(A free translation of the original in Portuguese)

# Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

Prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards - IFRS

**June 30, 2026**

BANCO PINE

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(A free translation of the original in Portuguese)

# Banco Pine S.A.

**Consolidated interim financial statements at June 30, 2026**
**and independent auditor's report**

(A free translation of the original in Portuguese)

# Independent auditor's report

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

## Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated interim financial statements of Banco Pine S.A. (the "Bank") and its subsidiaries, which comprise the consolidated balance sheet as at June 30, 2026 and the related consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income for the quarter and six-month period then ended, and the consolidated statements of changes in shareholders' equity and cash flows for the six-month period then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policies and other explanatory information.

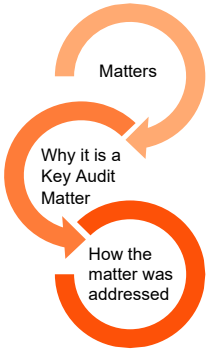
In our opinion, the consolidated interim financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Bank and its subsidiaries as at June 30, 2026, their consolidated financial performance for the quarter and six-month period then ended, and their consolidated cash flows for the six-month period then ended, in accordance with the International Accounting Standard (IAS) 34 - Interim Financial Reporting, of the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

## Basis for opinion

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

## Key Audit Matters

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




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| Why it is a Key Audit Matter | How the matter was addressed in the audit |
|---|---|
| **Measurement of the allowance for expected losses associated with credit risk (Notes 3(c)(i), 3(m) and 10)** | |
| The measurement of the allowance for expected credit losses considering the requirements of IFRS 9, is an area that involves management judgment, as the measurement of the allowance for expected credit losses associated with credit risk requires the application of assumptions and the use of quantitative models. These assumptions consider internal and external factors, including credit quality, default levels and the financial condition of counterparties.<br><br>This is an area identified as an audit focus due to the fact that management's judgment in measuring the allowance for expected credit losses could result in significant variations in the estimate of this provision. | With the support of our specialists, we gained an understanding of the process developed by management to measure and recognize losses associated with credit risk. Our procedures included, among others: (i) analysis management's accounting policies in comparison with the requirements of IFRS 9; (ii) understanding and recalculating, on a sample basis, the measurement of the loss allowance, including the models and assumptions adopted by management; (iii) testing the classification of financial assets into stages; (iv) reconciliation of accounting balances with the analytical position; and (v) analysis and consistency of disclosures made by management in the consolidated interim financial statements.<br><br>We consider that the criteria and assumptions adopted by management in measuring the allowance for expected losses associated with credit risk, as disclosed in the consolidated interim financial statements, are consistent with the information analyzed in our audit. |
| **Information technology environment** | |
| Due to the diversity and volume of transactions, the Bank is dependent on its technology structure for the management and generation of information used in the processing its transactions.<br><br>Accordingly, inadequacy of technology structure and the respective controls could result in inaccurate processing of the Bank's transactions, or of information that is critical to decision making, as well as critical information used to prepare the financial statements.<br><br>We considered that this continues to be an area of focus in our audit due to the complexity of the technological environment and the Bank's dependency on technology. | Our procedures considered the different levels of maturity of controls, and included, among others, the support of our systems experts, for updating our understanding and testing of the operational effectiveness of the information technology general controls, which also includes information security and management of system changes.<br><br>We tested the effectiveness of the main automated controls or those that depend on technology, related to relevant processes to the preparation of the consolidated interim financial statements, as well as the compensating controls, when applicable. |

## Other matters – Consolidated Statements of Value Added

The consolidated Statement of Value Added for the quarter and six-month period ended June 30, 2026, prepared under the responsibility of the Bank's management and presented as supplementary information for IAS 34 - Interim Financial Reporting, of the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) purposes, was submitted to audit procedures performed in conjunction with the audit of the Bank's consolidated interim financial statements. For the purposes of forming our opinion, we evaluated whether this statement is reconciled with the financial statements and accounting records, as applicable, and if its form and content are in accordance with the criteria defined in Technical Pronouncement CPC 09 - "Statement of Value Added". In our opinion, this Statement of Value Added has been properly prepared in all material respects, in accordance with the criteria established in the Technical Pronouncement, and is consistent with the consolidated interim financial statements taken as a whole.

## Other matters – Reconciliation of Net Income and Shareholders' Equity (Note 46)

The reconciliation of net income and shareholders' equity of the consolidated interim financial statements prepared in accordance with the accounting practices adopted in Brazil applicable to institutions authorized to operate by Brazilian Central Bank - BACEN and the consolidated interim financial statements prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standard IAS 34 ("BACEN GAAP and IFRS reconciliation"), for the quarter and six-month period ended June 30, 2026, prepared under the responsibility of the Bank's management, as described in Note 46, in compliance with BACEN standards, is presented as supplementary information for purposes of IAS 34. This reconciliation was submitted to audit procedures performed in conjunction with the audit of the Bank's consolidated interim financial statements to conclude whether it is reconciled with the consolidated interim financial statements and accounting records, as applicable. ln our opinion, this BACEN GAAP and IFRS reconciliation has been prepared, in all material respects, and is consistent with the consolidated interim financial statements taken as a whole.

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

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated interim financial statements in accordance with the IAS 34 - Interim Financial Reporting, of the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated interim financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the ability of the Banco Pine S.A. and its subsidiaries, as a whole, to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Bank and its subsidiaries, as a whole, or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

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

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated interim financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Brazilian and International Standards on Auditing will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated interim financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the internal control of the Bank and its subsidiaries.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability of the Bank and its subsidiaries, as a whole, to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated interim financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Bank and its subsidiaries, as a whole, to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated interim financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether these financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

- Plan and perform the group audit to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business units within the Group as a basis for forming an opinion on the consolidated interim financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the audit work performed for purposes of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats to our independence or safeguards applied.

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

São Paulo, August 28, 2026

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

Emerson Laerte da Silva
Contador CRC 1SP171089/O-3

**BANCO PINE S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES**
**CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET**
(All amounts in thousands of Reais - R$)

(A free translation of the original in Portuguese)

| ASSETS | Note | 06/30/2026 | 12/31/2025 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Available Funds** | **5** | **824,839** | **657,173** |
| **Financial assets at fair value** | | **9,568,246** | **10,508,291** |
| **Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)** | | **8,228,530** | **8,545,203** |
| Debt instruments | 7 | 6,468,474 | 6,138,253 |
| Equity instruments | 7 | 601 | 691 |
| Derivatives | 8 | 208,480 | 1,255,924 |
| Loans and advances to customers | 9 | 1,555,959 | 1,150,335 |
| (-) Allowance for losses expected | 10.b | (4,984) | - |
| **Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive Income (FVOCI)** | | **1,339,716** | **1,963,088** |
| Debt instruments | 7 | 937,950 | 1,082,814 |
| (-) Allowance for losses expected | 10.b | (191,935) | (192,244) |
| Loans and advances to customers | 9 | 593,701 | 1,072,518 |
| **Financial assets at amortized cost** | | **22,143,916** | **17,398,451** |
| Loans and advances to financial institutions | 6 | - | 297,943 |
| Loans and advances to customers | 9 | 18,400,624 | 14,373,309 |
| Debt instruments | 7.a | 4,676,157 | 3,483,122 |
| (-) Allowance for losses expected | 10.b | (932,865) | (755,923) |
| **Other assets** | | **2,202,252** | **1,764,939** |
| Non-current assets held for sale | 11 | 955,868 | 855,168 |
| **Other** | | **1,246,384** | **909,771** |
| Debtors for deposits in guarantee | 12 | 81,148 | 85,743 |
| Income tax for offset | | 172,045 | 168,158 |
| Other assets | 13 | 993,191 | 655,870 |
| **Interests in affiliates** | **14** | **14,410** | **1,530** |
| **Tax assets** | **40.e** | **507,509** | **567,059** |
| **Property and equipment** | **15** | **70,211** | **90,804** |
| **Intangible assets** | **16** | **22,553** | **24,861** |
| **TOTAL ASSETS** | | **35,353,936** | **31,013,108** |

| LIABILITIES AND EQUITY | Note | 06/30/2026 | 12/31/2025 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Financial liabilities** | | **32,363,922** | **28,249,276** |
| **Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)** | | **235,515** | **2,245,844** |
| Derivative financial instruments | 8 | 235,515 | 2,245,844 |
| **Financial liabilities at amortized cost** | | **32,128,407** | **26,003,432** |
| Deposits from financial institutions | 17 | 988,651 | 538,430 |
| Deposits from customers | 18 | 19,070,543 | 17,201,347 |
| Funds obtained in the open market | 19 | 7,296,854 | 4,681,536 |
| Liabilities for marketable securities | 20 | 2,705,773 | 2,557,529 |
| Borrowings and onlendings | 21 | 1,230,766 | 197,494 |
| Subordinated debts | 22 | 806,520 | 773,274 |
| Other financial liabilities | 23 | 29,300 | 53,822 |
| **Provisions** | **24** | **9,816** | **13,155** |
| Provisions for contingent liabilities, commitments and other provisions | | 9,816 | 13,155 |
| **Tax liabilities** | **25** | **52,929** | **17,528** |
| Other | | 52,929 | 17,528 |
| **Other liabilities** | **26** | **1,096,380** | **1,296,548** |
| **TOTAL LIABILITIES** | | **33,523,047** | **29,576,507** |
| **SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY** | **27** | **1,830,889** | **1,436,601** |
| Capital - Local | | 1,130,760 | 872,043 |
| Capital - Foreign | | 128,867 | 128,867 |
| (-) Treasury shares | | (67,609) | (8,070) |
| Other comprehensive income | | (1,671) | (1,698) |
| Capital reserves | | 26,435 | 17,902 |
| Profit reserves | | 584,468 | 395,483 |
| Non Controlling Interest | | 29,639 | 32,074 |
| **TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY** | | **35,353,936** | **31,013,108** |

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

**BANCO PINE S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES**
**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF INCOME**
(All amounts in thousands of Reais - R$, except earnings per share)

(A free translation of the original in Portuguese)

| | Note | 04/01 to 06/30/2026 | 01/01 to 06/30/2026 | 04/01 to 06/30/2025 | 01/01 to 06/30/2025 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Interest and similar income | 29 | 1,543,347 | 2,818,774 | 1,030,157 | 1,975,063 |
| Interest and similar expenses | 30 | (1,099,179) | (2,125,835) | (915,873) | (1,626,634) |
| **Net Interest Income** | | **444,168** | **692,939** | **114,284** | **348,429** |
| Fee and commission income | 31 | 32,160 | 64,381 | 35,699 | 54,645 |
| Fee and commission expenses | 32 | (11,551) | (25,840) | (21,589) | (41,982) |
| Equity equivalence result | 14 | (581) | (450) | 4,133 | 7,336 |
| **Gains (losses) on financial assets and liabilities, net** | | **156,470** | **439,816** | **149,320** | **199,609** |
| Gains (losses) on financial assets measured at FVTPL | 33 | 157,684 | 454,291 | 163,608 | 282,572 |
| Foreign exchange variations | 34 | (1,214) | (14,475) | (14,288) | (82,963) |
| **Provision for expected losses associated with credit risk** | | **(209,103)** | **(374,697)** | **(43,649)** | **(129,562)** |
| **Other operating income (expenses)** | **35** | **4,617** | **27,725** | **270** | **7,124** |
| **Net Operating Income** | | **416,180** | **823,874** | **238,468** | **445,599** |
| **Administrative expenses** | | **(187,437)** | **(375,749)** | **(115,262)** | **(225,503)** |
| Personnel expenses | 36 | (82,358) | (154,086) | (52,036) | (120,453) |
| Tax expenses | | (28,841) | (61,737) | (21,899) | (25,395) |
| Other administrative expenses | 37 | (76,238) | (159,926) | (41,327) | (79,655) |
| **Depreciation and amortization** | | **(4,830)** | **(10,262)** | **(6,321)** | **(10,869)** |
| **Provisions, net** | **38** | **(2,767)** | **(950)** | **(112)** | **(111)** |
| **Gain on disposal of assets** | **39** | **1,866** | **5,073** | **4,312** | **(2,228)** |
| **Profit before taxes** | | **223,012** | **441,986** | **121,085** | **206,888** |
| Income tax and social contribution | 40.a | (57,800) | (125,945) | (37,898) | (63,253) |
| **Consolidated profit** | | **165,212** | **316,041** | **83,187** | **143,635** |
| Net profit for the period attributable to controlling shareholders | | 166,190 | 316,214 | 83,016 | 143,644 |
| Net profit for the period attributable to non-controlling shareholders | | (978) | (173) | 171 | (9) |
| | | | | | |
| **Earnings per share** | | | | | |
| **Basic and diluted earnings per share for the period** | | | | | |
| Common shares | | 0.64 | 1.22 | 0.37 | 0.63 |
| Preferred shares | | 0.64 | 1.22 | 0.37 | 0.63 |
| **Profit attributed/diluted for the period** | | | | | |
| Common shares | | 82,610 | 158,029 | 42,586 | 73,531 |
| Preferred shares | | 82,602 | 158,012 | 40,601 | 70,104 |
| **Weighted average number of shares issued - basic** | | | | | |
| Common shares | | 129,950,956 | 129,950,956 | 115,914,712 | 115,914,712 |
| Preferred shares | | 129,937,768 | 129,937,768 | 110,513,658 | 110,513,658 |

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

**BANCO PINE S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES**
**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**
(All amounts in thousands of Reais - R$)

(A free translation of the original in Portuguese)

| | Note | 04/01 to 06/30/2026 | 01/01 to 06/30/2026 | 04/01 to 06/30/2025 | 01/01 to 06/30/2025 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Consolidated profit for the period** | | **165,212** | **316,041** | **83,187** | **143,635** |
| **Items that may be subsequently reclassified to the consolidated statement of income** | | | | | |
| **Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive (FVOCI)** | **28** | **20** | **27** | **(3,756)** | **1,889** |
| Changes in fair value | | 43 | 66 | (6,831) | 3,515 |
| Tax impact | | (23) | (39) | 3,075 | (1,626) |
| **Total comprehensive income for the period** | | **165,232** | **316,068** | **79,431** | **145,524** |
| Net profit for the period attributable to controlling shareholders | | 166,210 | 316,241 | 79,260 | 145,533 |
| Net profit for the period attributable to non-controlling shareholders | | (978) | (173) | 171 | (9) |

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

**BANCO PINE S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES**
**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY**
(All amounts in thousands of Reais - R$)

(A free translation of the original in Portuguese)

| | Note | Capital | Revenue reserves | | | Treasury shares | Other Comprehensive Income | Accumulated profit (loss) | Non Controlling Interest | Total equity |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Capital reserves | Legal | Statutory | | | | | |
| **At December 31, 2024** | | **952,678** | **5,117** | **15,717** | **118,321** | **(20,406)** | **(3,610)** | **-** | **4,100** | **1,071,917** |
| **Consolidated profit for the period** | | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **143,644** | **(9)** | **143,635** |
| **Other comprehensive income** | **28** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **1,889** | **-** | **-** | **1,889** |
| Financial assets at FVOCI | | - | - | - | - | - | 3,515 | - | - | 3,515 |
| Deferred income tax | | - | - | - | - | - | (1,626) | - | - | (1,626) |
| **Other mutations of Equity** | | **223** | **(2,956)** | **-** | **(15,104)** | **12,133** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **(5,704)** |
| Capital increase | 27.a | 223 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 223 |
| Cancellation of treasury shares | 27.f | - | - | - | (15,104) | 15,104 | - | - | - | - |
| Treasury shares | 27.f | - | - | - | - | (26,744) | - | - | - | (26,744) |
| Share-based payment | 27.f | - | (2,956) | - | - | 23,773 | - | - | - | 20,817 |
| **Appropriations:** | | **-** | **-** | **7,182** | **93,012** | **-** | **-** | **(143,644)** | **-** | **(43,450)** |
| Legal reserve | 27.c | - | - | 7,182 | - | - | - | (7,182) | - | - |
| Interest on own capital | 27.d | - | - | - | - | - | - | (43,450) | - | (43,450) |
| Statutory reserve | 27.c | - | - | - | 93,012 | - | - | (93,012) | - | - |
| **At June 30, 2025** | | **952,901** | **2,161** | **22,899** | **196,229** | **(8,273)** | **(1,721)** | **-** | **4,091** | **1,168,287** |
| **At December 31, 2025** | | **1,000,910** | **17,902** | **37,243** | **358,240** | **(8,070)** | **(1,698)** | **-** | **32,074** | **1,436,601** |
| **Consolidated profit for the period** | | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **316,214** | **(173)** | **316,041** |
| **Other comprehensive income** | **28** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **27** | **-** | **-** | **27** |
| Financial assets at FVOCI | | - | - | - | - | - | 66 | - | - | 66 |
| Deferred income tax | | - | - | - | - | - | (39) | - | - | (39) |
| **Other Changes of Equity** | | **258,717** | **8,533** | **-** | **-** | **(59,539)** | **-** | **-** | **(1,732)** | **205,979** |
| Capital Increase | 27.a | 258,717 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 258,717 |
| Non Controlling Interest | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | (1,732) | (1,732) |
| Treasury shares | 27.f | - | - | - | - | (67,644) | - | - | - | (67,644) |
| Share-based payment | 27.f | - | 8,533 | - | - | 8,105 | - | - | - | 16,638 |
| **Appropriations:** | | **-** | **-** | **15,811** | **173,174** | **-** | **-** | **(316,214)** | **(530)** | **(127,759)** |
| Legal reserve | 27.c | - | - | 15,811 | - | - | - | (15,811) | - | - |
| Interest on own capital | 27.d | - | - | - | - | - | - | (126,259) | - | (126,259) |
| Dividends | | - | - | - | - | - | - | (970) | (530) | (1,500) |
| Statutory reserve | 27.c | - | - | - | 173,174 | - | - | (173,174) | - | - |
| **At June 30, 2026** | | **1,259,627** | **26,435** | **53,054** | **531,414** | **(67,609)** | **(1,671)** | **-** | **29,639** | **1,830,889** |

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

**BANCO PINE S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES**
**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS**
(All amounts in thousands of Reais - R$)

A free translation of the original in Portuguese)

| | Note | 01/01 to 06/30/2026 | 01/01 to 06/30/2025 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES** | | | |
| **Adjusted profit** | | **966,341** | **298,408** |
| Profit for the period | | 316,041 | 143,635 |
| Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents | | 204,740 | (29,272) |
| Depreciation and amortization | 15 / 16 | 10,262 | 10,869 |
| Deferred taxes | | 60,622 | 48,186 |
| Provision for losses on financial assets | | 374,697 | 129,562 |
| Provisions / Reversals for contingencies (net) | 38 | 950 | 111 |
| Share-based payment | | (1,421) | 1,953 |
| Equity equivalence result | 14 | 450 | (7,336) |
| Goodwill amortization | | - | 700 |
| **Changes in operating assets and liabilities** | | **(696,405)** | **(1,661,445)** |
| (Increase) Decrease in Financial Assets at FVTPL and FVOCI - Debt and equity instruments | | 555,967 | (3,973,130) |
| (Increase) Decrease in Derivatives (net) | | (989,907) | 2,050,235 |
| (Increase) Decrease in Loans and advances to financial institutions | | 297,943 | 84,245 |
| (Increase) Decrease in Loans and advances to customers | | (4,256,306) | (1,938,216) |
| (Increase) Decrease in Financial assets at amortized cost - Debt instruments | | (1,725,235) | 609,536 |
| (Increase) Decrease in Non-current assets held for sale | | (100,700) | 35,847 |
| (Increase) Decrease in Debtors for deposits in guarantee | | 4,595 | (9,119) |
| (Increase) Decrease in Income tax for offset | | (3,887) | 18,602 |
| (Increase) Decrease in Other Assets | | (282,226) | (43,234) |
| (Increase) Decrease in Deferred income tax and social contribution | | (1,072) | 3,962 |
| Increase (Decrease) in Deposits from financial institutions | | 450,221 | 70,527 |
| Increase (decrease) in Deposits from customers | | 1,869,196 | 853,465 |
| Increase (Decrease) in Funds obtained in the open market | | 2,615,318 | (1,490,346) |
| Increase (Decrease) in Liabilities for marketable securities | | 148,244 | 1,287,422 |
| Increase (decrease) in Borrowings and onlendings | | 1,033,272 | 130,288 |
| Increase (Decrease) in Other financial liabilities | | (24,522) | (17,583) |
| Increase (Decrease) in Provisions | | (4,289) | 553 |
| Increase (decrease) in Tax liabilities | | 35,401 | 7,060 |
| Increase (decrease) in Other payables | | (318,418) | 658,441 |
| **Net cash provided by operating activities** | | **269,936** | **(1,363,037)** |
| **CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES** | | | |
| (Acquisition) disposal of property and equipment in use | 15 | (1,751) | (1,760) |
| (Acquisition) disposal of intangible assets | 16 | 536 | (5,730) |
| Disposal (acquisition) of other investments | | (4) | - |
| **Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities** | | **(1,219)** | **(7,490)** |
| **CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES** | | | |
| Capital increase | | 258,717 | 223 |
| Subordinated debts | | (20,000) | (56,520) |
| Acquisition of treasury shares | | (67,644) | (26,744) |
| Interest on own capital | | (67,384) | (34,468) |
| **Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities** | | **103,689** | **(117,509)** |
| **INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS** | | **372,406** | **(1,488,036)** |
| Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of period | 5 | 657,173 | 2,327,961 |
| Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents | | (204,740) | 29,272 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at the end of period | 5 | 824,839 | 869,197 |

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

## 1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Banco Pine S.A. ("Pine") is a publicly-held company with its head office located at Avenida Presidente Juscelino Kubitschek, 1830 - Itaim Bibi, São Paulo - SP and 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 operate in an integrated manner and certain operations have the co-participation or intermediation of subsidiaries that are part of the Pine Conglomerate. The benefit from the services provided between these institutions and the costs of the operational and administrative structures are absorbed, either jointly or individually, by these institutions.

## 2. PRESENTATION OF INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### a) Statement of compliance

The Consolidated Interim Financial Statements of Banco Pine were prepared in accordance with the standards of IAS 34 Interim Financial Reporting and show all relevant information specific to the Consolidated Interim Financial Statements, and only that which is consistent with that used by management in its management.

On August 10, 2026, the Consolidated Interim Financial Statements in IFRS at June 30, 2026 were approved by Pine's Board of Directors.

The consolidated financial statements in IFRS include the accounting standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and the interpretations issued by the International Financial Reporting Interpretation Committee (IFRIC) and the related predecessor bodies, all standards whose application was mandatory were fully complied with, without exceptions.

### (b) New standards and interpretations in force in future years:

**IFRS S1 – General Requirements for Disclosure of Sustainability-Related Financial Information and IFRS S2 – Climate-Related Disclosures:** Starting in fiscal year 2028, the Central Bank of Brazil, through CMN Resolution No. 4818, will require institutions to prepare and disclose, as an integral part of their consolidated financial statements, a report on sustainability-related financial information, adopting international accounting standards in accordance with the pronouncements issued by the International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB), translated into Portuguese by a Brazilian entity accredited by the International Financial Reporting Standards Foundation (IFRS Foundation). Banco Pine is evaluating the impacts of the new standard.

**IFRS 18 - Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements:** Replaces IAS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements and introduces new subtotals and three categories for income and expenses (operational, investment and financing) in the structure of the income statement. It also requires companies to disclose explanations of management-defined performance measures related to the income statement. These changes are effective from January 1, 2027. Banco Pine is evaluating the impacts on the Financial Statements.

**IFRS 19 – Subsidiaries without Public Responsibility:** allows a subsidiary to provide reduced disclosures when applying IFRS Accounting Standards in its financial statements. It is optional for eligible subsidiaries and establishes disclosure requirements for subsidiaries that choose to apply it. The new standard applies to periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027. These changes are effective from January 1, 2027. Banco Pine is evaluating the impacts on the Financial Statements.

### c) Standards and interpretations that became effective after January 1, 2025.

**Amendment to IAS 21 – Effects of Changes in Exchange Rates and Translation of Financial Statements:** If a currency is not convertible, it may be difficult to determine an appropriate exchange rate. Although uncommon, a lack of convertibility can arise when a government imposes exchange controls that prohibit the exchange of a currency or limit the volume of foreign currency transactions. The amendment to IAS 21 clarifies how entities should assess whether a currency is easily converted and how they should determine a spot exchange rate for a difficult-to-exchange currency, as well as requiring the disclosure of information that allows users of financial statements to understand the impacts of a currency that is not convertible. These amendments are effective January 1, 2025. Banco Pine has not identified any material impacts.

**Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards:** These include clarifications, simplifications, corrections, and amendments designed to improve the consistency of several IFRS Accounting Standards. The amended standards are: IFRS 1 - First-Time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards; IFRS 7 - Financial Instruments: Disclosures and accompanying guidance on the implementation of IFRS 7; IFRS 9 - Financial Instruments; IFRS 10 - Consolidated Financial Statements; and IAS 7 - Statement of Cash Flows. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026, with earlier application permitted. Banco Pine is evaluating the impacts of this amendment.

**Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 - Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments:** Addresses issues identified during the post-implementation review of the classification and measurement requirements of IFRS 9 - Financial Instruments. The amendments are effective for reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026. Banco Pine is evaluating the impacts on the Financial Statements.

## 3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting practices described below have been applied in the years presented in the financial statements and have been consistently applied by the companies controlled by Pine.

### a) Basis of consolidation

Pine's Consolidated Interim Financial Statements are presented in Reais (R$), Pine's functional currency, including its dependence abroad and, unless otherwise indicated, the values are expressed in thousands of Reais and were concluded to the nearest thousand.

Transactions, balances and unrealized gains on transactions between group companies are eliminated. Unrealized losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the transferred asset. The accounting policies of subsidiaries are changed, when necessary, to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by Banco Pine.

### Consolidation

Pine consolidates all entities which it controls, that is, when it is exposed or has rights to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to direct the significant activities of the investee.

During the period ended June 30, 2026 and year ended December 31, 2025, Banco Pine structured assignment and securitization operations with the market, the amounts of which were eliminated for the purposes of consolidating the Financial Statements, by retaining risks and benefits.

Consolidation includes Investment Funds in which Banco Pine retains substantially all the risks and rewards associated with their quotas and over which Banco Pine is exposed, or has rights to, variable returns and has the ability to affect those returns through its decision-making power, in accordance with IFRS 10 – Consolidated Financial Statements, except for the Investment Funds listed below, which do not meet these consolidation criteria:

(i) Fiagro Imobiliário ID Goiana;

(ii) PFC Fundo de Investimento em Direitos Creditórios Não Padronizado;

(iii) Springs Equity Hedge Plus Fundo de Investimento Financeiro em Cotas de Fundos de Investimento Multimercado.

(iv) LIFT Event Capital I Fundo de Investimento em Direitos Creditórios - Responsabilidade Limitada;

(v) Fundo de Investimento em Direitos Creditórios de Responsabilidade Limitada Rede de Postos Monte Carlo;

(vi) Estrelas do Ceu Fundo de Investimento Imobiliário Responsabilidade Limitada;

(vii) LIFT Crédito Estruturado I Fundo de Investimento em Direitos Creditórios;

(viii) LIFT Gama Consignado Privado Fundo de Investimento em Direitos Creditórios Responsabilidade Limitada;

(ix) LIFT Beta Fundo De Investimento em Cotas de Fundo de Investimento em Direitos Creditórios - Responsabilidade Limitada; and

(x) Vinci Mozak Residencial II Fundo de Investimento Imobiliário - Responsabilidade Limitada.

We highlight below the entities included in the Consolidated Interim Financial Statements:

| | | Equity interest (%) | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Activities | 06/30/2026 | 12/31/2025 |
| **Foreign branches** | | | |
| Grand Cayman Branch | Foreign branch | 100.0000 | 100.0000 |
| **Subsidiaries** | | | |
| Pine Planejamento e Serviços Ltda. | Equity Investment Management | 100.0000 | 100.0000 |
| Pine Investimentos Distribuidora de Títulos e Valores Mobiliários Ltda. | Securities dealer | 100.0000 | 100.0000 |
| Pine Assessoria e Consultoria Ltda. (4) | Consulting | 99.9800 | 99.9800 |
| P3 Desenvolvimento Imobiliário SPE Ltda. (2) | SPE | 100.0000 | 100.0000 |
| Pine Corretora de Seguros Ltda. (1) | Brokerage | 99.9800 | 99.9800 |
| Pine Campo Grande Empreendimento Imobiliário (7) | SPE | 100.0000 | 100.0000 |
| Cuiabá Ativos Imobiliários SPE Ltda. (Formerly known as Pine Ativos Imobiliários SPE Ltda.) (7) | SPE | 100.0000 | 100.0000 |
| Chimera Alternative Assets I FIDC | Investment fund | 100.0000 | 95.0000 |
| LIFT JS FIDC Responsabilidade Limitada | Investment fund | 88.2500 | 88.2500 |
| LIFT SO II Feeder Fundo de Investimento Financeiro - Responsabilidade Limitada | Investment fund | 71.4000 | 71.4000 |
| ID Goiania II Fundo de Investimento Fiagro Imobiliário Resposabilidade Limitada | Investment fund | 100.0000 | 100.0000 |
| Springs Equity Hedge B Fundo de Investimento Financeiro em Cotas de FIM | Investment fund | 100.0000 | 100.0000 |
| LIFT Alfa FIC de Fundo de Investimento em Direitos Creditórios Resposabilidade Limitada | Investment fund | 70.0000 | - |
| ECO Comercializadora de Ativos Ambientais Ltda. | Commercialization of environmental assets | 100.0000 | 100.0000 |
| Pine Holding Ltda. (Formerly known as Pine Holding S.A.) (3) (5) (6) | Holding of non-financial institutions | 100.0000 | 99.0000 |
| Santana de Parnaíba Ativos Imobiliários Ltda. (Formerly known as Pine 1 Desenvolvimento Participações Ltda.) (7) (8) | Participation | 100.0000 | 100.0000 |
| Newco JV Gestão Empresarial Ltda (9) | Consulting | 100.0000 | - |

(1) In a private instrument dated May 22, 2024, it was approved to change the single-member limited liability company to a limited liability company, due to the entry of another partner.
(2) In a Contractual Amendment dated July 30, 2024, it was approved to increase the share capital of P3 Desenvolvimento Imobiliário SPE Ltda., in the amount of R$6,300, through the issuance of 9,130,435 new shares.
(3) At the General Constitution Meeting dated May 24, 2024, it was approved on the incorporation of Pine Holding S.A. and the subscription of 100 ordinary shares, totaling R$100 reais. Banco Pine subscribed 99 registered common shares, totaling R$99 reais.
(4) In a private instrument dated October 1, 2024, it was approved to change the company from a single-member limited liability company to a limited liability company, due to the entry of another partner.
(5) In a Contract Amendment dated March 7, 2025, it was approved to increase the share capital of Pine Holding S.A. by R$ 45,615, through the issuance of 45,615,000 new shares.
(6) In a Contract Amendment dated July 10, 2025, it was approved to increase the share capital of Pine Holding S.A. by R$ 200, through the issuance of 200,000 new shares.
(7) Refers to investments canceled for sale as described in Note 3.p.
(8) In a Private Instrument of Incorporation dated September 19, 2025, it was resolved to establish Pine 1 Desenvolvimento Participações Ltda. and to subscribe to 1,000 quotas, totaling R$1.
(9) In a Private Instrument of Incorporation dated May 21, 2026, it was resolved to establish Newco JV Gestão Empresarial Ltda. and to subscribe to 100 quotas, totaling R$100.

**b) Basis of preparation**

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for financial instruments and financial instruments recognized and designated as hedged items in transactions qualifying as fair value hedges attributable to the hedged risk.

**c) Critical accounting estimates and judgments**

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in IFRS requires Management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues, costs and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

(i) Measurement of the allowance for expected losses

The measurement of the allowance for expected losses requires the use of complex models and significant assumptions about future economic conditions and credit behavior. Several significant judgments are required in the application of accounting requirements for the measurement of expected losses, such as:

• Determination of criteria for a significant increase in credit risk;

• Choice of adequate models and assumptions for measuring expected losses;

• Establishment of groups of similar financial assets for the purpose of measuring expected losses.

(ii) Fair value of financial instruments

The fair value of a financial instrument is the amount at which it could be purchased or sold in a negotiation between unrelated parties. If the quoted price in an active market is available for an instrument, the fair value is calculated using an internal model based on that price.

When the fair value of financial assets and liabilities recorded on the balance sheet cannot be derived from an active market, they are determined using a variety of valuation techniques that include the use of mathematical models. The variables of these models are derived from observable market data whenever possible, but when data are not available, judgment is required to establish the fair value. Judgments include liquidity considerations and models of variables such as volatility of long-term derivatives and discount rates and prepayment rates.

(iii) Deferred income tax and social contribution

Deferred income tax and social contribution are recognized only in relation to temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that Pine will have future taxable income so that such deferred tax assets can be realized. In accordance with current regulations, the expected realization of tax credits is based on projected future revenues and technical studies.

These estimates are based on current expectations and projections of market events and trends.

(iv) Contingent assets and liabilities

Represented by potential rights and obligations arising from past events and whose occurrence depends on future events.

Contingent assets - are not recorded in the financial statements, except when there is evidence that assure its realization.

Contingent liabilities - derive basically from lawsuits and administrative proceedings arising in the normal course of business, filed by third parties involving civil, labor, tax, social security and other matters.

(v) Non-current assets held for sale

These are non-current assets, whose book value will be recovered through sale and not through their continued use. They are measured at the lower of their fair value less costs to sell and the carrying value on the date on which they were classified as “held for sale”, deducted by a provision for adjustment to realizable value, when applicable. This provision is reevaluated annually and its accounting classification is based on market value. These assets are not subject to depreciation. Banco Pine considers the measurement of the recoverable value of these assets, valuation reports modified by external appraisers, as well as targets imposed by Management.

**d) Accrual basis**

The entity prepares its Consolidated Interim Financial Statements on an accrual basis.

**e) Capital management**

Capital management is carried out at the regulatory and economic levels and is based on the analysis of the capital ratios of the Central Bank of Brazil (Note 41.a).

**f) Conversion of operations into foreign currency**

Functional and presentation currency

Each Group company determines its own functional currency in accordance with IAS 21 – “The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates and Translation of Financial Statements'”. Items included in the financial statements of each of the Group's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (functional currency).

The Consolidated Interim Financial Statements are presented in Reais (R$), which is Pine's functional currency and the currency of its foreign branch.

Transactions and balances in foreign currency

Transactions in foreign currency are those originally denominated or settled in foreign currency. These transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the transaction date or the valuation date, in which the items are remeasured.

Exchange gains and losses related to cash and cash equivalents, loans and advances, other assets, liabilities for marketable securities abroad, deposits from customers, borrowings and onlendings, relationships with correspondents and subordinated debt are presented in the statement of income as interest income (expense).

Translation from functional currency to presentation currency for units abroad.

Considering that none of the Group's units operates with a functional currency of a hyperinflationary economy, the results and financial positions of the Group's entities, whose functional currency is different from the presentation currency, are translated as follows:

• The assets and liabilities are translated using the exchange rate prevailing at the balance sheet date;

• Income and expenses are translated at the average rates in the calculation period.

On consolidation, exchange differences arising from the translation of net investment in foreign entities are recorded in “other comprehensive income”.

In the event of total or partial sale of a business abroad, exchange differences are recognized in the statement of income as part of the gain (loss) on the sale.

**g) Interest and similar income and expenses**

Interest income and expenses are recognized in the statement of income using the effective interest rate method. The effective interest rate is the rate that discounts future payments and receipts over the expected life of the financial asset or liability (or, if appropriate, a shorter period) up to the amount recorded for the financial asset or liability. The effective interest rate is established upon initial recognition of the financial asset or liability, considering all contractual terms, not including future losses on loan operations.

Interest arising from the application of the effective rate is recorded under "Interest and similar income" in the statement of income.

The effective interest rate calculation includes all fees and commissions, transaction costs, discounts and premiums that are paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate. Transaction costs include incremental costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issuance of a financial asset or liability.

Interest income and expenses presented in the statements of operations include:

• Interest on financial assets and liabilities recorded at amortized cost, based on the effective interest rate;

• The effective portion of hedging derivatives qualifying and designated in a cash flow hedge relationship, in the same period the hedged item is recorded as interest income/expense;

• Changes in the fair value of qualifying derivatives (including hedge ineffectiveness) and related hedged items, when the interest rate risk is the hedged risk.

Interest income and expenses from all trading financial assets and liabilities are considered incidental to Pine's trading operations and are presented in aggregate form to all changes in the fair value of trading assets and liabilities in “Result of financial assets and liabilities measured Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (FVTPL)”.

**h) Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents are represented by cash in local currency, foreign currency, interbank investments and time deposits, whose maturity on the investment date is equal to or less than 90 days and present an insignificant risk of change in fair value, which are used by Pine to manage its short-term commitments.

**i) Fees and commissions**

Income and expenses from fees and commissions that are an integral part of the effective interest rate of a financial asset or liability are included in the determination of the effective interest rate and are recorded under "Interest and similar income" in the statement of income.

Other income from fees and commissions is recognized as the related services are provided and are recorded under "Fee and commission income" in the statement of income.

Other fee and commission expenses basically refer to events that are recognized in the statement of income as services are received.

**j) Income tax and social contribution**

Current income tax is the expected payment of taxes on taxable income for the year, using rates enacted at the balance sheet date, and any adjustment to tax payable with respect to prior years.

Deferred income tax is levied on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and the tax bases used for tax calculation purposes. Tax credits on tax losses is recognized only if it is expected to be realized with the generation of estimated taxable income. Tax credits are measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they are reversed, based on laws that are enacted at the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable income will be generated for their use, and must be reviewed at each balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that these tax benefits will be used.

The income tax expense comprises current and deferred income taxes and is recognized in the statement of income under "Income tax and social contribution", except when it refers to items recognized directly in equity.

**k) Financial instruments and measurement of fair value**

The classification and measurement of Pine's financial instruments are carried out in accordance with IFRS 9 and are described below:

(i) Initial recognition

Recognition date

A financial asset or liability, except for loan operations and deposits from customers, is recognized in the balance sheet when Pine becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument, which generally occurs on the trade date.

Deposits from customers are recognized when customers transfer funds to Pine, while loan operations are recognized when Pine transfers funds to customers.

Initial measurement of financial instruments

The classification of financial instruments on initial recognition depends on their contractual terms and on the business model used by Pine to manage its instruments.

Financial instruments are initially measured at fair value and, except in the case of financial assets or liabilities recorded at fair value through profit or loss, the costs attributable to the transaction are added to, or deducted from, this value.

(ii) Classification and measurement of financial instruments

In accordance with the requirements of IFRS 9, the classification of financial assets is guided by two major drivers: a) The business model in which financial assets are managed; b) The cash flow characteristic of the financial assets (SPPI Test - Solely Payments of Principal and Interest).

(iii) Assessment of the business model - Financial assets

Pine classifies and measures its trading portfolio and its derivatives at FVTPL. Pine may irrevocably designate instruments at FVTPL if, in doing so, it eliminates and significantly reduces measurement and recognition inconsistencies.

Financial liabilities, other than those related to borrowing commitments, are measured at amortized cost or FVTPL when they are held for trading, if they are derivative instruments or the fair value designation has been applied.

(iv) SPPI Test (“Solely Payments of Principal and Interest”) - Financial assets

In addition to analyzing the business model for the management of financial assets, Pine evaluates the contractual terms of such assets to verify if they have cash flows that represent solely payments of principal and interest, meeting the SPPI test (payment of principal and interest).

“Principal”, for this test, is defined as the fair value of the financial asset at initial recognition and which may change over its life (for example, if there are principal payments).

The most significant elements of interest in a basic loan agreement are consideration for the time value of money and credit risk. To apply the SPPI test, Pine makes judgment and considers relevant factors, such as, for example, the currency in which the financial asset is denominated and the period for which the interest rate is defined.

In contrast, contractual terms that introduce material exposure to volatility risks in the contractual cash flows are not related to a basic loan agreement, and thus do not result in cash flows that represent solely payments of principal and interest. In these cases, the financial asset must be measured at fair value through profit or loss, regardless of which business model is managed.

(v) Financial liabilities at amortized cost

A financial asset, unless designated at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition, is measured at amortized cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- Is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets to receive contractual cash flows; and

- The contractual terms of the financial asset represent contractual cash flows that result solely in payments of principal and interest.

Amortized cost is the amount at which a financial asset or financial liability is measured at initial recognition less principal repayments, plus or less the accumulated amortization using the effective interest rate method of any difference between that initial amount and the realizable value at maturity; for financial assets, this amount is adjusted by any allowance for expected losses.

The effective interest rate 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 (that is, its amortized cost before any provision for impairment) or the amortized cost of a financial liability. The calculation does not consider expected credit losses and includes transaction costs, premiums or discounts and fees or received that are an integral part of the effective interest rate, such as origination fees.

Interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset. In the case of financial assets with recovery problems, the adjusted effective interest rate (considering the expected credit losses) is applied to the amortized cost of the financial asset.

Interest income from financial assets measured at amortized cost is included in 'Interest income'.

Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost, except for financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. This classification is applied to derivatives and, when applicable, to liabilities designated as such on initial recognition.

(vi) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Items at fair value through profit or loss comprise items held for trading and items designated at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition. In addition, under IFRS 9, debt instruments with contractual terms that do not represent solely payments of principal and interest are also measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognized at fair value, with transaction costs recognized in profit or loss when incurred. Subsequently, these instruments are measured at fair value and any gains or losses are recognized in profit or loss as they are determined.

When a financial asset is measured at fair value, a credit assessment adjustment is included in its mark-to-market in order to reflect the credit quality of the counterparty, thus representing changes in fair value attributable to credit risk.

When a financial liability is designated at fair value through profit or loss, the change in fair value attributable to changes in Pine's credit quality is presented in other comprehensive income.

Derivative financial instruments are measured at FVTPL and recorded as financial assets when their fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when their fair value is negative. Derivatives that are backed by collateral and that are netted daily through a clearinghouse (e.g. futures transactions) are recorded at the value pending settlement overnight.

(vii) Items measured at FVTPL

A financial asset is classified at FVTPL if:

- It is acquired to be sold or repurchased in the short term; or

- On initial recognition, is part of the portfolio of identified financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking.

On June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, Pine classified debt instruments, equity instruments and derivative financial instruments as items measured at fair value in profit or loss (VJR), which meet the criteria presented above.

On June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, Pine also classified loans and advances to customers as items measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL). This classification was defined by Management in the business model, with the objective of selling these financial assets before contractual maturity. The portfolio of loans and advances to customers measured at fair value through profit or loss is composed of: (i) the card portfolio and (ii) a portion of the retail segment portfolio (this portion of the retail segment portfolio was determined based on the history of loan assignments in the retail segment).

(viii) Irrevocable designation of a financial instrument as measured at fair value through profit or loss

On initial recognition, a financial asset or financial liability may be irrevocably designated as measured at fair value through profit or loss if such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency (accounting mismatch) that could otherwise result from measuring assets or liabilities or recognizing gains and losses on those assets and liabilities on different bases.

On June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, Pine had no financial assets and liabilities irrevocably designated as measured at fair value through profit or loss.

(ix) Financial instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income – equity instruments

Equity instruments are instruments that meet the definition of equity from the issuer's perspective; that is, instruments that do not contain a contractual obligation to pay (cash or any other financial asset to the other entity) and that evidence a residual interest in the issuer's equity.

Pine may make an irrevocable choice to present in other comprehensive income the changes in the fair value of investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading and are not contingent consideration recognized by Pine in a business combination.

In this case, the balances recognized in other comprehensive income are not subsequently transferred to profit or loss. Only dividends received from these investments are recognized in profit or loss.

On June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, Pine's management did not choose to assign any equity instruments to FVOCI.

(x) Financial instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income – debt instruments

Debt instruments are instruments that meet the definition of a financial liability from the issuer's perspective, such as borrowings, government and private bonds. The classification and subsequent measurement of debt instruments depend on the business model in which such assets are being managed and their cash flow characteristics.

Investments in debt instruments are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) when they:

- Have contractual terms that give rise to cash flows on specific dates and that represent solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding; and

- Are maintained in a business model whose objective is achieved both by obtaining contractual cash flows and by selling.

These debt instruments are initially recognized at fair value plus directly attributable transaction costs and subsequently measured at fair value. Gains and losses arising from changes in fair value are recognized in other comprehensive income. The result of impairment losses, interest income and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss. Upon settlement of the debt instrument, the gains or losses accumulated in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss.

(xi) Valuation techniques x Fair value measurement hierarchy and Financial instruments measured at fair value

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 variables other than the quoted prices included in Level 1, which are observable for the asset or liability directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., based on prices). When price quotations cannot be observed, Management, using its own internal models, makes 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. Several techniques are employed to make these estimates, including extrapolation from 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 carried out with the same instrument or with 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 at level 2 of the fair value hierarchy and are mainly composed of Private Securities (especially Debentures) in a less liquid market than those classified at level 1, and Brazilian Government Securities (mainly LFT, NTN-B and NTN-F). For over-the-counter derivatives, for the valuation of financial instruments (basically 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 those obtained through valuation techniques that include variables for the asset or liability, but which are not based on observable market data (unobservable data). When there is information that is not based on observable market data, Banco Pine uses models developed internally, based on curves generated according to its own model. Level 3 defines certain debt instruments of privately held companies, in a situation of judicial discussion, classified as financial investors measured through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) and loans and advances to customers, classified as financial investors measured at fair value through the result (FVTPL). There are no derivatives classified at level 3.

| Category | Type of Asset/Liability | Valuation techniques | Main unobservable 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") |

The following table shows a summary of the fair values of financial assets and liabilities for the periods ended June 30, 2026 and year ended December 31, 2025, classified based on the different measurement methods adopted by Pine to determine their fair value:

| | 06/30/2026 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Level 1 | Level 2 | Level 3 | Total |
| Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) [(1)] | 797,227 | 5,875,344 | 1,555,959 | 8,228,530 |
| Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) | 539 | 1,161,777 | 177,400 | 1,339,716 |
| Financial liabilities held for trading (derivatives) | - | 235,515 | - | 235,515 |

| | | | | 12/31/2025 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Level 1 | Level 2 | Level 3 | Total |
| Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) (1) | 517,542 | 6,877,326 | 1,150,335 | 8,545,203 |
| Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) | 505 | 1,779,839 | 182,744 | 1,963,088 |
| Financial liabilities held for trading (derivatives) | - | 2,245,844 | - | 2,245,844 |

(1) As of June 30, 2026, the Bank reassessed its product strategy and, with the objective of better reflecting its business model, reclassified a portion of the balance of Financial Assets measured at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (FVTPL) to Amortized Cost (AC), thereby enhancing the presentation of financial information. Such reclassification did not have any impact on the results for the period.

**Level 3 Fair Value Movements**

The following table shows the movements that occurred in the period ended June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, for financial assets and liabilities classified as Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy:

| | Fair value in 12/31/2025 | Additions, liquidations, gains/losses and other movements | Fair value in 06/30/2026 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) (1) | 1,150,335 | 405,624 | 1,555,959 |
| Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) | 182,744 | (5,344) | 177,400 |

| | Fair value in 12/31/2024 | Additions, liquidations, gains/losses and other movements | Fair value in 12/31/2025 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) (1) | 1,917,397 | (767,062) | 1,150,335 |
| Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) | 90,385 | 92,359 | 182,744 |

(1) As of June 30, 2026, the Bank reassessed its product strategy and, with the objective of better reflecting its business model, reclassified a portion of the balance of Financial Assets measured at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (FVTPL) to Amortized Cost (AC), thereby enhancing the presentation of financial information. Such reclassification did not have any impact on the results for the period.

In the periods ended on June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025 there was no transfer between the levels.

**I) Financial instruments not measured at fair value**

In accordance with IFRS 7 and CPC 40 Financial Instruments – Disclosures, we present a comparison between the carrying amounts of financial assets and liabilities and their fair value, as shown in the table below.

| | 06/30/2026 | | 12/31/2025 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Fair value | Carrying amount | Fair value | Carrying amount |
| **Financial assets** | | | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents (i) | 824,839 | 824,839 | 657,173 | 657,173 |
| Loans and advances to financial institutions (ii) | - | - | 297,943 | 297,943 |
| Loans and advances to customers (ii) | 18,445,002 | 18,400,624 | 11,198,679 | 10,517,964 |
| Debt instruments (ii) | 4,312,144 | 4,676,157 | 5,371,116 | 5,778,543 |
| **Total financial assets** | **23,581,985** | **23,901,620** | **17,524,911** | **17,251,623** |
| **Financial liabilities** | | | | |
| Deposits from financial institutions (iii) | 970,852 | 988,651 | 527,540 | 538,430 |
| Deposits from customers (iv) | 18,927,355 | 19,070,543 | 17,025,193 | 17,201,347 |
| Funds obtained in the open market (iii) | 7,296,854 | 7,296,854 | 4,681,536 | 4,681,536 |
| Liabilities for marketable securities (iv) | 2,525,767 | 2,705,773 | 2,522,184 | 2,557,529 |
| Borrowings and onlendings (iv) | 1,230,766 | 1,230,766 | 197,494 | 197,494 |
| Other financial liabilities and Other payables (iii) | 29,300 | 29,300 | 53,822 | 53,822 |
| Subordinated debts (iv) | 816,742 | 806,520 | 1,047,668 | 773,274 |
| **Total financial liabilities** | **31,797,636** | **32,128,407** | **26,055,437** | **26,003,432** |

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

(i) The fair value of cash and cash equivalents, debt instruments, equity instruments, derivative financial instruments and loans and advances to financial institutions reflect their carrying amount.

