

BANCO SUMITOMO MITSUI BRASILEIRO S.A.

Financial statements as of June 30, 2025.

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Management report

Shareholders:

In compliance with legal provisions, we submit for your appreciation the financial statements for the six-month period ended June 30, 2025. During this period, the SMBC recorded a net loss of R\$33,052 thousand, total assets, R\$10,263,161 thousand, and the loans portfolio, R\$1,035,940 thousand.

Dividends:

Corporate legislation and the bylaws state that a minimum of 25% of net income for the year shall be distributed to shareholders in the form of dividends and/or interest on shareholders' equity.

The fees paid to the external audit for audit and non-audit services will be disclosed in the *Annual Report* of Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group, Inc. dated March 31, 2026.

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

São Paulo, August 25, 2025.

Summary of the Audit Committee Report

Introduction:

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

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

KPMG Auditores Independentes Ltda. is the independent audit firm contracted to review the Bank's Financial Statements, prepared in accordance with the accounting practices adopted in Brazil and applicable to the institutions that are authorized to operate by the Central Bank of Brazil (BCB).

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

Activities carried out during the period:

At a meeting held on August 25, 2025 with our internal and external auditors, the revision work on the financial statements for the six-month period ended June 30, 2025 carried out by the KPMG Auditores Independentes Ltda team was presented. At its conclusion, the approval of the financial statements by our external auditors was recommended and the Audit Committee considered their quality appropriate for official disclosure. We always count on the presence of the members of the Audit Committee, as well as the Executive Manager of Accounting and the Executive Manager of Internal Audit.

Risk Management and internal control systems:

In the first-half of 2025, the Bank continued to improve and update its rules and procedures and strengthen the corporate governance process. The reports required by regulators and prepared by the Compliance Division concluded that the Internal Control System of Banco Sumitomo Mitsui Brasileiro S.A. is adequately structured to ensure effective management of risk and capital, internal controls, operations and systems that generate the financial reports.

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

deployment, are compatible with the size and complexity of the operations.

External audit:

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

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

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

Internal Audit:

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

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

Financial statements:

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

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

Conclusions:

Given its responsibilities and the natural constraints that arise from the scope of its activities, and on the basis of the activities it carried out during the period, the Committee concludes that during the period ended June 30, 2025:

- internal controls systems, compliance policy, and capital and risk management frameworks are appropriate for the proportion and complexity of Banco Sumitomo Mitsui Brasileiro S.A. and the approved risk appetite. Compliance with the rules in force was monitored, and shortcomings, evidenced;
- the coverage and quality of Internal Audit work are satisfactory, including with regard

to verification of compliance with legal and regulatory provisions and internal regulations and codes, with evidence of deficiencies identified and acting with appropriate independence;

- the relevant accounting practices adopted by the Bank are aligned with those adopted in Brazil, including compliance with standards emanating from the National Monetary Council and the Central Bank of Brazil, as well as with international accounting standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB); and
- the information provided by KPMG Auditores Independentes Ltda is suitable, including verification of compliance with legal and regulatory arrangements and internal regulations and codes, with evidence of deficiencies identified, where the Committee supports its recommendation on the financial statements, and no situation was identified which could undermine the objectivity and independence of the Independent Auditor.

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

In view of the foregoing, this Committee, basing its judgment on the actions carried out and considering its responsibilities and the natural limitations arising from the scope of its activities, recommends the approval of the audited financial statements of Banco Sumitomo Mitsui Brasileiro S.A., for the semester ended June 30, 2025.

São Paulo, August 25, 2025.

Audit Committee

Banco Sumitomo Mitsui Brasileiro S.A.
Statement of Financial Position
(In thousands of Reais)

ASSETS	Note	June/2025
Cash and cash equivalents	5	7.362
FINANCIAL ASSETS		9.862.950
At Amortized Cost		5.805.880
Investment in interbank deposits	6	2.464.971
Securities	7	1.203.093
Central bank deposits		1.728
Interbank on-lending	9	250.166
Credit transactions	10	1.035.940
Honored guarantee	10	143.650
Advances on exchange agreements	10	633.196
Other credits	12	73.136
At Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income		3.256.117
Securities	7	3.256.117
At Fair Value in result		800.953
Securities	7	318.415
Derivative Financial Instruments	8	482.538
OTHER ASSETS		565
TAX ASSETS	13	379.515
Current tax assets		14.066
Deferred tax assets	21.d	365.449
INVESTMENTS		1
PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT IN USE	14.a	4.457
Other property and equipment in use		18.717
Accumulated depreciation		(14.260)
INTANGIBLE ASSETS	14.b	8.311
Intangible Assets		22.715
Accumulated amortization		(14.404)
TOTAL ASSETS		10.263.161

LIABILITIES	Note	June/2025
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES		7.325.346
At Amortized Cost		6.745.303
Deposits	15.a	1.448.491
Open Market Funding	15.c	84.000
Interbank Relations		1.528
Obligations for foreign loans	17.a	621.585
Obligations for foreign on-lending	17.b	4.534.233
Proceeds from acceptance and issue of securities	16	55.466
At Fair Value in result		580.043
Derivative Financial Instruments	8	580.043
PROVISIONS		454.786
Provision for expected losses linked to credit risk	11.a	386.286
Tax, civil and labor	18.b	18.787
Others	18.b	49.713
TAX LIABILITIES		111.323
Current tax liabilities	21.a	51.925
Deferred tax liabilities	21.c	59.398
OTHER LIABILITIES	18.a	168.519
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		2.203.187
Capital stock:		1.785.999
Capital stock held by domestic shareholders		2
Capital stock held by foreign domiciled shareholders		1.785.997
Profit Reserves		581.456
Other comprehensive income		5.266
Accumulated Losses		(169.534)
TOTAL LIABILITIES		10.263.161

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

Banco Sumitomo Mitsui Brasileiro S.A.
Income Statement
(In thousands of Reais, except for the profit per batch of one thousand shares)

	Note	June/2025
Financial intermediation income		<u>185.118</u>
Credit transactions	22.a	88.377
Result of transactions with securities	22.b	453.948
Result with derivative financial instruments	22.c	(424.241)
Result of foreign exchange transactions	22.d	67.034
Financial intermediation expenses		<u>(97.745)</u>
Market funding transactions	22.e	(88.119)
Loans and on-lending transactions	22.f	(9.626)
Gross result of financial intermediation		<u>87.373</u>
(-) Provision for losses linked to credit risk	11.b	(254.348)
Other operating Income (expenses)		<u>124.285</u>
Revenues from provision of services	22.g	47.711
Personnel expenses	22.h	(77.513)
Other administrative expenses	22.i	(34.517)
Taxes expenses	22.j	(15.034)
Other operating income/(expenses)	22.k	205.148
(Provision) / Reversal of provision for contingent liabilities	22.l	(1.510)
Operating income		<u>(42.690)</u>
Non-operating income		<u>82</u>
Income before taxation		(42.608)
Income tax and social contribution	21	<u>12.334</u>
Income Tax		(29.575)
Social Contribution		(22.349)
Deferred Tax Assets		64.258
Statutory interests		<u>(2.778)</u>
Net income for the period		<u>(33.052)</u>
Quantity of shares		<u>1.785.999</u>
Loss per batch of one thousand shares - R\$		<u>(18,51)</u>

