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Company Information / Capital Breakdown

Number of shares (thousand)	Current Quarter 03/31/2025
Paid-in Capital	
Common shares	98,699
Preferred shares	0
Total	98,699
Treasury shares	
Common shares	0
Preferred shares	0
Total	0

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Individual Interim Financial Statements / Balance Sheet - Assets**(In thousands of reais)**

Account Code	Account Description	Current Quarter 03/31/2025	Prior Year 12/31/2024
1	Total Assets	70,923,904	0
1.01	Cash and Cash Equivalents	1,626,425	0
1.01.01	Cash	166,427	0
1.01.02	Liquidity Investments	1,459,998	0
1.01.02.01	Open Market Investments	1,459,998	0
1.02	Financial Assets	63,774,584	0
1.02.01	Compulsory Deposit with Central Bank of Brazil	1,254,624	0
1.02.02	Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Profit or Loss	1,524,576	0
1.02.02.01	Securities	1,225,515	0
1.02.02.02	Derivatives	299,061	0
1.02.03	Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income	42,299,141	0
1.02.03.01	Securities	42,299,141	0
1.02.04	Financial Assets at Amortized Cost	18,696,243	0
1.02.04.01	Interbank Deposit Investments	838,059	0
1.02.04.03	Securities	268,070	0
1.02.04.04	Loans	18,237,237	0
1.02.04.05	Allowance for Loan Losses Associated with Credit Risk	-786,158	0
1.02.04.08	Other Financial Assets	139,035	0
1.03	Taxes	3,784,485	0
1.03.01	Current Income Tax and Social Contribution	255,862	0
1.03.02	Deferred Income Tax and Social Contribution	3,528,623	0
1.04	Other Assets	1,204,216	0
1.04.01	Non-current Assets Held for Sale	1,204,150	0
1.04.03	Others	66	0
1.05	Investments	359	0
1.05.04	Investment Properties	359	0
1.06	Property and Equipment	330,116	0
1.06.01	Properties in Use	723,840	0
1.06.02	Right-to-use Lease	1,343	0
1.06.03	Accumulated Depreciation	-395,067	0
1.07	Intangible Assets	203,719	0
1.07.01	Intangibles	221,027	0
1.07.03	Accumulated Amortization	-17,308	0

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Individual Interim Financial Statements / Balance Sheet - Liabilities**(In thousands of reais)**

Account Code	Account Description	Current Quarter 03/31/2025	Prior Year 12/31/2024
2	Total Liabilities	70,923,904	0
2.02	Financial Liabilities at Amortized Cost	45,899,121	0
2.02.01	Deposits	14,516,771	0
2.02.01.01	Time Deposits	8,814,061	0
2.02.01.02	Demand Deposits	3,112,354	0
2.02.01.03	Savings Deposits	1,236,400	0
2.02.01.04	Interbank Deposits	1,353,956	0
2.02.02	Open Market Funding	4,534,203	0
2.02.02.01	Open Market Funding	4,534,203	0
2.02.04	Other Funding	26,848,147	0
2.02.04.02	Borrowings	455,519	0
2.02.04.03	Domestic Onlending - Official Institutions	826,427	0
2.02.04.04	Foreign Onlending	2,094,418	0
2.02.04.09	Leases	1,271	0
2.02.04.10	Other Debt Instruments	4,729,940	0
2.02.04.11	Derivative Financial Instruments	165,724	0
2.02.04.12	Financial and Development Funds Obligations	18,423,746	0
2.02.04.13	Income Received in Advance	151,102	0
2.03	Provisions	7,760,450	0
2.03.01	Provision for Financial Guarantees Provided	4,007,725	0
2.03.02	Actuarial Liabilities	2,308,145	0
2.03.03	Provision for Contingencies	1,109,722	0
2.03.05	Allowance for Expected Losses with Credit Commitments	334,858	0
2.04	Tax Liabilities	1,026,093	0
2.05	Other Liabilities	2,123,109	0
2.07	Equity	14,115,131	0
2.07.01	Paid-in Capital	11,648,938	0
2.07.03	Revaluation Reserves	13,086	0
2.07.04	Income Reserves	3,275,231	0
2.07.04.05	Retained Profits Reserve	3,275,231	0
2.07.05	Retained Earnings/Accumulated Losses	40,977	0
2.07.08	Other Comprehensive Income	-863,101	0

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Individual Interim Financial Statements / Income Statement**(In thousands of reais)**

Account Code	Account Description	YTD – Current Year	YTD - Prior Year
		01/01/2025 to 03/31/2025	01/01/2024 to 03/31/2024
3.01	Income from Financial Intermediation	2,185,213	0
3.01.01	Loans	910,027	0
3.01.02	Gain (Loss) on Securities Transactions	1,414,573	0
3.01.03	Gain (loss) on Derivative Financial Instruments	-155,644	0
3.01.04	Foreign Exchange Gains (Losses)	11,634	0
3.01.05	Compulsory Investment Gains (Losses)	4,623	0
3.02	Expenses from Financial Intermediation	-1,419,358	0
3.02.01	Open Market Funding	-534,342	0
3.02.02	Borrowings and Onlending	-49,329	0
3.02.03	Financial and Development Funds Obligations	-485,076	0
3.02.04	Allowance for Credit Risk	-350,611	0
3.03	Gross Income from Financial Intermediation	765,855	0
3.04	Other Operating Income/Expenses	-43,083	0
3.04.02	Service Revenues	936,114	0
3.04.03	Personnel Expenses	-737,713	0
3.04.04	Other Administrative Expenses	-631,121	0
3.04.05	Tax Expenses	-160,857	0
3.04.06	Other Operating Income	1,244,417	0
3.04.07	Other Operating Expenses	-693,923	0
3.04.07.01	Provision for Contingent Liabilities	-96,137	0
3.04.07.02	Other Operating Expenses	-156,290	0
3.04.07.03	Provision for Financial Guarantees Provided	-441,496	0
3.05	Income before Income Taxes	722,772	0
3.06	Income Tax and Social Contribution	-373,200	0
3.06.01	Current	-332,440	0
3.06.02	Deferred	-40,760	0
3.07	Income (Loss) from Continuing Operations	349,572	0
3.09	Income (Loss) before Statutory Contributions and Profit Sharing	349,572	0
3.10	Statutory Contributions/Profit Sharing	-8,359	0
3.10.01	Profit Sharing	-8,359	0
3.11	Net Income or Loss for the Period	341,213	0

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Individual Interim Financial Statements / Statement of Comprehensive Income**(In thousands of reais)**

Account Code	Account Description	YTD – Current Year	YTD - Prior Year
		01/01/2025 to 03/31/2025	01/01/2024 to 03/31/2024
4.01	Net Income or Loss for the Period	341,213	0
4.02	Other Comprehensive Income - Own	41,631	0
4.02.01	Amounts that Will Be Reclassified to Income or Loss	26,701	0
4.02.01.01	Equity Adjustment to Securities	48,519	0
4.02.01.02	Tax Effect on Equity Adjustment to Securities	-21,834	0
4.02.01.03	Realization of Revaluation Reserve	29	0
4.02.01.04	Tax Effect on Realization of Revaluation Reserve	-13	0
4.02.02	Amounts that Will Not Be Reclassified to Income or Loss	14,930	0
4.02.02.01	Actuarial Gains (Losses)	27,145	0
4.02.02.02	Tax Effect on Actuarial Gains or Losses	-12,215	0
4.04	Comprehensive Income for the Period	382,844	0

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Individual Interim Financial Statements / Statement of Cash Flows - Indirect Method**(In thousands of reais)**

Account Code	Account Description	YTD – Current Year	YTD - Prior Year
		01/01/2025 to 03/31/2025	01/01/2024 to 03/31/2024
6.01	Net Cash - Operating Activities	185,365	0
6.01.01	Cash from Operations	1,835,846	0
6.01.01.01	Net Income (Loss) before Income Taxes	722,772	0
6.01.01.02	Adjustments to Income or Loss	1,113,074	0
6.01.02	Changes in Assets and Liabilities	-1,650,481	0
6.01.02.01	Compulsory Deposits with Central Bank of Brazil	-1,611,889	0
6.01.02.02	Derivative Financial Instruments	148,807	0
6.01.02.03	Interbank Deposit Investments	-173,503	0
6.01.02.04	Investments in Foreign Currencies	-6,343	0
6.01.02.05	Loans	-1,599,355	0
6.01.02.06	Allowance for Expected Losses Associated with Credit Risk	191,563	0
6.01.02.07	Other Assets	564,881	0
6.01.02.08	Tax Assets	445,004	0
6.01.02.09	Deposits	-2,606,063	0
6.01.02.10	Open Market Funding	207,912	0
6.01.02.11	Borrowings and Onlending	-93,959	0
6.01.02.12	Financial and Development Funds Obligations	2,874,238	0
6.01.02.13	Provision for Financial Guarantees Provided	444,245	0
6.01.02.14	Allowance for Expected Losses on Credit Commitments and Credits to be Released	334,858	0
6.01.02.15	Provision for Contingencies	44,828	0
6.01.02.16	Actuarial Liabilities	-13,333	0
6.01.02.17	Income Received in Advance	-2,500	0
6.01.02.18	Tax Liabilities	582,834	0
6.01.02.19	Income Tax and Social Contribution Paid	-902,170	0
6.01.02.20	Other Liabilities	-480,536	0
6.02	Net Cash from Investing Activities	-1,276,540	0
6.02.01	Investments in Property and Equipment in Use	-9,404	0
6.02.03	Disposal of Property and Equipment in Use	21	0
6.02.05	Securities Available for Sale	-1,237,359	0
6.02.06	Investments in Intangible Assets	-30,779	0
6.02.07	Investments	981	0
6.03	Net Cash from Financing Activities	-314,821	0
6.03.02	Payment of Interest on Equity	-314,821	0
6.05	Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	-1,405,996	0
6.05.01	Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Period	3,032,421	0
6.05.02	Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Period	1,626,425	0