(ii) Loans and advances to customers and debt instruments are measured net of the provision for impairment. The fair value of these transactions represents the discounted value of future cash flows expected to be received. Expected cash flows are discounted at current market rates to determine their fair value.

(iii) The estimated fair value of deposits from financial institutions, funds obtained in the open market, liabilities for sale or transfer of financial assets and other financial liabilities reflect their carrying amount.

(iv) The estimated fair value of deposits from customers and other loans not quoted in the active market is based on discounted cash flows using interest rates for new debts with similar maturities. The fair value of deposits with no fixed maturity, which includes non-interest-bearing deposits, substantially approximates their carrying amount.

(v) Reclassification of financial instruments

In the period ended June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, there was no reclassification between categories due to changes in the business model.

(vi) Derecognition of financial assets

- Renegotiations

Pine derecognizes a financial asset, such as, for example, a loan operation granted to a customer, when the terms and conditions of the operation are renegotiated to an extent that substantially makes a new operation, and the difference is recognized as profit or loss as derecognition gains or losses.

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

If the renegotiation does not result in substantially different cash flows, the modification does not lead to a derecognition of the transaction. Considering the change in cash flows discounted at the transaction's original effective interest rate, Pine recognizes a modification gain or loss.

- Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets, or a portion thereof, are derecognized when the contractual rights to receive cash flows from the assets have expired or become uncollectible, or if they have been transferred to third parties and (i) Pine transfers substantially all the risks and benefits of the ownership, or (ii) Pine does not transfer, does not retain substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and no longer has control of the transferred asset. Derecognition is carried out by the Group when the financial asset becomes more than 360 days late. The difference between the carrying value of the original asset and the amount received is recognized in profit or loss.

- Derecognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation is discharged, canceled or it expires.

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

**m) Impairment**

(i) Overview of the principles used in the determination of expected credit losses:

As a financial institution authorized to operate by the Central Bank of Brazil, Pine determines the allowance for expected credit losses in accordance with the requirements of IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments.

The allowance is recognized for loans and advances to customers, debt instruments not measured at fair value through profit or loss, credit commitments that cannot be unconditionally and unilaterally cancelled, and financial guarantees provided, hereinafter collectively referred to as financial instruments subject to expected credit losses.

Expected credit losses are measured based on 12-month expected losses for instruments classified in Stage 1 and on lifetime expected losses for instruments classified in Stages 2 and 3.

Measurement is performed on either an individual or collective basis, depending on the nature and significance of the exposures. For collective assessments, financial instruments are grouped into homogeneous risk segments based on common characteristics considered relevant for the proper estimation of expected loss parameters. Individually significant instruments and exposures subject to specialized monitoring are assessed individually.

(ii) Allocation of financial instruments to stages

Stage 1: Financial instruments that, upon initial recognition, are not characterized as credit-impaired financial assets and whose credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition. This stage also includes exposures reclassified from Stage 2 that have met the criteria for reversal described in item (v).

Stage 2: Financial instruments whose credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition but that are not characterized as credit-impaired financial assets. This stage also includes exposures reclassified from Stage 3 that have met the criteria for reversal described in item (v).

Stage 3: Financial instruments characterized as credit-impaired financial assets. Expected credit losses are measured over the lifetime of the exposure, subject to the minimum allowance level required by applicable regulations.

(iii) Significant increase in credit risk

At each reporting date, Pine assesses whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since the initial recognition of the financial instrument. This assessment is based on a comparison between the credit risk observed at the reporting date and the credit risk existing at the date of initial recognition.

The assessment incorporates both quantitative and qualitative criteria, including changes in the counterparty's risk indicators, significant changes in internal risk ratings, credit restructurings, specialized monitoring, contractual delinquency and other reasonable and supportable information available without undue cost or effort.

In addition, Pine adopts the regulatory presumption of a significant increase in credit risk for exposures more than 30 days past due, subject to the exceptions and assessments established in its internal policies and procedures.

(iv) Credit-impaired financial assets

A financial instrument is characterized as a credit-impaired financial asset when:

i. principal or interest payments are more than 90 days past due; or

ii. there is evidence that the obligation is unlikely to be fully settled in accordance with its original contractual terms.

Indicators that an obligation is unlikely to be fully settled include, among others, a bankruptcy filing, liquidation proceedings or court-approved judicial reorganization of the counterparty, as well as restructurings involving concessions granted to the counterparty due to deterioration in its credit quality.

The characterization of a credit-impaired financial asset may be extended to other exposures of the same counterparty or its economic group, in accordance with applicable regulations and Pine's internal procedures.

(v) Stage reversals

The transfer of financial instruments to a lower-risk stage occurs only when there is objective evidence of a reduction in credit risk and after compliance with the minimum criteria established by applicable regulations and Pine's internal policies. Reclassifications take into account the analysis of the counterparty's behavior, the performance of the exposure and other information available at the assessment date.

(vi) Measurement of expected credit losses

Expected credit loss corresponds to the present value of the expected cash shortfall, defined as the difference between the contractual cash flows due and the cash flows that Pine expects to receive, discounted at the effective interest rate of the exposure.

Expected credit losses are measured using internal models that, where applicable, incorporate estimates of Probability of Default (PD), Loss Given Default (LGD) and Exposure at Default (EAD), taking into account historical data, current information and forward-looking expectations.

For Stage 1 instruments, expected credit losses are measured over the following 12 months. For Stage 2 instruments, expected credit losses are measured over the remaining lifetime of the financial instrument. For Stage 3 instruments, the probability of default is considered to be 100%.

The maximum period considered in measuring expected credit losses corresponds to the period during which Pine remains exposed to the credit risk associated with the financial instrument.

(vii) Undrawn credit commitments

For the undrawn portion of credit limits, Pine estimates the portion of the committed amount expected to be drawn over the life of the commitment. The expected credit loss corresponds to the present value of the cash shortfall resulting from the estimated utilization.

(viii) Debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)

Expected credit losses on debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income do not reduce the carrying amount of these assets, which remain measured at fair value. The allowance is recognized in profit or loss with a corresponding entry in other comprehensive income. Cumulative losses recognized in other comprehensive income are transferred to profit or loss upon derecognition of the asset.

(ix) Financial guarantees provided (endorsements and guarantees)

The expected cash shortfall associated with financial guarantees provided corresponds to the difference between the estimated payments required to honor the guarantee and the amounts expected to be recovered from the guaranteed party.

(x) Forward-looking information

Expected credit loss models incorporate forward-looking information through macroeconomic variables selected based on their ability to explain the credit risk behavior of different portfolios.

The estimates consider economic scenarios consistent with Management's expectations regarding the macroeconomic environment, weighted by their respective probabilities of occurrence.

The assumptions adopted are periodically reviewed and represent the best estimate available at the date of preparation of the financial statements.

(xi) Low credit risk financial instruments

To determine whether an instrument presents low credit risk, Pine uses internal credit ratings or methodologies consistent with internationally accepted definitions, considering all relevant terms and conditions of the instrument. Low credit risk instruments include, among others, Brazilian Federal Government Securities and certain private debt instruments classified as investment grade.

If the low credit risk condition is no longer met, the instrument becomes subject to the regular processes for assessing significant increases in credit risk and, where applicable, for determining whether it is credit-impaired.

(xii) Management overlays

When the models used to measure expected credit losses do not adequately reflect certain risks identified by Management, Pine may recognize additional adjustments to the allowance determined by the statistical models. Such overlays may result, among other factors, from limitations in available historical data, significant changes in portfolio profiles, extraordinary events or conditions not fully captured by the parameters used in the measurement of expected credit losses.

These adjustments are supported by technical analyses, subject to the applicable governance process, periodically reviewed and maintained only while the circumstances that justified their recognition continue to exist.

(xiii) Write-offs and recoveries

Financial assets are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery, in accordance with applicable regulations and Pine's internal policies. The write-off does not extinguish the institution's collection rights, and recovery procedures continue to be pursued.

Amounts subsequently recovered are recognized in profit or loss when effectively received.

The expected credit loss methodology forms part of Pine's credit risk management framework, which is based on internal risk measurement models, continuous monitoring of the credit quality of exposures, and governance processes designed to ensure the proper identification, measurement, monitoring, control and mitigation of credit risk.

**n) Derivatives held for risk management**

Derivatives held for risk management include all derivative assets and liabilities that are not classified as financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

Pine designates certain derivatives held for risk management as hedging instruments in hedge accounting relationships. In the initial designation of the hedge, Pine formally documents the hedging relationship between the hedging instruments and the hedged items, including the risk management objectives and strategies for contracting the hedging instruments, together with the methodology that will be used in the measurement of hedge effectiveness. Pine assesses, at inception and on a periodic basis, whether the hedging instruments are effective in offsetting changes in the fair value or cash flows of the respective hedged items, during the period for which the hedge is designated, and whether the current results of each hedge are within the limits of 80% to 125% effectiveness.

Any portion of ineffectiveness is recognized in the statement of income under "Other operating income (expenses)" line item.

Market risk hedge

The financial assets and liabilities subject to hedging and the respective related derivative financial instruments are recorded at market value, with the corresponding appreciation or depreciation recognized in profit or loss for the period.

**o) Non-current assets held for sale**

These are non-current assets, whose book value will be recovered through sale and not through their continued use.

In order to be classified as “held for sale”, the asset must: be available for immediate sale; have a highly probable sale, that is, there must be a formal plan for its disposal; be in the process of identifying a buyer and completing the sale; be actively traded on the market in order to allow an indication of its fair value.

Properties and other non-current assets taken or received as full settlement or payment of debtors' obligations are considered as non-current assets “held for sale” if they meet the above conditions.

They are measured at the lower of their fair value less costs to sell and the carrying value on the date on which they were classified as “held for sale”, deducted by a provision for adjustment to realizable value, when applicable. This provision is reevaluated annually and its accounting classification is based on market value. These assets are not subject to depreciation.

When measuring the recoverable value of these assets, Banco Pine considers valuation reports prepared by external appraisers, as well as assumptions established by Management.

**p) Investments Held for Sale**

As of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, the Bank's equity interests in Pine Campo Grande Empreendimento Imobiliário, Cuiabá Ativos Imobiliários SPE Ltda. (Formerly known as Pine Ativos Imobiliários SPE Ltda.) and Santana de Parnaíba Ativos Imobiliários Ltda. (Formerly known as Pine 1 Desenvolvimento Participações Ltda.) are presented as investments held for sale, considering the business model determined by the Bank's management regarding these companies, approved by the Board of Directors. The sale transaction is expected to be completed by March 2028. These investments held for sale are recorded at the lower of their fair value and their cost at the time of this classification.

**q) Tangible assets**

Property and equipment correspond to goods and rights that have as their object tangible assets intended for the maintenance of activities or exercised for this purpose, including those arising from operations that transfer the risks, rewards and controls of the entity's assets.

(i) Recognition and measurement

Tangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Cost includes expenditures directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. The cost of tangible assets built by the company includes the cost of materials and direct labor, any other directly attributable costs necessary for the operation to be used for the intended use, and the costs of removing the items and restoring them from the location in which they are located. Acquired software integrated with the functionality of a tangible asset is recorded as part of the tangible asset.

When the main components of a tangible asset have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items of tangible assets.

(ii) Depreciation

Depreciation is recognized in profit or loss using the straight-line method considering the estimated useful life of each part of a tangible asset.

The estimated useful lives of tangible assets for the current and comparative periods are:

Vehicles: 5 years
IT equipment: 5 years
Other items: 10 years

**IFRS 16 - Leases:** The pronouncement replaces IAS 17, "Leases" and the related interpretations (IFRICs 4, SIC 15, and SIC 27). It eliminates the operating lease accounting for the lessee, introducing a single leasing model, which consists of: (a) recognize leases with a term longer than 12 months and of substantial amounts; (b) initially recognize the right-of-use asset and lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not made at the inception of the lease. For the lessor, the accounting will continue to be segregated as operating and finance leases.

The Bank predominantly leases assets that are the object of lease contracts for securities and real estate businesses, referring to the mechanisms of operation of its business.

On their initial registration, leases are recognized as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability on the date the leased asset becomes available for use by the Bank.

The right of use to be recorded is measured at cost against the lease liability, which represents the present value of lease payments that have not been made to date (Note 14).

**r) Intangible assets**

Intangible assets correspond to acquired rights that have as their object intangible assets intended for the maintenance of the entity or exercised for this purpose. Intangible assets with a finite useful life are generally amortized on a straight-line basis over an estimated period of economic benefit.

(i) Software license

In accordance with IFRS (IAS 38), expenditure on software acquired and developed is classified into three distinct stages: 1. Project Preliminary Stage (expense); 2. Project Implementation Stage (capitalize) and 3. Project Post-Implementation Stage (expense).

Subsequent expenses with software are capitalized only when they increase the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which they refer. All other expenses are recognized directly in profit or loss as they are incurred.

(ii) Amortization

Amortization is recognized in profit or loss using the straight-line method over the estimated useful life of the software, from the date of its availability for use.

The estimated useful lives of Intangible assets for the current and comparative periods are:

Software 5 years

(iii) Other intangibles

Other intangible assets with a finite useful life acquired by Pine are recorded at cost, less accumulated amortization and impairment losses.

Amortizations are recognized in profit or loss using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets.

**s) Other assets**

It includes the balance of all advances and the value of any other amounts and assets not considered as a financial asset.

**t) Other liabilities**

Other liabilities include the balance of all accrued expenses and deferred income from advances and the amount of any other obligations not considered a financial liability.

**u) Impairment of non-financial assets**

Under IFRS (IAS 36), impairment of non-financial assets is based on the recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit, which is the higher of the net selling price of an asset and its value in use. In general terms, the impairment test for IFRS is performed based on the recoverable amount, which is the higher of fair value (-) the cost to sell or the value in use that represents the cash flow expected from the continued use of the asset discounted to present value.

**v) Deposits, issued bonds, subordinated debts, borrowings and onlendings and funds obtained in the open market**

Deposits, bonds issued, subordinated debts and borrowings and onlendings are Pine's sources of financing for its operations.

Deposits, bonds issued, subordinated debts and borrowings and onlendings are initially measured at fair value plus incremental transaction costs directly attributable to their issuance, and are subsequently carried at their amortized cost using the effective interest rate method, except in cases where Pine has designated liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.

When Pine sells a financial asset and simultaneously enters into a contract to repurchase the asset (or a similar asset) at a fixed price or at a future date (“sale with repurchase agreement” or “securities loan”), the contract is accounted for as funds obtained in the open market and the underlying asset continues to be recognized in Pine's financial statements.

**w) Provisions**

A provision is recognized when, as a result of a past event, Pine has a present obligation that can be reliably estimated, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation.

**x) Contingent assets and liabilities**

The recognition, measurement and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities, and legal obligations (tax and social security) are carried out in accordance with IAS 37, as follows:

· Contingent assets - are not recorded in the financial statements unless there is evidence that a favorable final decision is guaranteed against which there can be no further appeals;

· Provisions: The probability of any unfavorable judgments or outcomes of these lawsuits is determined, as well as the probable range of losses, when an outflow of resources to settle such losses is likely. The determination of the necessary provision for these proceedings is made after analyzing each lawsuit and based on the opinion of its legal advisors. Provisions are made for lawsuits for which we deem the likelihood of loss as probable. The provisions required for these lawsuits may change in the future due to changes related to the progress of each lawsuit;

· Contingent liability: a possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly under Pine's control or a present obligation not recognized because an outflow of resources is not probable. Such contingencies, when assessed as possible by the legal advisors, are disclosed;

**y) Financial guarantees**

Financial guarantees are defined as contracts whereby an entity undertakes to make specific payments on behalf of a third party if the third party fails to do so, regardless of the various legal forms they may have, such as guarantees, irrevocable documentary credits issued or confirmed by the entity, etc. Pine issues financial guarantees to its customers in the normal course of its banking business.

In accordance with the requirements of IFRS 15, assets or liabilities related to financial guarantees are initially recorded at fair value, which generally represent the amount of the commission received or receivable. Subsequently, the assets and liabilities of financial guarantees are measured at the higher of the initially recognized fair value (less the appropriation of the amount of the commission in profit or loss) and the best estimate of the expense required to settle the obligations. Pine recognizes the present value of fees, commissions and interest receivable from financial guarantees provided under "Other Financial Liabilities".

**z) Distribution of dividends and interest on capital**

The distribution of dividends and interest on equity to the Company's shareholders is recognized as a liability in Pine's financial statements at the end of the period, based on the Company's bylaws.

The interest on capital tax benefit is recognized in the statement of income.

**aa) Share capital and reserves**

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of equity instruments are deducted from the initial measurement of the respective equity instruments issued.

**(i) Treasury shares**

Repurchased preferred and common shares are recorded in equity under treasury shares at their average acquisition price.

Shares that will be sold later, for example, those sold to beneficiaries of the Stock Option Plan, are recorded as a reduction in treasury shares, measured by the average price of treasury shares on that date.

The difference between the sale price and the average price of treasury shares is recorded in a specific equity account. Cancellation of treasury shares is accounted for as a reduction in treasury shares against reserves in equity, at the average price of treasury shares on the cancellation date.

**(ii) Earnings (loss) per share**

Pine presents information on basic and diluted earnings or loss per share for its common and preferred shares segregated by class. Basic earnings or loss per share are calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to holders of Pine's common and preferred shares by the weighted average number of common and preferred shares outstanding during the year. Diluted earnings or loss per share is determined by adjusting the earnings or loss attributable to holders of common and preferred shares and the weighted average number of common and preferred shares outstanding for the purposes of all potentially dilutive common and preferred shares.

**(iii) Consolidated statement of cash flows**

The terms below are used in the consolidated statement of cash flows and have the following meanings:

Cash flows: inflows and outflows of cash and cash equivalents.

Operating activities: the main income-generating activities of financial institutions and other activities that are not financing or investing activities.

Investing activities: the acquisition and sale of long-term assets and tangible assets.

Financing activities: activities that result in changes in the amount and breakdown of equity and liabilities that are not operating activities.

## 4. OPERATING SEGMENTS

Under IFRS 8, an operating segment is a component of an entity:

- That operates in activities from which it will be able to obtain income and incur expenses (including income and expenses related to operations with other components of the same entity).

- Whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the entity's officer responsible for making operational decisions related to the allocation of funds to the segment and for evaluating its performance.

- For which optional financial information is available.

Pine operates in Brazil and abroad, through the Cayman branch, with Brazilian customers and, therefore, does not present geographic segmentation.

On June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, Banco Pine positioned itself in the following business areas:

**Wholesale:** The segment has traditional credit products and as part of the business model, each Banco Pine origination officer has a certain number of economic groups in their client portfolio.

Companies

Corporate loan operations are “collateralized”, with different types of guarantees, such as fiduciary alienation of products and properties, receivables and financial investments.

Customer Table

The Client Desk mainly works on structuring products that allow the management of exposures to variations in currency prices, interest rates, commodities and exchange rate closings.

Structured Operations and Partnerships

Structured Operations and Partnerships are comprised of: (i) Capital Markets and Structured Credit, acting as special participants in debt issuances in partnership with securitizers and partner companies; (ii) Partnerships: strategic partners in the origination of Credit, Structured Operations, Derivatives and Foreign Exchange, through fintechs, managers, autonomous agents and securitizers; and (iii) Real Estate Assets: development, launch and commercialization of real estate assets.

Treasury and Fundraising

Responsible for Banco Pine's asset and liability management (ALM), fundraising and distribution and Booking and Trading books.

**Retail:** Segment based on partnerships and funding agreements with fintechs and financial institutions in the Management of Collateralized Retail Credit Portfolios, in low-risk product lines such as FGTS anticipation and Consigned.

| CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET | 06/30/2026 | | 12/31/2025 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Wholesale | Retail | Wholesale | Retail |
| **Total assets** [1] | **20,265,945** | **15,087,991** | **19,920,884** | **11,092,224** |
| **Total liabilities** | **8,929,067** | **24,593,980** | **9,758,130** | **19,818,377** |
| **Total shareholders' equity** | **1,101,959** | **728,930** | **1,273,905** | **162,696** |
| **Total assets include:** | | | | |
| Interests in affiliates | - | 37,417 | - | 1,530 |
| Property and equipment | 18,682 | 51,529 | 30,583 | 60,221 |
| Intangible assets | 6,001 | 16,552 | 8,373 | 16,488 |

| CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF INCOME | 06/30/2026 | | | 06/30/2025 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Wholesale | Retail | Total | Wholesale | Retail | Total |
| Interest and similar income | 710,782 | 2,107,992 | 2,818,774 | 812,183 | 1,162,880 | 1,975,063 |
| Interest and similar expenses | (1,168,307) | (957,528) | (2,125,835) | (981,600) | (645,034) | (1,626,634) |
| Fee and commission income | 64,381 | - | 64,381 | 54,645 | - | 54,645 |
| Fee and commission expenses | (25,840) | - | (25,840) | (41,982) | - | (41,982) |
| Equity equivalence result | - | (450) | (450) | - | 7,336 | 7,336 |
| Financial assets measured at FVTPL | 46,321 | 407,970 | 454,291 | 89,958 | 192,614 | 282,572 |
| Foreign exchange variations (net) | 8,399 | (22,874) | (14,475) | (5,040) | (77,923) | (82,963) |
| Provision for expected losses associated with credit risk | (99,699) | (274,998) | (374,697) | (40,630) | (88,932) | (129,562) |
| Other operating income (expenses) | 31,720 | (3,995) | 27,725 | 14,474 | (7,350) | 7,124 |
| **Net Operating Income** | **(432,243)** | **1,256,117** | **823,874** | **(97,992)** | **543,591** | **445,599** |
| Administrative expenses | (101,739) | (274,010) | (375,749) | (92,730) | (132,773) | (225,503) |
| Depreciation and amortization | (2,731) | (7,531) | (10,262) | (4,470) | (6,399) | (10,869) |
| Provisions, net | (950) | - | (950) | (111) | - | (111) |
| Gain on disposal of assets | 5,073 | - | 5,073 | (2,228) | - | (2,228) |
| **Profit before taxes** | **(532,590)** | **974,576** | **441,986** | **(197,531)** | **404,419** | **206,888** |
| Income tax and social contribution | (33,512) | (92,433) | (125,945) | (16,567) | (46,686) | (63,253) |
| **Consolidated profit** | **(566,102)** | **882,143** | **316,041** | **(214,098)** | **357,733** | **143,635** |

## 5. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

| | 06/30/2026 | 12/31/2025 |
|---|---|---|
| Available funds (Cash) | 323,357 | 89,895 |
| Loans and advances to financial institutions (Note 6) [1]. | 501,482 | 567,278 |
| **Total** | **824,839** | **657,173** |

(1) This refers to investments in repurchase agreements and interbank deposits where the maturity date on the effective date of the investment was equal to or less than 90 days.