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

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

	<u>June/2025</u>
Net loss for the period	(33.052)
Comprehensive income that may be subsequently reclassified to net income:	<u>(14.990)</u>
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	
Change in fair value	2.404
Tax Effect	(1.082)
Cash flow hedge	
Change in fair value	(16.689)
Tax Effect	7.510
Exchange rate adjustment - Foreign Investments	
Change in fair value	(12.969)
Tax Effect	5.836
Comprehensive income that cannot be subsequently reclassified to net income:	<u>(4.292)</u>
Adjustments to Actuarial Liabilities	
Change in fair value	(7.855)
Tax Effect	3.535
Own credit risk	
Fair value adjustment against shareholders' equity	49
Tax Effect	(22)
Total other comprehensive income in the period	(19.282)
Total comprehensive income	<u><u>(52.334)</u></u>

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

Banco Sumitomo Mitsui Brasileiro S.A.
Statement of changes in equity
(In thousands of Reais)

	Note	Paid-up capital	Retained Earnings		Other Comprehensive Income	Accumulated Loss	Total
			Legal	Statutory			
Balances as of December 31, 2024		<u>1.675.699</u>	<u>47.772</u>	<u>566.736</u>	<u>24.549</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2.314.756</u>
Adjustment for initial adoption of Resolution 4.966		-	-	-	-	(169.534)	(169.534)
Balances as of January 1, 2025		<u>1.675.699</u>	<u>47.772</u>	<u>566.736</u>	<u>24.549</u>	<u>(169.534)</u>	<u>2.145.222</u>
Adjustment to market value - securities and derivatives					1.322		1.322
Adjustment to cash flow hedge					(9.179)		(9.179)
Exchange rate adjustment to investments abroad					(7.133)		(7.133)
Adjustment to actuarial liabilities					(4.320)		(4.320)
Adjustment to own credit risk					27		27
Capital increase		110.300					110.300
Net loss for the year						(33.052)	(33.052)
Integration of losses for the period	20.d			(33.052)		33.052	-
Balances as of June 30, 2025		<u>1.785.999</u>	<u>47.772</u>	<u>533.684</u>	<u>5.266</u>	<u>(169.534)</u>	<u>2.203.187</u>

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

Banco Sumitomo Mitsui Brasileiro S.A.
Statement of Cash Flow
(In thousands of Reais)

	June/2025
Operating Activities	
Adjusted Net Income	353.018
Result for the period	(33.052)
Adjustments to Net income	386.069
(Increase)/Decrease in financial assets measured at fair value through income (securities and derivative financial instruments)	156.409
Provision for expected losses linked to credit risk	254.348
Depreciation and amortization	1.331
Setup/(Reversal) of civil, labor and tax provisions	(846)
Deferred tax (assets)/liabilities	(64.258)
Provision for Income Tax and Social Contribution	51.925
(Revenue) adjustment of court deposits	(24)
Provision/(Reversal) for staff bonuses	(12.816)
Change in Assets and Liabilities	102.245
(Increase) / Reduction in Liquidity Interbank Investments	1.710.117
(Increase) / Reduction in Securities and Derivative Financial Instruments (Assets/Liabilities)	(1.770.754)
(Increase) / Reduction in Interbank Relations (Assets/Liabilities)	129.040
(Increase) / Reduction in Credit Transactions	317.578
(Increase) / Reduction in Foreign Exchange Portfolio Transactions	392.354
(Increase) / Reduction in Trading and Intermediation of Securities (Assets/Liabilities)	31.308
(Increase) / Reduction in Other Assets	(127.885)
(Reduction) / Increase in Deferred Tax Assets/(Liabilities)	(70.745)
(Reduction) / Increase in Deposits	(273.246)
(Reduction) / Increase in Open Market funding	84.000
(Reduction) / Increase in proceeds from acceptance and issue of securities	(124.926)
(Reduction) / Increase in other liabilities	(194.596)
Net cash from or used in operating activities	455.263
Income Tax and Social Contribution paid	(91.101)
Net cash flow from (used in) operating activities	364.162
Investment Activities	
(Acquisition) Disposal of Intangible Assets	(1.458)
(Acquisition) Property and Equipment in Use	(1.764)
Net Cash from or used in investment activities	(3.223)
Financing Activities	
Capital increase	110.300
Payment of Interest on Equity	(152.200)
Increase (Reduction) in Loan and On-lending Obligations	(1.288.526)
Net Cash from or used in financing activities	(1.330.426)
Increase / (Reduction) in Cash	(969.487)
Cash at the Beginning of the Period	12.172
Cash Equivalents at the Beginning of the Period	1.138.896
Total cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	1.151.068
Cash at the End of the Period	7.362
Cash Equivalents at the End of the Period	174.219
Total cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	181.581
Change in Net Cash and Cash Equivalents for the period	(969.487)

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

Notes to the financial statements **(In Thousands of Reais)**

1 Operations

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

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

2 Preparation and presentation of financial statements

The financial statements comply with the regulations issued by the National Monetary Council and Central Bank of Brazil, as per CMN Resolution No. 4.818/2020 and BCB Resolution No. 2 of 08/12/2020.

Price assumptions and estimates were used in the preparation of these financial statements for purposes of recording and determining the amounts of assets and liabilities. Accordingly, upon the actual financial settlement of these assets and liabilities, the results earned could be different from the estimates. As provided for in CMN Resolution No. 4.966/2021, the balances for comparison to previous periods are not being presented.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Key standards and interpretations that entered into force in 2025

CMN Resolution No. 4.966/2021 – Establishes the accounting procedures applicable to the classification, recognition and measurement of financial instruments by financial institutions. The impacts from its adoption are shown in the balances of 2025 and in note 4.

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

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

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

CMN Resolution No. 4.975/2021 – Approves the adoption of CPC 06 (R2), which provides for the recognition, presentation and disclosure of lease transactions by financial institutions, both as lessor and lessee. The impacts from the adoption of this standard will be carried out by SMBCB upon the extension of current lease agreements.

CMN Resolution No. 5.199/2024 – It amended CMN Resolution No. 4.955 to establish the schedule for transition to the adoption of regulatory capital impacts, in line with the recommendations of the Basel Committee. It establishes the addition to capital of the absolute value of the negative adjustment recorded in Shareholders' Equity arising from the application of the new model for provisioning credit risk losses.

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

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

Based on the above, the Bank developed controls to deduct losses in accordance with the new rules, and the impacts on the calculation of Real Profit will be due to the application of the legislation. Allowances overdue for more than 90 days on 12/31/2024

will start to be deducted in January 2026 at the ratio of 1/84 for each month of the calculation period, while any losses incurred (overdue for more than 90 days) as from 01/01/2025 will be deducted through application of the factors provided for in the legislation. Currently, the cases included in the Bank's portfolio are classified as "credits without guarantees or collaterals" whose factors are provided for in Art. 3, V of Law 14.467/2022.

Key standards and interpretations that will become effective in future periods

CMN Resolutions No. 5.100/2023 and 5.146/2024 – They amend the provisions of CMN Resolution No. 4.966/21, establishing new criteria for renegotiated agreements and the effectiveness of the requirements applicable to hedge accounting as from January 1, 2027.

