Note 14.d)	143.769	143.769
(+/-) Adjustment to fair value [1]	**(336.583)**	**(336.583)**
Total after adjustment to fair value	**23.762.402**	**23.670.879**

(1) Refers to the fair value of deposits subject to market risk hedge (Note 6.c.xa).

a) Deposits

						09/30/2025
	Parent company			Consolidated		
Breakdown by maturity	Demand deposits	Time deposits	Interbank deposits	Demand deposits	Time deposits	Interbank deposits
No maturity date	71.719	-	-	69.360	-	-
Up to 30 days	,	928.089	27.728	-	928.088	27.728
From 31 to 60 days	-	517.294	39.400	-	517.294	39.400
From 61 to 90 days	-	364.368	95.634	-	364.368	95.634
From 91 to 180 days	-	1.128.629	392.432	-	1.128.551	392.432
From 181 to 360 days	-	1.824.332	211.905	-	1.821.007	211.905
Over 360 days	-	9.851.097	-	-	9.765.337	-
(+/-) Adjustment to fair value [1]	**-**	**(335.011)**	**-**	**-**	**(335.011)**	**-**
Total	**71.719**	**14.278.798**	**767.099**	**69.360**	**14.189.634**	**767.099**

(1) Refers to the fair value of deposits subject to market risk hedge (Note 6.c.xa).

b) Money market

	Parent company and Consolidated
	09/30/2025
Own portfolio	
National Treasury Notes (NTN)	2.945.003
Debentures	1.114.608
Agribusiness receivables certificate	8.836
Real estate receivables certificate	11.504
Total	**4.079.951**

c) Funds from acceptance and issue of securities

	Parent company and Consolidated				
	09/30/2025				
	Up to 3 months	From 3 to 12 months	From 1 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Total
Real estate credit bills	211.447	258.131	387.678	-	857.256
Agribusiness credit bills	202.836	338.103	659.499	-	1.200.438
Financial bills	-	285.117	1.959.100	120.727	2.364.944
(+/-) Adjustment to fair value [1]	**-**	**(939)**	**(633)**	**-**	**(1.572)**
Total adjustment to fair value	**414.283**	**880.412**	**3.005.644**	**120.727**	**4.421.066**

(1) Refers to the fair value of deposits subject to market risk hedge (Note 6.c.xa).

d) Borrowings and onlendings

	Parent company and Consolidated		
	09/30/2025		
	Up to 3 months	From 1 to 3 years	Total
Local onlendings - official institutions	-	40.725	40.725
Obligations in foreign currencies - Import	103.044	-	103.044
Total	**103.044**	**40.725**	**143.769**

15. SUBORDINATED DEBT

	Parent company and Consolidated					
By maturity	From 3 to 12 months	From 1 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	From 5 to 15 years	Over 15 years	09/30/2025
Financial bills subordinates	7.178	67.932	162.403	378.048	106.482	722.043
(+/-) Adjustment to fair value [1]	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(21.281)**	**-**	**(21.281)**
Total adjustment to fair value	**7.178**	**67.932**	**162.403**	**356.767**	**106.482**	**700.762**

(1) Refers to the fair value of deposits subject to market risk hedge (Note 6.c.xa).

	Parent company and Consolidated					
Security	Principal amount	Issue	Maturity	Indexer	Yield per year (%)	09/30/2025
Financial bills						
	5.300	2019	2026	CDI rate	149% to 150%	6.103
	1.000	2020	2026	CDI rate	140%	1.076
	26.588	2021	2027 to 2028	IPCA	9.76% to 10.15%	35.163
	30.300	2021	2027 to 2028	CDI rate	165% to 190%	32.769
	65.317	2022	2029	CDI rate	132% to 150%	105.898
	139.350	2023	2030 to 2038	CDI rate	100% to 162%	149.335
	287.004	2024	2030 to 2099	CDI rate	100% to 154%	304.183
	59.270	2025	2030 to 2041	CDI rate	100% to 133%	66.235
Total	**614.129**					**700.762**

16. PROVISIONS, CONTINGENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AND LEGAL LIABILITIES – TAX AND SOCIAL SECURITY

	Parent company	Consolidated
	09/30/2025	09/30/2025
Provision for contingent liabilities – tax (Note 16.b)	-	450
Provision for contingent liabilities – labor (Note 16.b)	11.586	11.586
Provision for contingent liabilities - civil (Note 16.b)	1.338	1.338
Total	**12.924**	**13.374**

a) Contingent assets

On September 30, 2025, there were no contingent assets.

(In thousands of reais, except unit price per share)

b) Balances of the provisions for legal and administrative proceedings and legal liabilities by nature

	Parent company		Consolidated	
	Judicial deposits	Provision	Judicial deposits	Provision
	09/30/2025	09/30/2025	09/30/2025	09/30/2025
Tax contingencies and legal liabilities	60.355	-	63.935	450
Labor contingencies	15.210	11.586	15.210	11.586
Civil contingencies	6.555	1.338	6.555	1.338
Total	**82.120**	**12.924**	**85.700**	**13.374**

Pine and Pine Investimentos obtained final and unappealable favorable decisions regarding lawsuits questioning the increase in the calculation bases of the Social Integration Program (PIS) and the Social Contribution on Revenue (COFINS) taxes due, according to Article 3, paragraph 1 of Law No. 9,718/98 and the provisions previously recorded in relation to these lawsuits, classified as Legal Liabilities, were reversed in previous periods.

With respect to COFINS, the above mentioned decision resulted in the determination of amounts that had not been converted into income in favor of the Federal Government by Banco Pine and Pine Investimentos. Nevertheless, the National Treasury Attorney-General Office (PGFN) filed an executive measure with respect to which Pine presented a defense and is awaiting a final decision. September 30, 2025, there were no judicial deposits related to COFINS.

With respect to PIS, the proceeding is suspended due to the fact that it is affected by the general repercussion recognized by the Federal Supreme Court (STF) (Topic 372). On September 30, 2025, the deposits related to the PIS tax, represented R$58,236 in the Parent company information and R$58,619 in the Consolidated information.

Additionally, on September 30, 2025, the tax credits for offset, resulting from overpayments made over the course of these lawsuits, represented the amount of R$8,387 related to COFINS in the Parent Company and Consolidated information.

c) Changes in provisions for contingent liabilities

	Parent company				Consolidated			
	09/30/2025				09/30/2025			
	Tax and legal liabilities	Labor	Civil	Total	Tax and legal liabilities	Labor	Civil	Total
At January 1, 2025	**-**	**10.389**	**1.435**	**11.824**	**578**	**10.389**	**1.435**	**12.402**
Recognition (reversal)	-	220	(100)	120	(128)	220	(100)	(8)
Adjustments	-	977	3	980	-	977	3	980
Closing balance	**-**	**11.586**	**1.338**	**12.924**	**450**	**11.586**	**1.338**	**13.374**

d) Main lawsuits and proceedings for which the probability of a loss was considered possible

Labor: On September 30, 2025, Pine had no labor claims classified as possible.