## 6. LOANS AND ADVANCES TO FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

| | 06/30/2026 | 12/31/2025 |
|---|---|---|
| **Financial assets at amortized cost** | | |
| Loans and advances to financial institutions | - | 297,943 |
| **Total** | **-** | **297,943** |
| **Type:** | | |
| Investments in interbank deposits | - | 297,943 |
| **Total** | **-** | **297,943** |

## 7. DEBT AND EQUITY FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

### a) Breakdown

The debt and equity instruments, at June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, are composed as follows:

| | 06/30/2026 | | | 12/31/2025 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Classification | Fair value | Book Value | Fair Value Adjustment | Fair value | Book Value | Fair Value Adjustment |
| **Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)** | | | | | | |
| Debt instruments | 6,468,474 | 6,485,508 | (17,034) | 6,138,253 | 6,016,270 | 121,983 |
| Equity instruments | 601 | 601 | - | 691 | 691 | - |
| **Total** | **6,469,075** | **6,486,109** | **(17,034)** | **6,138,944** | **6,016,961** | **121,983** |
| **Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)** | | | | | | |
| Debt instruments | 937,950 | 937,949 | 1 | 1,082,814 | 1,082,883 | (69) |
| **Total** | **937,950** | **937,949** | **1** | **1,082,814** | **1,082,883** | **(69)** |
| **Financial liabilities at amortized cost** | | | | | | |
| Debt instruments | 4,676,157 | 4,676,157 | - | 3,483,122 | 3,483,122 | - |
| **Total** | **4,676,157** | **4,676,157** | **-** | **3,483,122** | **3,483,122** | **-** |
| **Total** | **12,083,182** | **12,100,215** | **(17,033)** | **10,704,880** | **10,582,966** | **121,914** |

### b) Breakdown by classification, type of paper and maturity date

The breakdown, by classification, type of paper and maturity date of the balances of the Debt and Equity Instruments is as follows:

| | | | | | | 06/30/2026 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Market value/Book value | | Total |
| Paper/Maturity | No maturity date | From 3 to 12 months | 1 to 3 years | 3 to 5 years | 5 to 15 years | Total | Book Value |
| **Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss** | | | | | | | |
| Shares of open companies | 601 | - | - | - | - | 601 | 601 |
| Investment fund shares | 796,626 | - | - | - | - | 796,626 | 796,626 |
| National Treasury Notes (NTN) | - | - | - | 4,223,380 | - | 4,223,380 | 4,240,414 |
| Debentures | - | - | - | 647,729 | 800,739 | 1,448,468 | 1,448,468 |
| **Total** | **797,227** | **-** | **-** | **4,871,109** | **800,739** | **6,469,075** | **6,486,109** |
| **Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive** | | | | | | | |
| Agribusiness receivables certificate | - | - | 9,938 | - | 7,003 | 16,941 | 16,941 |
| Real estate receivables certificate | - | - | 33,262 | 29,910 | 15,881 | 79,053 | 79,053 |
| Debentures [1] | - | 398,307 | 261,741 | 44,870 | 136,499 | 841,417 | 841,417 |
| Financial Treasury Bills (LFT) | - | - | - | 539 | - | 539 | 538 |
| **Total** | **-** | **398,307** | **304,941** | **75,319** | **159,383** | **937,950** | **937,949** |
| **Financial liabilities at amortized cost** | | | | | | | |
| Eurobonds | - | - | 1,206,423 | - | - | 1,206,423 | 1,206,423 |
| CDB - bank deposit certificates | - | - | 11,358 | - | - | 11,358 | 11,358 |
| National Treasury Notes (NTN) | - | 2,653,554 | 741,290 | 63,532 | - | 3,458,376 | 3,458,376 |
| **Total** | **-** | **2,653,554** | **1,959,071** | **63,532** | **-** | **4,676,157** | **4,676,157** |
| **Total** | **797,227** | **3,051,861** | **2,264,012** | **5,009,960** | **960,122** | **12,083,182** | **12,100,215** |

| | | | | | | | 12/31/2025 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Market value/Book value | Total |
| Paper/Maturity | No stated maturity | No stated maturity | From 3 to 12 months | 1 to 3 years | 3 to 5 years | Over 5 years | Total | Book Value |
| **Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss** | | | | | | | | |
| Shares | 691 | - | - | - | - | - | 691 | 691 |
| Investment fund shares | - | - | - | - | - | 506,542 | 506,542 | 506,542 |
| National Treasury Notes (NTN) | - | - | - | - | 1,114,684 | 3,173,001 | 4,287,685 | 4,165,702 |
| Debentures | - | - | - | - | 694,879 | 649,147 | 1,344,026 | 1,344,026 |
| **Total** | **691** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **1,809,563** | **4,328,690** | **6,138,944** | **6,016,961** |
| **Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive** | | | | | | | | |
| *Eurobonds* | - | - | - | 3,608 | - | - | 3,608 | 3,679 |
| Agribusiness receivables certificate | - | - | - | 14,478 | - | 7,930 | 22,408 | 22,408 |
| Real estate receivables certificate | - | - | - | 31,805 | 27,752 | 25,495 | 85,052 | 85,052 |
| Debentures [1] | - | 5,517 | 124,807 | 655,341 | 47,436 | 138,140 | 971,241 | 971,241 |
| Financial Treasury Bills (LFT) | - | - | - | - | 505 | - | 505 | 503 |
| **Total** | **-** | **5,517** | **124,807** | **705,232** | **75,693** | **171,565** | **1,082,814** | **1,082,883** |
| **Financial liabilities at amortized cost** | | | | | | | | |
| CDB - bank deposit certificates | - | - | - | 10,309 | - | - | 10,309 | 10,309 |
| National Treasury Notes (NTN) | - | - | 2,669,503 | 259,748 | 543,562 | - | 3,472,813 | 3,472,813 |
| **Total** | **-** | **-** | **2,669,503** | **270,057** | **543,562** | **-** | **3,483,122** | **3,483,122** |
| **Total** | **691** | **5,517** | **2,794,310** | **975,289** | **2,428,818** | **4,500,255** | **10,704,880** | **10,582,966** |

(1) As of June 30, 2026, includes debentures amounting to R$57,937 (R$57,937 as of December 31, 2025), which were declared subject to early maturity, as approved at the Debenture Holders' General Meeting held on September 22, 2023. These private securities have an allowance for expected losses of R$46,350 (R$46,350 as of December 31, 2025).

## 8. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS HELD FOR TRADING (ASSETS AND LIABILITIES) AND HEDGE

### a) Usage policy

The increasing level of sophistication of companies in a globalized market has led to an increase in the demand for derivative financial instruments to manage market risks on their balance sheets, basically resulting from fluctuations in interest rates, exchange rates, commodities and other asset prices. Pine offers its customers alternatives for mitigating market risks, through appropriate instruments, as well as meeting their own needs in managing these risks.

### b) Management

The portfolio risk management control is carried out using methodologies, such as: VaR, Sensitivity, Liquidity Risk and Stress Scenarios. Based on this information, the treasury provides the necessary derivative financial instruments, in accordance with the market and liquidity risk policy previously defined by Management. Derivative operations carried out by Pine with customers are neutralized in order to eliminate market risks.

The sale of derivative financial instruments to customers is preceded by the approval of credit limits. The threshold approval process also takes into account potential stress scenarios.

Knowledge of the customer, the sector in which it operates and its risk appetite profile, as well as the provision of information on the risks involved in the operation and on the negotiated conditions, ensure transparency in the relationship between the parties and allow the customer the most suitable product for their needs.

Most of the derivative contracts negotiated by Pine with customers in Brazil refer to swap, forward, option and future transactions, registered with B3 S.A. - Brasil, Bolsa, Balcão. Abroad, operations are carried out with derivative contracts for futures, forwards, options, swaps registered mainly on the Chicago, New York and London Stock Exchanges. There are over-the-counter operations abroad, but their risks are considered low in relation to Pine's total.

As the main market risk factors monitored by Pine, we highlight those of an exchange rate nature, local interest rate fluctuation (Fixed, TR, IGP-M, TLP, IPCA), exchange coupon and commodities. Pine has been acting conservatively, minimizing exposure to risk factors as well as portfolio term mismatches.

**c) Evaluation and measurement criteria, methods and assumptions used in the determination of market value**

In order to calculate the market value of derivative financial instruments, Pine uses the market reference rates disclosed mainly by B3 S.A. - Brasil, Bolsa, Balcão, Intercontinental Exchange - ICE and Bloomberg. For derivatives that do not have prices directly published by exchanges, fair prices are obtained through pricing models that use market information, obtained from published prices of more liquid assets. From these prices, yield curves and market volatilities are obtained, which serve as input data for the models. In this situation are over-the-counter derivatives, forward contracts and poorly liquid securities.

**d) Position of derivative financial instruments for trading**

| | 06/30/2026 | | | 12/31/2025 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Derivative financial instruments | Short term | Long term | Total | Short term | Long term | Total |
| **ASSETS** | | | | | | |
| Swap - difference receivable | 2,778 | 132,344 | 135,122 | 999,256 | 131,664 | 1,130,920 |
| Forward contracts - receivable | 22,596 | 1,167 | 23,763 | 60,187 | 2,833 | 63,020 |
| Premiums on options to be exercised | 21,056 | 84 | 21,140 | 18,978 | 1,360 | 20,338 |
| Unsettled foreign exchange purchased | 1,034 | - | 1,034 | 1,445 | - | 1,445 |
| Foreign exchange sale rights | 1,886 | - | 1,886 | 860 | - | 860 |
| Futures | 1,646 | 23,889 | 25,535 | 25,380 | 13,961 | 39,341 |
| **Total receivable** | **50,996** | **157,484** | **208,480** | **1,106,106** | **149,818** | **1,255,924** |
| **LIABILITIES AND EQUITY** | | | | | | |
| Swap - difference receivable | (1,913) | (61,759) | (63,672) | (2,139,166) | (12,965) | (2,152,131) |
| Forward contracts - payable | (100,452) | (7,262) | (107,714) | (26,679) | (18,432) | (45,111) |
| Option premiums | (8,966) | (8,727) | (17,693) | (1,709) | (4,216) | (5,925) |
| Unsettled foreign exchange sold | (4,837) | - | (4,837) | (464) | - | (464) |
| Liabilities for purchase of foreign exchange sales | (9,413) | - | (9,413) | (2,110) | - | (2,110) |
| Futures | (490) | (31,696) | (32,186) | (27,820) | (12,283) | (40,103) |
| **Total payable** | **(126,071)** | **(109,444)** | **(235,515)** | **(2,197,948)** | **(47,896)** | **(2,245,844)** |
| **Net amount** | **(75,075)** | **48,040** | **(27,035)** | **(1,091,842)** | **101,922** | **(989,920)** |

**e) Notional values and fair values of trading and hedging derivatives**

| | 06/30/2026 | | | | 12/31/2025 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Notional value | Amount receivable | Amount payable | Result | Notional value | Amount receivable | Amount payable | Result |
| ***Swap*** | | | | | | | | |
| **Market risk** | | | | | | | | |
| **Asset position:** | **9,678,472** | **131,360** | **-** | | **5,314,175** | **1,129,431** | **-** | |
| Interest rate | 8,064,565 | 118,599 | - | | 4,718,177 | 1,104,503 | - | |
| Currency | 1,613,907 | 12,761 | - | | 595,998 | 24,928 | - | |
| **Liability position** | **9,678,472** | **-** | **(63,672)** | | **5,314,175** | **-** | **(2,152,131)** | |
| Interest rate | 8,857,023 | - | (62,657) | | 4,290,079 | - | (2,152,064) | |
| Currency | 821,449 | - | (1,015) | | 1,024,096 | - | (67) | |
| **Net amount** | | **131,360** | **(63,672)** | **28,406** | | **1,129,431** | **(2,152,131)** | **(435,554)** |
| **Cash flow** | | | | | | | | |
| **Asset position:** | **63,365** | **3,762** | **-** | | **30,000** | **1,489** | **-** | |
| Interest rate | 15,000 | 1,238 | - | | 15,000 | 1,179 | - | |
| Currency | 48,365 | 2,524 | - | | 15,000 | 310 | - | |
| **Net amount** | **-** | **3,762** | **-** | **-** | | **1,489** | **-** | **-** |
| **Amount net of *swap*** | | **135,122** | **(63,672)** | **28,406** | | **1,130,920** | **(2,152,131)** | **(435,554)** |
| **Forward contracts** | | | | | | | | |
| **Asset position:** | **8,914,447** | **23,763** | **-** | | **5,318,285** | **63,020** | **-** | |
| Interest rate | 5,335,478 | 13,120 | - | | 3,056,860 | 41,848 | - | |
| Currency | 3,389,557 | 10,373 | - | | 2,194,475 | 20,929 | - | |
| Commodities | 189,412 | 270 | - | | 66,950 | 243 | - | |
| **Liability position** | **8,914,447** | **-** | **(107,714)** | | **5,318,285** | **-** | **(45,111)** | |
| Interest rate | 3,389,192 | - | (71,222) | | 2,261,426 | - | (38,858) | |
| Currency | 5,335,843 | - | (34,967) | | 3,025,161 | - | (3,585) | |
| Commodities | 189,412 | - | (1,525) | | 31,698 | - | (2,668) | |
| **Net amount** | | **23,763** | **(107,714)** | **72,687** | | **63,020** | **(45,111)** | **(215,397)** |
| **Options** | | | | | | | | |
| **Premiums on options to be exercised:** | **1,101,524** | **21,140** | **-** | | **1,391,460** | **20,338** | **-** | |
| Interest rate | 9,975 | 38 | - | | 998,400 | 32 | - | |
| Currency | 1,088,000 | 6,627 | - | | 389,010 | 1,497 | - | |
| Commodities | 3,549 | 14,475 | - | | 4,050 | 18,809 | - | |
| **Negotiated option premiums:** | **1,697,516** | **-** | **(17,693)** | | **1,883,900** | **-** | **(5,925)** | |
| Interest rate | - | - | - | - | 998,400 | - | - | - |
| Currency | 1,691,625 | - | (17,686) | | 885,500 | - | (5,914) | |
| Commodities | 5,891 | - | (7) | | - | - | (11) | |
| **Net amount** | | **21,140** | **(17,693)** | **(12,583)** | | **20,338** | **(5,925)** | **36,787** |
| **Exchange** | | | | | | | | |
| **Assets** | **-** | **2,920** | **-** | | **-** | **2,305** | **-** | |
| Unsettled foreign exchange purchased | - | 1,034 | - | | - | 1,445 | - | |
| Foreign exchange sale rights | - | 1,886 | - | | - | 860 | - | |
| **Liabilities** | **-** | **-** | **(14,250)** | | **-** | **-** | **(2,574)** | |
| Unsettled foreign exchange sold | - | - | (4,837) | | - | - | (464) | |
| Liabilities for purchase of foreign exchange sales | - | - | (9,413) | | - | - | (2,110) | |
| **Net amount** | | **2,920** | **(14,250)** | **14,779** | | **2,305** | **(2,574)** | **(5,314)** |
| **Total receivable (payable) and gain (loss)** | | **182,945** | **(203,329)** | **103,289** | | **1,216,583** | **(2,205,741)** | **(619,478)** |

**f) Derivative financial instruments - futures contracts**

| | 06/30/2026 | | | | 12/31/2025 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Notional value | | Daily adjustment receivable (payable) | Result | Notional value | | Daily adjustment receivable (payable) | Result |
| | Purchase | Sale | | | Purchase | Sale | | |
| Interbank market [1] | 26,200,235 | 21,348,913 | (9,779) | | 14,121,711 | 13,236,393 | (70,345) | |
| Currency | 2,566,972 | 178,353 | 1,014 | | 877,713 | - | (3,880) | |
| IPCA coupon | 5,121,545 | - | 2,214 | | 3,264,540 | - | 3,689 | |
| Future currency coupon | - | 1,747,294 | (126) | | 12,544 | 2,043,142 | 23,168 | |
| Commodities | 105,412 | 136,138 | 60 | | 118,848 | 280,539 | (137) | |
| **Total** | **33,994,164** | **23,410,698** | **(6,617)** | **286,333** | **18,395,356** | **15,560,074** | **(47,505)** | **331,434** |

(1) On June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, it also contains a Hedge Instrument with Futures - DI.

**g) Derivative financial instruments by maturity**

| | | | | | | 06/30/2026 | 12/31/2025 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Notional value - Offset | Up to 3 months | From 3 to 12 months | From 1 to 3 years | 3 to 5 years | 5 to 15 years | Total | Total |
| *Swap* | 130,065 | 159,418 | 3,288,593 | 5,150,840 | 1,012,921 | 9,741,837 | 5,344,175 |
| Forward contracts | 8,258,960 | 406,406 | 158,619 | 90,462 | - | 8,914,447 | 5,318,285 |
| Options | 1,400,665 | 220,125 | 1,050,750 | 127,500 | - | 2,799,040 | 3,275,360 |
| Futures | 4,331,038 | 579,421 | 4,228,871 | 650,666 | 47,614,866 | 57,404,862 | 33,955,430 |
| **Total** | **14,120,728** | **1,365,370** | **8,726,833** | **6,019,468** | **48,627,787** | **78,860,186** | **47,893,250** |

**h) Derivative financial instruments by trading place**

On June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, swap operations, forward contracts and options, whose notional values are recorded in a memorandum account, are composed as follows:

| | 06/30/2026 | | | | 12/31/2025 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Custodian** | ***Swaps*** | **Forward contracts** | **Options** | **Futures** | ***Swaps*** | **Forward contracts** | **Options** | **Futures** |
| **Exchange** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **57,404,862** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **33,955,430** |
| B3 S.A. - Brasil, Bolsa, Balcão. | - | - | - | 57,194,446 | - | - | - | 33,575,399 |
| Exchanges abroad | - | - | - | 210,416 | - | - | - | 380,031 |
| **Over-the-counter** | **9,741,837** | **8,914,447** | **2,799,040** | **-** | **5,344,175** | **5,318,285** | **3,275,360** | **-** |
| Financial institutions | 8,101,818 | 1,115,678 | - | - | 1,009,608 | 1,661,670 | - | - |
| Companies | 1,640,019 | 7,798,769 | 2,799,040 | - | 4,334,567 | 3,656,615 | 3,275,360 | - |
| **Total** | **9,741,837** | **8,914,447** | **2,799,040** | **57,404,862** | **5,344,175** | **5,318,285** | **3,275,360** | **33,955,430** |

**i) Hedge accounting**

**Market Risk Hedge**

The effectiveness calculated for the hedge portfolio complies with IFRS 9, as Pine chose to maintain its hedge structure following the requirements of this standard.

**Hedge Fund Portfolio - Bank Deposit Certificate, Agribusiness credit bills, Real Estate Credit Bill, Subordinated Financial Bills and Financial Letters:** The objective of this hedge relationship is to reduce the exposures of funding (i) Bank Deposit Certificate, Real Estate Credit Bill 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) Subordinated Financial Bills and 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

**Hedge of the credit operations portfolio – loans (retail):** The objective of this hedge relationship is to reduce the exposure of the loan portfolio - INSS, INSS GDF, FGTS, Private Credit and SIAPE - by converting fixed-rate positions into floating-rate positions, thereby hedging the structural exposure to market risk arising from fluctuations in interest rates.

**Foreign funding hedge – external borrowing:** The objective of this hedge relationship is to reduce exposures arising from foreign funding transactions contracted as external borrowings, protecting the Bank against market risk fluctuations associated with changes in international interest rates and exchange rates.

| | 06/30/2026 | | | | 12/31/2025 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Notional value** | **Book Value** | **Market value** | **Fair Value Adjustment** | **Notional value** | **Book Value** | **Market value** | **Fair Value Adjustment** |
| **Hedge instrument** | | | | | | | | |
| DI futures | 4,573,779 | 4,573,779 | 4,573,779 | - | 3,613,360 | 3,613,360 | 3,613,360 | - |
| DAP futures | 5,121,542 | 5,121,542 | 5,121,542 | - | 4,754,844 | 4,754,844 | 4,754,844 | - |
| **Total** | **9,695,321** | **9,695,321** | **9,695,321** | **-** | **8,368,204** | **8,368,204** | **8,368,204** | **-** |
| **Hedged item** | | | | | | | | |
| Funding - Bank Deposit Certificate | 4,655,318 | 8,963,693 | 8,679,015 | (284,678) | 6,144,643 | 8,205,319 | 7,916,292 | (289,027) |
| Funding - Agribusiness credit bills and Real Estate | 27,737 | 36,134 | 35,888 | (246) | 54,204 | 68,904 | 67,887 | (1,017) |
| Funding - Financial bills subordinates | 80,965 | 95,822 | 94,917 | (905) | 80,965 | 88,996 | 88,389 | (607) |
| Funding - Financial bills | 191,488 | 251,173 | 209,542 | (41,631) | 191,488 | 237,839 | 208,471 | (29,368) |
| **Total** | **4,955,508** | **9,346,822** | **9,019,362** | **(327,460)** | **6,471,300** | **8,601,058** | **8,281,039** | **(320,019)** |
| **Hedge instrument** | | | | | | | | |
| Futures (Interbank Deposit (DI)) | 11,575,618 | 11,575,618 | 11,575,618 | - | 7,135,610 | 7,135,610 | 7,135,610 | - |
| **Total** | **11,575,618** | **11,575,618** | **11,575,618** | **-** | **7,135,610** | **7,135,610** | **7,135,610** | **-** |
| **Hedged item** | | | | | | | | |
| Payroll loans | 11,527,711 | 11,527,711 | 11,426,166 | (101,545) | 6,749,172 | 6,749,172 | 6,665,645 | (83,527) |
| **Total** | **11,527,711** | **11,527,711** | **11,426,166** | **(101,545)** | **6,749,172** | **6,749,172** | **6,665,645** | **(83,527)** |
| **Hedge instrument** | | | | | | | | |
| Swap | 978,356 | 978,356 | 988,055 | 9,699 | - | - | - | - |
| **Total** | **978,356** | **978,356** | **988,055** | **9,699** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** |
| **Hedged item** | | | | | | | | |
| External borrowing | 978,356 | 978,356 | 988,055 | 9,699 | - | - | - | - |
| **Total** | **978,356** | **978,356** | **988,055** | **9,699** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** |

**j) Financial instruments subject to offset, executable master offset agreements**

| | **Gross amount of recognized financial assets** | **Related amount in the financial liability** | **06/30/2026** |
|---|---|---|---|
| Derivative financial instruments | 52,052 | 34,296 | 17,756 |

| | **Gross amount of recognized financial assets** | **Related amount in the financial liability** | **12/31/2025** |
|---|---|---|---|
| Derivative financial instruments | 36,122 | 19,470 | 16,652 |

Derivative financial instruments not offset in the balance sheet refer to operations in which offsetting agreements exist, but which do not meet the offsetting criteria of IAS 32, as they do not intend to settle them on a net basis or realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

**9. LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS, GUARANTEES PROVIDED AND SECURITIES WITH CREDIT RISK**

**a) Type of credit**

| | **06/30/2026** | **12/31/2025** |
|---|---|---|
| Working capital | 1,181,356 | 1,263,173 |
| Overdraft account | 26,887 | 34,836 |
| Financing | 250,090 | 273,400 |
| Financing in foreign currency | 298,680 | 281,595 |
| Discounted bills | 208,677 | 356,921 |
| Debtors for purchase of assets (1) | 377,054 | 424,095 |
| Advances on foreign exchange contracts and income receivable (5) | 172,725 | 248,701 |
| Guarantees and sureties | 37,902 | 39,338 |
| Other transactions with credit granting characteristics | 3,738,610 | 3,378,248 |
| Payroll loans (2) | 13,208,157 | 9,531,640 |
| **Total credit portfolio** | **19,500,138** | **15,831,947** |
| Open credits for import | 140,775 | 49,978 |
| Guarantees provided | 377,715 | 562,973 |
| **Guarantees provided and responsibilities** | **518,490** | **612,951** |
| Other receivables | 33,454 | 32,936 |
| Private debt instruments (3) | 3,134,793 | 2,786,975 |
| **Securities with credit risk** | **3,168,247** | **2,819,911** |
| **(+/-) Adjustment to fair value (4)** | **448,690** | **335,564** |
| **Total expanded portfolio adjusted to fair value** | **23,635,565** | **19,600,373** |
| Premium paid on the acquisition of credit operations | 637,178 | 475,034 |
| **Expanded portfolio adjusted by the premium paid for the acquisition of credit** | **24,272,743** | **20,075,407** |

(1) Amounts receivable from the sale of non-current assets held for sale.

(2) Include contracts that are subject to market risk hedge fund.

(3) Composed of debentures, investment fund shares, shares in publicly-held companies, 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 7.b).

(4) Refers to the fair value adjustment of the loan and advances portfolio to customers that are hedged against market risk. (Note 8.i) and the fair value adjustment of the loan and advances portfolio to customers classified as measured at fair value in profit or loss, which are not hedged.

(5) As of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, includes Income Receivable, in the amounts of R$35,722 and R$46,383, respectively, presented in Note 13 - Other Assets.

The fair value of financial assets is calculated by discounting the cash flows under the contractual conditions at the rates currently practiced in the market for instruments whose maturities are similar.

**b) By industry**

| | 06/30/2026 | 12/31/2025 |
|---|---|---|
| Agrobusiness | 2,714,932 | 1,712,464 |
| Real Estate | 1,076,855 | 763,074 |
| Infrastructure | 125,523 | 83,967 |
| Logistics and Transport | 624,802 | 415,690 |
| Telecommunications and IT | 174,103 | 11,683 |
| Industry | 411,614 | 250,678 |
| Services | 133,052 | 125,080 |
| Chemical and Petrochemical | 218,203 | 201,694 |
| Energy | 25,579 | 40,267 |
| Commerce | 110,081 | 232,506 |
| Financial Institution | 52,864 | 128,922 |
| Health and Education | 13,575 | 13,847 |
| Pulp and Paper | - | 1,476 |
| Individuals | 13,235,222 | 9,561,971 |
| Other | 581,617 | 1,785,144 |
| **Total - Amortized Cost and fair value in profit or loss (FVTPL)** | **19,500,138** | **15,831,947** |
| **(+/-) Adjustment to fair value (1)** | **448,690** | **335,564** |
| **Total - Amortized Cost and fair value in profit or loss (FVTPL) adjusted to fair value** | **19,948,828** | **16,167,511** |

(1) Refers to the fair value adjustment of the loan and advances portfolio to customers that are hedged against market risk. (Note 8.i) and the fair value adjustment of the loan and advances portfolio to customers classified as measured at fair value in profit or loss, which are not hedged.

**c) By concentration level**

| | 06/30/2026 | | 12/31/2025 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Amount | % of the portfolio | Amount | % of the portfolio |
| Biggest debtor | 194,567 | 1.00 | 151,488 | 0.96 |
| 2nd to 10th | 662,073 | 3.40 | 772,358 | 4.88 |
| 11th to 20th | 254,685 | 1.31 | 262,455 | 1.66 |
| 21st to 50th | 349,443 | 1.79 | 386,173 | 2.44 |
| 51st to 100th | 164,839 | 0.85 | 178,325 | 1.13 |
| Other borrowers | 17,874,531 | 91.66 | 14,081,148 | 88.94 |
| **Total** | **19,500,138** | **100.01** | **15,831,947** | **100.01** |

**d) Credit recovery**

In the period ended June 30, 2026, credits previously written off as loss were recovered in the amount of R$5,600 (R$11,953 in the period ended June 30, 2025).