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

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

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

3 Significant accounting policies

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

a. Functional currency and presentation currency

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

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

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

b. Determination of profit or loss

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

Financial income and expenses are calculated based on the exponential method, except those relating to discounted securities, or to transactions abroad, which are calculated using the straight-line method. Transactions with fixed rates are recorded at redemption amount and revenues and expenses corresponding to the future period are recorded in a reducing account of the respective assets and liabilities. Transactions with variable rates or rates indexed to foreign currencies are updated until the balance sheet date.

c. Cash and cash equivalents

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

d. Financial instruments

I. Initial recognition

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

II. Classification of instruments

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

Financial assets and liabilities

Based on such characteristics, assets are classified as:

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

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

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

• Loans and discounted securities, financing, as well as advances on foreign exchange contracts and export credit notes, and financial instruments previously held to maturity, are substantially classified at the amortized cost, except for those with cash flow

characteristics that indicate that there are important components other than the principal and interest and, therefore, have not met the basic payment arrangement criterion, which are classified as “VJR”;

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

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

e. Derivative financial instruments

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

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

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

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

f. Financial instruments for hedging:

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

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

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

Initial designation

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

g. Expected credit risk losses

These operations are classified according to Management's assessment of risk level, in accordance with the Bank's policy, which takes into account economic conditions, past experience and specific risks of each operation, its debtors and guarantors, according to the parameters established by CMN Resolution No. 4.966/21. This procedure requires a periodic analysis of the financial assets that must be separated in the portfolios C1 to C5, according to their characteristic, and their classification into "3" levels, from "1" (minimum risk) to "3" (maximum risk). In addition, to the parameters established in said Resolution, the Bank also makes an additional provision based on an internal methodology prepared by its parent company, Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation.

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

Renegotiated transactions are held at the same level they were classified in or higher. Renegotiations of credit transactions which had already been written off against the provision and were held in offsetting accounts are classified in stage "3", and any gains deriving from the renegotiation shall only be recognized as revenue when effectively received. When there is significant amortization of the transaction, or when new significant facts justify a change in the level of risk, the transaction may be reclassified to the lowest-risk category.

The Bank records a provision for financial guarantees provided and credit commitments to be released, using these same policies as criteria, whilst observing at least the assumptions established in Resolution No. 4.966/21, taking into account the economic outlook, past experience and specific risks posed by each operation and its debtors, as mentioned above.

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

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

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

Scope of application

The assessment model for creation of expected losses associated with credit risk of financial assets considers a broader scope of application, according to the model currently used.

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

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

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

The provision for expected losses associated with credit risk was based on the expectation of credit losses arising over the useful life of the asset (expected loss over its life, or Life PE), where there has been no significant increase in credit risk since its origination, in which case the provision will be based on the expectation of losses in the next 12 months (12-month PE).

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

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

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

Classification of financial instruments by stages

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

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

The provision should correspond to the estimated loss calculated by the Bank, considering the probability that the financial instrument is characterized as a financial asset with credit recovery problems in the next twelve (12) months or during the estimated term of the instrument, when this is lower than twelve (12) months;

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

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

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

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

Methodology for estimating losses linked to credit risk

The Bank calculated the expected losses linked to credit risk by measuring the expected cash shortfall discounted at present value. A cash shortfall is the difference between the cash flows due to an entity under the transaction contract, and the cash flows that the entity expects to receive.

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

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

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

h. Other assets

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

i. Property and equipment

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

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

j. Intangible assets

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

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

k. Impairment of non-monetary assets

Pursuant to CMN Resolution No. 4.924/21, approving the adoption of Technical Pronouncement CPC 01, which provides for the procedures applicable to the recognition, measurement and disclosure of impairment losses, establishing the following criteria:

An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying value of an asset or its cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable value. A cash generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash flows with substantial independence from the other assets and groups. Impairment losses are recognized in the statement of income for the period in which they were observed. Non-financial assets, except tax credits, are reviewed at least annually to check for any signs of impairment.

l. Monetary restatement of rights and liabilities

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

m. Deposits

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

n. Contingent assets and liabilities and legal obligations

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

- **Contingent assets** – Not recognized in the financial statements unless evidence exists that provides a guarantee of their realization.
- **Contingent liabilities** - Recognized in the financial statements when a present obligation exists as a result of a past event, and according to the legal advisors' and Management's opinion it is probable that an outflow of funds incorporating the economic benefits to settle the obligation and whenever the amounts involved can be reliably estimated.

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

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

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

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

o. Income tax and social contribution

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

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

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

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

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

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

p. Employee Benefit Plan

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

Defined Benefit Plan

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

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

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

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

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

q. Accounting estimates

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

r. Non-recurring income

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

s. Fair value measurement

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

- Level 1 - Securities acquired for active and frequently trading. They are marked-to-market, have high liquidity and their prices are available in the market. This category includes available-for-sale (VJORA) securities and stock futures.
- Level 2 - Pricing information is not available for an active market, but is priced by using prices quoted for similar instruments or by pricing techniques using observable data in the market. The category includes SWAPs, NDFs and Debentures, in which the methodology used is the "mark to model," where inputs are collected on the market.
- Level 3 - Pricing of assets where data is not available on the market. In accordance with best market practices, the fair value of certain products such as Financial Bills is calculated through Credit Spread to incorporate the issuer's credit risk in the asset's price.

t. Effective interest rate

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

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

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

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

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

4. Transition for adoption of new standards

Differences in the book values of financial assets and liabilities arising from the adoption of CMN Resolution No. 4.966/2021 were recognized in Shareholders' Equity in "Retained Earnings," net of taxes, on January 1, 2025. Thus, the changes in accounting practices were applied prospectively.

The effects of the initial adoption are shown below:

CMN Resolution No. 4.966/2021

Changes the classification and measurement of financial instruments, and introduces the expected losses model.

(i) Provision for Expected Losses

Expected losses were calculated in three stages, with minimum levels defined by the Central Bank.

a) Shareholders' Equity at the transition to CMN Resolution No. 4.966/2021 as of January 1, 2025:

Shareholders' Equity on 12/31/2024	2,314,756
CMN Resolution No. 4.966/2021 – Financial Instruments	
Provision for losses	(308,206)
Tax effects of adjustments	138,672
Shareholders' equity according to CMN Resolution No. 4.966/2021 on 01/01/2025	<u>2,145,221</u>

b) Provision for expected losses due to impairment upon the transition to CMN Resolution No. 4.966/2021 on January 1, 2025:

Balances of provision for expected losses disclosed	
Provision for credit portfolio	(5,902)
Provision for guarantees provided	(128,548)
Provision for paid sureties	(79,936)
Provision for other risks	(3,985)
Total provision for losses as of 12/31/2024	<u>(218,371)</u>
Effects of the transition to CMN Resolution No. 4.966/2021	
Provision for credit portfolio	(4,463)
Provision for guarantees provided	(267,097)
Provision for paid sureties	(228,022)
Provision for securities	(3,440)
Provision for other credits	(23,555)
Total provision for expected losses in accordance with CMN Resolution No. 4.966 as of 01/01/2025	<u>(526,577)</u>

5. Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

	June/2025
Cash and cash equivalents	7,362
(*) Interbank deposits investments	174,219
Interbank deposits investments	121,285
Investments in foreign currencies	52,934
Total cash and cash equivalents	<u>181,581</u>

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

6 Interbank liquidity investments

Investments in the open market as of June 30, 2025 mentioned below are measured at the amortized cost:

June/2025				
	Up to 3 months	3 to 12 months	Over 12 months	Total
Open market investments	-	460,000	899,513	1,359,513
Own funds	-	460,000	899,513	1,359,513
National Treasury Bills	-	460,000	499,999	959,999
National Treasury Notes – B Series	-	-	399,997	399,997
(-) Provision for expected losses linked to credit risk	-	-	(483)	(483)
 Interbank deposits				
investments	121,285	654,065	277,174	1,052,524
Not related	121,285	654,502	275,748	1,051,535
(+/-) Fair Value Hedge Adjustment	-	(437)	3,038	2,601
(-) Provision for expected losses linked to credit risk	-	-	(1,612)	(1,612)
 Foreign currency investments	52,934	-	-	52,934
 Total	174,219	1,114,065	1,176,687	2,464,971