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Individual Interim Financial Statements / Statement of Changes in Equity / SCE - 01/01/2025 to 03/31/2025**(In thousands of reais)**

Account Code	Account Description	Capital	Capital Reserves, Options Granted and Treasury Shares	Income Reserves	Equity Adjustment	Retained Earnings/Accumulated Losses	Other Comprehensive Income	Total Equity
5.01	Opening Balances	11,648,938	0	3,207,051	0	0	-904,716	13,951,273
5.02	Prior-Year Adjustments	0	0	0	0	-184,806	0	-184,806
5.03	Adjusted Opening Balances	11,648,938	0	3,207,051	0	-184,806	-904,716	13,766,467
5.04	Capital Transactions with Shareholders	0	0	81,282	0	-81,282	0	0
5.04.07	Interest on Equity	0	0	81,282	0	-81,282	0	0
5.05	Total Comprehensive Income	0	0	0	0	341,213	26,685	367,898
5.05.01	Net Income for the Period	0	0	0	0	341,213	0	341,213
5.05.02	Other Comprehensive Income	0	0	0	0	0	26,685	26,685
5.05.02.01	Adjustments to Financial Instruments	0	0	0	0	0	48,519	48,519
5.05.02.02	Taxes on Adjustments to Financial Instruments	0	0	0	0	0	-21,834	-21,834
5.06	Internal Changes in Equity	0	0	-16	0	-34,148	14,930	-19,234
5.06.01	Set-up of Reserves	0	0	0	0	-34,164	14,930	-19,234
5.06.01.01	Actuarial Gains and Losses	0	0	0	0	0	27,145	27,145
5.06.01.02	Taxes on Actuarial Gains or Losses	0	0	0	0	0	-12,215	-12,215
5.06.01.03	Recording of DFI on Foreign Exchange Operations (Net of Tax Effects)	0	0	0	0	-34,164	0	-34,164
5.06.02	Realization of Revaluation Reserves	0	0	-29	0	29	0	0
5.06.03	Taxes on Realization of Revaluation Reserve	0	0	13	0	-13	0	0
5.07	Closing Balances	11,648,938	0	3,288,317	0	40,977	-863,101	14,115,131

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Individual Interim Financial Statements / Statement of Changes in Equity / SCE - 01/01/2024 to 03/31/2024**(In thousands of reais)**

Account Code	Account Description	Capital	Capital Reserves, Options Granted and Treasury Shares	Income Reserves	Equity Adjustment	Retained Earnings/Accumulated Losses	Other Comprehensive Income	Total Equity
5.01	Opening Balances	8,772,600	0	2,847,017	0	0	-911,026	10,708,591
5.02	Prior-Year Adjustments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.03	Adjusted Opening Balances	8,772,600	0	2,847,017	0	0	-911,026	10,708,591
5.04	Capital Transactions with Shareholders	1,424,511	0	-1,305,215	0	-119,296	0	0
5.04.01	Capital Increase	1,424,511	0	-1,424,511	0	0	0	0
5.04.07	Interest on Equity	0	0	119,296	0	-119,296	0	0
5.05	Total Comprehensive Income	0	0	0	0	500,722	-85,891	414,831
5.05.01	Net Income for the Period	0	0	0	0	500,722	0	500,722
5.05.02	Other Comprehensive Income	0	0	0	0	0	-85,891	-85,891
5.05.02.01	Adjustments to Financial Instruments	0	0	0	0	0	-156,165	-156,165
5.05.02.02	Taxes on Adjustments to Financial Instruments	0	0	0	0	0	70,274	70,274
5.06	Internal Changes in Equity	0	0	-17	0	17	175,710	175,710
5.06.01	Set-up of Reserves	0	0	0	0	0	175,710	175,710
5.06.01.01	Actuarial Gains and Losses	0	0	0	0	0	319,472	319,472
5.06.01.02	Taxes on Actuarial Gains or Losses	0	0	0	0	0	-143,762	-143,762
5.06.02	Realization of Revaluation Reserves	0	0	-30	0	30	0	0
5.06.03	Taxes on Realization of Revaluation Reserve	0	0	13	0	-13	0	0
5.07	Closing Balances	10,197,111	0	1,541,785	0	381,443	-821,207	11,299,132

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Individual Interim Financial Statements / Statement of Value Added**(In thousands of reais)**

Account Code	Account Description	YTD – Current Year	YTD - Prior Year
		01/01/2025 to 03/31/2025	01/01/2024 to 03/31/2024
7.01	Revenues	3,321,211	0
7.01.01	Financial Intermediation	2,184,771	0
7.01.02	Rendering of Services	936,114	0
7.01.03	(Reversal of) Allowance for Loan Losses	-350,611	0
7.01.04	Others	550,937	0
7.02	Expenses from Financial Intermediation	-1,068,747	0
7.03	Inputs Acquired from Third Parties	-609,180	0
7.03.01	Materials, Energy and Other	-27,987	0
7.03.02	Third-Party Services	-375,475	0
7.03.04	Others	-205,718	0
7.03.04.01	Data Processing and Telecommunications	-130,340	0
7.03.04.02	Advertising, Promotions and Publicity	-10,391	0
7.03.04.03	Transportation	-8,300	0
7.03.04.04	Security	-24,791	0
7.03.04.05	Travels	-6,555	0
7.03.04.06	Others	-25,341	0
7.04	Gross Value Added	1,643,284	0
7.05	Retentions	-9,482	0
7.05.01	Depreciation, Amortization and Depletion	-9,482	0
7.06	Net Value Added Produced by the Entity	1,633,802	0
7.08	Total Value Added to Distribute	1,633,802	0
7.09	Distribution of Value Added	1,633,802	0
7.09.01	Personnel	642,327	0
7.09.01.01	Direct Compensation	445,686	0
7.09.01.02	Benefits	163,172	0
7.09.01.03	Unemployment Compensation Fund (FGTS)	33,469	0
7.09.02	Taxes, Charges and Contributions	637,803	0
7.09.02.01	Federal	623,573	0
7.09.02.02	State	11	0
7.09.02.03	Local	14,219	0
7.09.03	Debt Remuneration	12,459	0
7.09.03.01	Rents	12,459	0
7.09.04	Equity Remuneration	341,213	0
7.09.04.03	Retained Earnings (Accumulated Losses) for the Period	341,213	0

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Comments on Performance

OPERATIONAL PERFORMANCE

In the first quarter of 2025, BNB entered into 1,147,788 loan and financing transactions in the total amount of R\$ 13.7 billion. Of these funds, R\$9.4 billion came from Fundo Constitucional de Financiamento do Nordeste (FNE).

Regarding the National Family Farming Strengthening Program (Pronaf), BNB entered into 143,882 financing transactions, involving approximately R\$ 2,074.9 million in the period. Under the Pronaf program, BNB operates Agroamigo, a rural production-oriented microloan program. In the first quarter of 2025, 140,416 transactions with family farmers were entered into in this modality, totaling R\$ 1,860.4 million.

Through its urban production-oriented microloan program (Crediamigo), BNB disbursed R\$ 3.1 billion, with 971,391 transactions entered into in support of microentrepreneurs within the Bank's jurisdiction.

Under the urban and rural production-oriented microloan programs (Crediamigo and Agroamigo, respectively), the total amount of R\$ 4.9 billion was contracted out in the first quarter of 2025, with 1,111,807 transactions entered into to provide support to microentrepreneurs in the urban and rural areas within the Bank's jurisdiction.

Regarding the support to micro and small enterprises, BNB entered into 9,480 transactions in the first quarter of 2025, in the amount of R\$ 1.3 billion.

As for BNB's financial result, BNB reported Net Income of R\$ 341.2 million in the first quarter of 2025 - a reduction of 31.9% compared to the same period of the previous year, mainly due to the increase in the allowance for credit risk, in view of the implementation of more conservative criteria, starting in 2025, through the calculation of expected losses, set forth in Resolution No. 4,966, of the National Monetary Council (CMN), and in Resolution No. 352, of the Central Bank.

As shown in the table below, the recurring income decreased by 28.1%, without considering the effects of recovery of transactions due to renegotiation laws in the prior year.

Comments on Performance

Amounts in millions of reais				
	Jan-Mar/24	Jan-Mar/25	Var. R\$	Var. %
Recurring Income	474.3	341.2	(133.1)	-28.1%
Non-recurring events	26.4	-		
Renegotiation of FNE transactions - Law 14,554/2023	25.2	-		
Regularization of transactions with Individuals - Desenrola Brasil Program	25.9	-		
Tax effects and profit sharing on extraordinary items	(24.7)	-		
Net Income	500.7	341.2	(159.5)	-31.9%

“Non-recurring” items are those that contribute to the institution's profit or loss, and result from events that are not foreseeable and whose triggering event is individual and specific to a given scenario and, therefore, tend not to repeat in the future.