**e) Renegotiation of contracts**

On June 30, 2026, there were renegotiated contracts in the amount of R$106,308 (R$143,163 on December 31, 2025).

**f) Credit Assignments**

**Operations with transfer and without substantial retention of risks and benefits**

Wholesale segment: In the period ended June 30, 2026, credit assignment without co-obligation were carried out for companies not linked to Banco Pine in the amount of R$36,202 (R$5,766 on December 31, 2025), previously recorded as a loss. These assignments generated revenue of R$8,166 (R$2,572 on December 31, 2025).

Retail segment: In the period ended June 30, 2026, retail credit assignments were carried out, without co-obligation, to companies not related to Banco Pine, in the amount of R$1,300,898 (R$3,474,187 on December 31, 2025), related to Federal Entities. These assignments generated a revenue, net of premium, in relation to the face value, of R$1,150 (R$19,411 on December 31, 2025). The results of these assignments are recorded under the caption 'Income from financial operations - Loan operations'.

**Assignment transactions with substantial retention of risks and benefits**

Retail segment: In the period ended June 30, 2026, retail segment credit assignment operations were carried out, with co-obligation to companies not linked to Banco Pine, in the amount of R$1,666,979 (R$1,766,781 on December 31, 2025), related to Federal Entities. These assignments did not generate any gain or loss, and the related credit operations underlying such assignments were not derecognized from Banco Pine's accounting records.

## 10. PORTFOLIO OF FINANCIAL ASSETS BY STAGE AND ALLOWANCE FOR EXPECTED CREDIT LOSSES

**a) Breakdown of financial assets at amortized cost and FVOCI per stage**

The following tables represent the breakdown of financial assets, segregated by IFRS 9 credit risk stages:

| | 06/30/2026 | | | | 12/31/2025 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Stage 1 | Stage 2 | Stage 3 | Total | Stage 1 | Stage 2 | Stage 3 | Total |
| **Financial assets at amortized cost** | **20,540,167** | **1,501,443** | **1,075,465** | **23,117,075** | **17,478,337** | **700,616** | **808,469** | **18,987,422** |
| Loans and advances to customers | 17,505,957 | 1,495,926 | 946,945 | 19,948,828 | 14,787,304 | 697,507 | 682,700 | 16,167,511 |
| Debt instruments | 3,034,210 | 5,517 | 128,520 | 3,168,247 | 2,691,033 | 3,109 | 125,769 | 2,819,911 |
| **Guarantees provided and responsibilities** | **461,270** | **57,220** | **-** | **518,490** | **459,772** | **153,179** | **-** | **612,951** |
| **Total financial assets of the expanded credit portfolio** | **21,001,437** | **1,558,663** | **1,075,465** | **23,635,565** | **17,938,109** | **853,795** | **808,469** | **19,600,373** |
| **% representation on the expanded portfolio** | **88.86%** | **6.59%** | **4.55%** | | **90.95%** | **4.86%** | **4.19%** | |
| **% expected loss percentage on the portfolio by stage** | **1.02%** | **11.37%** | **68.60%** | | **0.81%** | **18.01%** | **76.89%** | |
| **(-) Provision for expected losses associated with credit risk** | **(214,769)** | **(177,282)** | **(737,733)** | **(1,129,784)** | **(145,164)** | **(171,413)** | **(631,590)** | **(948,167)** |

Impairment losses are recognized in the income statement under "Provision for expected credit losses". The following tables represent the segregation of expected losses by stage and product.

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

| Stages 1-2-3 | 06/30/2026 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1st | 2nd | 2nd | Total |
| **At December 31, 2025** | **145,164** | **171,413** | **631,590** | **948,167** |
| **Changes** | | | | |
| **Stage migration:** | | | | |
| Stage 1 to Stage 2 | (6,313) | 7,864 | - | 1,551 |
| Stage 1 to Stage 3 | (4,252) | - | 190,643 | 186,391 |
| Stage 2 to Stage 3 | - | (4,229) | 85,738 | 81,509 |
| Stage 2 to Stage 1 | 994 | (2,115) | - | (1,121) |
| Stage 3 to Stage 2 | - | 56 | (2,987) | (2,931) |
| Stage 3 to Stage 1 | 170 | - | (7,193) | (7,023) |
| New financial assets originated or purchased | **85,992** | **7,550** | **22,654** | **116,196** |
| Constitution (Reversion) (1) | **66,713** | **(1,704)** | **(124,669)** | **(59,660)** |
| Reversal of provision for settled contracts and derecognition of financial assets | **(73,699)** | **(1,553)** | **(58,043)** | **(133,295)** |
| **Total changes** | **69,605** | **5,869** | **106,143** | **181,617** |
| **At June 30, 2026** | **214,769** | **177,282** | **737,733** | **1,129,784** |

(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.

| Stages 1-2-3 | 1st | 2nd | 2nd | 12/31/2025 Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **At January 1, 2025** | **158,811** | **62,536** | **305,385** | **526,732** |
| **Changes** | | | | |
| **Stage migration:** | | | | |
| Stage 1 to Stage 2 | (61,444) | 85 | - | **(61,359)** |
| Stage 1 to Stage 3 | (294) | - | 147,173 | **146,879** |
| Stage 2 to Stage 3 | - | (24,975) | 25,016 | **41** |
| Stage 2 to Stage 1 | 305 | (557) | - | **(252)** |
| Stage 3 to Stage 2 | - | 84 | (4,973) | **(4,889)** |
| Stage 3 to Stage 1 | 20 | - | (4,931) | **(4,911)** |
| New financial assets originated or purchased | **66,465** | **5,123** | **88,992** | **160,580** |
| Constitution (Reversion) (1) | **29,890** | **141,753** | **125,253** | **296,896** |
| Reversal of provision for settled contracts and derecognition of financial assets | **(48,589)** | **(12,636)** | **(50,325)** | **(111,550)** |
| **Total changes** | **(13,647)** | **108,877** | **326,205** | **421,435** |
| **At December 31, 2025** | **145,164** | **171,413** | **631,590** | **948,167** |

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

## 11. NON-CURRENT ASSETS HELD-FOR-SALE

| | 06/30/2026 | 12/31/2025 |
|---|---|---|
| Assets not for own use | 956,741 | 856,623 |
| Provision for losses | (873) | (1,455) |
| **Total** | **955,868** | **855,168** |

## 12. DEBTORS FOR GUARANTEE DEPOSITS

At June 30, 2026, these refer to deposits for tax appeal, in the amount of R$81,148 (R$85,743 at December 31, 2025), mainly represented by deposits on PIS tax in the amount of R$61,027 (R$59,449 at December 31, 2025). And also refer to from civil proceedings in the amount of R$4,990 (R$5,991 at December 31, 2025) related to a judicial deposit to guarantee an enforcement action brought to collect a debt and judicial deposits from labor proceedings amounting to R$7,178 (R$15,396 as of December 31, 2025).

## 13. OTHER ASSETS

| | 06/30/2026 | 12/31/2025 |
|---|---|---|
| Advances | 57,195 | 25,041 |
| Advances to the Credit Guarantee Fund (FGC) | 97,793 | - |
| Commissions on sureties and guarantees | 14,586 | 26,412 |
| Trading and intermediation of securities with the stock exchange | 9,224 | 20,978 |
| Prepaid expenses | 239,723 | 164,653 |
| Securities and receivables | 46,878 | 38,617 |
| Investments Held for Sale | 23,007 | - |
| Other receivables (1) | 504,785 | 380,169 |
| **Total** | **993,191** | **655,870** |

(1) As of June 30, 2026, it refers primarily to: (i) overdue derivatives receivable in the amount of R$33,454 (R$32,935 as of December 31, 2025); (ii) transferred and blocked share-based payment programs in the amount of R$83,002 (R$82,724 as of December 31, 2025); (iii) accounts receivable from third parties in the amount of R$94,946 (R$66,396 as of December 31, 2025); and (iv) as of December 31, 2025, an amount receivable arising from the sale of Byx Capital Ltda. by Pine Holding, in the amount of R$101,463, of which R$97,206 was effectively settled on January 26, 2026, and the remainder will be received in future periods.

## 14. INVESTMENTS IN AFFILIATES

| | Holding % | Number of shares/quotas held | Capital | Adjusted equity | Profit (loss) for the year | Investment amount | 31/12/2025 Equity in the results of investees |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Amigoz Ltda. (Formerly known as BYX Produtos S.A.) (1) (2) | 87.8700 | 4,683,316 | 5,330 | 6,686 | 25,268 | 1,180 | 5,343 |
| BYX Capital Ltda. (2) | - | - | 4,286 | 3,059 | 34,362 | - | 4,887 |
| **Total** | | | | | **59,630** | **1,180** | **10,230** |

(1) As of June 30, 2026, on a consolidated basis, the investment balance includes goodwill in the amount of R$14,060 (R$1,180 as of December 31, 2025) related to Amigoz Ltda., an investee of Pine Holding Ltda.

(2) Until July 2025, Banco Pine held equity interests of 50.29% in Amigoz Ltda. and 32.74% in Byx Capital Ltda., representing 2,676,435 and 1,407,363 units, respectively. On July 4, 2025, through a capital contribution of R$45,615 thousand carried out via transfer of assets, Banco Pine transferred these equity interests to Pine Holding, which then became the direct quotaholder, while the Bank started to hold an indirect interest in these entities. As disclosed in the material event dated November 26, 2025, the 32.74% interest in Byx Capital was disposed of for an amount receivable of R$101,463 thousand, recognized under “Other assets” in the consolidated statement of financial position. Part of this receivable, amounting to R$63,333 thousand, was financed through the issuance of commercial notes by the buyer, fully subscribed and funded by the Bank, with collateral in the form of fiduciary assignment of investment fund units held by the issuer of such commercial notes, as set forth in the transaction agreement. An amount of R$97,206 thousand was effectively received on January 26, 2026, and the remaining balance will be received in future periods. The disposal of this equity interest resulted in a gain of R$62,458 thousand for the year ended December 31, 2025, before tax effects, recognized under “Operating income (expenses) – Result from investments in subsidiaries and associates” in the Parent Company and under “Operating income (expenses) – Other operating income” on a consolidated basis. Additionally, in this transaction, Pine Holding received 2,006,881 units of Amigoz (representing 37.65% of its share capital), previously held by Byx Capital, through a disproportionate partial spin-off of Byx Capital, with the spun-off portion (comprising exclusively Amigoz units) being absorbed by Pine Holding. This resulted in the transfer of these Amigoz units at book value, leading to a total ownership interest of 87.87%, and Amigoz has been consolidated in the conglomerate since December 2025. The transaction was approved by the Administrative Council for Economic Defense (“CADE”) and by the Central Bank of Brazil (“Bacen”) in December 2025.

## 15. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

Property and equipment are depreciated using the straight-line method at the following annual rates: facilities, data processing system, and transportation system, 20%, furniture and equipment for use, communication system and security system, 10%. Such rates adequately represent the economic useful life of the assets.

| | 12/31/2025 | 01/01 to 06/30/2026 | | | | 06/30/2026 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Accounting balance | Acquisitions | Depreciation | Cost | Accumulated depreciation | Accounting balance |
| **Property and equipment in use** | **13,841** | **107** | **(1,720)** | **34,007** | **(21,779)** | **12,228** |
| Facilities, furniture and equipment for use | 13,841 | 107 | (1,720) | 34,007 | (21,779) | 12,228 |
| **Other property and equipment in use** | **76,963** | **1,648** | **(20,628)** | **68,961** | **(10,978)** | **57,983** |
| Security and communication system | 1,264 | - | (232) | 3,904 | (2,872) | 1,032 |
| Data processing system | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Transport system | 42,962 | - | (3,195) | 47,264 | (7,497) | 39,767 |
| Right-of-use assets (1) | 32,737 | 1,648 | (17,201) | 17,793 | (609) | 17,184 |
| **Total** | **90,804** | **1,755** | **(22,348)** | **102,968** | **(32,757)** | **70,211** |

(1) Pine uses as an incremental rate the interest rate it would have to pay when borrowing the funds necessary to obtain the asset with a value similar to the asset subject to the lease, for a term, guarantee and similar economic scenarios. In the context of existing lease agreements, the incremental rate referring to the lease of the building corresponds to 12.64%, while the incremental rate referring to the leasing of machinery and equipment corresponds to 16.12%, the incremental rate relating to the fixed assets for the lease of the transport system corresponds to 17.61%.

## 16. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Intangible assets refer to expenses with the acquisition and development of software and are amortized using the straight-line method at an annual rate of 10%.

| | 12/31/2025 | 01/01 to 06/30/2026 | | | | 06/30/2026 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Accounting balance | Acquisitions | Depreciation | Cost | Accumulated depreciation | Accounting balance |
| Software license | 24,861 | 2,519 | (4,827) | 42,968 | (20,415) | 22,553 |
| **Total** | **24,861** | **2,519** | **(4,827)** | **42,968** | **(20,415)** | **22,553** |

## 17. DEPOSITS FROM FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

| | 06/30/2026 | 12/31/2025 |
|---|---|---|
| **Classification** | | |
| Financial liabilities at amortized cost (1) | 988,651 | 538,430 |
| **Total** | **988,651** | **538,430** |
| **Maturity** | | |
| 31 to 60 days | 101,333 | 133,432 |
| From 61 to 90 days | 837,213 | 93,578 |
| From 91 to 180 days | 31,220 | 14,129 |
| From 181 to 360 days | 16,293 | 297,291 |
| **Total** | **988,651** | **538,430** |

(1) Refers to interbank deposit certificates, raised from other institutions of the National Financial System.

## 18. DEPOSITS FROM CUSTOMERS

| | 06/30/2026 | 12/31/2025 |
|---|---|---|
| **Classification** | | |
| Financial liabilities at amortized cost | 19,070,543 | 17,201,347 |
| **Total** | **19,070,543** | **17,201,347** |
| **Type** | | |
| Demand deposits | 93,420 | 69,120 |
| Time deposits | 17,158,538 | 15,141,452 |
| Agribusiness credit bills | 1,552,094 | 1,601,704 |
| Real estate credit bills | 551,415 | 679,722 |
| **(+/-) Adjustment to fair value** [1] | **(284,924)** | **(290,651)** |
| **Total** | **19,070,543** | **17,201,347** |
| **By maturity** | | |
| No stated maturity | 93,420 | 69,120 |
| Up to 30 days | 492,822 | 1,176,107 |
| 31 to 60 days | 323,864 | 568,290 |
| From 61 to 90 days | 256,643 | 436,043 |
| From 91 to 180 days | 1,730,626 | 1,532,012 |
| From 181 to 360 days | 4,814,082 | 2,348,410 |
| More than 360 days | 11,359,086 | 11,071,365 |
| **Total** | **19,070,543** | **17,201,347** |

(1) Refers to the fair value of deposits that are subject to market risk hedges (Note 8.i).

## 19. Funds obtained in the open market

| | 06/30/2026 | 12/31/2025 |
|---|---|---|
| **Own portfolio** | | |
| National Treasury Notes (NTN) | 5,535,003 | 3,618,497 |
| Debentures | 1,761,851 | 1,060,856 |
| Real estate receivables certificate | - | 2,183 |
| **Total** | **7,296,854** | **4,681,536** |

## 20. LIABILITIES FOR MARKETABLE SECURITIES

| Local | Interest rate | 06/30/2026 | 12/31/2025 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Financial bills | 1.84% p.a. | 2,705,773 | 2,557,529 |
| **Total** | | **2,705,773** | **2,557,529** |

## 21. BORROWINGS AND ONLENDINGS

| | 06/30/2026 | 12/31/2025 |
|---|---|---|
| Onshore funding from official institutions | 47,216 | 41,913 |
| On-lending for foreign loans | 988,056 | - |
| Obligations in foreign currencies – imports | 195,494 | 155,581 |
| **Total** | **1,230,766** | **197,494** |

| | | | | | 06/30/2026 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| By maturity | Issue currency | Interest rate | Up to 3 months | 1 to 3 years | Total |
| Onshore funding from official institutions | R$ | 4,00% a.a. | - | 47,216 | 47,216 |
| On-lending for foreign loans | US$ | 0,84% a.a. | - | 988,056 | 988,056 |
| Obligations in foreign currencies – imports | US$ | 0,70% a.a. | 195,494 | - | 195,494 |
| **Total** | | | **195,494** | **1,035,272** | **1,230,766** |

| | | | | | 12/31/2025 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| By maturity | Issue currency | Interest rate | Up to 3 months | 1 to 3 years | Total |
| Onshore funding from official institutions | R$ | 9,13% a.a. | - | 41,913 | 41,913 |
| Obligations in foreign currencies – imports | US$ | 0,70% a.a. | 155,581 | - | 155,581 |
| **Total** | | | **155,581** | **41,913** | **197,494** |

## 22. SUBORDINATED DEBT

| By term | From 3 to 12 months | From 1 to 3 years | 3 to 5 years | 5 to 15 years | Over 15 years old | 06/30/2026 | 12/31/2025 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Financial bills Subordinades | 23,244 | 44,452 | 226,211 | 344,973 | 209,271 | 848,151 | 802,642 |
| **(+/-) Adjustment to fair value** [1] | **(1,025)** | **(3,936)** | **(70)** | **(36,368)** | **(232)** | **(41,631)** | **(29,368)** |
| **Total** | **22,219** | **40,516** | **226,141** | **308,605** | **209,039** | **806,520** | **773,274** |

(1) Refers to the fair value of deposits that are subject to market risk hedges (Note 8.i).

| Paper | Principal Amount | Issuance | Maturity | Index | Yield p.a. (%) | 06/30/2026 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Financial bills** | | | | | | |
| | 26,588 | 2021 | 2027 to 2028 | IPCA | 9.76% to 10.15% | 33,547 |
| | 30,300 | 2021 | 2027 to 2028 | CDI rate | 162% to 188% | 28,858 |
| | 65,317 | 2022 | 2029 | CDI rate | 135% to 150% | 121,448 |
| | 139,350 | 2023 | 2030 to 2038 | CDI rate | 100% to 162% | 149,220 |
| | 287,004 | 2024 | 2030 to 2099 | CDI rate | 100% to 154% | 316,256 |
| | 121,556 | 2025 | 2030 to 2099 | CDI rate | 100% to 147% | 135,419 |
| | 20,000 | 2026 | 2099 | CDI rate | 146% | 21,772 |
| **Total** | **690,115** | | | | | **806,520** |

| Paper | Principal Amount | Issuance | Maturity | Index | Yield p.a. (%) | 12/31/2025 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Financial bills** | | | | | | |
| | 5,300 | 2019 | 2026 | CDI rate | 149% to 150% | 5,835 |
| | 1,000 | 2020 | 2026 | CDI rate | 140% | 1,023 |
| | 26,588 | 2021 | 2027 to 2028 | IPCA | 9.76% to 10.15% | 31,965 |
| | 30,300 | 2021 | 2027 to 2028 | CDI rate | 165% to 190% | 30,525 |
| | 65,317 | 2022 | 2029 | CDI rate | 132% to 150% | 111,052 |
| | 139,350 | 2023 | 2030 to 2038 | CDI rate | 100% to 162% | 147,784 |
| | 287,004 | 2024 | 2030 to 2099 | CDI rate | 100% to 154% | 313,157 |
| | 121,556 | 2025 | 2030 to 2099 | CDI rate | 100% to 133% | 131,933 |
| **Total** | **676,415** | | | | | **773,274** |

## 23. OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

| | 06/30/2026 | 12/31/2025 |
|---|---|---|
| Income from future years - guarantee commission | 10,756 | 22,748 |
| Lease liability | 18,544 | 31,074 |
| **Total** | **29,300** | **53,822** |

## 24. PROVISIONS

### a) Provisions for contingent liabilities, tax risks, commitments and other provisions

| | 06/30/2026 | 12/31/2025 |
|---|---|---|
| Labor contingencies | 8,160 | 11,792 |
| Civil contingencies | 1,627 | 1,334 |
| Tax contingencies | 29 | 29 |
| **Total** | **9,816** | **13,155** |

### b) Contingent assets and liabilities

### (i) Provision for tax risks

Pine and Pine Investimentos obtained favorable final and unappealable court decisions, with respect to the lawsuits that questioned the expansion of the calculation bases of the PIS and COFINS contributions under the provisions of Art. 3, §1. of Law 9,718/98, and the provisions previously recognized for these lawsuits, classified as Legal Obligations, were reversed in previous years.

For COFINS, this decision resulted in the withdrawal of amounts not converted into income in favor of the Federal Government, by Banco Pine and Pine Investimentos. Notwithstanding, the Public Prosecutor's Office (PGFN) filed an executive order, for which Pine presented a defense and is awaiting a final decision. On June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, there were no judicial deposits related to COFINS.

For 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 June 30, 2026, the deposits related to the PIS tax, represented R$61,027 (R$59,449 on December 31, 2025).

Additionally, on June 30, 2026, the tax credits for offset, resulting from overpayments made over the course of these lawsuits, represented the amount of R$8,641 related to COFINS (R$8,475 on December 31, 2025).

### (ii) Contingencies classified as probable are provisioned

| | 06/30/2026 | | 12/31/2025 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Provision | Judicial deposits | Provision | Judicial deposits |
| Tax contingencies | 29 | 68,980 | 29 | 64,356 |
| Labor contingencies | 8,160 | 7,178 | 11,792 | 15,396 |
| Civil contingencies | 1,627 | 4,990 | 1,334 | 5,991 |
| **Total** | **9,816** | **81,148** | **13,155** | **85,743** |

### (iii) Changes in liability provisions

| | 06/30/2026 | | | | 12/31/2025 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Tax / Legal Obligation | Labor | Civil | Total | Tax / Legal Obligation | Labor | Civil | Total |
| **Opening balance** | **29** | **11,792** | **1,334** | **13,155** | **578** | **10,389** | **1,435** | **12,402** |
| Recognition | - | 2,654 | - | 2,654 | - | 84 | 182 | 266 |
| Reversal | - | (4,483) | (83) | (4,566) | (549) | - | (286) | (835) |
| Adjustment | - | (1,803) | 376 | (1,427) | - | 1,319 | 3 | 1,322 |
| **Closing balance** | **29** | **8,160** | **1,627** | **9,816** | **29** | **11,792** | **1,334** | **13,155** |

### (iv) Main lawsuits considered as possible loss:

Labor: On June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, Pine had no labor claims classified as possible.

Civil: On June 30, 2026, Pine had civil lawsuits classified as possible losses totaling R$21,285 in both the Parent Company and the Consolidated Financial Statements. These proceedings refer to consumer-related civil claims associated with the retail portfolio and are classified by the Legal Department, based on the assessment of its external legal advisors. All cases are currently under litigation and subject to first-instance court decisions. As of December 31, 2025, Pine had no civil lawsuits classified as possible losses.

Tax: On June 30, 2026, Pine had tax proceedings classified as possible losses totaling R$47,472 in both the Parent Company and the Consolidated Financial Statements. The proceeding relates to a tax dispute regarding the incidence of Corporate Income Tax (IRPJ) and Social Contribution on Net Profit (CSLL) on default interest received by Banco Pine in connection with contractual delays. The case is currently subject to an unfavorable court decision and is awaiting the review of the appeal filed by Banco Pine. It is important to note that the proceeding is secured by a surety bond. As of December 31, 2025, Pine had no tax proceedings classified as possible losses.

## 25. OTHER TAX LIABILITIES

| | 06/30/2026 | 12/31/2025 |
|---|---|---|
| Income tax payable | 23,504 | 12,041 |
| Social contribution payable | 29,425 | 5,487 |
| **Total** | **52,929** | **17,528** |

## 26. OTHER LIABILITIES

| | 06/30/2026 | 12/31/2025 |
|---|---|---|
| Taxes payable | 40,679 | 40,372 |
| Legal fees | 88 | 93 |
| Payment orders in foreign currency | 5,780 | 9,038 |
| Social and statutory | 75,937 | 30,786 |
| Unidentified receipts | - | 213 |
| Foreign exchange | 7,574 | 19,559 |
| Provision for personnel expenses [2] | 15,390 | 58,072 |
| Other liabilities [1] | 950,932 | 1,138,415 |
| **Total** | **1,096,380** | **1,296,548** |

(1) As of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, it substantially refers to the obligation related to linked assignment transactions. As of December 31, 2025, the balance amounted to R$860,933. During the period ended June 30, 2026, the balance movement was comprised of additions, settlements and interest, totaling R$204,014, resulting in a closing balance of R$656,919.

(2) On June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, mainly refers to the provision for profit sharing.