7 Securities

It is not the Bank's strategy to acquire securities for the purpose of actively and frequently trading them. The amount presented in multi-market fund shares consists of the Bank's investments in the exclusive investment fund SMBCB Onshore Fundo de Investimento Multimercado Investimento no Exterior ("SMBCB Onshore"). See below further details of the securities portfolio as of June 30, 2025:

1. Breakdown of the portfolio by category

Financial assets measured at amortized cost

	June/2025
	Updated Cost Value
Commercial Notes	609,606
Debentures	597,342
(-) Provision for expected losses linked to credit risk	(3,855)
Total	1,203,093

Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

	June/2025		
	Updated Cost Value	Fair Value	Unrealized gains/losses
Own portfolio			
Financial Treasury Bills	1,525,795	1,527,282	1,487
Private equity fund shares			
– FIP Brasil Sustentabilidade	648	110	(538)
Linked to provision of guarantees			
Financial Treasury Bills	1,728,273	1,728,725	452
Total	3,254,716	3,256,117	1,401

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss

	June/2025
	Fair Value
Multimarket fund shares	318,415
Total	318,415

2. Breakdown of the portfolio by maturity

Financial assets measured at amortized cost

	June/2025			
	Up to 3 months	From 3 to 12 months	Over 12 months	Total
Commercial Notes	-	-	609,606	609,606
Debentures	-	-	597,342	597,342
(-) Provision for expected losses linked to credit risk	-	-	(3,855)	(3,855)
	-	-	1,203,093	1,203,093

Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

June/2025					
	No maturity	Up to 3 months	From 3 to 12 months	Over 12 months	Total
Own portfolio					
Financial Treasury Bills	-	84,174		- 1,443,108	1,527,282
Private equity fund shares – FIP Brasil Sustentabilidade	110	-		-	110
Linked to provision of guarantees					
Financial Treasury Bills	-	-	32,542	1,696,183	1,728,725
Total	110	84,174	32,542	3,139,291	3,256,117

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss

June/2025		
	No maturity	Total
Multimarket fund shares – SMBCB Onshore	318,415	318,415
Total	318,415	318,415

Financial assets included in the Bank's portfolio and measured at fair value through other comprehensive income have their adjustment to market value recorded in "Adjustment to market value – securities" in shareholders' equity accounts, net of taxes, in the amount of R\$771 on June 30, 2025.

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

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

- **Securities bearing interest at SELIC (Central Bank Overnight Rate) and DI (Interbank Deposit) rates** – The market value is calculated by applying the SELIC rate accrued over the period to the issue price per unit, considering the market premium or discount. The premium or discount is obtained daily according to the expectations of ANBIMA – Brazilian Financial and Capital Markets Association for each maturity on the day before the calculation.
- **Securities bearing interest at fixed rates** – The market value is obtained by applying a discount rate to the securities' future flow of payments. The rate is calculated according to the fixed rate curve of B3 S.A. – Brasil, Bolsa, Balcão, plus the counterparty risk for private securities.
- **Investment fund shares** – The investment fund is valued according to the last value of the share disclosed as of the fund's balance sheet date by the manager.

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

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

8 Derivative financial instruments

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

Below are the derivative financial instruments explained above, recorded in shareholders' equity and memorandum accounts as of June 30, 2025:

ASSET POSITION	June/2025		
	Cost	Fair Value	Notional
SWAP			
CDI x Fixed rate	2,607	2,626	110,000
Fixed rate x CDI	5,028	1,225	345,756
Fixed rate x DOLLAR	83,026	87,463	602,000
CDI x DOLLAR	35,284	61,461	973,482
Fixed rate x YEN	4,664	4,406	60,000
CDI x YEN	3,849	5,269	139,712
YEN x CDI	7,545	1,676	70,000
Fixed rate x SOFR	116	50,203	1,096,138
	142,119	214,329	3,397,088
NDF			
Fixed rate x DOLLAR	79,387	90,034	1,517,132
DOLLAR x Fixed rate	20,327	42,082	498,757
Fixed rate x EUR	5	4	432
Fixed rate x YEN	13,533	14,644	159,272
EURO x Fixed Rate	-	178	19,343
	113,252	146,942	2,194,936
Foreign Exchange			
Exchange – purchased to be settled	1,156	2,647	416,588
Rights on Exchange sales	65,012	121,974	3,128,408
	66,168	124,621	3,544,996
Credit value adjustment			
CVA	-	(826)	-
	-	(826)	-
Hedge Accounting			
(+/-) Fair Value Adjustment	-	(2,528)	-
	-	(2,528)	-
Total	321,539	482,538	9,137,020

LIABILITIES POSITION	June/2025		
	Cost	Fair value	Notional
SWAP			
Fixed rate x CDI	565	568	25,000
Fixed rate x DOLLAR	-	1,517	88,035
CDI x DOLLAR	90,469	62,061	1,240,809
Fixed rate x YEN	3,064	4,139	557,191
CDI x YEN	8,036	6,333	70,159
YEN x CDI	195,341	231,546	3,680,993
Fixed rate x SOFR	54	45,047	1,096,138

	297,529	351,211	6,758,325
NDF			
Fixed rate x DOLLAR	-	10	3,615
DOLLAR x Fixed rate	118,560	124,657	1,967,515
Fixed rate x EURO	245	375	15,433
YEN x Fixed rate	947	805	15,306
EURO x Fixed rate	193	-	-
	119,945	125,847	2,001,869
Foreign Exchange			
Exchange – purchased to be settled	59,859	102,060	2,872,761
Rights on Exchange sales	2,373	974	153,107
	62,232	103,034	3,025,868
Dedit value adjustment			
DVA	-	(49)	-
	-	(49)	-
Total	479,706	580,043	15,331,057

1. Breakdown of nominal value by maturity

	June/2025			
	Up to 3 months	From 3 months to 12 months	Over 12 months	Total
SWAP Transactions				
CDI x Fixed Rates	110,000	-	-	110,000
Fixed Rates x CDI	25,000	345,756	-	370,756
Fixed Rates x DOLLAR	-	88,035	602,000	690,035
CDI x DOLLAR	260,000	-	1,954,291	2,214,291
DOLLAR x CDI	60,000	557,191	-	617,191
Fixed Rates x YEN	-	79,712	130,159	209,871
CDI x YEN	783,170	1,350,622	1,617,202	3,750,994
YEN x CDI	-	-	2,192,275	2,192,275
	1,238,170	2,421,316	6,495,927	10,155,413
NDF Transactions				
Fixed Rates x DOLLAR	1,481,880	38,868	-	1,520,748
DOLLAR x Fixed Rates	1,251,201	539,989	675,080	2,466,270
Fixed Rates x EUR	15,866	-	-	15,866
Fixed Rates x YEN	45,205	114,067	-	159,272
YEN x Fixed Rates	4,037	11,269	-	15,306
EURO x Fixed rate	19,343	-	-	19,343
	2,817,532	704,193	675,080	4,196,805
Foreign Exchange				
Exchange – purchased to be settled	1,115,838	2,104,136	69,375	3,289,349
Rights on Exchange sales	1,110,653	2,101,487	69,375	3,281,515
	2,226,491	4,205,623	138,750	6,570,864
Total	6,282,192	7,331,131	7,309,758	20,923,081