Notes

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Notes

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Note 1 - The Bank and its Characteristics

Banco do Nordeste do Brasil S.A. (Bank) is a mixed economy publicly-held financial institution established by Federal Law No. 1649 of 07.19.1952, with head office at Avenida Dr. Silas Munguba, nº 5700, Passaré, in the city of Fortaleza, Ceará State, Brazil, controlled by the Federal Government and its mission is: "To operate as the sustainable development bank for the Northeast Region, North of Minas Gerais, and Espírito Santo". Banco do Nordeste is authorized to operate all the portfolios permitted for multiple service banks. As an institution devoted to regional development, the Bank operates as the executive agent of public policies and is responsible for managing Fundo Constitucional de Financiamento do Nordeste (FNE) - the main source of funds used by the Bank for long-term financing - and the operation of the National Family Farming Strengthening Program (Programa Nacional de Fortalecimento da Agricultura Familiar - Pronaf) in its jurisdiction. The Bank is also the operator of the Northeast Investment Fund (Fundo de Investimentos do Nordeste - FINOR) and the Northeast Development Fund (Fundo de Desenvolvimento do Nordeste - FDNE). Obligations assumed by the Bank to serve the public interest are described in Notes 16.a and 20.g. The Bank has the largest micro-financing program in Latin America, consolidated under Crediamigo and Agroamigo, which facilitates access to loans to small entrepreneurs who engage in production-related, product sale, and service activities in urban and rural areas. In addition to federal funds, the Bank has access to other sources of financing in the domestic and foreign markets through funds raised directly, as well as partnerships with domestic and foreign institutions, including multilateral institutions such as the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB).

Note 2 - Basis of Preparation and Presentation of Individual Interim Financial Statements

The Individual Interim Financial Statements were prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Brazilian Corporation Law (Law No. 6404 of 12.15.1976, as amended), and regulations of the National Monetary Council (Conselho Monetário Nacional - CMN), the Central Bank of Brazil (Banco Central do Brasil - BACEN or BCB), and the Brazilian Securities and Exchange Commission (Comissão de Valores Mobiliários - CVM).

As permitted by Article 79, of CMN Resolution No. 4966, of 11.25.2021, the Individual Interim Financial Statements do not present comparative information related to prior periods.

Asset and Liability accounts in the Balance Sheet are being presented exclusively in order of liquidity and term, as permitted by BCB Resolution No. 2, of 08.12.2020. The segregation into current or noncurrent is disclosed in the Explanatory Notes.

The Individual Interim Financial Statements were prepared on a going-concern basis, since management considers that the Bank has sufficient resources to continue operating in order to fulfill its mission and business purpose. There are no material uncertainties that may cast significant doubts as to the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern.

The pronouncements issued by Brazil's Financial Accounting Standards Board - FASB (Comitê de Pronunciamentos Contábeis - CPC) in the process of convergence between the Brazilian accounting standards and the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), adopted by the CMN and BCB by way of rules amended, as well as those approved by the CVM that do not clash with CMN and BCB rules, are included in these Individual Interim Financial Statements, as follows:

- CPC 00 (R2) – Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting (CMN Resolution No. 4924 of 06.24.2021);
- CPC 01 (R1) – Impairment of Assets (CMN Resolution No. 4924 of 06.24.2021);
- CPC 02 (R2) – Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates and Translation of Financial Statements (CVM Resolution No. 91 of 05.20.2022);
- CPC 03 (R2) – Statement of Cash Flows (CMN Resolution No. 4818, of 05.29.2020, and BCB Resolution No. 2 of 08.12.2020);
- CPC 04 (R1) – Intangible Assets (CMN Resolution No. 4534 of 11.24.2016);
- CPC 05 (R1) – Related-Party Disclosures (CMN Resolution No. 4818, of 05.29.2020, and BCB Resolution No. 2 of 08.12.2020);
- CPC 06 (R2) – Leases (CMN Resolution No. 4975, of 12.16.2021, and CVM Resolution No. 95 of 05.20.2022);
- CPC 09 – Statement of Value Added (CVM Resolution No. 117 of 06.03.2022);
- CPC 10 (R1) – Share-based Payments (CMN Resolution No. 3989 of 06.30.2011);

Notes

- CPC 12 (R1) – Present Value Adjustment (CVM Resolution No. 190 of 10.09.2023);
- CPC 21 (R1) – Interim Financial Reporting (CVM Resolution No. 102 of 05.20.2022);
- CPC 22 – Segment Reporting (CVM Resolution No. 103 of 05.20.2022);
- CPC 23 – Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors (CMN Resolution No. 4924 of 06.24.2021);
- CPC 24 – Subsequent Events (CMN Resolution No. 4818 of 05.29.2020, and BCB Resolution No. 2 of 08.12.2020);
- CPC 25 – Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets (CMN Resolution No. 3823 of 12.16.2009);
- CPC 26 (R1) – Presentation of Financial Statements (CVM Resolution No. 106 of 05.20.2022);
- CPC 27 – Property and Equipment (CMN Resolution No. 4535 of 11.24.2016);
- CPC 32 – Income Taxes (CVM Resolution No. 109 of 05.20.2022);
- CPC 33 (R1) – Employee Benefits (CMN Resolution No. 4877 of 12.23.2020);
- CPC 41 – Earnings per Share (CMN Resolution No. 4818 of 05.29.2020 and BCB Resolution No. 2 of 08.12.2020);
- CPC 46 – Fair Value Measurement (CMN Resolution No. 4924 of 06.24.2021); and
- CPC 47 – Revenue from Contracts with Customers (CMN Resolution No. 4924 of 06.24.2021).

Standards effective as from 01.01.2025:

a) for Financial Instruments:

On 11.25.2021, CMN published Resolution No. 4966, which introduced new accounting guidelines for financial instruments, aligned with the principles established in the international standard IFRS 9. The new Resolution revoked, among others, CMN Resolution No. 2682, of 12.21.1999, which established the measurement basis for the allowance for loan losses, and Bacen Circular Letters No. 3068, of 01.08.2001, and 3082, of 01.30.2002, which were applicable to securities.

CMN Resolution No. 4966 represents a significant change in accounting practices for financial instruments, mainly regarding the adoption of the expected losses model, advancing the recognition of possible losses associated with credit risk. The new regulation required adjustments to accounting processes and disclosure criteria, covering classification, measurement, write-off and recognition of financial assets, including hedge instruments.

As regards the model of expected losses associated with credit risk adopted by the Bank as from 01.01.2025, it is important to point out: (i) the use of the full calculation methodology in the assessment of the loss, as provided for in Art. 40 of CMN Resolution No. 4966, since according to the segmentation established by CMN Resolution No. 4553, of 01.30.2017, the Bank is classified in Segment 2 (S2); and (ii) the consideration not only of the current situation of the credit and the debtor, but also expected future events that may affect the debtor's capacity and conditions related to the credit, which differs from the procedure previously applied, in which recognized credit losses were recorded based on the classification on a rating scale, applying percentages to the exposed balance, increasing as the classification worsened.

Another change concerns the classification of securities. Under Bacen Circular Letter No. 3068, securities were classified into three categories: held for trading, available for sale and held to maturity. With the enactment of CMN Resolution No. 4966, securities are now classified based on business models for managing financial assets and the contractual characteristics of the cash flows of these assets, into three new categories: Fair Value through Profit or Loss ("FVTPL"), Fair Value through Others Comprehensive Income ("FVOCI") and Amortized Cost ("AC").

On 11.16.2022, Law No. 14467 was published, which "addresses the new tax treatment applicable to losses incurred in the receipt of credits arising from the activities of financial institutions and other institutions authorized to operate by the Brazilian Central Bank". The aforementioned Law establishes that articles 9, 9A and 10 to 12 of Law No. 9430, of 12.27.1996 will no longer apply to financial institutions, with regard to the recording of losses, financial charges on overdue credits and credits recovered, in line with CMN Resolution No. 4966. Such changes in the treatment of losses for tax purposes aim to align tax and accounting standards, reducing vulnerabilities arising from deferred tax assets recorded in the balance sheets of financial institutions.

Notes

On 12.27.2024, Law No. 15078 introduced amendments to article 6 of Law No. 14467, allowing institutions authorized to operate by Bacen to use the ratio of 1/84 for exclusion from net income, upon determining the taxable profit and CSLL calculation basis, of the losses recorded at 01.01.2025, relating to credits that are in default at 12.31.2024, which have not been deducted up to that date nor recovered. However, this deductibility will only be allowed as from January/2026.

On 11.23.2023, Bacen issued Resolution No. 352, which established the procedures to be adopted to: (i) define the future cash flows of a financial asset as solely payment of principal and interest on the principal amount; (ii) apply the methodology for calculating the effective interest rate of financial instruments; (iii) establish the provision for losses associated with credit risk; (iv) request authorization to use the full methodology for calculating the provision for expected losses associated with credit risk; and (v) disclose information on financial instruments in the notes to the financial statements.

b) for Leasing Transactions:

CMN Resolution No. 4975 of 12.16.2021, which “establishes the accounting criteria applicable to leasing transactions by financial institutions and other institutions authorized to operate by the Central Bank of Brazil”, was applied prospectively by the Bank, as from 01.01.2025, in the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of its leasing transactions, as a lessee, in compliance with Technical Pronouncement CPC 06 (R2) – Leases, approved on 10.06.2017.