## 27. SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

### a) Share capital

In accordance with the Bylaws, subscribed and paid-up capital on June 30, 2026 amounts to R$1,259,627 (R$1,000,910 on December 31, 2025) and comprises 259,888,724 registered shares, of which 129,950,956 are common shares and 129,937,768 are preferred shares (232,451,347 on December 31, 2025), 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 Board of Directors' meeting held on April 13, 2026, the homologation of a share capital increase, within the limit of authorized capital, in the amount of R$810 thousand was approved, through the issuance of 181,946 new registered, book-entry and no-par-value shares, comprising 72,506 common shares and 109,440 preferred shares. This capital increase results from the exercise of: (i) part of the Subscription Warrants issued on April 27, 2022, as an additional benefit to subscribers of shares issued by the Company in connection with the capital increase approved at the Board of Directors' meeting held on April 27, 2022, during the period from March 1, 2026 to March 31, 2026 ("Thirteenth exercise period"); (ii) part of the Subscription Warrants issued on October 3, 2024, as an additional benefit to subscribers of shares issued by the Company in connection with the capital increase approved at the Board of Directors' meeting held on October 3, 2024, during the period from March 1, 2026 to March 31, 2026 ("Fifth exercise period"); and (iii) part of the Subscription Warrants issued on October 13, 2025, as an additional benefit to subscribers of shares issued by the Company in connection with the capital increase approved at the Board of Directors' meeting held on November 27, 2025, during the period from March 1, 2026 to March 31, 2026 ("First exercise period"). The capital increase was approved by Bacen on May 25, 2026.

At the meeting of held on held on March 03, 2026, the Board of Directors decided on the increase in share capital was approved, within the limit of authorized capital, in the gross amount of R$245,926 thousand, through the issuance of 21,860,095 new shares, all registered, book-entry and with no par value. Transaction costs related to the issuance totaled R$9,857 thousand, net of taxes, resulting in a net capital increase of R$236,069 thousand, with the waiver of preemptive rights of existing shareholders, pursuant to Article 172, item I, of the Brazilian Corporation Law. The full subscription price per share was R$11.25. Due to the requirement for approval of the capital increase by the Central Bank of Brazil ("Bacen"), subscription receipts were issued and fully paid in cash in Brazilian currency, granting their holders the right to be converted into shares upon approval. After approval, the shares will entitle their holders to the same rights, benefits and restrictions applicable to the preferred shares issued by Banco Pine, in accordance with the Bylaws and applicable legislation. The capital increase was approved by Bacen on April 6, 2026.

At a Board of Directors' meeting held on January 15, 2026, an increase in the Bank's share capital was approved, within the limit of authorized capital, in the amount of R$21,917 thousand was approved, through the issuance of 5,206,870 new registered, book-entry and no-par-value shares, comprising 2,524,594 common shares and 2,682,276 preferred shares. This capital increase results from the exercise of: (i) part of the Subscription Warrants issued on April 27, 2022, as an additional benefit to subscribers of shares issued by the Company in connection with the capital increase approved at the Board of Directors' meeting held on April 27, 2022, during the period from December 1, 2025 to December 31, 2025 ("Twelfth exercise period"); and (ii) part of the Subscription Warrants issued on October 3, 2024, as an additional benefit to subscribers of shares issued by the Company in connection with the capital increase approved at the Board of Directors' meeting held on October 3, 2024, during the period from December 1, 2025 to December 31, 2025 ("Fourth exercise period"). The capital increase was approved by Bacen on April 6, 2026.

At meeting of the Board of Directors held on October 13, 2025, it was resolved to increase the Bank's share capital 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, comprising 2,225,396 common shares and 2,111,872 preferred shares, and at most 5,718,156 new shares, comprising 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 hold. All shareholders listed in the Bank's shareholding position on October 16, 2025, will be granted a 30-day period to exercise their preemptive rights. 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.

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 capital increase was approved by the Central Bank of Brazil (Bacen) on December 22, 2025.

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**

The capital reserves are composed of: premium reserve for subscription of shares and other capital reserves, and can only be used to absorb losses that exceed retained earnings and profit reserves; redemption, reimbursement or acquisition of shares issued by us; incorporation to the share capital; or payment of dividends on preferred shares under certain circumstances. As of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, Banco Pine's capital reserves are comprised of the deferral of share-based compensation plans.

**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 July 7, 2026, it was decided to pay interest on equity in the amount of R$69,000, based on R$0.2714290, corresponding to the gross value per share, subject to withholding tax at a rate of 17.5%, as provided for in paragraph §2 of article 9 of Law No. 9,249, of December 26, 1995. Payment was made on July 22, 2026.

At the Board of Directors meeting held on April 13, 2026, it was decided to pay interest on equity in the amount of R$57,259, based on R$0.223044, corresponding to the gross value per share, subject to withholding tax at a rate of 17.5%, as provided for in paragraph §2 of article 9 of Law No. 9,249, of December 26, 1995. The payment occurred on April 30, 2026.

At a Board of Directors meeting held on December 26, 2025, it was resolved to pay interest on equity in the amount of R$23,700, based on a gross value per share of R$0.1022642, 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 was made on January 17, 2026.

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 R$0.253295, 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 November 27, 2025.

At the 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 a meeting of the Board of Directors held on April 4, 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. The payment took place on April 25, 2025.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors 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 amount gross 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 period ended June 30, 2026 by R$56,817 (R$66,450 as of December 31, 2025).

On June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, there was decision on interest on own capital, as below:

| | | | | | | 06/30/2026 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Deliberation date | Pay day | Gross value per share | Gross total amount | Value per share net of income tax | Net total amount |
| Interest on own capital | 07/07/2026 | 07/22/2026 | 0.271429 | 69,000 | 0.219036 | 56,925 |
| Interest on own capital | 04/13/2026 | 04/30/2026 | 0.223044 | 57,259 | 0.181897 | 47,239 |
| **Total** | | | | **126,259** | | **104,164** |

| | | | | | | 12/31/2025 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Deliberation date | Pay day | Gross value per share | Gross total amount | Value per share net of income tax | Net total amount |
| Interest on own capital | 12/26/2025 | 01/17/2026 | 0.102264 | 23,700 | 0.086663 | 20,145 |
| Interest on own capital | 10/13/2025 | 11/27/2025 | 0.253295 | 57,316 | 0.214866 | 48,719 |
| 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 | 07/25/2025 | 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** | | | | **147,666** | | **125,517** |

**e) Dividends**

At a Board of Directors meeting held on December 26, 2025, it was resolved to pay mandatory minimum dividends for the 2025 fiscal year in the amount of R$6,300. The payment occurred on January 17, 2026.

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

**f) Treasury shares**

During the period ended on June 30, 2026, Banco Pine repurchased 5,267,158 shares, in the amount of R$67,644, at an average cost of R$12.84. During the year ended December 31, 2025, Banco Pine repurchased 11,644,187 shares, in the amount of R$73,290, at an average cost of R$6,29.

| Description | 06/30/2026 | | | 12/31/2025 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Value | Quantity | Average Cost | Value | Quantity | Average Cost |
| **Treasury shares at the beginning of the period** | **8,070** | **823** | | **20,406** | **4,676** | |
| Share acquisitions | 67,644 | 5,267 | 12.84 | 73,290 | 11,644 | 6.29 |
| Cancellation of shares | - | - | - | (15,104) | (3,416) | 4.42 |
| Releases - Share-based remuneration | (8,105) | (707) | 11.46 | (70,522) | (12,081) | 5.84 |
| **Treasury shares at the end of the period** | **67,609** | **5,383** | | **8,070** | **823** | |

**28. CARRYING VALUE ADJUSTMENTS**

The amounts of the "Carrying value adjustments" account include the amounts, net of the corresponding taxes, of the adjustments of assets and liabilities temporarily recognized in equity presented in the statement of changes in equity and income and expenses until they are extinguished or realized, when they are definitely recognized in the consolidated statement of income. Amounts arising from subsidiaries are presented line by line, in the appropriate line items, according to their nature.

The statement of comprehensive income includes the changes in the line item “carrying value adjustments”.

| | 06/30/2026 | 12/31/2025 |
|---|---|---|
| **Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive (FVOCI)** | **(56)** | **(83)** |
| Debt instruments | 1 | (69) |
| Tax impact | (57) | (14) |
| **Affiliates companies** | | |
| **Other adjustments** | **(1,615)** | **(1,615)** |
| Other [1] | (1,615) | (1,615) |
| **Total** | **(1,671)** | **(1,698)** |

(1) As of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, refers to accounting effects resulting from records occurring between equity accounts of associated companies.

When securities classified as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) are sold or suffer an impairment loss, the accumulated fair value adjustments, recognized in equity, are presented in the statement of income.

**29. INTEREST AND SIMILAR INCOME**

Interest and similar income stated in the consolidated statement of income comprise interest accrued in the year on all financial assets, calculated using the effective interest method, irrespective of the fair value measurement.

| | 04/01 to 06/30/2026 | 01/01 to 06/30/2026 | 04/01 to 06/30/2025 | 01/01 to 06/30/2025 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Loans and advances to financial institutions | 17,481 | 27,103 | 7,124 | 12,515 |
| Debt instruments | 189,587 | 621,461 | 394,114 | 920,454 |
| Loans and advances to customers | 1,395,650 | 2,298,034 | 646,757 | 1,077,276 |
| Commissions | (59,371) | (127,824) | (17,838) | (35,182) |
| **Total** | **1,543,347** | **2,818,774** | **1,030,157** | **1,975,063** |

**30. INTEREST AND SIMILAR EXPENSES**

Interest and similar expenses stated in the consolidated statement of income comprise interest accrued in the year on all financial liabilities, calculated using the effective interest method, irrespective of the fair value measurement.

| | 04/01 to 06/30/2026 | 01/01 to 06/30/2026 | 04/01 to 06/30/2025 | 01/01 to 06/30/2025 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Deposits from financial institutions | 38,285 | 57,455 | 32,174 | 70,546 |
| Deposits from customers | 701,169 | 1,388,848 | 615,533 | 1,117,700 |
| Funds obtained in the open market | 295,187 | 543,570 | 212,866 | 349,613 |
| Borrowings and onlendings | 12,829 | 25,613 | 2,612 | 4,670 |
| Subordinated debts | 30,274 | 60,339 | 40,404 | 66,645 |
| Other interest | 21,435 | 50,010 | 12,284 | 17,460 |
| **Total** | **1,099,179** | **2,125,835** | **915,873** | **1,626,634** |

**31. FEE AND COMMISSION INCOME**

The line item "Fee and commission income" comprises the amounts of all fees and commissions accrued in favor of Pine and its subsidiaries in the year, except those that are part of the effective interest rate on financial instruments.

| | 04/01 to 06/30/2026 | 01/01 to 06/30/2026 | 04/01 to 06/30/2025 | 01/01 to 06/30/2025 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Surety commission | 3,598 | 8,279 | 4,407 | 8,468 |
| Commissions | 24,140 | 37,097 | 23,666 | 34,238 |
| Rates | 1,954 | 5,422 | 881 | 2,785 |
| Brokerage Services | 2,649 | 5,003 | 3,334 | 5,596 |
| Other [1] | (181) | 8,580 | 3,411 | 3,558 |
| **Total** | **32,160** | **64,381** | **35,699** | **54,645** |

(1) In the period ended June 30, 2026, This refers primarily to revenue from providing business intermediation services / managing a payroll loan portfolio.

**32. FEE AND COMMISSION EXPENSES**

The line item "Fee and commission expenses" shows the amount of all fees and commissions paid or payable in the year, except those that form part of the effective interest rate on financial instruments.

| | 04/01 to 06/30/2026 | 01/01 to 06/30/2026 | 04/01 to 06/30/2025 | 01/01 to 06/30/2025 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Commissions [1] | 448 | 663 | 17,950 | 35,462 |
| Bank services | 334 | 1,061 | 561 | 915 |
| Teleprocessing | 10,413 | 23,433 | 2,679 | 4,865 |
| Other | 356 | 683 | 399 | 740 |
| **Total** | **11,551** | **25,840** | **21,589** | **41,982** |

(1) In the periods ended June 30, 2026 and 2025, mainly refers to expenses with commissions with retail operations partners.

**33. GAINS (LOSSES) ON FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (NET) MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE**

Gains (losses) on financial assets and liabilities comprise the carrying value adjustments of financial instruments, except for those accumulated as a result of the application of the effective interest method and gains or losses arising from the sale or purchase of financial instruments.

**a) Marketable securities**

| | 04/01 to 06/30/2026 | 01/01 to 06/30/2026 | 04/01 to 06/30/2025 | 01/01 to 06/30/2025 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Loans and advances to customers | 49,131 | 131,144 | 71,572 | 250,027 |
| Debt instruments | (60,442) | (139,015) | 590,701 | 417,810 |
| Equity instruments | 59,168 | 84,973 | 7,686 | 27,540 |
| **Total** | **47,857** | **77,102** | **669,959** | **695,377** |

**b) Derivatives**

| | 04/01 to 06/30/2026 | 01/01 to 06/30/2026 | 04/01 to 06/30/2025 | 01/01 to 06/30/2025 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Futures | 51,300 | 286,333 | (174,530) | 42,785 |
| Options | (14,653) | (12,583) | 3,822 | 17,482 |
| *Swap* | 93,665 | 28,406 | (253,514) | (273,570) |
| Forwards | (18,604) | 72,687 | (82,140) | (203,506) |
| Foreing exchange | (1,881) | 2,346 | 11 | 4,004 |
| **Total** | **109,827** | **377,189** | **(506,351)** | **(412,805)** |

## 34. FOREIGN EXCHANGE VARIATIONS

Foreign exchange variations basically include gains and losses on currency trading, variations that arise on conversions of monetary items in foreign currency to the functional currency and the gains or losses disclosed for non-monetary assets in foreign currency at the time of disposal. Foreign exchange variation effects are not considered for hedging. In the period ended June 30, 2026, the revenue with foreign exchange variation is R$14,475 (revenue of R$82,963 in the period ended June 30, 2025).

## 35. OTHER OPERATING INCOME (EXPENSES)

| | 04/01 to 06/30/2026 | 01/01 to 06/30/2026 | 04/01 to 06/30/2025 | 01/01 to 06/30/2025 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Recovery of expenses | 10,255 | 29,236 | 2,640 | 4,746 |
| Rental income | 142 | 358 | (454) | 427 |
| Other income (expenses) | (3,610) | (1,656) | (1,144) | 2,107 |
| Other provisions | (2,170) | (213) | (772) | (156) |
| **Total** | **4,617** | **27,725** | **270** | **7,124** |

## 36. PERSONNEL EXPENSES

| | 04/01 to 06/30/2026 | 01/01 to 06/30/2026 | 04/01 to 06/30/2025 | 01/01 to 06/30/2025 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Salaries | 30,699 | 62,746 | 25,166 | 45,055 |
| Benefits and training | 9,163 | 15,485 | 4,515 | 9,430 |
| Social charges | 11,357 | 22,077 | 7,526 | 15,848 |
| Profit sharing | 31,139 | 53,778 | 14,829 | 50,120 |
| **Total** | **82,358** | **154,086** | **52,036** | **120,453** |

## 37. OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

| | 04/01 to 06/30/2026 | 01/01 to 06/30/2026 | 04/01 to 06/30/2025 | 01/01 to 06/30/2025 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Water, electricity and gas | 177 | 341 | 172 | 346 |
| Lease expenses | 3,536 | 7,000 | 2,731 | 5,435 |
| Property lease expenses | 393 | 806 | 174 | 323 |
| Communication expenses | 1,914 | 4,272 | 2,056 | 3,793 |
| Repairs and maintenance of assets | 1,185 | 3,090 | 1,133 | 1,890 |
| Data processing | 17,472 | 33,404 | 9,311 | 17,576 |
| Public relations | 1,749 | 3,888 | 902 | 1,950 |
| Insurance | 1,381 | 3,059 | 1,977 | 5,181 |
| Financial system services | 2,695 | 5,464 | 2,564 | 6,515 |
| Third-party services | 2,752 | 8,193 | 2,003 | 5,941 |
| Surveillance and security services | 1,150 | 2,266 | 750 | 1,346 |
| Specialized technical services | 15,441 | 29,085 | 12,384 | 17,273 |
| Transportation expenses | 1,485 | 2,856 | 847 | 1,746 |
| Judicial, civil and labor judgments | 1,661 | 13,360 | (10) | 117 |
| Travel expenses | 1,480 | 4,474 | 1,343 | 1,927 |
| Other administrative expenses | 21,767 | 38,368 | 2,990 | 8,296 |
| **Total** | **76,238** | **159,926** | **41,327** | **79,655** |

## 38. PROVISIONS, NET

| | 04/01 to 06/30/2026 | 01/01 to 06/30/2026 | 04/01 to 06/30/2025 | 01/01 to 06/30/2025 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Indexation and interest accruals | (2,684) | (2,861) | - | - |
| (Provision) Reversal of civil, labor and tax lawsuits | (83) | 1,911 | (112) | (111) |
| **Total** | **(2,767)** | **(950)** | **(112)** | **(111)** |

## 39. RESULT ON DISPOSAL OF ASSETS

In the period ended June 30, 2026, income in the amount of R$5,073 (income in the amount of R$2,228 in the period ended June 30, 2025) refers mainly to the sale of assets received as payment in exchange for the settlement of loan operations.

## 40. INCOME TAX AND SOCIAL CONTRIBUTION

**a) Reconciliation of income tax and social contribution expenses:**

| | 04/01 to 06/30/2026 | 01/01 to 06/30/2026 | 04/01 to 06/30/2025 | 01/01 to 06/30/2025 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Loss before income tax (IRPJ), social contribution (CSLL) and profit sharing | 223,012 | 441,986 | 121,085 | 206,888 |
| **Loss before taxes** | **223,012** | **441,986** | **121,085** | **206,888** |
| Effective tax rate | 45% | 45% | 45% | 45% |
| Expected income tax and social contribution expense at statutory rate | (100,355) | (198,894) | (54,489) | (93,100) |
| **Permanent differences** | **42,555** | **72,949** | **16,591** | **29,847** |
| Interest on own capital | 31,050 | 56,817 | 11,115 | 19,553 |
| Other adjustments [(1)] | 11,505 | 16,132 | 5,476 | 10,294 |
| **Income tax and social contribution** | **(57,800)** | **(125,945)** | **(37,898)** | **(63,253)** |

(1) In the periods ended June 30, 2026 and 2025, it refers mainly to the equity results and exclusion of revenue from tax updates to be offset.

**b) Deferred taxes recognized in profit or loss**

| | 06/30/2026 | 12/31/2025 |
|---|---|---|
| Impairment | 262,117 | 234,595 |
| Provision for profit sharing | 16,875 | - |
| Adjustments to market value of financial instruments | (44,339) | (65,901) |
| Other provisions | 166,713 | 88,262 |
| Other adjustments | (319,665) | (317,841) |
| Loss from foreign operations | 424,251 | - |
| Tax loss/negative basis | - | 443,998 |
| Presumed Credit - Res. 4,838/20 | 1,614 | 183,960 |
| **Total** | **507,566** | **567,073** |

**c) Taxes recognized in equity**

| | 06/30/2026 | 12/31/2025 |
|---|---|---|
| Securities assessment (fixed income) | (57) | (14) |
| **Total** | **(57)** | **(14)** |

**d) Changes in deferred taxes**

| | 06/30/2026 | 12/31/2025 |
|---|---|---|
| **Opening balance** | **567,059** | **675,382** |
| Debit (credit) to profit or loss | (59,507) | (106,677) |
| Debit (credit) to equity | (43) | (1,646) |
| **Closing balance** | **507,509** | **567,059** |

**e) Term for realization**

| | 06/30/2026 | 12/31/2025 |
|---|---|---|
| Up to 1 year | 42,499 | 547 |
| 1 to 2 years | 58,416 | 3,675 |
| 2 to 3 years | 53,648 | 21,647 |
| 3 to 4 years | 65,412 | 42,005 |
| 4 to 5 years | 65,486 | 60,982 |
| 5 to 8 years | 152,797 | 247,878 |
| 8 to 10 years | 69,251 | 190,325 |
| **Total** | **507,509** | **567,059** |

## 41. OPERATIONAL LIMITS

**a) Basel Index**

On June 30, 2026, the Basel ratio reached 14.31% (14.69% as of December 31, 2025), 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.

**b) Risk Management - Pillar 3**

Pine, in accordance with Bacen Circular nº 54/20, publishes information regarding risk management and Required Reference Equity (PRE) on a quarterly basis. The report with greater detail, structure and methodologies are available at ri.pine.com.

## 42. GUARANTEES PROVIDED

Pine offers a series of guarantees for its customers to improve their credit standing and be able to compete. The table below presents all guarantees at June 30, 2026 and 2025:

| | 06/30/2026 | | 12/31/2025 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Balance of guarantees provided | Provision | Balance of guarantees provided | Provision |
| Guarantee or Surety in Judicial and Administrative Proceedings of a Tax Nature | 67,926 | - | 13,869 | 1 |
| Other Bank guarantees | 309,789 | 67 | 549,104 | 120 |
| **Total** | **377,715** | **67** | **562,973** | **121** |

Pine's customers are provided with financial guarantees in commitments with third parties. There is the right to charge customers for the reimbursement of any amount that Pine has to pay due to these guarantees. These contracts are subject to the same credit assessment performed for the loans.

## 43. RELATED-PARTY TRANSACTIONS

**a) Management compensation**

Since 2012, Pine has approved a new Compensation Plan to address the rules and guidelines for the payment of fixed and variable compensation applicable to members of the Board of Directors and statutory officers and, at the discretion of a specific committee, other executives with relevant positions and functions, observing the provisions of CMN Resolution 3,921/10.

The Compensation Plan has as main objectives: (i) align Pine's management compensation practices with the risk management policy; (ii) avoid behaviors that increase risk exposure above the levels considered prudent in the short, medium and long-term strategies adopted by the institution; (iii) create an instrument for retaining and attracting talent in key positions at Pine; and (iv) Adapt the compensation policy to the provisions of CMN Resolution 3,921/10.

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

The Variable Compensation will be calculated:

a) up to 50% of the amount determined for the variable compensation is paid in cash; 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 delivery of share-based instruments referring to the deferred variable compensation attributed to the directors and officers will only occur if, within the applicable deferral period, there is not (i) a significant reduction in realized recurring profit, or (ii) a negative result of the Institution or the business, or (iii) verification of errors in accounting and/or administrative procedures that affect the results obtained in the vesting period to variable compensation.

Pine also has a Compensation Committee, which is responsible for (i) proposing to the Board of Directors the various forms of fixed and variable compensation; (ii) overseeing the implementation and operation of the institution's management compensation policy; (iii) annually reviewing the institution's management compensation policy, recommending to the Board of Directors its correction or improvement; (iv) proposing to the Board of Directors the amount of the global management compensation to be submitted to the general meeting, pursuant to art. 152 of the Brazilian Corporate Law; (v) evaluating future scenarios, both internal and external, and their possible impacts on the management compensation policy; (vi) analyzing the Institution's management compensation policy in relation to market practices, with a view to identifying significant discrepancies in relation to similar companies, proposing the necessary adjustments; (vii) ensuring that the management compensation policy is permanently compatible with the risk management policy, the goals and the current and expected financial situation of the institution; and (viii) preparing annually, within ninety days from December 31 of each year, a document called Compensation Committee Report, as provided for in CMN Resolution 3,921/10.

In the period ended June 30, 2026, a variable compensation of R$13,523 (R$6,715 at June 30, 2025) and an expense of R$18,969 (R$13,673 at June 30, 2025) were determined, in accordance with the criteria defined in the plan.

| Salaries and Fees of the Board of Directors and Executive Board | 04/01 to 06/30/2026 | 01/01 to 06/30/2026 | 04/01 to 06/30/2025 | 01/01 to 06/30/2025 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fixed compensation | 3,963 | 7,939 | 3,400 | 6,877 |
| Variable compensation | - | 13,523 | - | 6,715 |
| Short-term benefits | 2,409 | 12,965 | 3,009 | 7,904 |
| **Total** | **6,372** | **34,427** | **6,409** | **21,496** |

Short-term benefits to directors and officers are basically represented by salaries and social security contributions, paid leave and paid sick pay, profit sharing and bonuses (if payable within twelve months after the end of the year) and non-monetary benefits (such as healthcare plan, free or subsidized goods or services).