2. Breakdown of nominal value by trading venue

	June/2025		
	Stock market	Over the counter	Nominal value
Swaps	3,750,993	6,404,420	10,155,413
NDF	529,225	3,667,580	4,196,805
Foreign Exchange	-	-	6,570,864

Total	4,280,218	10,072,000	20,923,082
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3. Comparison between curve value and market value

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

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

	June/2025			
	Reference value (accounting)			Total
	Up to 3 months	3 to 12 months	Over 12 months	
FUTURES - Reference value				
Purchase				
Currency Coupon	122,717	891,173	2,349,156	3,363,046
Foreign currency	1,258,549	-	-	1,258,549
Interest rate	1,071,491	492,212	679,533	2,243,236
Exchange rate	153,508	-	-	153,508
	2,606,265	1,383,385	3,028,689	7,018,339
Sale				
Currency Coupon	1,092,684	324,799	349,460	1,766,943
Interest rate	45,121	1,957,014	1,241,039	3,243,174
Exchange rate	6,562	-	-	6,562
	1,144,367	2,281,813	1,590,499	5,016,679
Total	3,750,632	3,665,198	4,619,188	12,035,018

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

The adjustment to market value determined with derivative financial instruments for the period ended June 30, 2025 was R\$17,919, and registered in profit and loss accounts.

Profit or loss from derivative financial instruments for the period ended June 30, 2025 is directly influenced by the market interest rates prevailing at the time of the transaction, and by the Dollar rate variation. They are presented below:

	Income
Derivative financial instruments	June/2025
SWAP	173,027
NDF	(172,990)
Futures	(424,278)
Foreign Exchange	67,034
Total	(357,207)

4. Hedge accounting

On June 30, 2025, the Bank only carried out transactions with derivative financial instruments to mitigate the effect of exchange variations on foreign currency funding and fixed loan transactions in Brazilian *Reais*. These operations were designated as hedge accounting and were segregated into:

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

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

On June 30, 2025, the Bank analyzed the effectiveness of the transactions below, and it has not identified any ineffective transaction.

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

		Maturity - Market Value			
Description	Index	Up to 12 months	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	June/2025
Futures	Currency Coupon	(645,969)	(585,482)	-	(1,231,451)
Total		(645,969)	(585,482)	-	(1,231,451)

	June/2025
Assets	
Hedged Items	
Investments in interfinancial deposits	
Value updated by agreed conditions	829,236
Adjustment value	2,601
Market value	831,837
Working capital	
Value updated by agreed conditions	388,360
Adjustment value	(4,257)
Market value	384,103

Total market value - Hedged assets	1,215,940
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Liabilities

Hedging instruments

DI1 Futures

(1,231,451)

Total Market value of hedging instrument

(1,231,451)

		Maturity – Market Value			
Description	Index	Up to 12 months	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	June/2025
SWAP	JPY x CDI	1,511,398	765,396	893,156	3,169,950
Foreign Exchange					
Futures (outright forward)	JPY x CDI	676,361	-	-	676,361
Total		2,187,759	765,396	893,156	3,846,311

June/2025

Liabilities

Hedged Items

On-lending transactions

Value updated by agreed conditions

(3,892,868)

Adjustment value

42,986

Market value

(3,849,882)

Total market value – Hedged liabilities

(3,849,882)

Assets

Hedging instruments

Swap

3,169,950

Foreign Exchange

676,361

Total Market value – Hedging instruments

3,846,311

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

		Maturity - Market Value			
Description	Index	Up to 12 months	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	June/2025
Futures	Exchange Coupon	-	174,076	-	174,076
Total		-	174,076	-	174,076

June/2025

Hedged Items

Liabilities

On-lending transactions

Amount restated by agreed conditions (175,147)

Hedging instruments

Assets

Futures

174,076

Cash flow hedge reserve

4,838

The amount of R\$4,838 on June 30, 2025, recorded in shareholders' equity in item "Cash Flow Hedge Reserve," will be recognized in profit or loss over the term of maturity of the hedged item.

9 Interbank accounts

They refer to on lending of loans from abroad to the Financial Institution in the country and abroad (branch in Cayman):

	June/2025		
	Gross balance	Expected loss	Net balance
Maturity:			
Up to 30 days	34,458	(12)	34,446
31 to 60 days	34,577	(12)	34,565
91 to 180 days	40,989	(17)	40,972
181 to 360 days	140,243	(60)	140,183
Total	250,267	(101)	250,166

The changes in the provision for expected losses linked to credit risk of interbank on-lending transactions are described in note 11.

10 Loans

As of June 30, 2025, information on the loan portfolio is summarized as follows:

a. By operation

	June/2025		
	Gross Balance	Expected Loss	Net Balance
CCB	177,373	(30,513)	146,860
Working capital	876,639	(745)	875,894
Export Credit Notes - NCE	13,190	(4)	13,186
Market value adjustment (*)	(4,258)	-	(4,258)
Total loans	1,067,202	(31,262)	1,035,940
Advance on foreign exchange contracts	636,293	(3,097)	633,196
Suretyship performed	488,983	(345,333)	143,650
Total other loans	1,125,276	(348,430)	776,846
Grand total	2,192,478	(379,692)	1,812,786

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

b. By maturity

	June/2025
Maturity	
Up to 30 days	66,653
31 to 60 days	58,839
61 to 90 days	24,632
91 to 180 days	500,263
181 to 360 days	297,950
Over 360 days	720,799

Overdue

61 to 90 days	48,974
181 to 360 days	94,676

Total	<u>1,812,786</u>
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The loan operations of the 20 largest debtors on June 30, 2025 represent 95.43% of the credit portfolio, in the amount of R\$1,729,988.

c. By business sector

	<u>June/2025</u>
Private sector	
Industry	1,081,998
Trade	13,676
Other services	717,112
Total	<u>1,812,786</u>

d. Guarantees provided and credit commitments to be released

The Bank recorded a provision for expected credit risk losses on these guarantees and credit commitments to be released. The provisioned amounts are based on the assumptions of Resolution No. 4.966/21 and total the amount of R\$385,954 for the period ended June 30, 2025:

	<u>June/2025</u>		
	Gross Balance	Expected Loss	Net Balance
Related to International Trade in Goods	45,729	(89)	45,640
Related to Bids, Auctions, Provision of Services or Delivery of Works	335	-	335
Related to Provision of Goods	54,642	(35)	54,607
Related to Distribution of Securities – Public Offering	379,847	(379,847)	-
Accommodation or Suretyship in Judicial and Administrative Proceedings of a Tax Nature	529,584	(2,318)	527,262
Other Bank Guarantees	325,138	(1,103)	324,035
Other Financial Guarantees Provided	737,083	(2,562)	734,520
Total Guarantees Provided	<u>2,072,358</u>	<u>(385,954)</u>	<u>1,686,399</u>
 Credit commitments to be released	 200,000	 (332)	 199,668
Total credit commitments to be released	<u>200,000</u>	<u>(332)</u>	<u>199,668</u>
 Grand Total	 <u>2.272.358</u>	 <u>(386.286)</u>	 <u>1.886.067</u>

e. Exposures segregated by stages

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

Stage 1	
Balance at the beginning of the period	5,130,420
Transferred to Stage 2	-
Transferred to Stage 3	-
Change	(1,593,232)
Balance at the end of the period	<u>3,537,188</u>

Stage 2	
Balance at the beginning of the period	179,384
Transferred to Stage 3	(17,239)
Change	(144,606)
Balance at the end of the period	<u>17,539</u>

Stage 3	
Balance at the beginning of the period	684,811
Transferred to Stage 1	-
Transferred to Stage 2	17,239
Change	212,317
Balance at the end of the period	<u>914,367</u>

The sum of revenues not recognized ("stop accrual") for the assets classified as having credit recovery problems in the period ended June 30, 2025 was R\$486 thousand.