Civil: On September 30, 2025, Pine had no civil lawsuits classified as possible.

Tax: On September 30, 2025, Pine had no tax claims classified as possible.

17. OTHER LIABILITIES

	Parent company	Consolidated
	09/30/2025	09/30/2025
Collection and payment of taxes and similar charges	2.264	2.264
Sundry creditors – Brazil and abroad [(1)]	299.323	1.258.766
Tax and social security (Note 17.a)	416.468	434.089
Social and statutory	23.200	23.980
Provisions (Note 16)	12.924	13.374
Personnel expense provisions	29.901	22.894
Other	33.242	36.283
Obligations for operations linked to assignment - Credit operations	1.933.684	-
Total	**2.751.006**	**1.791.650**
Current	**2.575.639**	**1.601.251**
Non-current	**175.367**	**190.399**

(1) As of September 30, 2025, in the consolidated, it mainly refers to the transfer cost to be passed on.

a) Tax and social security

	Parent company	Consolidated
	09/30/2025	09/30/2025
Taxes and contributions on outsourced services	1.369	1.496
Taxes and contributions on salaries	6.695	5.881
Taxes and contributions on profit	-	10.967
Service tax (ISS)	71	543
Income Tax Withheld at Source (IRRF)	3.483	3.483
PIS and COFINS taxes payable	3.904	4.318
Provision for PIS and COFINS	-	5.972
Provision for deferred income tax and social contribution (Note 10.b)	400.763	401.243
Other	183	186
Total	**416.468**	**434.089**

18. EQUITY

a) Capital

In accordance with the Bylaws, subscribed and paid-up capital on September 30, 2025 amounts to R$953,898 and comprises 226,739,568 registered shares, of which 116,044,153 are common shares and 110,695,415 are preferred shares, with no face value. Pine is authorized to increase its capital, without the need to amend the Bylaws, by up to a further 100,000,000 common or preferred shares, all of which registered, book-entry shares, with no par value, upon a resolution of the Board of Directors.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held on July 1, 2025, it was resolved to approve the increase in share capital, within the limit of the authorized capital, in the amount of R$997, through the issuance of 311,198 new registered shares, of which 129,441 are common shares and 181,757 are preferred shares, all registered, book-entry and without par value. The aforementioned increase in share capital is due to the exercise of: (i) part of the Subscription Warrants, issued on April 27, 2022 as an additional benefit to subscribers of the Company's shares within the scope of the share capital increase approved at the Board of Directors Meeting held on April 27, 2022, for the period from June 2, 2025 to June 30, 2025 ("Tenth exercise period") and (ii) part of the Subscription Warrants, issued on October 3, 2024 as an additional benefit to subscribers of the Company's shares within the scope of the share capital increase approved at the Board of Directors Meeting held on October 3, 2024, for the period from June 2, 2025 to June 30, 2025 ("Second exercise period"). The capital increase was approved by the Central Bank of Brazil (Bacen) on September 22, 2025.

On April 24, 2025, the Board of Directors of Banco Pine, in compliance with CVM Resolution No. 44/21, approved the cancellation of 3,342,492 registered preferred shares and 73,100 registered common shares issued by the Bank, totaling R$15,104, currently held in treasury, without reducing the value of the share capital, pursuant to Article 19, XVI of the Bank's Bylaws. These shares were acquired through the share buyback program, in accordance with CVM Resolution No. 77/22. Due to the cancellation of shares held in treasury, the Company's share capital of R$952,902 is now divided into 226,428,370 registered shares, of which 115,914,712 are common and 110,513,658 are preferred, with no par value.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held on April 1, 2025, it was resolved to approve the increase in share capital, within the limit of the authorized capital, in the amount of R$130, through the issuance of 49,979 new registered shares, of which 18,740 are common and 31,239 are preferred, all registered, book-entry and without par value. The aforementioned increase in share capital is due to the exercise of: (i) part of the Subscription Warrants, issued on April 27, 2022 as an additional benefit to subscribers of the Company's shares within the scope of the share capital increase approved at the Board of Directors Meeting held on April 27, 2022, for the period from March 6, 2025 to March 31, 2025 ("Ninth exercise period") and (ii) part of the Subscription Warrants, issued on October 3, 2024 as an additional benefit to subscribers of the Company's shares within the scope of the share capital increase approved at the Board of Directors Meeting held on October 3, 2024, for the period from March 6, 2025 to March 31, 2025 ("First exercise period"). The capital increase was approved by the Central Bank of Brazil (Bacen) on June 24, 2025.

At a Board of Directors meeting held on January 3, 2025, it was resolved to approve the increase in share capital, within the limit of the authorized capital, in the amount of R$93, through the issuance of 46,362 new registered shares, of which 15,454 are common and 30,908 are preferred, all registered, book-entry and without par value. This increase in share capital is due to the exercise of part of the Subscription Warrants issued on April 27, 2022, as an additional benefit to subscribers of the Company's shares within the scope of the share capital increase approved at the Board of Directors meeting held on April 27, 2022, for the period from December 2, 2024 to December 30, 2024 ("Eighth fiscal year"). The capital increase was approved by the Central Bank of Brazil (Bacen) on January 27, 2025.

b) Capital reserves

Capital reserves may be composed of: reserve for premiums on subscription of shares and other capital reserves, and may only be used to absorb losses that exceed accumulated profits and profit reserves; redemption, reimbursement or acquisition of shares issued by the Company; incorporation into the share capital; or payment of dividends on preferred shares in certain circumstances. As of September 30, 2025, Banco Pine's capital reserves are composed of the deferral of share-based compensation plans.

(In thousands of reais, except unit price per share)

c) Profit reserves

Pine's profit reserves comprise the legal and statutory reserves. The balance of the profit reserves cannot exceed Pine's capital, and any surplus must be capitalized or distributed as dividend. Pine does not have other profit reserves.

Legal reserve - According to Law No. 11,638/07 and the Bylaws, Pine must appropriate 5% of profit for the year to the legal reserve. The legal reserve cannot exceed 20% of Pine's paid-up capital. Moreover, Pine may choose not to appropriate a portion of profit to the legal reserve in the year in which the balance of this reserve plus the capital reserves exceeds 30% of capital.

Statutory reserve - According to Law No. 11,638/07, the Bylaws may create reserves, as long as it establishes their purpose, the percentage of profit to be appropriated to these reserves, and the maximum amount to be maintained in each statutory reserve. The appropriation of funds to these reserves may not be approved if it affects the mandatory dividend. The balance of profit for the year will be transferred to the Revenue reserves - Statutory Reserves account, which will be at the disposal of the General Shareholders' Meeting, which may maintain it up to the limit of 95% of the paid-up capital, aiming at maintaining an operating margin that is compatible with the development of the Bank's funding operations.

d) Interest on own capital

At a Board of Directors meeting held on October 9, 2025, it was decided to payment interest on equity in the amount of R$23,200, based on R$0.1025173, corresponding to the gross value per share, subject to withholding tax at a rate of 15%, as provided for in paragraph §2 of article 9 of Law No. 9,249, of December 26, 1995. The payment occurred on October 29, 2025.