**Share-based payments**

| | | | | | | | 06/30/2026 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Quantity | Maturity | |
| | Grant date | Exercise price in R$ | Granted | Exercised | Forfeit | Not exercised | % Vested | Exercised in |
| PLANO Bônus 2023 | 02/28/2024 | 4.30 | 2,453 | 1,799 | - | 654 | 20.00%<br>46.67%<br>73.34%<br>100.00% | 03/31/2024<br>03/31/2025<br>03/31/2026<br>03/31/2027 |
| PLANO RENTENÇÃO DE TALENTOS 2024 | 05/16/2024 | 4.30 | 294 | 48 | (246) | - | 25.00%<br>50.00%<br>75.00%<br>100.00% | 03/31/2025<br>03/31/2026<br>03/31/2027<br>03/31/2028 |
| ILP - PARTICIPAÇÃO DE LUCROS E RESULTADOS 2024 | 02/11/2025 | 4.38 | 3,245 | 1,514 | - | 1,731 | 20.00%<br>46.67%<br>73.33%<br>100.00% | 02/11/2025<br>02/11/2026<br>02/11/2027<br>02/11/2028 |
| PROGRAMA DE SÓCIOS II | 09/19/2025 | 4.81 | 3,327 | - | - | 3,327 | 33.33%<br>66.66%<br>100.00% | 03/26/2027<br>03/24/2028<br>03/26/2029 |
| PROGRAMA DE SÓCIOS III | 10/01/2025 | 4.81 | 1,182 | - | (68) | 1,114 | 25.00%<br>50.00%<br>75.00%<br>100.00% | 03/24/2027<br>03/24/2027<br>03/23/2028<br>03/22/2029 |
| ILP - PARTICIPAÇÃO DE LUCROS E RESULTADOS 2025 | 12/12/2025 | 10.08 | 2,294 | 459 | - | 1,835 | 20.00%<br>46.67%<br>73.33%<br>100.00% | 02/24/2026<br>02/24/2026<br>02/22/2027<br>02/24/2028 |
| PLANO RETENÇÃO DE TALENTOS 2025 | 12/29/2025 | 10.08 | 552 | - | - | 552 | 100.00% | 02/19/2031 |
| ILP - PARTICIPAÇÃO DE LUCROS E RESULTADOS 2025 - I | 02/27/2026 | 13.55 | 92 | 18 | - | 74 | 20.00%<br>46.67%<br>73.33%<br>100.00% | 03/05/2026<br>02/24/2026<br>02/22/2027<br>02/24/2028 |
| PLANO RETENÇÃO DE TALENTOS 2025 - I | 02/27/2026 | 13.55 | 22 | 4 | - | 18 | 20.00%<br>46.67%<br>73.33%<br>100.00% | 03/05/2026<br>02/24/2026<br>02/22/2027<br>02/24/2028 |
| **Total** | | | **13,461** | **3,842** | **(314)** | **9,305** | | |

On February 28, 2024, a new share-based remuneration plan was created for the statutory board (Bonus Plan 2023), in accordance with CMN Resolution No. 3,921.

On May 16, 2024, a new share-based compensation plan was established for the statutory board of directors (Talent Retention 2024), in accordance with CMN Resolution No. 3,921.

On February 11, 2025, a new share-based compensation plan for the statutory board of directors (ILP - Profit Sharing and Results 2024) was established, in accordance with CMN Resolution No. 3,921.

On September 19, 2025, a new share-based compensation plan for the statutory board of directors (Partner Program II) was established, in accordance with CMN Resolution No. 3,921.

On October 1, 2025, a new share-based compensation plan for the statutory officers (Partners Program III) was established, in accordance with CMN Resolution No. 3,921.

On December 12, 2025, a new share-based compensation plan for the statutory officers (ILP - 2025 Profit Sharing Program) was established, in accordance with CMN Resolution No. 3,921.

On December 29, 2025, a new share-based compensation plan for the statutory officers (2025 Talent Retention Program) was established, in accordance with CMN Resolution No. 3,921.

On February 27, 2026, a new share-based compensation plan for the statutory officers (ILP - 2025 Profit Sharing Program I) was established, in accordance with CMN Resolution No. 3,921.

On February 27, 2026, a new share-based compensation plan for the statutory officers (2025 Talent Retention Program I) was established, in accordance with CMN Resolution No. 3,921.

**Contract termination**

The termination of the employment relationship with the officers, in the event of non-compliance with obligations or by the officer's own will, does not entitle to any financial compensation and its acquired benefits, if conditioned, may be discontinued.

**b) Related parties**

Transactions carried out between related parties, basically with the companies listed in note 3.a, are carried out at usual market values, terms and average rates, in effect on the respective dates and market conditions and are represented by:

| | Interest rate CDI % | Deadlines until | Assets (Liabilities) 06/30/2026 | Assets (Liabilities) 12/31/2025 | Income (Expenses) 06/30/2026 | Income (Expenses) 06/30/2025 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Management** [1] | | | **(9,878)** | **(13,589)** | **(2,132)** | **(449)** |
| Loan operations | 3.00% CDI rate | 03/10/2031 | 20,228 | 17,056 | (1,164) | - |
| Demand deposits | - | No maturity date | (55) | (6) | - | - |
| Time deposits | 100% to 120% CDI rate and 100% IPCA | 03/26/2031 | (25,736) | (23,511) | (750) | (324) |
| Capital in the Open Market | 95% CDI rate | 06/19/2029 | - | (2,183) | - | - |
| Agribusiness credit bills | 96% to 100% CDI rate | 11/28/2028 | (1,591) | (1,680) | (102) | (3) |
| Real estate credit bills | 95% to 100% CDI rate | 04/16/2027 | (919) | (1,214) | (58) | (67) |
| Financial bills | 100% CDI rate and 100% IPCA | 06/14/2028 | (1,805) | (2,051) | (58) | (55) |
| **Immediate relatives** [1] | | | **(42,824)** | **(38,298)** | **(1,054)** | **(588)** |
| Loan operations | 6.50% CDI rate | 05/18/2026 | - | 730 | - | (240) |
| Demand deposits | - | No maturity date | (3,277) | (5,369) | - | - |
| Time deposits | 99% to 120% CDI rate and 100% IPCA | 04/14/2031 | (8,396) | (5,455) | (468) | (88) |
| Capital in the open Market | 95% CDI rate | 10/20/2029 | (1,522) | - | (10) | - |
| Agribusiness credit bills | 92% to 100% CDI rate | 11/27/2028 | (1,771) | (1,066) | (105) | (13) |
| Real estate credit bills | 98% CDI rate | 05/18/2026 | (508) | (494) | (32) | (27) |
| Funds from subordinated financial bills | 135% CDI rate | 09/27/2030 | (27,252) | (26,554) | (431) | (220) |
| Funds from financial bills | 100% IPCA | 10/30/2027 | (98) | (90) | (8) | - |
| **Related parties** | | | **(80,155)** | **(48,866)** | **(5,898)** | **(4,696)** |
| Accounts receivable | | | | | | |
| Pine Investimentos Distribuidora de Títulos e Valores Mobiliários Ltda. | | | - | - | - | 1 |
| Pine Assessoria e Consultoria Ltda. | | | 9,325 | 7,980 | - | 103 |
| Pine Corretora de Seguros Ltda. | | | 583 | 28 | - | 12 |
| Pine Holding Ltda. (Formerly known as Pine Holding S.A.) | | | - | 2,923 | - | - |
| Demand deposits | | | | | | |
| Pine Assessoria e Consultoria Ltda | | No maturity date | (16,731) | (2,135) | - | - |
| Pine Capital Ltda. | | No maturity date | (2) | (2) | - | - |
| P3 Desenvolvimento Imobiliário SPE Ltda. | | No maturity date | (1,914) | (1,290) | - | - |
| Pine Corretora de Seguros Ltda. | | No maturity date | (97) | (484) | - | - |
| Cuiabá Ativos Imobiliários SPE Ltda. (Formerly known as Pine Ativos Imobiliários SPE Ltda.) | | No maturity date | (2) | - | - | - |
| Pine Holding Ltda. (Formerly known as Pine Holding S.A.) | | No maturity date | (1,016) | (160) | - | - |
| Santana de Parnaíba Ativos Imobiliários Ltda. (Formerly known as Pine 1 Desenvolvimento Participações Ltda.) | | No maturity date | - | (1) | - | - |
| Time deposits | | | | | | |
| Pine Investimentos Distribuidora de Títulos e Valores Mobiliários Ltda. | 99% CDI rate | 05/21/2029 | (4,580) | (4,299) | (281) | (254) |
| Pine Assessoria e Consultoria Ltda. | 99% CDI rate | 06/18/2029 | (29,642) | (14,486) | (1,279) | (3,100) |
| Pine Capital Ltda. | 99% CDI rate | 01/24/2028 | (2,810) | (2,786) | (185) | (144) |
| P3 Desenvolvimento Imobiliário SPE Ltda. | 99% CDI rate | 06/25/2029 | (1,928) | (60) | (63) | (127) |
| Pine Corretora de Seguros Ltda. | 99% CDI rate | 06/25/2029 | (15,806) | (16,804) | (1,053) | (488) |
| Pine Campo Grande Empreendimento Imobiliário SPE Ltda. | 99% CDI rate | 10/20/2028 | (1,647) | (1,884) | (116) | (503) |
| Cuiabá Ativos Imobiliários SPE Ltda. (Formerly known as Pine Ativos Imobiliários SPE Ltda.) | 99% CDI rate | 08/04/2028 | (13,877) | (15,290) | (1,064) | (195) |
| ECO Comercializadora de Ativos Ambientais Ltda. | 99% to 112% CDI rate | 06/29/2028 | (11) | (10) | (1) | (1) |
| Pine Holding Ltda. (Formerly known as Pine Holding S.A.) | 99% CDI rate | 06/29/2028 | - | (106) | (1,856) | - |
| Affiliates companies | | | **(13,789)** | **(12,822)** | **(525)** | **(246)** |
| Demand deposits | | | | | | |
| Amigoz Ltda. | | No maturity date | (1) | (1) | - | - |
| Amigoz Corretora de Seguros Ltda. | | No maturity date | (7) | (9,184) | - | - |
| Pine Empreendimentos Imobiliários Ltda. | | No maturity date | (14) | - | - | - |
| Boreal Capital Ltda. | | No maturity date | - | (176) | - | - |
| Time deposits | | | | | | |
| Amigoz Corretora de Seguros Ltda. | 99% CDI rate | 06/14/2029 | (9,969) | (164) | (298) | - |
| Pine Empreendimentos Imobiliários Ltda. | 99% CDI rate | 06/15/2029 | (3,798) | (3,297) | (227) | - |
| Loan operations | | | | | | |
| BYX Capital Ltda. [2] | 21.27% per year | 01/31/2028 | - | - | - | (246) |

(1) The amounts referring to directors and officers and their immediate family members are not consolidated.
(2) Refers to income earned up to the date of disposal of Byx Capital, as disclosed in Note 14.

**c) Equity interest**

The following table shows the direct interest in common and preferred shares, at June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, of shareholders with more than five percent of the total shares, members of the Board of Directors, the Fiscal Council and the Executive Board.

| | 06/30/2026 | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Shareholders | Common shares | % - Common shares | Preferred shares | % - Preferred shares | Total shares | % - Total shares |
| Individuals | 124,803,538 | 96.11 | 40,653,612 | 31.31 | 165,457,150 | 63.71 |
| Legal entity | 920,847 | 0.71 | 8,658,459 | 6.67 | 9,579,306 | 3.69 |
| Board of Directors | 3,044 | 0.00 | 72,852 | 0.06 | 75,896 | 0.03 |
| Fiscal Council | 605,144 | 0.47 | 7,164,100 | 5.52 | 7,769,244 | 2.99 |
| Executive Board | 1,747,429 | 1.35 | 17,799,591 | 13.71 | 19,547,020 | 7.53 |
| **Total** | **128,080,002** | **98.63** | **74,348,614** | **57.26** | **202,428,616** | **77.95** |

| | 12/31/2022 | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Shareholders | Common shares | % - Common shares | Preferred shares | % - Preferred shares | Total shares | % - Total shares |
| Individuals | 116,302,114 | 97.60 | 41,423,926 | 36.56 | 157,726,040 | 67.85 |
| Legal entity | 920,847 | 0.77 | 8,727,759 | 7.70 | 9,648,606 | 4.15 |
| Board of Directors | 3,044 | 0.00 | 82,851 | 0.07 | 85,895 | 0.04 |
| Fiscal Council | 604,244 | 0.51 | 6,989,701 | 6.17 | 7,593,945 | 3.27 |
| Executive Board | 219,657 | 0.18 | 17,305,084 | 15.28 | 17,524,741 | 7.54 |
| **Total** | **118,049,906** | **99.06** | **74,529,321** | **65.79** | **192,579,227** | **82.85** |

**44. OTHER DISCLOSURES**

**a) Covenants**

As of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, Banco Pine did not have loans with linked covenants.

**45. RISK MANAGEMENT**

**a) Introduction**

Banco Pine presents as a differential the conservative approach in the management of the risks inherent to its activities, through an integrated management of risks and capital, and its supervision is carried out by collegiate committees that support the Management's decisions.

The integrated management and risk control practices, reflecting the best market practices, seek to identify and define limits for monitoring financial losses in order to ensure that the conglomerate's objectives are met and that the profitability goals are achieved in a sustainable way and in compliance with the defined risk appetite, always maintaining transparency in corporate governance.

The integrated risk management structure is defined by the Board of Directors, which establishes the subsidiary functions of the Risk and Capital Management Committee, the CRO and the Executive Board, regarding the attributions of approving calculation models, risk factors, metrics and indicators for controlling and monitoring limits and alerts.

Banco Pine's integrated risk management encompasses the risk groups dealt with in the context of financial risks, operational risks and strategic risks, individually and/or jointly.

**b) Integrated risk management**

The integrated risk management process at Pine comprises the set of integrated management and control activities, from the definition of strategies, guidelines, calculation, periodic disclosure of management, control and monitoring information (Test of Use).

The integrated risk management governance structure comprises:

Credit risk management

• Board of Directors, to define risk appetite and approve risk policies;

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

• Portfolio Committee, for periodic follow-up and monitoring of matters under its responsibility (credit and socio-environmental);

• ALCO Committee (Asset and Liability Committee) and Risk and Treasury Committee, for periodic follow-up and monitoring of matters under its responsibility (liquidity);

• CRO (Chief Risk Officer), to monitor and implement the established definitions and guidelines;

• Treasury Area, for market monitoring and negotiation of market zero operations;

• Other Business, Operational and Information Technology Areas, for negotiating operations with customers and for recording, processing and accounting;

• Controllership Area, for managerial monitoring of operations and budget programming;

• Risk Control Area, for risk calculation and limit control;

The risk management and control processes and policies are subject to periodic reviews, in order to ensure alignment with the best market practices, as well as compliance with current regulations.

Risk control activities are carried out centrally by an independent area in relation to the Treasury, Controllership, Business, Operations and Information Technology areas, ensuring impartial reporting and implementation of the identified corrective actions.

**RAS**

The assessment and definition of the risk appetite are carried out in a structured and coordinated manner through the Risk Appetite Statement (RAS), a management instrument that integrates the different types of risk and implements its periodic monitoring, against the established levels, in compliance with Management's objectives and in compliance with the business budget schedule and regulatory requirements. The RAS establishes the indicators through limits and alerts, with periodic monitoring, whether strategic or superior, whether tactical or operational.

**c) Capital management**

Capital management comprises a set of activities:

• Ongoing monitoring and control of the capital held by the institution;

• Assessment of the need for capital to meet the business budget schedule, including under stress conditions;

• Planning of goals and capital requirements, considering the institution's strategic objectives.

Banco Pine has a capital management structure compatible with its growth strategy and the complexity of its operations, which aims to monitor existing economic capital and assess capital needs to face the risks to which it is exposed. The capital management process is in line with the best market practices and covers all areas involved in the identification and assessment of risks relevant to the Bank's operations.

**d) Risk Categories**

**Credit risk**

Credit Risk is defined as the possibility of incurring losses associated with the non-compliance by the counterparty of its obligations under the agreed terms, devaluation, reduction of remuneration and expected gains in a financial instrument arising from the deterioration of the creditworthiness of the counterparty, the intervening party or the mitigating instrument, restructuring of financial instruments or costs of recovering exposures characterized as problem assets.

**Liquidity risk**

Liquidity Risk is defined as the possibility of an institution not being able to efficiently honor its expected and unexpected obligations, current and future, including those arising from the binding of guarantees, without affecting its daily operations and without incurring significant losses and the possibility of an institution not being able to negotiate the market price of a position, due to its large size in relation to the volume normally traded or due to some discontinuity in the market.

**Market risk**

Market risk is defined as the possibility of incurring losses arising from fluctuations in the market values of instruments held by the institution, including changes in interest rates, exchange rates, share prices and commodity prices.

**Operating risk**

Operating risk is the possibility of incurring losses from failure, deficiency or inadequate internal procedures, personnel and systems, or external events. This definition includes the legal risk associated with the inadequacy or deficiency in contracts entered into by the Bank, as well as penalties driven by the non-compliance with legal provisions, and damages payable to third parties as a result of activities carried out by the Bank.

**Socio-environmental risk**

Socio-environmental risk is defined as the possibility of losses arising from socio-environmental damages, of its own or of customers and partners, by the institution.

**Compliance risk**

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

**Reputational risk (or image)**

Reputational risk is defined as the possibility of financial losses arising from the institution's inability to maintain and/or establish new relationships in the market and in its customer base.

**e) Credit risk management**

Credit risk management comprises a set of activities:

• Ongoing monitoring of exposure levels, concentration, sufficiency of guarantees and payment of amounts receivable from customers and counterparties;

• Assessment and monitoring of the need for provision for losses, additional allocation of guarantees, and/or credit restructuring, considering default indicators, in order to meet the business schedule and market expectations, including under stress conditions;

• Planning of goals and control of credit risk limits, considering the strategic objectives of the institution.

**Control and management metric**

Credit risk analyses are performed based on the following metrics:

**Credit rating and limit**

The default risk classification (rating) and the granting of credit limits, carried out in a structured and coordinated manner and formalized through the Proposed Credit Limit, aim to assess and assign the maximum expected exposure with customers and counterparties, products, volumes, terms and warranty required.

**Concentration monitoring**

Concentration monitoring aims to define and monitor the maximum exposure expected by rating, risk classification, customer, counterparty, economic segment, geographic region and term.

**Monitoring of default indicators**

The purpose of monitoring default is to monitor and define acceptable levels of loss provisioning in view of the delay in receiving amounts receivable from customers and counterparties. Of these indicators, the 'Over 90' index stands out since it demonstrates, over time, the behavior of the portfolio, allowing the identification and implementation of corrective actions.

**f) Maximum exposure to credit risk — Financial instruments not subject to impairment**

The following table contains an analysis of the maximum exposure to credit risk of financial assets not subject to impairment:

| | 06/30/2026 | 12/31/2025 |
|---|---|---|
| **Financial assets at fair value (FVTPL)** | **6,469,075** | **6,138,944** |
| Debt instruments | 6,468,474 | 6,138,253 |
| Equity instruments | 601 | 691 |
| **Derivative financial instruments** | **208,480** | **1,255,924** |
| **Maximum exposure of financial instruments not subject to impairment** | **6,677,555** | **7,394,868** |

**g) Credit quality**

The table below presents the total exposure of financial assets classified by risk level in:

| | Total in % | |
|---|---|---|
| **Internal classification** | **06/30/2026** | **12/31/2025** |
| Low | 91% | 91% |
| Medium | 5% | 5% |
| High | 4% | 4% |

Pine estimated expected cash flows, taking into account all contractual terms of the financial asset, including expected credit losses.

**h) Impairment testing**

Based on the guidance provided by IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments," Banco Pine estimates the allowance for expected losses associated with credit risk based on the impairment history and other circumstances known at the time of the assessment. On January 1, 2025, Banco Pine adopted CMN Resolution No. 4,966/21, which changes the accounting criteria applicable to financial instruments. With the adoption of CMN Resolution No. 4,966/21, it was established that institutions measure their allowance for expected losses associated with credit risk based on the expected loss concept, without the need to wait for a possible default, making the provision more accurate in relation to future losses that the institution may experience in subsequent periods.

The provision for expected losses associated with credit risk for 12 months (PE 12 months) and for the life of the operation (PE Vida) was recalibrated, with the aim of improving the predictability of future losses arising from credit operations in default.

The LGD model was revised, changing the generic methodology to a model weighted by type of guarantee, increasing the quality and efficiency of the model.

The references below demonstrate how the assessment and measurement of the impairment were carried out by Pine for the purposes of preparing these financial statements. They should be read together with the note that describes Pine's significant accounting practices (note 3).

**(i) Deterioration of the risk level**

Pine considers as a non-performing financial instrument and, consequently, in Stage 3 for ECL calculation purposes, all cases that are overdue for more than 90 days in relation to their contractual payments. For interbank operations (liquidity interbank operations), Pine considers them to be in default when the required intraday payment is not made at the end of the operation as determined in the contractual terms.

As part of the qualitative assessment, Pine considers the internal credit risk rating.

**(ii) Internal risk classifications and the probability of default (PD) estimation process**

Pine has an internal model for assigning credit risk ratings to its customers and probabilities of default (PD). The model incorporates qualitative and quantitative information, and in addition to customer-specific information, supplementary external information is used that may affect customer behavior.

**(iii) Credit risk measurement**

**Exposure at the time of default (EAD)**

EAD represents the gross carrying amount of financial instruments subject to the calculation of expected losses (ECL), considering the customer's ability to increase its exposure as it approaches default and the potential for prepayments to occur.

For credit limits granted and not used, exposure at default is forecast taking into account the balance used and adding a "credit factor" that considers the expected use of the remaining limit until the time of default. These assumptions vary by product type and current limit utilization range, based on an analysis of Pine's recent default data.

To calculate the EAD, Pine makes the following consideration in relation to the classifications in stages:

• For an operation that is in Stage 1, Banco Pine assesses the possibility of default in the next 12 months to calculate the PE.

• For an operation that is in Stages 2 and 3, Banco Pine assesses the possibility of default throughout its life to calculate the PE.

**Significant increase in credit risk**

Banco Pine considers that an operation has had a significant increase in credit risk (migration to stage 2) when its delay reaches 30 days or when the operation ends up being renegotiated.

Banco Pine considers that there is a significant increase from stage 2 to stage 3 when the financial asset is more than 90 days late or the operation being renegotiated is more than 60 days late.

**Loss in case of default (LGD)**

Pine continuously monitors all assets subject to the recognition of an allowance for expected losses. In order to determine whether an instrument is subject to a 12-month provision for expected losses (12-month ECL) or for the life of the operation (Lifetime ECL), Pine assesses whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk over the term of the operation since its initial recognition.

**Grouping of financial assets for collective calculation of expected losses**

As mentioned in note 3.l, Pine calculates its expected losses on a collective basis for all its exposures arising from Loans and advances to customers.

Banco Pine groups these exposures through homogeneous credit risk criteria and groups, based on a combination of internal factors, namely:

• Portfolio Segmentation (Wholesale, Retail, Multidraw and Bail Bonds);

• For the wholesale model, we include grouping by product (working capital, company check, securities and others); It is

• For the retail model, we observe the type of product (INSS, FGTS, benefit card and other benefits).

**j) Guarantees received (mitigating maximum exposure to credit risk)**

The guarantees are considered as a second source of payment, given any default by the debtor.

The guarantees formalized in loan operations are approved by a committee, formalized and/or constituted by an area different from the area responsible for contracting and controlled in a specific system.

**k) Liquidity risk**

**Definition**

Liquidity risk is the possibility that Pine may not meet its cash needs to meet its current and future obligations or new funding requirements without affecting the continuity of its operations.

**Liquidity risk management**

Liquidity management aims to identify, inform and protect Pine from possible market movements that generate liquidity problems. In this sense, Pine monitors the exposure to liquidity risk of its portfolios in terms of maturities, volumes and liquidity of its assets.

Liquidity risk management encompasses the control, monitoring and planning processes carried out through reports sent to the members of the ALCO - Asset and liability committee and Management, as well as the approval of policies, strategies, guidelines, scenarios and limits in the referred committee and approved by the Conglomerate's Board of Directors, as follows:

Daily (Liquidity & Market and Products Risk Superintendence):

• Position and movement of the conglomerate's liquidity;

• Monitoring of liquidity risk indicators.

Weekly (ALCO - Asset and liability committee):

• Flow of mismatches between payments, receipts and other movements of the entire conglomerate (funding gap);

• Projection of the conglomerate's liquidity movement considering the plans of the business areas, funding needs and desired liquidity level;

Monthly (ALCO - Asset and liability committee):

• Projection of liquidity stress scenarios: moderate and extreme;

• Methodology for defining the desired and minimum liquidity levels;

• Review of the liquidity contingency plan and liquidity risk indicators.

The liquidity risk management policies and the associated limits are established based on prospective scenarios periodically reviewed and on the definitions of the ALCO - Asset and liability committee.

Therefore, in the liquidity risk management process at Pine, the set of activities that are related and integrated in the management, from the definition of strategies, guidelines, control, monitoring to management, are performed and distributed in the following units:

• ALCO - Asset and liability committee;

• ALM area in the Treasury;

• Liquidity & Market Risk and Risk, Compliance, PLD and Information Security Department.

**k) Liquidity risk management**

Liquidity risk management comprises a set of activities:

• Ongoing monitoring of adequate levels of liquidity;

• Assessment of the need to maintain minimum liquidity to meet the business budget schedule, including under stress conditions;

• Planning of goals and liquidity requirements, considering the institution's strategic objectives.