11 Provision for expected losses

a. Reconciliation of expected loss:

The reconciliation below includes credit transactions, securities with credit-granting features, other assets, financial guarantees provided and credit commitments to be released. Provisions were set up as provided for in CMN Resolution No. 4.966/1.

Stage 1	
Balance on January 1, 2025	18,504
Transfer to Stage 3	(1,125)
Setup/(Reversal)	(2,124)
Balance in June/2025	<u>15,255</u>

Stage 2	
Balance on January 1, 2025	34,705
Transfer to Stage 3	-
Setup/(Reversal)	(33,305)
Balance in June/2025	<u>1,400</u>

Stage 3	
Balance on January 1, 2025	473,367
Transfer from Stage 1	1,125
Transfer from Stage 2	-
Setup/(Reversal)	289,765
Balance in June/2025	<u>764,257</u>

b (Provision)/reversal of provision for expected losses:

	June/2025		
	Reversal	(Setup)	Total
Short-term interbank investments	2,906	(2,364)	542
Interbank on-lending	50	(2)	48
Credit transactions	969	(27,932)	(26,963)
Securities with credit granting features	50,387	(168,225)	(117,838)
Other financial assets	15,229	(6,441)	8,788
Financial guarantees provided	30,243	(149,101)	118,858
Credit commitment to be released	-	(67)	(67)
Total	99,784	(354,132)	(254,348)

There were no renegotiations or transactions written off to losses.

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

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

Classification by stages

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

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

Criteria for transition between stages

(i) Significant increase in credit risk

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

(ii) Default and cure events

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

Measurement of expected losses

The measurement of expected losses considers the following components:

(i) Probability of default (PD):

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

(ii) Loss Relating to Default (LGD):

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

(iii) Exposure upon default (EAD):

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

(iv) Forward-looking information

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

12 Other Credits

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

	June/2025
Income receivable on financial guarantees provided	53,506
Trading and intermediation of funds	13,646
Others	14,866
(-) Provision for expected losses linked to credit risk	(8,882)
Total	73,136

The change in the provision for losses linked to credit risk of transactions classified in other credits are described in note 11.

13 Current Tax Assets

They are represented by the following amounts:

	June/2025
Advance income tax and social contribution	12,642
Other tax advances	1,424
Total	14,066

14 Property and equipment in use, and intangible assets

On June 30, 2025, this is represented as follows:

a. Property and equipment in use

Description	Rate %	June/2025			Accounting Balance
		Previous balance	(+) Acquisitions/(-) Write-offs	(-) Accumulated depreciation	
Data processing system	20	8,184	1,605	(6,812)	2,977
Facilities	10	5,503	94	(4,908)	689
Furniture and equipment	10	1,629	(42)	(1,267)	320
Communication system	10	683	23	(362)	344
Security system	10	341	-	(311)	30
Transport system	20	867	(267)	(600)	-
Artworks	-	97	-	-	97
Total		17,304	1,413	(14,260)	4,457

b. Intangible assets

Description	Rate %	June/2025		
		Cost	Accumulated Amortization	Accounting Balance
Software	20	22,715	(14,404)	8,311
Total		22,715	(14,404)	8,311

15 Deposits and funding in the open market

a. Deposits

	June/2025
Demand deposits	96,317
Term deposits	1,352,174
Total	1,448,491

b. Breakdown of deposits by maturity

	June/2025				Total
	No maturity	Up to 3 months	3 to 12 months	Over 12 months	
Demand deposits	96,317	-	-	-	96,317
Term deposits	-	374,645	579,565	397,964	1,352,174
	96,317	374,645	579,565	397,964	1,448,491

c. Funding in the open market

	June/2025
Third-party portfolio	
National Treasury Bills	84,000
Total	84,000

16 Funds from acceptance and issue of securities

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

	<u>Amount issued</u>	<u>June/2025</u>
Financial Bills	50,000	55,466
Total		<u>55,466</u>

17 Obligations for borrowings and on-lending

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

a. Obligations for loans abroad

The balance on June 30, 2025 of JPY 5,968,277, US\$68,673, and EUR 3,266 is made up of financing for exports and imports, with maturities until May 18, 2027, subject to interest rates of up to 4.73% p.a., plus exchange variation on these transactions. The balance on June 30, 2025 is R\$621,585.

b. Obligations for foreign on-lending

Foreign on-lending, on June 30, 2025, corresponds to US\$50,176 and JPY 106,814,398. Such obligations, translated at the official purchase rate at the end of the period, are governed by BCB Resolution No. 278 and are subject to interest rates ranging from 0.37% p.a. to 5.52% p.a., plus exchange rate variation, with maturities up to June 15, 2029. The balance on June 30, 2025 is R\$4,534,233:

	<u>June/2025</u>	
	<u>Up to 12 months</u>	<u>Over 12 months</u>
Obligations for loans abroad	340,763	280,822
Foreign on-lending	2,743,202	1,791,031
Total	<u>3,083,965</u>	<u>2,071,853</u>
		<u>5,155,818</u>

18 Other Liabilities and Provisions

a. Other Liabilities

	<u>June/2025</u>
Foreign currency obligations	79,154
Trading and intermediation	49,414
Actuarial liabilities (note 24)	28,594
Corporate and Statutory	4,238
Payroll Taxes and Contributions	1,879
PIS/COFINS	1,805
Withholding income tax – fixed-income transactions	1,546
Service Tax - ISS	625
Other	1,265
Total	<u>168,520</u>

b. Provisions

	June/2025		
	Current	Non-current	Total
Provision for tax, civil and labor risk (note 19)	18,787	-	18,787
Provision for personnel expenses	41,372	-	41,372
Provision for general expenses	8,343	-	8,343
Total	68,500	-	68,500

19 Provisions for tax, civil and labor risks

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

Description	Provision	Court deposits
	June/ 2025	June/ 2025
Legal obligations:		
Demutualization Cetip (a)	105	-
Total	105	-
Provision for risks:		
Civil (b)	18,538	-
Labor (c)	144	1,555
Total	18,682	1,555

(a) The Bank, following guidance of the external office, accounted for the amount referring to the portion of the proceeding in progress, which it considers as a probable loss on the demutualization of Cetip shares. The amount as of June 30, 2025 is R\$105. There is also a portion of this proceeding considered to be a possible loss and in this case, there is no provision, the amount being R\$188 in 2025.

(b) The provision refers primarily to understated inflation on term deposits, where financial disbursement is probable. The updated amount on June 30, 2025 is R\$18,538.

(c) The provision basically refers to actions filed by former employees and outsourced workers claiming labor rights that they consider to be due. The actions are controlled individually and the provisions are made on the basis of a decision previously laid down by the Board or a lower labor court. Management, based on the opinion of its legal advisors, believes that the amounts currently provisioned are adequate. The updated amount on June 30, 2025 is R\$144.