At the Board of Directors meeting held on July 4, 2025, it was decided on the payment of interest on equity in the amount of R$24,700, based on R$0.1099374, corresponding to the gross value per share, subject to withholding income tax at the rate of 15%, as provided for in paragraph §2 of article 9 of Law No. 9,249, of December 26, 1995. The payment took place on July 25, 2025.

At the Board of Directors meeting held on April 04, 2025, it was decided on the payment of interest on equity in the amount of R$18,750, based on R$0.0823389, corresponding to the gross value per share, subject to withholding income tax at the rate of 15%, as provided for in paragraph §2 of article 9 of Law No. 9,249, of December 26, 1995. Payment occurred on April 25, 2025.

At the Board of Directors meeting held on February 11, 2025, it was decided to pay the mandatory minimum dividend for the fiscal year 2024 in the amount of R$3,131. The payment was made on February 28, 2025.

At the Board of Directors meeting held on December 26, 2024, it was decided on the payment of interest on equity in the amount of R$18,117, based on R$0.080554, corresponding to the gross value per share, subject to withholding income tax at the rate of 15%, as provided for in paragraph §2 of article 9 of Law No. 9,249, of December 26, 1995. The payment took place on January 16, 2025.

According to Law No. 9,249/95, interest on capital was accrued and declared, calculated based on the currently TJLP variation in the period. This interest on own capital reduced the income tax and social contribution charge for the períod ended September 30, 2025 by R$29,993.

On September 30, 2025, there was decision on interest on own capital, as below:

	Parent company and Consolidated					
	09/30/2025					
Descrição	Deliberation date	Payment date	Amount per gross share	Total gross amount	Amount per share net of income tax	Total net amount
Interest on own capital	10/09/2025	10/29/2025	0,102517	23.200	0,086974	19.720
Interest on own capital	07/04/2025	07/15/2025	0,109937	24.700	0,092722	20.995
Interest on own capital	04/04/2025	04/25/2025	0,082339	18.750	0,069356	15.938
Total				**66.650**		**56.653**

Below we present the reconciliation of interest on equity for the períod ended September 30, 2025:

	09/30/2025
Profit for the period	260.103
Legal reserve	-
Calculation base	**260.103**
Interest on own capital (1)	66.650

(1) The amount of interest on equity distributed throughout the períod ended September 30, 2025, will be imputed to the mandatory minimum dividend related to the year ended December 31, 2025. The amount is subject to IRRF withholding of 15% on the amount presented in the Explanatory Note. On September 30, 2025, the amount of interest on equity distributed reached the mandatory minimum of 25%.

e) Treasury shares

During the períod ended on September 30, 2025, Banco Pine repurchased 9,807,387 shares, in the amount of R$54,494, at an average cost of R$5.56.

	Parent company and Consolidated		
	09/30/2025		
Descrição	Value	Quantity	Average Cost
At January 1, 2025	**20.406**	**4.676**	
Share acquisitions	54.494	9.807	5,56
Cancellation of shares	(15.104)	(3.416)	4,42
Releases - Share-based remuneration	(54.236)	(10.418)	5,21
Treasury shares at the end of the period	**5.560**	**649**	

f) Carrying value adjustments

	Parent company and Consolidated
	09/30/2025
Financial assets available for sale	**(170)**
Marketable securities	(170)
Tax effect	**32**
Affiliates companies	
Other (1)	**(1.615)**
Total	**(1.753)**

(1) As of September 30, 2025, refers to accounting effects resulting from records occurring between equity accounts of associated companies.

19. STATEMENT OF INCOME (OPERATIONS)

a) Loan operations

	Parent company		Consolidated	
	07/01 to 09/30/2025	01/01 to 09/30/2025	07/01 to 09/30/2025	01/01 to 09/30/2025
Advances to depositors	19	1.062	19	1.062
Income from loans	695.201	1.763.376	794.059	1.970.794
Income from financing	8.769	16.506	8.769	16.506
Total	**703.989**	**1.780.944**	**802.847**	**1.988.362**

b) Money market

	Parent company		Consolidated	
	07/01 to 09/30/2025	01/01 to 09/30/2025	07/01 to 09/30/2025	01/01 to 09/30/2025
Expenses with interbank deposits	24.085	94.631	24.085	94.631
Expenses with time deposits	477.567	1.549.561	473.944	1.540.814
Expenses with repurchase agreements	140.102	422.155	224.788	574.850
Expenses with contribution to the credit guarantee fund	5.263	14.789	5.263	14.789
Expenses with agribusiness credit bills	37.710	81.558	37.710	81.558
Expenses with financial bills	121.843	299.506	121.843	299.506
Expenses with real estate credit bills	27.284	78.766	27.284	78.766
Total	**833.854**	**2.540.966**	**914.917**	**2.684.914**

c) Borrowings and onlendings

	Parent company		Consolidated	
	07/01 to 09/30/2025	01/01 to 09/30/2025	07/01 to 09/30/2025	01/01 to 09/30/2025
Exchange rate variation of loans and transfers from abroad	5.467	26.856	5.467	26.856
Total	**5.467**	**26.856**	**5.467**	**26.856**

(1) Includes foreign exchange variation.

(In thousands of reais, except unit price per share)

d) Revenue from services rendered

	Parent company		Consolidated	
	07/01 to 09/30/2025	01/01 to 09/30/2025	07/01 to 09/30/2025	01/01 to 09/30/2025
Commission on guarantees	3.640	12.108	3.640	12.108
Securities placement brokerage commission	120	120	15.879	50.117
Income from collection	431	1.163	431	1.163
Income from tariffs	1.569	6.286	1.569	6.286
Brokerage services	-	-	6.779	12.375
Other	1.207	2.026	1.207	2.026
Total	**6.967**	**21.703**	**29.505**	**84.075**

e) Personnel expenses

	Parent company		Consolidated	
	07/01 to 09/30/2025	01/01 to 09/30/2025	07/01 to 09/30/2025	01/01 to 09/30/2025
Salaries	21.627	57.662	22.673	60.465
Benefits	5.738	15.032	5.809	15.172
Payroll charges	7.335	22.369	7.581	23.429
Management fees	3.728	10.606	3.829	10.899
Trainees	149	342	149	342
Total	**38.577**	**106.011**	**40.041**	**110.307**

f) Other administrative expenses

	Parent company		Consolidated	
	07/01 to 09/30/2025	01/01 to 09/30/2025	07/01 to 09/30/2025	01/01 to 09/30/2025
Water, electric energy and gas	150	496	150	496
Rental	2.805	8.218	2.805	8.218
Leased assets	215	538	215	538
Donations to charity entities	13	13	13	13
Communications	2.035	5.825	2.035	5.825
Maintenance and repair of assets	1.200	3.051	1.200	3.051
Materials	112	300	112	300
Data processing	12.191	29.752	12.201	29.770
Public relations	1.483	3.310	1.483	3.409
Insurance	1.318	6.468	1.330	6.502
Financial system services (1)	52.593	101.333	52.594	101.337
Outsourced services	2.926	7.010	3.372	8.360
Surveillance and security services	718	2.064	720	2.064
Specialized technical services	11.667	24.382	15.622	32.570
Transportation	1.054	2.800	1.054	2.800
Traveling	715	1.946	715	1.946
Civil and labor court decisions	2.694	2.811	2.694	2.811
Amortization and depreciation	3.717	11.169	3.717	11.169
Court and notary fees	2.318	3.626	2.317	3.627
Other administrative expenses	2.814	6.866	3.816	8.885
Total	**102.738**	**221.978**	**108.165**	**233.691**