**Control and management metrics**

Liquidity risk analyses are performed based on the following metrics:

**Effective liquidity on the date**

The effective liquidity on the date aims to determine the realized balance and the projection for D+1 and the transactions already contracted in the balances of the assets that make up the effective liquidity, free government bonds, Selic repo and available in FE.

**Target liquidity**

Target liquidity aims to demonstrate the expected value of maintaining the continuity of current business, calculated according to the strategic objective and the value considering a safety margin in excess of the 'Minimum Liquidity'.

**Projected liquidity scenario and stress scenario**

Projected liquidity and stress scenarios are intended to demonstrate prospective liquidity scenarios, built from the 'Liquidity on Date', in line with budget and business programming, considering, in an alternative view, stress events for the main variables that impact liquidity.

**Minimum liquidity (projected scenario and stress scenario)**

The minimum liquidity, in the projected and stress scenarios, aims to demonstrate the minimum amounts representing the 'cushion' to be maintained, calculated prospectively, in line with the budget and business schedule, considering, in an alternative view, stress events for the main variables that impact liquidity.

**Liquidity contingency plan**

The liquidity contingency plan aims to establish a set of measures, procedures and responsibilities to be adopted in situations of liquidity requirement, which change the maturity profile and volume of receipts of assets and liabilities.

**Balance sheet by liquidity**

The table below shows the assets and liabilities according to the remaining contractual maturities, considering the undiscounted flows (except derivatives) according to the period in which they are estimated to be recovered or settled.

| | 06/30/2026 | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Up to 3 months | 3 to 12 months | 1 to 3 years | 3 to 5 years | 5 to 15 years |
| **ASSETS** | | | | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents [1] | 7,346,867 | - | - | - | - |
| Marketable securities | 338,011 | 2,093,877 | 2,481,878 | 3,337,598 | 1,798,370 |
| Loans and advances to financial institutions | 3,516,587 | 3,855,597 | 4,509,387 | 1,948,284 | 711,862 |
| **Total** | **11,201,465** | **5,949,474** | **6,991,265** | **5,285,882** | **2,510,232** |
| **LIABILITIES** | | | | | |
| Deposits from customers | 1,937,272 | 9,567,705 | 7,831,138 | 2,980,807 | 977,592 |
| Deposits from financial institutions | 6,476,401 | 47,657 | 506 | 53 | 10 |
| Subordinated debts | - | 23,245 | 44,453 | 226,444 | 556,335 |
| Loan and onlending obligations | - | 498,312 | 478,527 | - | - |
| **Total** | **8,413,673** | **10,136,919** | **8,354,624** | **3,207,304** | **1,533,937** |
| **Derivatives** | **(55,632)** | **(57,176)** | **20,734** | **43,760** | **38,715** |
| ***GAP*** | **2,732,160** | **(4,244,621)** | **(1,342,625)** | **2,122,338** | **1,015,010** |

(1) Includes amounts referring to public securities with liquidity, presented by the final term of their maturities.

| | 12/31/2025 | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Up to 3 months | 3 to 12 months | 1 to 3 years | 3 to 5 years | 5 to 15 years |
| **ASSETS** | | | | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents [1] | 6,334,317 | - | - | - | - |
| Marketable securities | 535,547 | 614,753 | 2,036,223 | 2,275,788 | 3,155,518 |
| Loans and advances to financial institutions | 2,939,903 | 3,632,568 | 3,696,000 | 1,919,832 | 615,469 |
| **Total** | **9,809,767** | **4,247,321** | **5,732,223** | **4,195,620** | **3,770,987** |
| **LIABILITIES** | | | | | |
| Deposits from customers | 2,707,012 | 5,118,538 | 11,340,696 | 1,525,570 | 645,908 |
| Deposits from financial institutions | 3,845,720 | 311,796 | 601 | 128 | 14 |
| Subordinated debts | 709 | 6,149 | 68,402 | 171,320 | 528,492 |
| Borrowings and onlending obligations | 14,069 | 4,446 | 250 | - | - |
| **Total** | **6,567,510** | **5,440,929** | **11,409,949** | **1,697,018** | **1,174,414** |
| **Derivatives** | **(1,104,715)** | **147,475** | **26,868** | **46,515** | **44,409** |
| ***GAP*** | **2,137,542** | **(1,046,133)** | **(5,650,858)** | **2,545,117** | **2,640,982** |

(1) Includes amounts referring to public securities with liquidity, presented by the final term of their maturities.

**l) Market risk management**

Market risk management comprises a set of activities:

• Ongoing monitoring of exposure levels to market variations;

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

• Planning of goals and control of market risk limits, considering the strategic objectives of the institution.

**Trading intent**

Market risk is calculated in accordance with the business strategy and the intention of trading the operations, and may be:

The 'Trading Portfolio' (trading) is composed of operations traded with the intention of turning over, reselling, obtaining benefit from price movements or arbitrating market asymmetries. The regulatory risk is calculated based on BACEN standard Daily Risk Statement modeling, compatible with the VaR approach.

The 'Banking Portfolio' (banking) comprises the other operations not classified in the 'Trading Portfolio' (trading). Regulatory risk is calculated based on BACEN standard Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Portfolio modeling, compatible with the approach to adverse movements in profit or loss and capital due to a shock in interest curves.

**Control and analysis metrics**

Market risk analyses are performed based on the following metrics:

***Value at risk – VaR* analysis**

VaR aims to determine the worst expected loss over a given horizon under normal market conditions at a given confidence level. The parametric model is used for a horizon of one day and a confidence interval of 99%, with calculation by market, maturity vertices and by risk factor.

**Management result analysis to the market**

The analysis of results to market aims to determine the managerial economic result to market (MtM), through the pricing of assets and liabilities, segregating their impact according to the nature of the result, whether accounting and/or managerial.

**Sensitivity and stress analysis**

The sensitivity analysis aims to evaluate the variation in the market value of the portfolio considering the shift of 1 basis point (DV01) in the interest curves or according to pre-established scenarios.

The table shows the sensitivity analysis for operations with financial instruments, due to the possibility of exchange variation, interest or any other factors. To calculate the impacts on interest rates, the respective variations in market rates are applied to the DV01s, for the base date:

**m) Sensitivity analysis**

The table shows the sensitivity analysis for all operations with financial instruments, which expose Pine to risks arising from exchange rate variations, interest or any other sources of exposure, and for the calculation of impacts on interest rates, the following respective variations in market rates at PV01s calculated at June 30, 2026:

| | | Sensitivity analysis | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 06/30/2026 | | |
| | | Scenarios | | |
| **Risk factor** | **Exposure** | **Probable (I)** | **Possible (II)** | **Remote (III)** |
| Fixed interest rate (Fixed) | Variations in the fixed interest rate | (410,172) | (512,714) | (769,072) |
| Price index (IPCA) | Variations in the IPCA coupon | 127,514 | 159,392 | 239,088 |
| Dollar coupon rate | Exchange coupon variation | (15,371) | (19,213) | (28,820) |
| Currency basket | Change in the exchange rate of the currency basket | (15,371) | (19,213) | (28,820) |
| **Total (uncorrelated sum)*** | | **(313,399)** | **(391,749)** | **(587,623)** |
| **Total (correlated sum)**** | | **(52,625)** | **(65,781)** | **(98,672)** |

*Uncorrelated sum: represents the sum of the results obtained in the worst 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 market prices or rates at June 30, 2026 and their respective volatilities calculated using the EWMA method (λ=94).

| **Yield Curve** | **Market rate (1 year)** | **Shock** | **New Market Rate (1 year)** |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fixed interest rate (Fixed) | 14.02% | 0.01% | 14.03% |
| Price index (IPCA) | 10.27% | 0.01% | 10.28% |
| Reference rate (TR) | 2.05% | 0.01% | 2.06% |
| Dollar coupon rate | 5.28% | 0.01% | 5.29% |
| Other currency coupon rate | 5.43% | 0.01% | 5.44% |
| Offshore rates (Libor + other offshore) | 3.08% | 0.01% | 3.09% |
| Coins | 5.50 | 0.01% | 5.50 |

**Scenario II - Possible**

Scenario composed of the 25% shock in the values of the market interest curves (published by B3 S.A. - Brasil, Bolsa, Balcão), and in the closing quotations (US dollar and equity), as shown in the following example:

| **Yield curve** | **Market rate (1 year)** | **Shock** | **New market rate (1 year)** |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fixed interest rate (Fixed) | 14.02% | 25% | 17.52% |
| Price index (IPCA) | 10.27% | 25% | 12.84% |
| Reference rate (TR) | 2.05% | 25% | 2.56% |
| Dollar coupon rate | 5.28% | 25% | 6.60% |
| Other currency coupon rates | 5.43% | 25% | 6.78% |
| Offshore rates (Libor + other offshore) | 3.08% | 25% | 3.85% |
| Coins | 5.50 | 25% | 6.88 |

**Scenario III - Remote**

Scenario composed of the 50% shock in the values of the market interest curves (published by B3 S.A. - Brasil, Bolsa, Balcão), and in the closing quotations (US dollar and equity), as shown in the following example:

| **Yield curve** | **Market rate (1 year)** | **Shock** | **New market rate (1 year)** |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fixed interest rate (Fixed) | 14.02% | 50% | 21.02% |
| Price index (IPCA) | 10.27% | 50% | 15.41% |
| Reference rate (TR) | 2.05% | 50% | 3.08% |
| Dollar coupon rate | 5.28% | 50% | 7.91% |
| Other currency coupon rates | 5.43% | 50% | 8.14% |
| Offshore Rates (Libor + other offshore) | 3.08% | 50% | 4.62% |
| Coins | 5.50 | 50% | 8.25 |

**(i) Balance by currency**

The table below shows the assets and liabilities according to their exposure to currencies, considering the undiscounted flows (except derivatives) according to the main currencies traded.

| | 06/30/2026 | | 12/31/2025 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **US dollar** | **Euro** | **US dollar** | **Euro** |
| **ASSETS** | | | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 26,937 | 12,895 | 36,395 | 1,329 |
| Loans and advances to customers | 179,375 | 4,631 | 147,808 | 8,821 |
| Other assets | (2,093) | - | (4,747) | - |
| **Total** | **204,219** | **17,526** | **179,456** | **10,150** |
| **LIABILITIES** | | | | |
| Borrowings and onlendings | 2,101 | - | 8,055 | - |
| Relationships with correspondents | 48,094 | 11,903 | 18,895 | - |
| **Total** | **50,195** | **11,903** | **26,950** | **-** |
| **Derivatives** | **143,225** | **5,629** | **160,925** | **2,804** |
| ***GAP*** | **10,799** | **(6)** | **(8,419)** | **7,346** |

**(ii) Market risk balance**

The table below shows the assets and liabilities according to their exposure to the market, considering the undiscounted flows (except derivatives) according to the main risk factors incurred.

| | 06/30/2026 | | | 12/31/2025 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Fixed | IPCA | TR | Fixed | IPCA | TR |
| **ASSETS** | | | | | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 6,419,897 | 926,970 | - | 5,435,138 | 899,179 | - |
| Debt instruments | 7,752,357 | 51,611 | 52,149 | 7,679,770 | 177,099 | 52,152 |
| Loans and advances to customers | 14,362,109 | 166,463 | 13,144 | 12,581,545 | 203,461 | 18,766 |
| **Total** | **28,534,363** | **1,145,044** | **65,293** | **25,696,453** | **1,279,739** | **70,918** |
| **LIABILITIES** | | | | | | |
| Deposits from customers | 17,918,692 | 5,044,329 | - | 16,141,389 | 5,061,249 | - |
| Deposits from financial institutions | 6,523,654 | - | - | 4,156,926 | - | - |
| Borrowings and onlendings | 976,839 | - | 13,144 | - | - | 18,766 |
| Subordinated debts | 814,776 | 35,700 | - | 740,541 | 34,532 | - |
| **Total** | **26,233,962** | **5,080,029** | **13,144** | **21,038,856** | **5,095,781** | **18,766** |
| **Derivatives** | **(44,986)** | **2,121** | **-** | **(1,102,097)** | **7,183** | **-** |
| ***GAP*** | **2,255,415** | **(3,932,864)** | **52,149** | **3,555,500** | **(3,808,859)** | **52,152** |

**o) Management of other relevant risks**

The management of other relevant risks comprises a set of activities:

• Ongoing monitoring of indicators representing critical events;

• Assessment of the need to adapt and improve processes, tools and solutions, to meet the business schedule and incorporate new regulatory requirements, technologies and market practices, including ensuring the implementation of the business continuity plan, under stress conditions; and

• Planning of goals and control of market risk limits, considering the strategic objectives of the institution.

**Social and environmental responsibility policy (PRSA)**

PRSA's objective is to establish and present the socio-environmental risk management structure through guidelines that permeate the Institution's strategy in relation to the socio-environmental theme. This Policy contains principles that guide socio-environmental actions in the business and in Pine's relations with stakeholders, contributing to the improvement of practices in the value chain and seeking sustainable development.

Stakeholders are customers and users of the products and services offered by the Institution, the community within its organization and other people who may be impacted by the Institution's activities. Pine carries out structured consultations and dialogues with its stakeholders, in order to contribute to the improvement of business management and promote continuous learning for both sides. PRSA encourages the participation of stakeholders in its preparation process.

In the process of evaluating and granting credit, we take into account the analysis of the customer's socio-environmental risks, that is, if Compliance finds any inconsistency regarding the socio-environmental theme, the customer may have a negative impact on its credit rating, which will be defined by the Credit Analysis area.

This process considers a restrictive list that identifies segments or organizations for which Pine has restrictions on granting credit or financing. This list takes into account projects and companies that are involved in illegal labor practices, violate Human Rights or, also, produce, sell or use products, substances or activities considered harmful to society and the environment. In order to avoid damage to its reputation and not to promote businesses that do not comply with the principles and policies, Pine carries out an ongoing assessment of current and potential customers that operate in critical sectors from the socio-environmental point of view.

Banco Pine is reviewing its internal processes and policies to measure, control and, when applicable, reduce the risks associated with each client in its portfolio.

**Information technology**

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

**Business continuity plan**

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

The structure and computer processing capacity guarantee the maintenance of performance and security levels for the proper functioning of applications and systemic solutions for customer service, treatment of registration information, negotiation of operations, financial control and accounting, risk control, and data processing.

**Information security**

Banco Pine adopts strict procedures to guarantee information security. Any security breach caused by unauthorized access to information or systems, which may have a material adverse effect on the business, is covered by continuous monitoring, either to guarantee the physical integrity of the data, or also for the purpose of complying with the requirements of the LGPD (General Data Protection Law, 2018).

## 46. RECONCILIATION OF INCOME AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (BRGAAP and IFRS)

Pine's 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), when applicable, called "BRGAAP" and are being presented separately from these statements.

In accordance with CMN Resolution No. 4,818/20, we present below the reconciliation of net income (loss) and shareholders' equity between BRGAAP and IFRS:

| Consolidated Profit (Loss) | Reference | 04/01 to 06/30/2026 | 01/01 to 06/30/2026 | 04/01 to 06/30/2025 | 01/01 to 06/30/2025 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Consolidated Profit (Loss)- BRGAAP** | | **166,748** | **316,559** | **83,020** | **156,472** |
| Non Controlling Interest [1] [2] [3] [4] | | (2,058) | (1,164) | 171 | (9) |
| IFRS 9 Adjustment - Impairment of loans and receivables - Impairment | a | - | - | - | (30,757) |
| IFRS 9 Adjustment - Deferral of bank fees and commissions (effective interest rate) | b | - | - | - | 3,752 |
| IFRS 16 Adjustment - Leasing | c | 292 | 57 | (4) | 5 |
| IFRS adjustment - Deferred Tax assets | d | (132) | (26) | - | 11,972 |
| IFRS adjustment - Goodwill amortization | | 362 | 615 | - | - |
| IFRS adjustment - Other adjustments | | - | - | - | 2,200 |
| **Consolidated Profit (Loss) - IFRS** | | **165,212** | **316,041** | **83,187** | **143,635** |

(1) Refers to the participation of non-controlling interests in the Chimera Alternative Assets I FIDC. The consolidation of this Fund is not applicable to the Financial Statements in BRGAAP.

(2) Refers to the participation of non-controlling interests in the LIFT JS Fundo de Investimento em Cotas de Fundos de Investimento em Direitos Creditórios Responsabilidade Limitada. The consolidation of this Fund is not applicable to the Financial Statements in BRGAAP.

(3) Refers to the participation of non-controlling interests in the LIFT SO II Feeder Fundo de Investimento Financeiro - Responsabilidade Limitada. The consolidation of this Fund is not applicable to the Financial Statements in BRGAAP.

(4) Refers to the participation of non-controlling interests in the LIFT Alfa Fundo de Investimentos em Cotas de Fundo de Investimento em Direitos Creditórios Resposabilidade Limitada. The consolidation of this Fund is not applicable to the Financial Statements in BRGAAP.

| Equity | Reference | 06/30/2026 | 12/31/2024 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Equity - BRGAAP** | | **1,802,359** | **1,407,630** |
| Non Controlling Interest [1] [2] [3] [4] | | 29,089 | 30,036 |
| IFRS 16 Adjustment - Leasing | c | (1,200) | (1,938) |
| IFRS adjustment - Goodwill amortization | | 615 | - |
| IFRS adjustment - Deferred Tax assets | d | 26 | 873 |
| **Equity - IFRS** | | **1,830,889** | **1,436,601** |

(1) Refers to the participation of non-controlling interests in the Chimera Alternative Assets I FIDC. The consolidation of this Fund is not applicable to the Financial Statements in BRGAAP.

(2) Refers to the participation of non-controlling interests in the LIFT JS Fundo de Investimento em Cotas de Fundos de Investimento em Direitos Creditórios Responsabilidade Limitada. The consolidation of this Fund is not applicable to the Financial Statements in BRGAAP.

(3) Refers to the participation of non-controlling interests in the LIFT SO II Feeder Fundo de Investimento Financeiro - Responsabilidade Limitada. The consolidation of this Fund is not applicable to the Financial Statements in BRGAAP.

(4) Refers to the participation of non-controlling interests in the LIFT Alfa Fundo de Investimentos em Cotas de Fundo de Investimento em Direitos Creditórios Resposabilidade Limitada. The consolidation of this Fund is not applicable to the Financial Statements in BRGAAP.

**a) IFRS 9 Adjustment - Impairment of loans and receivables - Impairment**

Based on the guidance provided by IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments", Banco Pine estimates the provision for expected losses associated with credit risk, based on the history of impairment and other circumstances known at the time of the assessment. For BRGAAP purposes, on January 1, 2025, Banco Pine adopted CMN Resolution No. 4,966/21, which changes the accounting criteria applicable to financial instruments. CMN Resolution No. 4,966/21 establishes 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.

**b) IFRS 9 Adjustment - Deferral of bank fees and commissions (effective interest rate)**

In accordance with IFRS 9 “Financial Instruments”, bank fees, commissions and financial costs that are part of the effective interest rate of financial instruments calculated at amortized cost are recognized in profit or loss during the effective period of the respective contracts. For BRGAAP, these fees and expenses are recognized directly recorded in income when received or paid, on a cash basis.

**c) IFRS 16 Adjustment - Leasing**

Banco Pine predominantly leases assets covered by its real estate and personal property lease agreements, which are used to operate its business. Upon initial recording, leases are recognized as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding liability on the date the leased asset becomes available for use by the Bank. The right-of-use to be recorded is measured at cost against the lease liability, which represents the present value of lease payments not yet made. Under BRGAAP, leases are recognized as an administrative expense. Banco Pine prospectively adopted CMN Resolution No. 4,975/21 for agreements entered into as of January 1, 2025. Therefore, the IFRS 16 adjustment is applicable for these Financial Statements.

**d) IFRS adjustment - Deferred Tax assets**

IAS 12 requires accounting for deferred income tax and social contribution for taxable or deductible temporary differences. Deferred Income Tax and Social Contribution adjustments, calculated on IFRS adjustments, were reflected in the reconciliation. Additionally, tax credits are recognized on temporary differences, assuming the generation of sufficient future taxable income to offset these credits.

## 47. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

**a) Increase in share capital**

At a Board of Directors meeting held on July 2, 2026, it was decided to approve the increase in share capital, within the limit of the authorized capital, in the amount of R$922, through the issuance of 188,466 new registered shares, of which 94,233 are common shares and 94,233 are preferred shares, all registered, book-entry and with no par value. The aforementioned increase in share capital is due to the exercise of: (i) part of the Subscription Warrants, issued on October 3, 2024 as an additional benefit to subscribers of shares issued by the Company 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 1, 2026 to June 30, 2026 (“Sixth exercise period”); and (ii) part of the Subscription Warrants, issued on October 13, 2025 as an additional benefit to subscribers of shares issued by the Company within the scope of the share capital increase approved at the Board of Directors meeting held on November 27, 2025, for the period from June 1, 2026 to June 30, 2026 (“Second exercise period”). The increase is pending approval by Bacen.

**b) Cancellation of Treasury Shares**

On July 16, 2026, the Board of Directors of Banco Pine, in compliance with the provisions of CVM Resolution No. 44/21, approved the cancellation of 2,000,000 registered preferred shares issued by the Bank, currently held in treasury, without reducing the value of the share capital, in accordance with Article 19, XVI of the Bank’s Bylaws. Said 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$1,270,485 is now divided into 257,888,724 registered shares, of which 129,950,956 are common shares and 127,937,768 are preferred shares, with no par value.

On August 21, 2026, the Board of Directors of Banco Pine, in compliance with the provisions of CVM Resolution No. 44/21, approved the cancellation of 4,000,000 registered preferred shares issued by the Bank, currently held in treasury, without reducing the value of the share capital, in accordance with Article 19, XVI of the Bank’s Bylaws. Said 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$1,270,485 is now divided into 257,888,724 registered shares, of which 129,950,956 are common shares and 127,937,768 are preferred shares, with no par value.

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**THE EXECUTIVE BOARD**
**ACCOUNTANT**
Breno Costa Amaral - CRC MG 074923/O-9

**BANCO PINE S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES**
**APPENDIX I – CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF VALUE ADDED**
(All amounts in thousands of Reais - R$)

(A free translation of the original in Portuguese)

| | Note | 04/01 to 06/30/2026 | 01/01 to 06/30/2026 | 04/01 to 06/30/2025 | 01/01 to 06/30/2025 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Revenues** | | **1,529,359** | **2,981,072** | **1,221,176** | **2,129,325** |
| Financial operations | | 1,700,018 | 3,258,790 | 1,161,639 | 2,139,491 |
| Services rendered | | 32,160 | 64,381 | 31,948 | 47,845 |
| Allowance for losses expected | | (209,103) | (374,697) | (43,649) | (129,562) |
| Other | | 6,284 | 32,598 | 60,853 | 71,551 |
| **Expenses from financial operations** | | **(1,099,179)** | **(2,125,835)** | **(915,873)** | **(1,626,634)** |
| **Third-party input** | | **(86,626)** | **(178,909)** | **(105,190)** | **(140,664)** |
| Materials, energy and others | | (317) | (621) | (303) | (534) |
| Third-party services | | (83,542) | (177,338) | (38,120) | (73,364) |
| Other | | (2,767) | (950) | (56,382) | (66,766) |
| **Gross added value** | | **343,553** | **676,328** | **200,113** | **362,027** |
| **Retention** | | **(4,830)** | **(10,262)** | **(6,322)** | **(10,869)** |
| Depreciation and amortization | | (4,830) | (10,262) | (6,322) | (10,869) |
| **Added value produced** | | **338,723** | **666,066** | **193,791** | **351,158** |
| Result of shareholdings in affiliates | | (581) | (450) | 4,133 | 7,336 |
| **Added value to distribute** | | **338,142** | **665,616** | **197,924** | **358,494** |
| **Added value distribution** | | **338,142** | **665,616** | **197,924** | **358,494** |
| **Employee** | | **82,359** | **154,087** | **52,037** | **120,454** |
| Compensation | | 30,699 | 62,746 | 25,166 | 45,055 |
| Benefits | | 9,163 | 15,485 | 4,515 | 9,430 |
| Government severance indemnity funds for employees - FGTS | | 2,314 | 4,200 | 1,738 | 3,157 |
| Other | | 40,183 | 71,656 | 20,618 | 62,812 |
| **Taxes** | | **86,640** | **187,681** | **59,795** | **88,647** |
| Federal | | 74,321 | 171,240 | 54,218 | 79,271 |
| Municipais | | 12,319 | 16,441 | 5,577 | 9,376 |
| **Compensation of third-party capital** | | **3,931** | **7,807** | **2,905** | **5,758** |
| Rental | | 3,931 | 7,807 | 2,905 | 5,758 |
| **Remuneration of interest on capital** | | **165,212** | **316,041** | **83,187** | **143,635** |
| Interest on own capital | | 70,500 | 127,759 | 24,700 | 43,450 |
| Retained profit in the period | | 94,712 | 188,282 | 58,487 | 100,185 |

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




CNPJ 62.144.175/0001-20
Av. Presidente Juscelino Kubitschek, n° 1.830