Note 3 - Summary of Accounting Policies

The accounting policies listed below were applied to the period presented in the Individual Interim Financial Statements.

a) Functional Currency

The functional and presentation currency of the Bank's Individual Interim Financial Statements is the Brazilian real.

Assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency are recognized at the average currency rate in force on the transaction date, while nonmonetary assets are stated at historical cost.

At the end of each month, monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency are restated by the closing exchange rate, and variations are recorded in P&L.

b) P&L Recognition Criteria

Revenues and expenses are recognized on a monthly basis, following the accrual method and considering the pro rata temporis criterion.

c) Cash and Cash Equivalents

These correspond to the balances of cash, plus interbank investments and securities immediately convertible into cash or with original maturity equal to or less than ninety days from the investment date, with an insignificant risk of change in their market value.

d) Financial Instruments

A Financial Instrument is a contract that gives rise to a financial asset for an entity and a financial liability or equity instrument for another entity.

1) Classification

The Bank classifies its Financial Assets and Liabilities considering the business models to manage them, associated with the respective contractual cash flow characteristics, as follows:

a) Financial Assets:

a.1) At Fair Value through Profit or Loss (“FVTPL”):

- whose objective is to be sold before their respective maturities, but which do not include reimbursement schemes that provide for payment of principal plus charges on previously established dates; or, which are classified as Derivative Financial Instruments.

Notes

a.2) At Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income ("FVOCI"), which meet, cumulatively, both the following conditions:

- whose objective is to be held in the portfolio for the receipt of their contractual cash flows (principal plus charges) on the dates agreed with the customer (reimbursement scheme), and to be sold before their respective maturities; and
- include reimbursement schemes that provide for payments of principal plus charges on previously established dates.

a.3) At Amortized Cost ("AC"), which meet, cumulatively, both the following conditions:

- whose objective is to be held in the portfolio for the receipt of their contractual cash flows (principal plus charges) on the dates agreed with the customer (reimbursement scheme); and
- include reimbursement schemes that provide for payments of principal plus charges on previously established dates.

b) Financial Liabilities:

b.1) At Amortized Cost ("AC"), except those that are the subject of the irrevocable option, as to measurement at FVTPL; and

b.2) At Fair Value through Profit or Loss ("FVTPL"), Liabilities arising from Derivative Financial Instruments.

II) Reclassification

The Bank only reclassifies Financial Assets in the event of changes in its business models to manage them and, under no circumstances, reclassifies its Financial Liabilities.

III) Effective Interest Rate ("EIR")

It is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the Financial Asset or Financial Liability to the gross carrying amount of a Financial Asset (i.e. its amortized cost before any provision for impairment) or to the amortized cost of a Financial Liability.

Financial Assets and Liabilities classified and measured at amortized cost, relating to operations initiated as from January 2025, were recognized using the effective interest rate method. Loans originated up to 12.31.2024 continued to be recognized at the contractual rate, for the term of the respective contracts, except if renegotiated/restructured as from January 1, 2025.

Interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of the Financial Asset.

As to loans classified as at amortized cost, the Bank opted, for appropriation of revenues and expenses related to transaction costs and other amounts received upon origination or issuance of financial instruments, to conduct the process following the appropriation [linear differentiated] method to contractual revenue, and without recognition of immaterial costs, as provided for in art. 13 of BCB Resolution 352/23.

Due to the Bank's asset and liability transactions, the following transaction/origination costs and fees/commissions make up the EIR, since they refer to costs directly attributable to the issuance of the financial instrument:

- Credit Facility Fee (TAC) and Arrangement Fee (charged on the origination of loans); and
- Flat Rate (charged on the release of funds from liability operations with BNDES).

IV) Allowance for Loan Losses Associated with Credit Risk

The Bank adopts the complete methodology for calculating the Allowance for Loan Losses Associated with Credit Risk, observing the following criteria:

Notes

- losses incurred with financial instruments are considered, as defined by BCB Resolution No. 352, article 76, for both fulfilled and defaulted transactions, inclusive. The aforementioned Resolution does not exempt Financial Institutions required to apply the complete methodology for calculating the allowance for loan losses associated with credit risk from recording an additional allowance in accordance with the type of portfolio and the percentages defined therein.

- expected future events and economic conditions are also considered, in addition to objective evidence of impairment of the Assets. This occurs as a result of one or more loss events occurred after the initial recognition of the Assets, which negatively impact the expected future cash flows of the Asset and may be reliably estimated.

The Bank does not recognize interest as from the moment Management understands that the recognition of revenue is not probable, due to significant uncertainty of future receipt, which cannot exceed the maximum period of 90 days overdue.

V) Derecognition of Financial Assets

The Bank derecognizes a Financial Asset if:

- the contractual rights to receive cash flows from the Asset have expired; or
- the Financial Asset is transferred and the transfer qualifies for derecognition.

According to the assessment model established by the Bank, the period for recognizing the impairment of an Asset was defined as 19 months after the beginning of the delinquency for credit instruments classified in Portfolios C3, C4 and C5, according to the incurred loss table, with 18 months of default plus 1 month until the recording as loss, and 25 months after the beginning of the delinquency for credit instruments classified in Portfolios C1 and C2, with 24 months of delinquency plus 1 month until the recording as loss.

VI) Fair Value Measurement

Fair value is the amount for which an asset can be sold or liability settled between well informed and willing parties under normal and competitive market conditions, on the assessment date.

The measurement of the fair values of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities is based on quoted market prices or price quotations from market agents for financial instruments traded in active markets. For other financial instruments, fair value is determined using valuation techniques. Valuation techniques include net present value techniques, discounted cash flow method, comparison with similar instruments for which there are observable market prices, and valuation models. The Bank uses widely recognized valuation methods to determine the fair value of financial instruments, according to its business model, taking into account observable market data. For more complex financial instruments, the Bank uses exclusive models, which are usually developed based on valuation models recognized in the market, as determined in the marking policy or manual. Part or all of the data included in these models may not be observable in the market, and are derived from market prices or rates or are estimated based on assumptions.

Financial instruments are measured according to the fair value measurement hierarchy described below:

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical Assets or Liabilities.

Level 2: Inputs, except for quoted prices, included in Level 1, which are observable for Assets or Liabilities, directly (prices) or indirectly (derived from prices).

Level 3: Inputs, for Assets or Liabilities, which are not based on observable market data (non-observable inputs).

e) Derivative Financial Instruments

The Bank limits its operations in the derivative market to swap transactions intended solely to hedge its asset and liability positions.

Swap transactions are stated in balance sheet and memorandum accounts, according to their nature and in compliance with legal and accounting standards in force.

Notes

Derivative financial instruments are measured at market value upon the preparation of monthly trial balances and balance sheets. Appreciation and depreciation are recognized in income and expense accounts.

Considering the risk of foreign exchange exposure and market conditions for funding abroad, the Bank designated Derivative Financial Instruments for total hedge of amounts raised and the related interest due, classified according to their nature as market risk hedges.

The hedged principal plus interest due is stated at market value, and the market value variation is recorded as part of its carrying amount and recognized in the income statement for the period.

The rates disclosed by B3 S.A. are used for calculation of the market value of these transactions.

In view of the implementation of the new Accounting Standard for Institutions Regulated by the Central Bank of Brazil (Chart of Accounts for Institutions of the National Financial System (COSIF)), as of 01.01.2025, foreign exchange contracts, as derivative financial instruments, started to be recorded at fair value with recognition of changes in fair value directly in profit or loss for the period.

f) Interbank Investments

Are recorded at acquisition cost or investment value, plus income earned and adjusted by the provision for losses, when applicable.

g) Securities

Are recorded at cost, plus brokerage and other fees, and are classified in the FVTPL, FVOCI and AC categories.

Securities subject to fair value, either by collecting prices in the market or by an internal pricing model, are under the influence of various factors, among them: interest rates, exchange variation, rating and liquidity of securities, and political, economic and health scenarios. All of these and other factors impact the opportunity cost of these assets, affecting the values they are traded in the secondary market, or the discount rates at present value used in the internal pricing methodologies (pricing by discounted cash flow).

h) Other Values and Assets

Nonfinancial Assets Held for Sale corresponding to real estate, vehicles and other assets (own decommissioned, received in accord and satisfaction or arising from enforcement of guarantees). These assets are adjusted to fair value, in accordance with current regulations.

Prepaid expenses refer to use of funds in advance payments, the benefits or provision of services of which will occur in the following years. Prepaid expenses are recorded at cost and amortized as the services are performed or benefits are generated.

i) Investment Properties, Property and Equipment and Intangible Assets

Investment Properties: these are stated at cost, less respective depreciation.

Property and Equipment in Use: stated at acquisition cost, less impairment losses (if any) and related depreciation, are calculated by the straight-line method, from the moment of availability of the asset for use, considering the estimated useful lives of the assets, as follows: Buildings and facilities – 40 to 60 years; Furniture and Fixtures - 10 to 45 years; Machinery and Equipment - 15 to 35 years; Aircraft – 20 years; and Vehicles (cars, tractors and bicycles) - 10 to 30 years. Land is not depreciated. The depreciation method, useful life and residual values are reviewed every year.