(1) In the periods ended on September 30, 2025, this refers to expenses with commissions with partners in retail operations.

g) Tax expenses

	Parent company		Consolidated	
	07/01 to 09/30/2025	01/01 to 09/30/2025	07/01 to 09/30/2025	01/01 to 09/30/2025
Service tax (ISS)	252	1.059	1.447	3.820
Social Contribution on Revenue (COFINS)	15.648	25.565	16.408	28.963
Social Integration Program (PIS)	2.543	4.154	2.708	4.890
Other (1)	243	1.381	455	2.478
Total	**18.686**	**32.159**	**21.018**	**40.151**

(1) In the period ended on September 30, 2025, refers mainly to expenses with IPTU.

h) Other operating income

	Parent company		Consolidated	
	07/01 to 09/30/2025	01/01 to 09/30/2025	07/01 to 09/30/2025	01/01 to 09/30/2025
Recovery of charges and expenses	922	3.871	922	3.871
Monetary adjustment in assets (1)	2.378	6.609	2.457	6.825
Adjustment of judicial deposits	7	55	7	55
Reversal of provisions for labor, civil and tax contingencies	503	553	503	553
Other operating income (2)	3.347	3.473	3.348	4.173
Total	**7.157**	**14.561**	**7.237**	**15.477**

(1) In the period ended on September 30, 2025, refers mainly to the monetary correction on the stock of taxes to be compensated.

(2) In the period ended on September 30, 2025, it refers mainly to reimbursement of operating costs.

i) Other operating expenses

	Parent company		Consolidated	
	07/01 to 09/30/2025	01/01 to 09/30/2025	07/01 to 09/30/2025	01/01 to 09/30/2025
Exchange rate variation	-	3	-	3
Other operating expenses	13.564	19.425	15.430	23.178
Total	**13.564**	**19.428**	**15.430**	**23.181**

j) Non-operating income

In the period ended on September 30, 2025, Non-operating income corresponds mainly to income from the sale of goods received as payment in kind for the settlement of loan operations.

	Parent company		Consolidated	
	07/01 to 09/30/2025	01/01 to 09/30/2025	07/01 to 09/30/2025	01/01 to 09/30/2025
Non-operating income	10.226	19.698	25.152	85.849
Non-operating expenses	(18.619)	(25.326)	(30.851)	(100.900)
Total	**(8.393)**	**(5.628)**	**(5.699)**	**(15.051)**

(In thousands of reais, except unit price per share)

20. INCOME TAX AND SOCIAL CONTRIBUTION

Reconciliation of income tax and social contribution expenses:

	Parent company		Consolidated	
	07/01 to 09/30/2025	01/01 to 09/30/2025	07/01 to 09/30/2025	01/01 to 09/30/2025
Profit (loss) before income tax and social contribution less profit sharing	145.389	373.171	151.084	385.159
Profit (loss) before taxation	**145.389**	**373.171**	**151.084**	**385.159**
Effective rate (Note 3.t)	45%	45%	45%	45%
Expected income tax and social contribution expense in accordance with the effective rate	(65.425)	(167.927)	(67.988)	(173.322)
Permanent differences	**23.667**	**54.859**	**20.535**	**48.266**
Interest on own capital	10.440	29.993	10.440	29.993
Other adjustments (1)	13.227	24.866	10.095	18.273
Income tax and social contribution	**(41.758)**	**(113.068)**	**(47.453)**	**(125.056)**

(1) In the períod ended September 30, 2025, mainly refers to the equity of subsidiaries and exclusion of income from restatement of taxes to be offset.

21. TRANSACTIONS BETWEEN RELATED PARTIES

a) Management compensation

In 2012, Pine approved the new Compensation Plan to address the standards and guidelines for the payment of fixed and variable compensation applicable to the members of the Board of Directors and statutory officers and, at the discretion of a specific committee, other executives with important positions and duties, in accordance with the provisions in CMN Resolution No. 3,921/10.

The main objectives of the Compensation Plan are: (i) the alignment of Pine's management compensation practices with its risk management policy; (ii) the prevention of behaviors that increase risk exposure to above the levels that are considered prudent in the short, medium and long-term strategies adopted by the institution; (iii) the creation of an instrument designed to retain and attract talents for Pine's key positions; and (iv) the adaptation of the compensation policy to the requirements of CMN Resolution No. 3,921/10.

The compensation defined in the Plan takes into consideration: (i) Pine's current and potential risks; (ii) Pine's overall result, in particular the realized recurring profit (profit for the period adjusted by unrealized results and free of the effects of controllable non-recurring events); (iii) the capacity to generate cash flows; (iv) the economic environment in which Pine is inserted and its trends; (v) the long-term sustainable financial bases and adjustments to future payments in view of the risks assumed, the fluctuations in the costs of capital and the liquidity projections; (vi) the individual performance of management members based on the set of institutional indicators and their business unit (vii) the qualitative and quantitative performance of management members based on the Bank's values.

The Variable Compensation is calculated as follows:

a) up to 50% of the amount established for the variable compensation is paid in kind; and

b) the remaining 50% of the variable remuneration will be paid in share-based instruments:

i. 10% of the amount will be paid in share-based instruments in cash; and

ii. 40% of the amount will be paid in share-based instruments deferred over 3 years.

The share-based instruments related to the deferred variable compensation attributable to management members will only be delivered if none of the following is verified during the applicable deferral period (i) a significant decrease in realized recurring profit; (ii) loss in Pine or business unit, or (iii) determination of errors in accounting and/or administrative procedures that affect the results determined during the vesting period of the right to variable compensation.

Pine also has a Compensation Committee responsible for (i) proposing to the Board of Directors the several forms of fixed and variable compensation; (ii) supervising the implementation and operation of the institution's management compensation policy; (iii) reviewing, on an annual basis, the institution's management compensation policy, recommending to the Board of Directors corrections or improvements; (iv) proposing to the Board of Directors the global management compensation amount to be submitted to the General Shareholders' Meeting, according to Article 152 of Brazilian Corporate Law; (v) assessing future internal and external scenarios and their possible impacts on the management compensation policy; (vi) analyzing the institution's management compensation policy in relation to market practices in order to identify significant discrepancies in relation to its peers, proposing the necessary adjustments; (vii) ensuring that the management compensation policy is always in line with Pine's risk management policy, targets and current and expected financial position; and (viii) preparing, on an annual basis, within ninety days as from December 31 of each year, a document named Compensation Committee Report, according to CMN Resolution No. 3,921/10.