Changes in provisions and legal obligations

	June/2025			
	Tax	Labor	Civil	Total
Balance on December 31, 2024	102	2,364	17,166	19,632
Setting up of provision	-	-	-	-
Monetary restatement	3	136	1,371	1,510
Operating reversals	-	(1,606)	-	(1,606)
Write-offs due to payment	-	(749)	-	(749)
Balance on June 30, 2025	105	145	18,537	18,787

20 Shareholders' Equity

a. Share capital

The share capital on June 30, 2025 is represented by common shares, worth R\$1.00 each, distributed as follows:

	<u>June/2025</u>
	<u>Number</u>
	<u>of shares (thousand)</u>
Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation (Japan)	1,785,997
Shareholders domiciled in Brazil	<u>2</u>
Total	<u>1,785,999</u>

The Special Shareholders' Meeting held on March 7, 2025 and approved by the Central Bank of Brazil on May 14, 2025 resolved to increase the share capital by an amount of R\$110,300 through recapitalization of interest on equity.

b. Dividends and Interest on Equity

Corporate legislation and the bylaws state that a minimum of 25% of net income for the year shall be distributed to shareholders as dividends.

c. Legal reserve

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

d. Statutory reserve

The statutory reserve corresponds to the transfer of the balance of retained earnings, subsequent to the mandatory distributions. The balance of net loss in the amount of R\$33,052 on June 30, 2025 was absorbed by the statutory reserve.

21 Income tax and social contribution

a. Income tax and social contribution

On June 30, 2025, income tax and social contribution expenses was as follows:

	<u>June/2025</u>	
	<u>Income tax</u>	<u>Social contribution</u>
Income before income taxes after profit sharing	(45,386)	(45,386)
Provision for contingent liabilities	1,529	1,529
Provision for expected credit risk losses	244,171	244,171
Temporary provisions	(8,500)	(8,500)
Adjustment to market value of derivative financial instruments	(88,943)	(88,943)
Non-deductible expenses	17,644	10,515
Other additions/(exclusions)	(1,639)	(1,639)

Taxable income	118,876	111,747
Income tax - 15% (note 3.o)	17,831	-
Additional income tax - 10% (note 3.o)	11,876	-
"Empresa Cidadã" Law	(135)	-
Social contribution – 20% (note 3.o)	-	22,350
Tax for the period	29,575	22,350

b. Tax credits

Deferred tax credits on temporary provisions, based on the technical study drawn up, may be realizable within 10 years. The breakdown of the balance of tax credits is detailed in item "e" of this note.

c. Breakdown of deferred tax liabilities

Breakdown of tax liabilities	June/2025
Mark-to-market adjustments – Swap	59,376
–DVA adjustment	22
Total	59,398

d. Breakdown of deferred tax assets

Breakdown of deferred tax assets	June/2025
Temporary adjustments on court provisions	47
Temporary adjustments on provision for expected losses (1)	351,331
Temporary adjustments to other provisions	12,567
Actuarial adjustments	1,504
Total	365,449

(1) Includes tax credits set up as a result of the adoption of CMN Res. 4.966/21, realized on January 1, 2025, in the amount of R\$236,884.

e. Expected realization of tax credits

The estimates on the realization of tax credits were prepared based on the best efforts made by the Bank for the recovery of assets that originated the setup of deferred taxes. Based on this analysis, there is an increased probability of reversal of deferred tax assets in 2026.

Year	Deferred Income Tax	Deferred social contribution	Total (1)	Present Value
2025	6,804	5,377	12,181	11,338
2026	172,051	137,643	309,694	253,980
2027	31,532	25,225	56,757	41,581
2028	1,004	803	1,807	1,178
From 2029	3,954	3,164	7,118	4,097
Total	215,345	172,212	387,557	312,174

(1) The amounts presented are not net of tax liabilities, and represent the amounts registered in the company's assets. The amounts of deferred tax assets presented in the company's balance sheet are net of their relevant deferred tax liabilities.

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

f. Variation in deferred tax credits

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

	Balance in Dec/2024	(Realizations)/ Set-ups	Balance in June/2025
Temporary adjustments on court provisions	46	1	47
Temporary adjustments on provision for expected losses	98,213	253,119	351,331
Temporary adjustment – other provisions	19,804	(7,237)	12,567
Mark-to-market adjustments	44,926	(44,926)	-
Actuarial adjustments	2,791	(1,288)	1,504
	165,780	199,669	365,449

g. Breakdown of result with deferred tax assets:

	June/2025
Temporary adjustments to judicial provisions	(46)
Temporary adjustments to provision for expected credit risk losses	114,447
Temporary adjustments – other provisions	(7,190)
Mark-to-market adjustments	(42,953)
	64,258

h. Other tax credits

There are also unrecorded tax credits on provisions for civil contingencies whose proceedings refer to understated inflation. The lawsuits were filed against the bank in 1988 and 1989, and they are suspended due to the importance of the matter with the Federal Supreme Court (STF). Thus, due to uncertainty on the realization within a term of 10 years, tax credits were not set up. Regarding tax credits on actuarial liabilities of health and pension plans, according to our external advisors, the estimated realization of liabilities in the next 10 years is impaired because the plan is financed. So, the calculation of the proportion does not depend only on the expected realization of the obligation, but also on the realization of equity. For the items mentioned, non-activated tax credits amount to R\$18,020.

22 Statement of profit and loss

a. Loans

	June/2025
Income from loans	72,747
Income from financing and on lending	15,630
Total	88,377

b. Income from securities transactions

	June/2025
Income from interbank liquidity investments	152,446

Income from securities transactions	301,502
Total	453,948

c. Income from derivative financial instruments

	June/2025
Revenue from SWAP, Futures and NDFs transactions	3,112,868
Expenses for SWAP, Futures and NDFs transactions	(3,537,109)
Total	(424,241)

d. Income from foreign exchange transactions

	June/2025
Revenue from foreign exchange transactions	189,907
Expenses for foreign exchange transactions	(122,873)
Total	67,034

e. Market funding transactions

	June/2025
Expenses for Term deposits	(82,930)
Expenses for interbank deposits	(181)
Expenses for repo transactions	(568)
Expenses for contributions to the Credit Guarantee Fund	(867)
Expenses for funding from acceptance and issue of securities	(3,573)
Total	(88,119)

f. Borrowings and on-lending

	June/2025
Expenses for foreign loans and on-lending	(9,626)
Total	(9,626)

g. Revenue from provision of services

	June/2025
Revenues from fees and services	5,933
Revenues from business intermediation (see note 21a)	21,633
Revenue from guarantees provided	20,145
Total	47,711

h. Personnel expenses

	June/2025
Salaries	(68,962)
Payroll charges	(25,917)
Benefits	21,441
Management Fees	(4,075)
Total	(77,513)

i. Other administrative expenses

	<u>June/2025</u>
Rent expenses	(3,138)
Data processing expenses	(14,415)
Expenses for specialized technical services	(4,260)
Communication expenses	(6,784)
Financial System service expenses	(1,555)
Asset maintenance and upkeep expenses	(355)
Security and surveillance services	(344)
Transport expenses	(247)
Material expenses	(150)
Water, energy and gas expenses	(134)
Expenses for outsourced services	(381)
Advertising and marketing expenses	(130)
Insurance expenses	(137)
Promotions and public relations expenses	(121)
Travel expenses	(1,094)
Amortization and depreciation expenses	(1,248)
Other administrative expenses	(24)
Total	<u>(34,517)</u>

j. Tax expenses

	<u>June/2025</u>
COFINS	(9,013)
ISS	(2,405)
PIS	(1,465)
Other	(2,151)
Total	<u>(15,034)</u>

k. Other operating revenues / (expenses)

	<u>June/2025</u>
Reversal of operating provisions	5,248
Update of court deposits	24
Recovery of charges and expenses	263
Exchange variation	201,357
Other expenses	(1,744)
Total	<u>205,148</u>