Notes

Intangible Assets: correspond to identifiable non-monetary assets, without physical substances, internally acquired or developed and intended for the maintenance of the Bank's activities.

j) Impairment of Assets

Impairment losses are recognized when the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. The amounts of significant non-financial assets and financial assets for sale, as defined in the business model, and the form of collection of cash flows are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period, to determine if there is any indication of impairment loss.

k) Deposits and Open Market Funding

These are recognized at the amount of liabilities, and related charges, when applicable, are recorded on a pro rata day basis.

l) Subordinated Debts

These are recorded at amortized cost, restated by reference to the extra-market rate disclosed by Bacen when the funds are available and, when invested, by reference to the charges agreed upon by the borrowers.

m) Contingent Assets, Contingent Liabilities and Provisions

The recognition, measurement and disclosure of provisions, contingent assets and contingent liabilities are carried out in accordance with the criteria defined in CPC 25 – Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets, approved by CMN Resolution No. 3823 of 12.16.2009.

Provisions for civil, tax, labor and other claims are recognized in the Individual Interim Financial Statements when, based on the opinion of legal advisors and management, the likelihood of loss in a given legal or administrative proceeding is assessed as probable, the settlement of which is likely to result in an outflow of economic benefits, and the amounts involved can be reliably measured upon court reference/notification, reviewed as required by procedural changes, and monetarily adjusted on a monthly basis.

The assessment of the provision and contingent liability, risk level of new lawsuits, and reassessment of already existing lawsuits are made case by case and classified according to the likelihood of loss, as probable, possible and remote, except for the proceedings under procedural steps in the Special Civil Courts and Regional Labor Offices, whose provision is assessed based on the historical average of losses.

Contingencies classified as probable losses are accounted for and represented by Civil proceedings (claiming compensation for pain and suffering and property damage, including, among others, protest of notes, return of checks, and provision of information to credit reporting agencies); Labor claims (claiming labor rights, in light of specific professional category legislation, such as overtime pay, salary equalization, job reinstatement, transfer allowance, severance pay, retirement supplementation and others, including enforcement notices issued by Regional Labor and Employment Offices); Tax and Social Security proceedings (represented by legal and administrative proceedings involving federal and municipal taxes); and Other proceedings (such as enforcement notices issued by Regional Councils that regulate the exercise of professions). For lawsuits unfavorable outcome of which is possible or remote, provisions are not set up, as provided for in legal and regulatory requirements.

Contingent assets are not accounted for. When there are security interests or favorable unappealable judicial decisions making gains practically certain, and the confirmation of the ability for recovery through receipt or offset against another liability, said gain is recognized in the financial statements because the related asset is no longer a contingent asset. Contingent assets for which the receipt of economic benefits is probable have their nature disclosed in the explanatory notes, as well as an estimate of their financial effects, when practicable.

Notes

n) Employee Benefits

The Bank grants its employees short-term and post-employment benefits. Short-term benefits are recognized and measured at their original amounts (excluding the effect of the discount to present value or actuarial calculation), on an accrual basis.

Post-employment benefits refer to “defined benefit” and “variable contribution” pension plans, as well as a defined benefit health care plan and defined benefit group life insurance.

For “defined benefit” plans and for the portion of unplanned benefits of the variable contribution plan, which has characteristics of defined benefit plan, the net current service cost and net interest on net actuarial liabilities, including interest on the defined benefit asset limit effect, as applicable, are recognized in P&L, whereas actuarial gains and losses and return on plan assets, less amounts considered in net interest, are recognized under “Other Comprehensive Income”, in Equity. Contributions referring to the portion of defined contribution of the variable contribution plan are recognized in P&L. To mitigate the uncertainties arising from actuarial calculations, the Bank counts on specialized advisory service firms that periodically remeasure these calculations, which include sensitivity analysis, encompassing the simulation of scenarios of assumptions considered most significant, such as interest rate, mortality table and health care inflation.

o) Taxes

Corporate Income Tax (IRPJ) is calculated at the rate of 15% plus a 10% surtax (on taxable profit exceeding R\$ 240 thousand for the year), and Social Contribution Tax on Net Profit (CSLL) is calculated at the rate of 20%, after adjustments in Corporate Profit defined in tax legislation. The federal contribution taxes on gross revenue for Public Service Employee Savings Program (Pasep) and for Social Security Financing (Cofins) are calculated at the rates of 0.65% and 4%, respectively. The Service Tax (ISSQN) is calculated according to the legislation of each municipality, with rates ranging from 2% to 5%.

The total IRPJ and CSLL tax burden is comprised of the provision for these taxes (current expense + deferred tax liability) and of deferred tax asset. Current expense refers to the amount actually paid to the federal treasury. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are deferred taxes arising from income tax and social contribution losses and temporary differences between accounting and tax base. Temporary differences arise, for example, from allowances for loan losses, provisions for post-employment benefits, other provisions for contingencies, market value adjustments, etc.

The accrual of deferred IRPJ/CSLL assets and liabilities is based on the estimate of their realization, according to a technical study carried out every six months, considering the tax rates in force in the year of realization of these assets. Deferred tax assets are recognized according to the expectation of generation of future profits, in accordance with the accrual, maintenance and write-off criteria established by CMN Resolution No. 4842 of 07.30.2020. In the case of deferred tax liabilities, this legislation does not establish limits for accrual and maintenance, since their realization does not require future profits.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are realizable according to their origin. Those arising from temporary differences are realized through the use or reversal of the provisions that served as the basis for their recognition, and the main realization criteria are as follows:

- Allowance for loan losses associated with credit risk: a) credit reimbursement schedule; and b) classification under losses according to Law No. 14467 of 11.16.2022;
- Other provisions: payment forecast (contribution flow, stock market prediction, etc.); and
- Market value adjustment: contractual term.

In turn, the deferred tax credits on income tax and social contribution losses are realized upon generation of taxable profits, through offsetting in the tax base of referred to taxes, respecting the limit of 30% of referred to base.

Current and deferred taxes are recognized in the Income Statement, except when they result from a transaction recognized directly in Equity, case in which the tax effect is recognized in Equity (in Other Comprehensive Income).

Notes

In light of Law No. 14467, of 11.16.2022, amended by Law No. 15078, of 12.27.2024, losses recorded at 01.01.2025 related to the loans in default at 12.31.2024, which were not deducted up to that date nor recovered, will be excluded from net income, upon the calculation of the taxable profit and CSLL calculation basis, at a ratio of 1/84, as from January/2026.

p) Use of Estimates

The preparation of the Individual Interim Financial Statements includes estimates and assumptions, such as in determining allowances for loan losses associated with credit risk, market value measurement of financial instruments, provision for contingencies, impairment losses and other provisions, e.g. provision for actuarial liabilities for health care and complementary pension plans, and life insurance, as well as for set up and realization of deferred tax assets/liabilities. Actual results could differ from such estimates and assumptions.

q) Interest on Equity (IOE) and Dividends

Shareholders are entitled to receive, as mandatory minimum dividend for each year, 25% (twenty-five percent) of the net income for the year, adjusted according to the legislation, as established in the Bank's Charter. Interest on equity may be attributed to minimum dividends.

r) Earnings per Share

The Bank's basic and diluted earnings per share were calculated by dividing net income attributable to shareholders by the weighted average number of total common shares. The Bank has no stock option, subscription bonus or any other right to acquire shares. Accordingly, basic and diluted earnings per share are the same.

s) Recurring and Nonrecurring Income (Expenses)

Nonrecurring income is considered to be income that: a) is not related or is incidentally related to the Bank's typical activities; and b) is not expected to occur frequently in future years.

The income that is not related or is incidentally related to the institution's typical activities will have its frequency confirmed when occurring for more than two consecutive years.

Note 4 - Segment Reporting

For management purposes, the Bank is organized into two operating segments based on products and services:

- a) Own Portfolio - comprises own portfolio products and services such as: lending and market operations, fund management and provision of other banking services and collaterals; and
- b) FNE - comprises loans within the scope of FNE.

Bank management manages operating income separately in order to make decisions on the fund allocation and performance assessment. The performance of each segment is assessed based on the financial margin plus bank fees.

For the quarter ended 03.31.2025, no revenue from transactions with one single customer accounted for 10% or more of the Bank's total revenue.

The table below shows information on revenues, costs, expenses and financial margin of operating segments. Administrative expenses, as well as other expenses not directly allocated to each operating segment, are classified as corporate expenses and were included in column "Total".