In the períod ended on September 30, 2025, a variable compensation in the amount of R$14,201 and the expense was R$19,457 in Individual and in Consolidated according to the criteria defined in the plan.

	Parent company and Consolidated	
	07/01 to 09/30/2025	01/01 to 09/30/2025
Fixed compensation	3.727	10.604
Variable compensation	7.486	14.201
Short-term benefits	2.960	10.864
Total	**14.173**	**35.669**

Short-term benefits to management members are mainly represented by salaries and social security contributions, paid leave and sick pay, profit sharing and bonuses (if payable in the twelve-month period after the end of the year) and non-monetary benefits (such as free or subsidized medical care, goods or services).

Termination of employment agreement

The termination of the employment relationship with management members in the event of non-compliance with obligations or voluntarily by the employee does not give rise to any financial compensation and their vested benefits, if conditional, will be discontinued.

b) Transactions with related parties

The transactions carried out between related parties, mainly with the companies described in Note 2, are carried out at the usual amounts, terms and average market rates effective on the respective dates and market conditions and are represented by:

	Interest rate % of the CDI rate	Maturity	Assets (liabilities) 09/30/2025	Income (expenses) 09/30/2025
Management members (1)			**(14.060)**	**(715)**
Demand deposits		No maturity date	(6)	-
Time deposits	100% to 120% CDI rate and 100% IPCA	03/26/2031	(10.627)	(484)
Agribusiness credit bills	96% to 100% CDI rate	04/05/2027	(312)	(7)
Real estate credit bills	95% to 102% CDI rate	04/16/2027	(1.335)	(114)
Funds from financial bills	100% CDI rate and 100% IPCA	06/14/2028	(1.780)	(110)
Immediate family members (1)			**26.860**	**(1.254)**
Loan operations	4.00% to 6.50% CDI rate	07/03/2026	62.564	(156)
Demand deposits		No maturity date	(4.294)	-
Time deposits	99% to 120% CDI rate and 100% IPCA	04/14/2031	(4.166)	(218)
Agribusiness credit bills	96% CDI rate	10/07/2025	(292)	(21)
Real estate credit bills	98% to 102% CDI rate	05/18/2026	(477)	(44)
Funds from financial bills	135% CDI rate and 100% IPCA	09/27/2030	(26.475)	(815)

(In thousands of reais, except unit price per share)

Related parties			**(85.036)**	**(8.219)**
Amounts receivable				
Pine Assessoria e Consultoria Ltda.			-	1
Pine Planejamento e Serviços Ltda			-	103
Pine Corretora de Seguros Ltda.			1	-
Pine Ativos Imobiliários Ltda.			2.993	12
Demand deposits				
Pine Investimentos Distribuidora de Títulos e Valores Mobiliários Ltda.		No maturity date	(1)	-
Pine Assessoria e Consultoria Ltda.		No maturity date	(1.308)	-
Pine Planejamento e Serviços Ltda.		No maturity date	(2)	-
P3 Desenvolvimento Imobiliário SPE Ltda.		No maturity date	(700)	-
Pine Corretora de Seguros Ltda.		No maturity date	(99)	-
Pine Holding S.A.		No maturity date	(2)	-
Time deposits				
Pine Investimentos Distribuidora de Títulos e Valores Mobiliários Ltda.	99% CDI rate	10/20/2028	(3.663)	(343)
Pine Assessoria e Consultoria Ltda.	99% CDI rate	06/29/2028	(32.008)	(5.157)
Pine Planejamento e Serviços Ltda.	99% CDI rate	01/24/2028	(2.717)	(240)
P3 Desenvolvimento Imobiliário SPE Ltda.	99% CDI rate	09/11/2028	(6.362)	(198)
Pine Corretora de Seguros Ltda.	99% CDI rate	11/03/2028	(14.362)	(951)
Pine Campo Grande Empreendimento Imobiliário SPE Ltda.	99% CDI rate	10/20/2028	(8.261)	(799)
Pine Ativos Imobiliários Ltda.	99% CDI rate	08/04/2028	(18.432)	(642)
ECO Comercializadora de Ativos Ambientais Ltda.	112% CDI rate	06/29/2028	(10)	(1)
Pine Holding S.A.	99% CDI rate	06/29/2028	(103)	(4)
Affiliates companies			**2.794**	**(394)**
Demand deposits				
Amigoz Ltda.		No maturity date	(1)	-
BYX Capital Ltda.		No maturity date	(1)	-
Loan operations				
BYX Capital Ltda.	21.27% per year	01/31/2028	2.796	(394)

(1) The amounts referring to management members and immediate family members are not consolidated.

c) Ownership interest

The following table shows the direct ownership interest in common and preferred shares on September 30, 2025, of the shareholders with more than 5% of total shares, of the members of the Board of Directors, the Fiscal Council and of the Executive Board.

						09/30/2025
Shareholders	Common shares	Common shares (%)	Preferred shares	Preferred shares (%)	Total shares	Total shares (%)
Individuals	113.433.026	97,75	40.402.028	36,50	153.835.054	67,85
Legal entity	758.171	0,65	8.433.450	7,62	9.191.621	4,05
Board of Directors	3.044	0,00	82.851	0,07	85.895	0,04
Tax Advisory Board	583.362	0,50	6.790.000	6,13	7.373.362	3,25
Executive Board	20.887	0,02	15.637.076	14,13	15.657.963	6,91
Total	**114.798.490**	**98,93**	**71.345.405**	**64,45**	**186.143.895**	**82,10**

22. COMMITMENTS, GUARANTEES AND OTHER INFORMATION

The provision for probable losses associated with financial guarantees provided, which are transactions that require the guarantee provider to make contractually defined payments to reimburse the holder of a debt instrument or other similar instrument for losses arising from the debtor's failure to pay the obligation on the scheduled date, is based on recognized credit risk management practices, counterparty risk, historical portfolio behavior, the type or product of the financial guarantee provided, and future loss expectations, in accordance with Article 37 of CMN Resolution No. 4,966, with the financial instrument allocated by stages. The Methodology for Calculating the Provision for Expected Losses Associated with Credit Risk, in accordance with Article 45 of CMN Resolution No. 4,966, is based on the present value of estimated future disbursements for which the institution is responsible, linked to financial guarantee contracts provided. The model is reviewed monthly, or whenever there is a change in the estimated expected loss or in the stage in which the instrument is allocated, in accordance with CMN Resolution 4,966, Art. 48.

	Parent company and Consolidated	
		09/30/2025
Type of financial guarantee	Balance of the guarantees offered	Provision
Surety or guarantee in legal and administrative tax claims	3.448	1
Other bank guarantees	501.776	116
Total	**505.224**	**117**

23. PROFIT SHARING PROGRAM

Pine has its own profit sharing program that is approved by the Profit Sharing Program of the Bank Workers' Union.

The general assumptions of this program consist of the distribution of profit and results to employees taking into consideration: (a) performance of the business units; (b) individual performance based on targets; and (c) assessment of skills based on the Bank's values. The related expenses were recorded in the "Profit sharing" account.