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

	<u>June/2025</u>
Restatement of contingent liabilities	(1,510)
Total	<u>(1,510)</u>

m. Other non-operating revenues / (expenses)

	<u>June/2025</u>
Other non-operating revenues	82
Total	<u>82</u>

23 Related-party transactions and balances

a. Transactions with controlling shareholders (direct and indirect)

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

	<u>Assets / (Liabilities)</u> <u>June/2025</u>	<u>Revenue / (Expense)</u> <u>June/2025</u>
Cash and cash equivalents - foreign currency deposits	4,260	-
Investments in foreign currency abroad (note 6)	52,934	21,958
Amounts receivable – commission for business intermediation	9,680	21,632
Obligations for loans abroad	(621,585)	88,322
Obligations for foreign on-lending	(4,534,233)	166,702
Total	<u>(5,088,944)</u>	<u>298,614</u>

b. Compensation of key management personnel

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

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

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

Short-term benefits to executive officers

	<u>June/2025</u>
Salaries	4,075
Variable compensation	6,085
Contributions to INSS (Social Security Contribution)/FGTS (Unemployment Fund)	2,936
Total	<u>13,096</u>

Post-employment benefits

In accordance with the Pension Fund regulations, executive officers may opt to participate in the supplementary defined-benefit Pension Plan, fully sponsored by Banco Sumitomo Mitsui Brasileiro S.A., under the same conditions as other employees of the Bank(note 24).

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

c. Other information

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

- Except for the cases established in the legislation or specific regulations, loans to related parties can only be made on an arm's-length basis, including in respect of limits, interest rates, grace period, terms, collateral required and risk rating criteria in order to set up a provision for probable losses and write-offs as loss, without additional or special benefits in comparison to loans granted to clients with similar profiles of the respective institutions.
- The balances of direct or indirect loan to related parties should not exceed 10% (ten percent) of shareholders' equity adjusted for accumulated revenues and expenses less equity interests held in institutions authorized to operate by the Central Bank of Brazil and financial institutions abroad, subject to the following maximum individual limits:
 1. 1% (one percent) for transactions with individuals; and
 2. 5% (five percent) for transactions with legal entities.

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

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

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

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

On June 30, 2025, the Bank had not granted: loans, financing or any other advance to its executive officers or to any of their family members.

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

24 Post-employment benefits sponsored by the bank

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

The actuarial calculation is updated every six months. The amounts of actuarial liabilities regarding the pension and health plan are recorded in “Actuarial liabilities,” according to note 18.a.

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

a. Retirement Plan

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

Description	Retirement Plan	
	June/2025	December/2024
Present value of actuarial obligations	34,553	33,383
Fair value of plan’s assets	(26,657)	(28,358)
Deficit/ (Surplus) for covered plans	7,896	5,025
Adjustments for permitted deferrals:		
Net actuarial liabilities (assets)	7,896	5,025
Actuarial assumptions:		
Nominal discount rate for actuarial obligation	11.57% p.a.	11.72% p.a.
Estimated nominal salary increase	4.00% p.a.	4.00% p.a.
Estimated rate of nominal benefit increase	0.00% p.a.	0.00% p.a.
Estimated inflation rate	4.00% p.a.	4.00% p.a.
Biometric table of general mortality	AT-2000 reduced by 10% and segregated by gender	AT-2000 reduced by 10% and segregated by gender
Biometric table for classification as disables	Mercer table	Mercer table
Expected turnover rate	0.31/ (length of service +1)	0.31/ (length of service +1)
Chance of entering retirement	10% on the first date of eligibility for early retirement; 3% between the 1st eligibility for early and normal retirement; 100% on the date of eligibility for the normal retirement.	

Sensitivity Analysis

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

Present Value of the Obligations	Sensitivity Analysis	
	June/2025	December/2024
Discount Rate: 0.25% decrease	598	578
Discount Rate: 0.25% increase	(580)	(560)

b. Health Plan

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

Description	Health Plan	
	June/2025	December/2024
Net actuarial liabilities (assets)	20,344	18,460
Total	20,344	18,460
Actuarial assumptions/Actuarial hypotheses		
Nominal discount rate for actuarial obligation	11,40% p.a.	11,68% p.a.
Estimated inflation rate	4,00% p.a.	4,00% p.a.
	Until 9 years SVC: 0.5/(Length of Service +1)	Until 9 years SVC: 0.5/(Length of Service +1)
Biometric Turnover Rate	From 10 years SVC: 0.075/(Length of Service) +1)	From 10 years SVC: 0.075/(Length of Service) +1)
Biometric retirement entry table	55 years	55 years
Biometric table of general mortality	AT-2000 segregated by gender and reduced by 10%	AT-2000 segregated by gender and reduced by 10%
Health Care Cost Trend Rate (HCCTR)	7.12% p.a. 3.00% p.a. actual rate	7.63% p.a. 3.00% p.a. actual rate
Restatement of the Participant's Contribution	Inflation (HCCTR)	Inflation (HCCTR)
Restatement of the plan's cost	Inflation (HCCTR) + Aging Factor	Inflation (HCCTR) + Aging Factor
Percentage of people opting to remain in the plan	Retirement: 100%	Retirement: 100%
Aging Factor	Termination: 100%	Termination: 100%
Family members - Active	3.00% (per year - age)	3.00% (per year - age)
Age difference between holder and spouse	90% Married	90% Married
Family members - Retired	4 years	4 years
	Real family	Real family

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

Operational risk

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Market Risk and Liquidity

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

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

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

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

The Liquidity Risk Management policy is based on the daily control of Money Gap (the need for funding within a certain period of time), liquidity indicators and additional emergency funds for liquidity.

In addition, stress test and regulatory information reports and Liquidity Statements are produced, according to the requirements of the Central Bank of Brazil (Bacen).

The Market and Liquidity Risk Management framework was implemented in accordance with the requirements of CMN Resolution No. 4.557/17, and is approved and reviewed at least annually by the Bank's Management. In order to ensure the implementation of guidelines and policies in force, Banco Sumitomo Mitsui Brasileiro S.A. has an Asset and Liability Committee (ALCO), which usually meets once a month with the

Management members, and extraordinarily whenever necessary. The purposes of said Committee are, among others, to decide on the market and liquidity risk management policy, asset and liability management policy, to ensure compliance with the limits/guidelines for market and liquidity risk, to ensure that the Bank keep proper and sufficient liquidity levels and to check procedures in the treatment of new products and their risk management framework.

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

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

Credit risk

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

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

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

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

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

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

Capital Management

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

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

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

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

$$\text{RWA} = \text{RWAcpad} + \text{RWAm pad} + \text{RWAopad}$$

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

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

Basel Ratio

The Bank complies with the limits established in CMN Resolution No. 2099/94, as amended by CMN Resolutions No. 4.955/21 and 4.958/21 presenting the Equity to Weighted Assets ratio, as follows:

	June/2025
Credit risk (RWAcpad)	5,386,154
Market Risk (RWAm pad)	970,182
Operational Risk (RWAopad)	1,130,290
Risk Weighted Assets (RWA)	7,486,626
Reference Heritage Levels I and II (PR)	2,317,892
Required Reference Equity (RWA 8%)	601,653
Margin on the Required Reference Equity	1,716,239
Basel Ratio (IB) - PR/RWA	30.96%

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

26 Recurring and non-recurring income

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

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

For the six-month period ended June 30, 2025, the Bank did not show amounts that could be classified as non-recurring.