Notes

Specification	03.31.2025		
	Own Portfolio	FNE	Total
Revenues	1,959,769	1,469,861	3,429,630
Income from Loans (Note 7.c.2.3)	910,027	-	910,027
Gain (Loss) on Securities (Note 7.a.1.1)	921,498	493,075	1,414,573
Gains (Losses) on Derivative Financial Instruments (Note 7.a.2.4)	(155,644)	-	(155,644)
Foreign Exchange Gains (Losses)	11,634	-	11,634
Compulsory Investment Gains (Losses)	4,623	-	4,623
Other Income	267,631	976,786	1,244,417
Expenses	(927,222)	(931,041)	(1,858,263)
Expenses with Open Market Funding (Note 11.a.2.1)	(534,342)	-	(534,342)
Expenses with Borrowings and Onlending	(42,269)	(492,136)	(534,405)
Allowance for Credit Risk	(350,611)	(438,905)	(789,516)
Financial Margin	1,032,547	538,820	1,571,367
Service Revenues (Note 21.a)	174,985	731,613	906,598
Income from Fees, Charges and Commissions (Note 21.b)	29,516	-	29,516
PASEP and COFINS	(64,992)	(81,273)	(146,265)
Income after Fees and Commissions	1,172,056	1,189,160	2,361,216
Administrative Expenses			(1,368,834)
Personnel Expenses (Note 21.c)			(737,713)
Other Administrative Expenses (Note 21.d)			(631,121)
Other Expenses			(173,705)
Expenses with Provisions, Except Allowance for Loan Losses			(95,905)
Income Before Taxation and Profit Sharing			722,772
Income Tax and Social Contribution			(373,200)
Profit Sharing			(8,359)
Net Income			341,213

Notes

Note 5 - Cash and Cash Equivalents

Specification	03.31.2025
Cash	124,871
Cash in Foreign Currency	41,556
Total Cash	166,427
Interbank Investments ⁽¹⁾	1,459,998
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	1,626,425

⁽¹⁾ Transactions whose maturity on the investment date is equal to or less than 90 days.

Note 6 - Compulsory Deposits with Central Bank of Brazil

Specification	03.31.2025
Compulsory Deposits on Cash Funds	525,527
Compulsory Deposits on Savings Accounts	245,971
Central Bank of Brazil – Instant Payment Account	483,126
Total ⁽¹⁾	1,254,624

⁽¹⁾ Transactions maturing within 12 months.

Notes

Note 7 – Financial Instruments

a) Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss (“FVTPL”)

a.1) Securities

Securities	03.31.2025							
	Maturity Range		Final Maturity	Cost Value	Fair Value	Market Value Adjustment (Profit or Loss)	Fair Value Measurement Level	Expected Losses
	Up to 360 days	Over 360 days						
Fixed Income Securities	46,634	781,135		838,901	827,770	(11,131)		
Financial Treasury Bills (LFT)	-	617,970	2029 to 2030	616,249	617,971	1,722	Level 1	-
National Treasury Bills (LTN)	46,634	-		47,283	46,634	(649)	Level 1	-
National Treasury Notes (NTN)	-	163,165	2035 to 2045	175,369	163,165	(12,204)	Level 1	-
Investment Fund Shares	-	392,830		392,830	392,830	-		
Vinci Crédito FIC Infra	-	392,830	2099	392,830	392,830	-	Level 1	-
Security Deposits ⁽¹⁾	4,915	-		4,915	4,915	-		
Shares Issued by Publicly Held Companies	4,915	-	No Maturity	4,915	4,915	-	Level 1	-
Total of Category	51,549	1,173,965		1,236,646	1,225,515	(11,131)		
Tax Credit						5,850		
Provision for Deferred Taxes and Contributions (Note 18.d)						(841)		
Total Market Value Adjustment						(6,122)		

⁽¹⁾ Breakdown: Guarantees on Judicial Proceedings of R\$ 4,915.

a.1.1) Gain (Loss) on Securities

Specification	01.01 to 03.31.2025
Open Market Investments	67,315
Interbank Deposit Investments	20,877
Fixed Income Securities	1,323,594
Variable Income Securities	2,787
Total	1,414,573

Notes

a.2) Derivative Financial Instruments (DFI)

a.2.1) Derivative Financial Instruments Classified as Market Risk Hedge (Hedge Accounting)

At 03.31.2025						
Specification	Notional Value	Market Value		Curve Yield		Negative Market Adjustment
		Differential Receivable	Differential Payable	Differential Receivable	Differential Payable	
Long Position						
Foreign Currency (Dollar)	1,082,247	94,899	-	97,560	-	2,661
Foreign Currency (Euro)	314,382	58,897	-	49,640	-	-
Foreign Currency (Euro)	311,000	-	21,445	-	8,477	12,968
Short Position						
Total	1,707,629	153,796	21,445	147,200	8,477	15,629

Specification	03.31.2025
	Differential Receivable
3 to 12 months	94,899
1 to 3 years	-
5 to 15 years	58,897
Total	153,796

Specification	03.31.2025				
DFI used as hedge	Curve Yield		Market Value		Market Value Adjustment
	Assets Dollar	Liabilities CDI	Assets Dollar	Liabilities CDI	
Swap - Foreign Currency - Long Position - US\$	1,229,595	1,132,035	1,226,934	1,132,035	(2,661)
Hedged Item ⁽¹⁾	Curve Yield		Market Value		Market Value Adjustment
Funding abroad	1,226,933		1,228,482		(1,549)
Deferred Taxes and Contributions (Note 18.d.c)					841

⁽¹⁾ Net of tax effect in relation to the Hedged Item.

DFI used as hedge	Assets Euro	Liabilities IPCA	Assets Euro	Liabilities IPCA	Market Value Adjustment
Swap - Foreign Currency - Long Position - EURO	380,929	331,290	373,371	314,474	9,258
Swap - Foreign Currency - Long Position - EURO	314,351	322,829	305,344	326,790	(12,968)
Hedged Item ⁽¹⁾	Curve Yield		Market Value		Market Value Adjustment
Funding abroad	678,715		694,397		(15,682)

Considering the risk of foreign exchange exposure as well as market conditions for funding abroad with the European Investment Bank-EIB and the French Development Agency (FDA), the Bank designated Derivative Financial Instruments (DFI) (swap contracts) for total hedge (Market Risk Hedge) of the principal amounts raised and the related interest due. In order to equalize the mark-to-market effects of the DFI designated as hedge, the hedged item is also adjusted to market value.

The change in the market value of the derivatives designated as hedge and the market value adjustment of each hedged item (recorded as part of the funding book value) are recognized in the income statement for the period. If the hedging instrument expires or is sold, canceled or exercised, or when the hedging position does not meet the hedge accounting conditions, the hedging relationship is terminated.

The risk management objectives of these operations, as well as the strategy to hedge such risks throughout the entire period of operations are duly documented, the assessment of the operations effectiveness is also documented.

The operations with DFI allocated to each hedged item were assessed as effective pursuant to Bacen Circular Letter No. 3082, of 01.30.2002, based on the financial flows (principal and interest) of the hedged items and hedging instruments (swap contracts).

Notes

a.2.2) Composition of the Margin Given in Guarantee of Operations with DFI

Specification	03.31.2025
Simple Swap - Non-Constant Flow	3,537
Total	3,537

a.2.3) Derivative Financial Instruments Arising from Exchange Contracts

At 03.31.2025		
Specification	Notional Value	Fair Value
Exchange Contract – Purchase of Foreign Currency	51,325	51,856
Exchange Contract – Sale of Foreign Currency	93,014	93,409
Total	144,349	145,265

a.2.4) Gains (Losses) on Derivative Financial Instruments (DFI)

Specification	03.31.2025
Swap	(155,644)
Total	(155,644)

Notes

b) Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (“FVOCI”)

Securities	03.31.2025											
	Maturity Range					Final Maturity	Cost Value	Market/Book Value	Market Adjustment	Fair Value Measurement Level	Expected Losses	
	No Maturity	0 to 30 days	31 to 180 days	181 to 360 days	Over 360 days						Stage 1	Total
Fixed Income Securities	-	-	-	839,207	40,163,755		42,010,883	41,002,962	(1,007,921)		(3,384)	(3,384)
Financial Treasury Bills (LFT)	-	-	-	-	36,616,255	2027 to 2030	36,505,691	36,616,255	110,564	Level 1	-	-
National Treasury Notes (NTN)	-	-	-	-	2,814,821	2050 to 2055	3,659,694	2,814,821	(844,873)	Level 1	-	-
Financial Bills	-	-	-	839,207	656,063	2025 to 2026	1,506,137	1,495,270	(10,867)	Level 3	-	-
Debentures	-	-	-	-	73,048	2035	336,071	73,048	(263,023)	Level 3	(2,853)	(2,853)
Federal Government Securities - FCVS	-	-	-	-	3,568	2027	3,290	3,568	278	Level 2	(531)	(531)
Investment Fund Shares	6,282	-	-	107,479	288,175		401,936	401,936	-		-	-
Investment Guarantee Fund (FGI)	555	-	-	-	-	No Maturity	555	555	-	Level 1	-	-
Operation Guarantee Fund (FGO)	-	-	-	-	-	No Maturity	-	-	-	Level 1	-	-
Quotas Investment Fund CRIATEC	-	-	-	18,863	-	2025	18,863	18,863	-	Level 1	-	-
Quotas Investment Fund CRIATEC II	-	-	-	13,433	-	2025	13,433	13,433	-	Level 1	-	-
Quotas Investment Fund CRIATEC III	-	-	-	16,300	-	2026	16,300	16,300	-	Level 1	-	-
Quotas Investment Fund CRIATEC IV	-	-	-	-	649	2033	649	649	-	Level 1	-	-
FIP Brasil Agronegócio	-	-	-	6,500	-	2026	6,500	6,500	-	Level 1	-	-
Nordeste III FIP	-	-	-	52,383	-	2025	52,383	52,383	-	Level 1	-	-
FIP Anjo	-	-	-	-	10,457	2029	10,457	10,457	-	Level 1	-	-
Vinci Impacto e Retorno IV Feeder B	-	-	-	-	27,771	2030	27,771	27,771	-	Level 1	-	-
Vinci Cred Infra Institucional	-	-	-	-	249,298	2037	249,298	249,298	-	Level 1	-	-
Fundo de Investimento Liquidez Câmara B3 Multimercado	5,727	-	-	-	-	No Maturity	5,727	5,727	-	Level 1	-	-
Security Deposits ⁽¹⁾	-	-	-	-	894,243		891,472	894,243	2,771		-	-
Financial Treasury Bills (LFT)	-	-	-	-	894,243	No Maturity	891,472	894,243	2,771	Level 1	-	-
Total of Category	6,282	-	-	946,686	41,346,173		43,304,291	42,299,141	(1,005,150)		(3,384)	(3,384)
Tax Credit (Note 18.c)									503,584			
Provision for Deferred Taxes and Contributions (Note 18.d)									(51,265)			
Total Mark Value Adjustment ⁽²⁾									(552,831)			

⁽¹⁾ Breakdown: Guarantees on Stock Exchange Transactions R\$ 844,511; and Other Guarantees R\$ 49,732; and

⁽²⁾ Recognized in “Other Comprehensive Income”.