24. RISK AND CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

a) Introduction

Pine's advantage is its conservative attitude in the management of the risks that are inherent to its activities, through the integrated management approach of risks and capital, and it is supervised by joint committees that support management's decisions.

The integrated management and risk control practices, reflecting the best market practices, seek to identify and define limits for the monitoring of financial losses so as to ensure that the objectives of the conglomerate are complied with and that the profitability targets are achieved, in a sustainable manner and in compliance with the risk appetite determined, always keeping transparency in corporate governance.

The integrated risk management structure is defined by the Board of Directors, which establishes the subsidiary duties to the Risk and Capital Management Committee, the CRO and the Executive Board, with respect to the responsibilities for approving calculation models, risk factors and metrics and indicators for the control and monitoring of limits and alerts.

Banco Pine's integrated risk management structure included the risk groups addressed in the context of financial risks, operational risks and strategic risks, separately and/or jointly.

b) Integrated risk management

The integrated risk management process at Pine comprises the group of integrated management and control activities, including the definition of strategies, guidelines, calculations and regular disclosure of management, control and monitoring information (Use Test).

The governance and integrated risk management structure comprises:

• Board of Directors, for the definition of risk appetite and approval of risk policies;

• Risk and Capital Management Committee, for supervision and coordination in general;

• Portfolio Committee, for the regular monitoring of matters under its authority (credit and environmental and social);

• ALCO (Asset and Liability Committee) and Risk and Treasury Committee, for the periodical monitoring of matters under its authority (liquidity);

• CRO (Chief Risk Officer), for the monitoring and implementation of established definitions and guidelines;

• Treasury Department, for the monitoring of the market and negotiations of zeroing operations in the market;

• Other Businesses, Operational and Information Technology Areas, for negotiations of operations with clients and for registration, processing and accounting;

• Controller's Office, for the monitoring of operations and budgetary scheduling; and

• Risk Control Office, for the calculation of risks and limit control.

The management and risk control processes and policies are subject to regular reviews for the purpose of aligning them to best market practices and complying with the regulations in effect.

The risk control activities are carried out by the Treasury Department on a centralized basis by a department that is independent from the Treasury, Business, Operational and Information Technology areas, thus ensuring exemption in reporting and implementing the identified corrective actions.

Risk Appetite Statement (RAS)

The assessment and definition of risks are carried out on a structured and coordinated basis through the Risk Appetite Statement, a management tool that integrates the many types of risk and implements their regular monitoring, in view of the levels established, in compliance with the business budgetary scheduling and regulatory requirements. The RAS establishes the indicators through limits and alerts, with regular monitoring, whether strategic or management related, whether tactical or operational.

c) Capital management

Capital management comprises a group of activities:

• Continuous monitoring process and capital control maintained by the institution;

• Assessment of the capital requirement to meet the business budgetary, including under stress conditions; and

• Planning of targets and capital requirement, taking into consideration the institution's strategic objectives.

Pine has a capital management structure that is compatible with its growth strategy and the complexity of its operations and it is aimed at the monitoring of the existing economic capital and the assessment of the capital requirements to face the risks to which it is exposed. The capital management process is in line with best market practices and covers all areas involved with the identification and assessment of the risks relevant to Pine's operations.

d) Risk categories

Credit risk

Credit risk is defined as the possibility of occurrence of losses associated with non-compliance, by the counterparty, with its agreed-upon obligations, depreciation, reduction in yields and gains expected in a financial instrument arising from the deterioration of the credit quality of the counterparty, the intervening party or the mitigating instrument, restructuring of financial instruments or recovery costs of exposures characterized as problem assets.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the possibility of the institution not being able to efficiently honor its expected and unexpected obligations, current and future, including those arising from the conditioning of guarantees, without affecting its daily operations and without incurring significant losses, and the possibility of the institutions not being able to negotiate a position at market price due to its high volume in relation to the volume that is usually traded or due to some discontinuity in the market.

Market risk

Market risk is defined as the possibility of the occurrence of losses arising from the fluctuation in the market values of instruments held by the institution including variations in interest and foreign exchange rates, share prices and commodities prices.

Operational risk

Operational risk is defined as the possibility of occurrence of losses arising from failures, deficiencies or inadequacies of internal control, personnel and systems, or external events. This definition includes the legal risk associated with the inadequacy or deficiency in contracts entered into by the institution, as well as with penalties arising from non-compliance with legal provisions and with compensations for damage caused to third parties arising from the activities developed by the institution.

Environmental and social risk

Environmental and Social Risk is defined as the possibility of occurrence of losses arising from environmental and social damage, own or of clients and partners, caused by the institution.

Compliance risk

Compliance Risk (or regulatory risk) is defined as the possibility of the institution suffering legal or regulatory penalties, financial losses, reputational damage and other damage, arising from non-compliance or failures to comply with Laws, Regulations, Recommendations of supervisory bodies and applicable self-regulation Codes.

Reputational risk (or image risk)

Reputational risk is defined as the possibility of financial losses arising from the impossibility of the institution maintaining or establishing new relationships in the market or its client base.

e) Credit risk management

Credit risk management comprises a group of activities:

• Continuous monitoring process of the levels of exposure, concentration, sufficiency of guarantees and compliance with amounts receivable of clients and counterparties;

• Assessment and monitoring of the need to recognize a provision for losses, additional allocation of guarantees and/or credit restructuring, taking into consideration the default indicators, to meet the business budgetary scheduling and market expectations, including under stress conditions; and

• Planning of targets and credit risk limit control, taking into consideration the institution's strategic objectives.

Control and management metrics

Credit risk analyses are based on the following metrics:

Ratings and Credit Limit

The default risk rating and the grant of a credit limit are carried out on a structured and coordinated basis and it is formalized through the Credit Limit Proposal and its purpose is to assess and attribute the maximum expected exposure per client, counterparty, product, volume, contract term, and required guarantee.

Concentration monitoring

The purpose of the concentration monitoring is to define and monitor the maximum expected exposure by rating, risk rating, client, counterparty, economic segment, geographical region and contract term.

Monitoring of default indicators

The purpose of the monitoring of default is to monitor and define the levels acceptable for the recognition of a provision for losses in view of the periods of default in the payment of amounts receivable by clients and counterparties. Among these indicators are the 'Over 90' indicator that shows, over time, the behavior of the portfolio, allowing for the identification and implementation of corrective actions.

The sale of the non-performing loan portfolio is part of the Bank's credit recovery strategy.

It also makes a Provision for Expected Losses Associated with Credit Risk in accordance with the current legislation of the Central Bank and the National Monetary Council (Note 7).

f) Liquidity risk management

Liquidity risk management comprises a group of activities:

• Continuous monitoring process of proper liquidity levels;

• Assessment of the need to maintain a minimum liquidity to meet the business budgetary scheduling, including under stress conditions; and

• Planning of targets and liquidity needs, taking into consideration the institution's strategic objectives.