Notes

Changes in Securities Measured at Fair Value

Specification	Financial Bills	Debentures
Balance on 12.31.2024	1,594,144	62,474
Purchases/ Judicial Locking	-	-
Sales/Judicial Unlocking	(154,281)	-
Amortization	-	-
Income	52,332	807
Securities Cutover – Res. 4966 Retained Earnings (Accumulated Losses)	1,624	34,974
Appreciation	-	-
Permanent Losses and (Reversals) ⁽¹⁾	(2,853)	(531)
Market Adjustment ⁽²⁾	1,450	(25,208)
Balance on 03.31.2025	1,492,417	72,517

⁽¹⁾ Recognized in "Net Income"; and

⁽²⁾ Recognized in "Other Comprehensive Income".

c) Financial Assets at Amortized Cost ("AC")

c.1) Securities

Securities	03.31.2025		
	Maturity Range	Final Maturity	Cost (Book) Value
	Over 360 days		
Fixed Income Securities	268,070		268,070
National Treasury Notes (NTN) - P	268,070	2030	268,070
Total of Category	268,070		268,070

c.2) Loans

c.2.1) Loan Portfolio

Specification	03.31.2025	
	Gross Amount	Provision
Loans	17,721,897	(708,773)
Other Accounts with Loan Features	515,340	(71,348)
Total	18,237,237	(780,121)

Notes

c.2.2) Breakdown of Loan Portfolio

Specification	03.31.2025
Advances to Depositors	52,958
Borrowings	9,716,878
Discounted Credit Notes	4,992
Financing	2,228,154
Export Financing	9,573
Financing in Foreign Currency	64,675
Agribusiness Financing	854
Rural Financing	1,294,490
Infrastructure and Development Financing	3,640,550
Total Loans	17,013,124
Notes and Credits Receivable	67,663
Advances on Exchange Contracts (ACC)	376,329
Total Other Accounts with Loan Features	443,992
Total Loan Portfolio	17,457,116

c.2.3) Income from Loans

Specification	01.01 to 03.31.2025
Loans and Discounted Credit Notes	594,743
Financing	147,821
Agribusiness Financing	2
Rural Financing	42,366
Other Transactions with Loan Features	16,709
Recovery of Loans Written off as Losses	108,386
Total	910,027

c.2.4) Distribution of Operations Broken down by Maturity

Current Loans ⁽¹⁾

Type of Customer/Activity	01 to 30 days	31 to 60 days	61 to 90 days	91 to 180 days	181 to 360 days	Over 360 days	Total at 03.31.2025
Rural	47,776	29,813	374,065	449,884	371,551	51,014	1,324,103
Manufacturing	82,380	88,077	100,310	311,334	527,732	4,027,793	5,137,626
Government	-	-	-	34,185	-	152,115	186,300
Other Services	206,773	131,642	157,869	572,228	951,860	2,059,048	4,079,420
Trade	840,291	697,839	646,798	1,241,940	968,156	1,803,114	6,198,138
Individuals	1,935	1,000	1,052	2,059	3,194	2,241	11,481
Total 03.31.2025	1,179,155	948,371	1,280,094	2,611,630	2,822,493	8,095,325	16,937,068

⁽¹⁾ Includes loans past due up to 14 days.

Past Due Loans

Falling Due Installments							
Type of Customer/Activity	01 to 30 days	31 to 60 days	61 to 90 days	91 to 180 days	181 to 360 days	Over 360 days	Total at 03.31.2025
Rural	-	-	-	204	321	958	1,483
Manufacturing	3,265	2,827	2,780	7,053	13,565	51,083	80,573
Government	-	-	-	3,384	-	16,922	20,306
Other Services	14,470	12,002	10,739	25,243	41,362	121,468	225,284
Trade	53,725	39,103	33,102	57,336	70,169	170,759	424,194
Individuals	214	226	115	303	545	278	1,681
Total 03.31.2025	71,674	54,158	46,736	93,523	125,962	361,468	753,521

Notes

Overdue Installments								
Type of Customer/Activity	01 to 14 days	15 to 30 days	31 to 60 days	61 to 90 days	91 to 180 days	181 to 360 days	Over 360 days	Total at 03.31.2025
Rural	-	-	5,204	1,251	452	9,008	-	15,915
Manufacturing	2,894	1,280	5,089	1,003	2,403	2,581	136	15,386
Government	4,309	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,309
Other Services	11,065	7,751	32,346	87,828	65,137	16,821	4,854	225,802
Trade	81,281	27,924	33,598	21,998	57,481	49,576	1,700	273,558
Individuals	3,034	413	637	528	1,620	3,192	2,254	11,678
Total 03.31.2025	102,583	37,368	76,874	112,608	127,093	81,178	8,944	546,648

c.2.5) Loan Concentration

Specification	03.31.2025	
	Balance	% of portfolio
10 Major debtors	2,210,078	12.12
50 Major debtors	5,387,065	29.54
100 Major debtors	7,357,235	40.34

c.2.6) In the first quarter of 2025, credits written off as losses were recovered in the amount of R\$ 108,386. Renegotiations totaled R\$ 28,389.

c.3) Risk Levels

The Allowance for Loan Losses Associated with Credit Risk is recorded according to the stage in which the financial instrument is allocated, as follows:

- **first stage:** the recording of the allowance considers the probability of the financial instrument being classified as an Asset with credit recovery problems in the next 12 months, or during the expected term of the instrument, if less than 12 months;
- **second stage:** the recording of the allowance considers the probability of the financial instrument being classified as an Asset with credit recovery problems throughout the expected term of the financial instrument; and
- **third stage:** the recording of the allowance considers that the financial instrument is classified as an Asset with credit recovery problems.

The determination of the level of the allowance for loan losses associated with credit risk considers the characteristics of the Financial Assets segregated by portfolios (C1, C2, C3, C4 or C5).

Notes

c.3.1) Classification of Financial Assets by Stage

Financial Assets	03.31.2025			
	Stages			
	1	2	3	Total
Interbank Investments	(2,298,057)	-	-	(2,298,057)
Debt Instruments	(44,009,327)	-	-	(44,009,327)
Federal Government Securities	(42,167,119)	-	-	(42,167,119)
Private Securities from Financial Institutions	(1,506,138)	-	-	(1,506,138)
Private Securities from Non-Financial Institutions	(336,070)	-	-	(336,070)
Loans	(16,341,270)	(667,309)	(713,318)	(17,721,897)
Loans and Credit Rights Discounted	(9,358,776)	(423,425)	(538,634)	(10,320,835)
Financing	(2,257,657)	(68,903)	(90,839)	(2,417,399)
Rural Financing	(1,246,542)	(54,475)	(38,774)	(1,339,791)
Infrastructure Financing	(3,478,295)	(120,506)	(45,071)	(3,643,872)
Other Transactions with Loan Features	(362,575)	(4,629)	(148,136)	(515,340)
Advances on Exchange Contracts with Loan Features	(360,473)	(4,311)	(30,723)	(395,507)
Securities with Loan Features	(2,102)	(318)	(117,413)	(119,833)
Other Financial Assets	(50)	-	(16)	(66)
Total	(63,011,279)	(671,938)	(861,470)	(64,544,687)