Control and management metrics

The liquidity risk analyses are based on the following metrics:

Effective Liquidity on the Date

The purpose of the effective liquidity on the date is to determine the realized balance and the projection for D+1 and the changes that have already been contracted in the balance of the assets that compose the effective liquidity, free Government Bonds, Selic rate in repurchase agreements and available in foreign currency.

Liquidity target

The purpose of the liquidity target is to show the value expected for the maintenance of the continuity of the current business, calculated based on the strategic objective and on the value, taking into consideration a safe margin in excess of the "Minimum Liquidity".

Projected Liquidity Scenario and Stress Scenario

The purpose of the projected liquidity and stress scenarios is to show prospective liquidity scenarios, developed based on the "Liquidity on the Date", in compliance with the business budgetary scheduling, taking into consideration, as an alternative, stress events for the main variables that affect liquidity.

Minimum Liquidity (Projected Scenario and Stress Scenario)

The purpose of the minimum liquidity, in the projected and stress scenarios, is to show the minimum amounts that represent the "cushion" to be maintained, calculated on a prospective basis, in compliance with the business budgetary scheduling, taking into consideration, as an alternative, stress events for the main variables that affect liquidity.

Liquidity Contingency Plan

The purpose of the liquidity contingency plan is to establish a set of measures, procedures and responsibilities to be adopted in situations of liquidity need that change the profile of the term and colume of receipts of assets and liabilities.

(In thousands of reais, except unit price per share)

g) Market risk management

Pine's risk management complies with CMN Resolution No. 4,557/2017, constituting a transparent process for timely decision-making, taking into account the risks to which the Bank is exposed.

Market risk management comprises a group of activities:

• Continuous monitoring process of levels of exposure to market variations;

• Assessment of the need to adjust the exposures, through hedge, to meet the business budgetary scheduling and market expectations, including under stress conditions; and

• Planning of targets and market risk limit control, taking into consideration the institution's strategic objectives.

Intention of Negotiation

The market risk is determined in compliance with the business strategy and the intention of negotiation of the operations, and it may be:

The 'Trading Portfolio' is composed of operations traded with the intention of turnover, resale, obtainment of benefit from the changes in prices or arbitration of market asymmetries. The regulatory risk is determined based on a Daily Risk Statement standard model of the Bacen, which is compatible with the VaR approach.

The 'Banking Portfolio' is composed of the other operations that are not classified in the 'Trading Portfolio'. The regulatory risk is determined based on a Risk of Interest Rate on the Banking Portfolio standard model of the Bacen, which is compatible with the adverse changes approach in profit or loss and capital as a result of a shock in the interest rate curves.

Control and analysis metrics

Market risk analyses are based on the following metrics:

Value at risk (VaR) analysis

The purpose of the VaR is to determine the worst expected loss through a given horizon under usual market conditions at a given confidence level. The parametric model is used for the one-day horizon and a confidence interval of 99%, determined by market, maturity vertices and risk factor.

Analysis of Managerial Result to Market

The purpose of the analysis of result to market is to determine the economic managerial result at market (marked to market) based on the pricing of assets and liabilities, separating its impact in accordance with the nature of the result, whether accounting and/or managerial.

Sensitivity and stress analysis

The following is a table showing the sensitivity analysis of all transactions with financial instruments that expose the Bank to risks arising from exchange rate variation, interest or any other sources of exposure, and for the calculation of the impacts on interest rates, the respective variations in market rates are applied to the PV01s calculated on September 30, 2025.

		Sensitivity analysis		
		09/30/2025		
		Scenarios		
Risk factor	Exposure	Probable (I)	Possible (II)	Remote (III)
Fixed interest rate	Variations in fixed interest rate	(398.620)	(498.275)	(747.413)
Price index (IPCA)	Variations in the IPCA coupon	76.922	96.152	144.228
U.S. dollar coupon rate	Foreign exchange coupon variation	(3.553)	(4.441)	(6.662)
Currency basket	Currency basket variation	(3.553)	(4.441)	(6.662)
Total (uncorrelated sum)*		**(328.804)**	**(411.005)**	**(616.508)**
Total (correlated sum)**		**(52.625)**	**(65.781)**	**(98.672)**

*Uncorrelated sum: represents the sum of the results obtained in the stress scenario for each risk factor.

**Correlated sum: represents the worst result of the sum of the stress of all risk factors considering the correlation between them.

Scenarios

Scenario I - Probable

Scenario composed of the sum of the prices or market rates of September 30, 2025 and their respective volatilities determined through the EWMA method (λ = 94).

Curve	Market rate (1 year)	Shock	New market rate (1 year)
Fixed interest rate	14,34%	0,01%	14,35%
Price index (IPCA)	10,28%	0,01%	10,29%
Reference Rate (TR)	2,06%	0,01%	2,07%
U.S. dollar coupon rate	5,13%	0,01%	5,14%
Coupon rates – other currencies	4,97%	0,01%	4,98%
Offshore rates (Libor + other offshore rates)	3,12%	0,01%	3,13%
Currency basket	5,46	0,01%	5,46

Scenario II - Possible

Scenario composed of the shock of 25% in the amounts of the market interest rate curves (as disclosed by B3 S.A. - Brasil, Bolsa, Balcão), and closing prices (U.S. dollar and equity), as exemplified below:

Curve	Market rate (1 year)	Shock	New market rate (1 year)
Fixed interest rate	14,34%	25%	17,92%
Price index (IPCA)	10,28%	25%	12,85%
Reference Rate (TR)	2,06%	25%	2,58%
U.S. dollar coupon rate	5,13%	25%	6,42%
Coupon rates – other currencies	4,97%	25%	6,22%
Offshore rates (Libor + other offshore rates)	3,12%	25%	3,90%
Currency basket	5,46	25%	6,82

Scenario III - Remote

Scenario composed of the shock of 50% in the amounts of the market interest rate curves (as disclosed by B3 S.A. - Brasil, Bolsa, Balcão), and closing prices (U.S. dollar and equity), as exemplified below:

Curve	Market rate (1 year)	Shock	New market rate (1 year)
Fixed interest rate	14,34%	50%	21,51%
Price index (IPCA)	10,28%	50%	15,42%
Reference Rate (TR)	2,06%	50%	3,09%
U.S. dollar coupon rate	5,13%	50%	7,70%
Coupon rates – other currencies	4,97%	50%	7,46%
Offshore rates (Libor + other offshore rates)	3,12%	50%	4,69%
Currency basket	5,46	50%	8,19

Environmental and Social Responsibility Policy ("PRSA")

The PRSA guides the Institution to consider social, environmental and climate aspects as strategic drivers in Pine's activities, operations and relations with stakeholders, contributing to the improvement of business practices, as well as to sustainable development.

The pillars of the Policy are the guidelines, roles and responsibilities, the management of socio-environmental and climate risks (SAC risk) and the list of restrictions. The topics observe Brazilian legislation that addresses social and environmental issues and regulations of the Central Bank of Brazil and the Securities and Exchange Commission (CVM), as well as their public consultations.

The stakeholders of the PRSAC are the customers and users of the products and services offered by the Institution, the community internal to its organization and other people who may be impacted by our activities. Thus, Pine conducts structured consultations and dialogues with its Parties in order to contribute to the improvement of business management and promote continuous learning for both sides.

SAC risk management is integrated into credit granting, since the result of the risk analysis is one of the factors that make up the client's rating. Therefore, if PML-CFT (Prevention of Money Laundering and Combating the Financing of Terrorism) finds a negative socio-environmental point, the client may have a negative impact on their credit rating, which will be defined by the Credit Analysis area.

In accordance with the Policy guidelines, Pine reserves the right to restrict credit granting to certain activities and sectors. This list takes into account projects and companies that are involved in illegal labor practices, that violate Human Rights or that produce, sell or use products, substances or activities considered harmful to society and the environment. To avoid damage to its reputation and not to promote business that is not in compliance with the principles and policies, Pine conducts an ongoing assessment of current and potential clients that operate in critical sectors from a socio-environmental point of view.

(In thousands of reais, except unit price per share)

Information technology

Banco Pine is characterized by the digital mindset and strategically invests in the continuous improvement of the technological environment, incorporating the trends of new products and languages and adopting the best market practices, in the continuous automation of critical processes and in the formulation of a systemic solution to integrate internal processes aimed at scalability, synergy and agility.

Business continuity plan

Pine adopts conservative data security and storage and technological solutions policies that allow for the maintenance of essential systems and information with redundancy and replication in real time, to mitigate the impacts caused and operational hardware and software operational failures, in its own technological environment and in the market infrastructure and connectivity.

The computational processing structure and capacity ensure the maintenance of the performance and security levels for the proper operation of the systemic applications and solutions for the service to the client, treatment of registration information, negotiation of operations, financial control and accounting, risk control and data processing.

Information security

Pine adopts strict procedures to ensure information security. Any security violation caused by unauthorized access to information or systems, which may have a significant adverse effect on the business, are covered by a continuous monitoring, whether to ensure the physical integrity of data, whether for the purpose of meeting the requirements of the General Data Protection Law (“LGPD”) of 2018.

h) Basel ratio

On September 30, 2025, the Basel ratio reached 13.66%, calculated based on the ‘Prudential Conglomerate’. In accordance with CMN Resolution No. 4,958/21, the minimum capital requirement is 10.50%, considering factor F (8%) and 2.5% of the ACPConservation portion.

i) Risk management - Pillar 3

Pine, in accordance with Bacen Circular No. 54/20, discloses, on a quarterly basis, information regarding risk management and Required Reference Equity. The report, with more details, structure and methodologies, is available on ri.pine.com.

25. RESTRICTED OPERATIONS ON ASSETS

Pine carries out restricted operations on assets under the terms of CMN Resolution No. 2,921/02. On September 30, 2025, the balances of restricted operations on assets and the corresponding funding operations, as well as the results determined in the year, are stated below:

	Parent company and Consolidated		
	09/30/2025		
	Currency	Long-term	Profit (loss)
Restricted operations on assets			
Loan operations	R$	222	31
Obligations from restricted operations on assets			
Time deposits	R$	285	35

On September 30, 2025, there were no restricted operations on assets in default or questionings in court about operations with assets or funds raised to be used in these operations.

26. OTHER INFORMATION

a) Operating lease

Pine has liabilities arising from the contracting of operating leases. The amounts corresponding to the commitments for leased equipment are not presented in the balance sheet since the contracted operations do not include a purchase option. On September 30, 2025, the cost of the lease contracts is recognized in the statement of income (operations) in the 'Administrative expenses - leased assets' account, in the amount of R$538.

b) Agreements for the clearing and settlement of obligations

Agreements for the clearing and settlement of obligations under the National Financial System – Agreements were entered into for the clearing of derivative contracts, as well as for the clearing and settlement of asset and liability operations under CMN Resolution No. 3,263/05, whose purpose is to enable the clearing of receivables and payables held with the same counterparty, whereby the maturities of the related rights and obligations may be accelerated to the date of an event of default by one of the parties or in the case of bankruptcy of the debtor.

c) Disclosure of other services rendered by the independent auditors

In compliance with CVM Instruction No. 162/22, in the period from January 1 to September 30, 2025, services not related to external audit were not contracted with the independent auditors. Pine’s procedure consists of restricting the services provided by its independent auditors in order to preserve the independence and objectivity of the auditor in accordance with Brazilian and international standards.

d) Recurring and non-recurring profit (loss)

On September 30, 2025, had no segregation of Recurring and Non-Recurring Profit (Loss) in accordance with the provision in Bacen Resolution No. 2/20.

27. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

a) Increase in share capital

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held on October 1, 2025, it was resolved to approve the increase in share capital, within the limit of the authorized capital, in the amount of R$1,642, through the issuance of 386,717 new registered shares, of which 188,445 are common shares and 198,272 are preferred shares, all registered, book-entry and without par value. The aforementioned increase in share capital is due to the exercise of: (i) part of the Subscription Warrants, issued on April 27, 2022 as an additional benefit to subscribers of the Company's shares within the scope of the share capital increase approved at the Board of Directors Meeting held on April 27, 2022, for the period from September 1, 2025 to September 30, 2025 (“Eleventh exercise period”) and (ii) part of the Subscription Warrants, issued on October 3, 2024 as an additional benefit to subscribers of the Company's shares within the scope of the share capital increase approved at the Board of Directors Meeting held on October 3, 2024, for the period from September 1, 2025 to September 30, 2025 (“Third exercise period”). The increase is pending approval by the Central Bank of Brazil (Bacen).

b) Interest on own capital and increase in share capital

At a Board of Directors meeting held on October 13, 2025, it was resolved to make an additional payment of interest on equity in the amount of R$ 57,316, based on a gross value of R$ 0.253295 per share, subject to withholding tax at a rate of 15%, as provided for in paragraph §2 of article 9 of Law No. 9,249, of December 26, 1995. Payment will be made on November 27, 2025.

On the same date, the increase in the Bank's share capital was approved within the limit of the authorized capital under the Articles of Association, in the amount of at least R$36,954 and at most R$48,719, through the issuance of at least 4,337,268 shares, being 2,225,396 common shares and 2,111,872 preferred shares, and at most 5,718,156 new shares, being 2,933,911 common shares and 2,784,245 preferred shares issued by the Bank, all registered, book-entry and without par value. The issue price is R$8.52 per common or preferred share of the Bank. Shareholders may exercise their preemptive right to subscribe to the new shares in proportion to the number of shares they own. All shareholders listed in the Bank's shareholding position on October 16, 2025, will be granted a period of 30 days to exercise their preemptive right. After the effective subscription of the shares and the full payment of this Capital Increase, a new Meeting of the Bank's Board of Directors will be held to approve the capital increase in whole or in part, within the limit of authorized capital. After approval by the Bank's Board of Directors, the capital increase will be submitted to the Central Bank of Brazil (Bacen) for approval.

EXECUTIVE BOARD

ACCOUNTANT
Breno Costa Amaral - CRC MG 074923/O-9

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