c.4) Classification of Financial Assets by Portfolio Type

Financial Assets	03.31.2025				
	Portfolios				
	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5
Non-troubled Assets	(219,892)	(50,144,458)	(12,112,733)	(988,420)	(184,704)
From 0 to 14 Days Overdue	(219,892)	(50,139,232)	(11,765,421)	(985,141)	(178,582)
From 15 to 30 Days Overdue	-	(2,257)	(130,006)	(473)	(1,281)
From 31 to 60 Days Overdue	-	(2,699)	(156,398)	(2,604)	(2,758)
From 61 to 90 Days Overdue	-	(270)	(60,908)	(202)	(2,083)
Honored Troubled Assets	(16)	(48,350)	(288,648)	(38,889)	(9,095)
From 0 to 90 Days Overdue	(16)	(48,350)	(288,648)	(38,889)	(9,095)
Delinquent Troubled Assets (in months)	(8,086)	(579)	(447,781)	(2,613)	(17,411)
Default - Less than 1 Month	-	(125)	(57,817)	(171)	(2,461)
Default - Period equal to or greater than 1 and lower than 2	-	(65)	(43,699)	(56)	(1,946)
Default - Period equal to or greater than 2 and lower than 3	-	(9)	(133,956)	(351)	(1,188)
Default - Period equal to or greater than 3 and lower than 4	(8,024)	(54)	(48,183)	(253)	(1,421)
Default - Period equal to or greater than 4 and lower than 5	-	(11)	(26,242)	(74)	(2,007)
Default - Period equal to or greater than 5 and lower than 6	-	-	(29,879)	(67)	(979)
Default - Period equal to or greater than 6 and lower than 7	-	(183)	(25,640)	(669)	(1,090)
Default - Period equal to or greater than 7 and lower than 8	(62)	-	(20,623)	(24)	(1,410)
Default - Period equal to or greater than 8 and lower than 9	-	(96)	(34,571)	(276)	(1,202)
Default - Period equal to or greater than 9 and Lower than 10	-	-	(17,279)	(67)	(780)
Default - Period equal or greater than 10 and Lower than 11	-	(36)	(9,469)	(224)	(1,389)
Default - Period equal or greater than 11 and Lower than 12	-	-	(18)	(67)	(1,140)
Default - Period equal or greater than 12 and Lower than 13	-	-	-	-	(334)
Default - Period equal or greater than 13 and Lower than 14	-	-	(55)	-	(23)
Default - Period equal or greater than 14 and Lower than 15	-	-	(350)	(263)	(21)
Default - Period equal or greater than 15 and Lower than 16	-	-	-	(51)	(20)
Total	(227,994)	(50,193,387)	(12,849,162)	(1,029,922)	(211,210)

Notes

c.5) Breakdown of the Balance of the Allowance for Loan Losses Associated with Credit Risk

Specification	03.31.2025
Opening Balance of the Allowance for Loan Losses Associated with Credit Risk	588,557
Effect of the Initial Adoption of CMN Resolution 4966	62,257
(+) Allowance Recognized	421,988
(-) Reversal of Allowance	(71,377)
(-) Loans Written off as Loss	(221,304)
(=) Net Allowance for Loan Losses Associated with Credit Risk	780,121

c.6) Breakdown of the Balance of Expenses with the Allowance for Loan Losses Associated with Credit Risk

Specification	01.01 to 03.31.2025
(+) Allowance for Loans	247,449
(+) Allowance for Other Credits with Loan Features	60,603
(+) Allowance for Credit Commitments and Credits to be Released	113,862
(+) Allowance for Securities	75
(-) Reversal of Allowance for Loan Losses	(68,321)
(-) Reversal of Allowance for Other Credits with Loan Features and Securities	(3,057)
(=) Balance of Expenses with the Allowance for Loan Losses Associated with Credit Risk	350,611

Note 8 - Other Financial Assets

Specification	Maturity up to 360 days	Maturity over 360 days	03.31.2025
Interbank Accounts	81,756	14,069	95,825
Receipts and Payments Pending Settlement	83,350	-	83,350
Correspondents	2	-	2
National Housing System (SFH)	-	14,069	14,069
Provision for Losses - SFH	(1,596)	-	(1,596)
Payment Transactions	41,504	110	41,614
Provision for Losses - Payment Transactions	(1,057)	-	(1,057)
Total	122,203	14,179	136,382

Note 9 - Other Non-Financial Assets

Specification	Maturity up to 360 days	Maturity over 360 days	03.31.2025
Other Assets	582,886	640,375	1,223,261
Income Receivable	45,048	-	45,048
Debtors for Escrow Deposits	25,551	620,745	646,296
Taxes and Contributions to be Offset	17,508	-	17,508
Tax Incentive Options	-	19,630	19,630
Advances and Early Salary Payments	63,140	-	63,140
Payments to be Refunded	2,764	-	2,764
Amounts Receivable - Bonus/Rebates	28,285	-	28,285
Sundry Debtors – Domestic	149,523	-	149,523
Advances for Payment of our account of the Institution	162,221	-	162,221
Other Amounts	88,846	-	88,846
Allowance for Losses on Other Credits Without Loan Features (Note 7.c.3.1)	-	(19,111)	(19,111)
Total	582,886	621,264	1,204,150

Notes

Note 10 – Investment Properties, Property and Equipment and Intangible

Assets Investment Properties

Specification	03.31.2025		
	Cost	Depreciation	Accounting Balance
Property	793	(434)	359

Property and Equipment

Specification	12.31.2024	01.01 to 03.31.2025			03.31.2025		
	Accounting Balance	Changes			Cost	Accumulated Depreciation	Accounting Balance
		Additions	Write-offs	Depreciation			
Buildings	118,281	6,837	(2,133)	(627)	309,703	(187,345)	122,358
Data Processing System	130,394	215	(441)	(3,347)	244,353	(117,532)	126,821
Furniture and Equipment in Use	35,243	2,594	(220)	(1,025)	99,395	(62,803)	36,592
Land	16,759	-	-	-	16,759	-	16,759
Facilities	5,200	29	(24)	(26)	17,738	(12,559)	5,179
Communication Equipment	167	55	-	(6)	428	(212)	216
Security Equipment	19,319	464	(31)	(127)	19,861	(236)	19,625
Transportation Equipment	17	-	-	-	14,328	(14,311)	17
Artworks and Valuables	1,275	-	-	-	1,275	-	1,275
Right-of-use Assets	-	1,463	(120)	(69)	1,343	(69)	1,274
Total	326,655	11,657	(2,969)	(5,227)	725,183	(395,067)	330,116

Notes

Intangible Assets

Specification	12.31.2024 Accounting Balance	01.01 to 03.31.2025			03.31.2025		
		Changes			Cost	Accumulated Amortization	Accounting Balance
		Additions	Write-offs	Amortization			
Software License	102,013	-	-	(1,728)	110,013	(9,728)	100,285
Software Update	2,970	-	-	(89)	3,446	(565)	2,881
Software Development	72,212	30,779	-	(2,438)	107,568	(7,015)	100,553
Total	177,195	30,779	-	(4,255)	221,027	(17,308)	203,719

Note 11 – Financial Liabilities

a) At Amortized Cost

a.1) Breakdown of Deposits, Funds from Acceptance and Issue of Securities, Debt Instruments Eligible to Capital and Subordinated Debts by Maturity

Specification	0 to 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	5 to 15 years	Over 15 years	Total at 03.31.2025
Demand Deposits	3,112,354	-	-	-	-	-	3,112,354
Savings Deposits	1,236,400	-	-	-	-	-	1,236,400
Interbank Deposits	948,448	405,508	-	-	-	-	1,353,956
Time Deposits	640,894	497,795	4,129,245	2,270,583	855,293	420,251	8,814,061
Time Deposits	378,204	497,795	2,880,497	2,058,787	643,498	420,251	6,879,032
Interest-Yielding Judicial Deposits	202,612	-	-	-	-	-	202,612
Finor/Cash and Cash Equivalents and Reinvestments - Law No. 8167	-	-	1,248,748	211,796	211,795	-	1,672,339
Others	60,078	-	-	-	-	-	60,078
Funds from Acceptance and Issue of Securities	-	221,057	-	-	-	-	221,057
Financial Bills – Charges	-	40,389	-	-	-	-	40,389
Liabilities from Issue of Credit Bills (LCA) ⁽¹⁾	-	180,668	-	-	-	-	180,668
Debt Instruments Eligible to Capital (Note 11.a.5.2)	-	-	-	-	-	790,489	790,489
Subordinated Debts Eligible to Capital (Note 11.a.5.3)	-	-	-	-	-	3,718,394	3,718,394
Total at 03.31.2025	5,938,096	1,124,360	4,129,245	2,270,583	855,293	4,929,134	19,246,711

⁽¹⁾ Security with an average term of 226 days, subject to an average yield of 90% of the CDI p.a. on a pro rata basis up to maturity.

Notes

a.2) Open Market Funding

Specification	Maturity up to 360 days	03.31.2025
Own Portfolio	4,534,203	4,534,203
Financial Treasury Bills (LFT)	4,534,203	4,534,203
Total	4,534,203	4,534,203

a.2.1) Expenses with Market Funding

Specification	01.01 to 03.31.2025
Funding Expenses	(365,046)
Time Deposits	(197,097)
Savings Deposits	(22,580)
Judicial Deposits	(3,690)
Interbank Deposits	(37,144)
Special Deposits	(96,498)
Other Deposits	(8,037)
Expenses with Open Market Funding	(169,296)
Own Portfolio	(141,193)
Financial Bills	(28,103)
Total	(534,342)

a.3) Borrowings and Onlending by Maturity

Specification	0 to 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	5 to 15 years	Over 15 years	Total at 03.31.2025
Foreign Borrowings	196,080	259,439	-	-	-	-	455,519
Domestic Onlending	24,741	76,150	222,823	218,757	263,076	20,880	826,427
Foreign Onlending	1,239,407	75,582	155,808	170,481	453,140	-	2,094,418
Total at 03.31.2025	1,460,308	411,171	378,631	389,238	716,216	20,880	3,376,364

a.3.1) Domestic Onlending - Official Institutions

Specification	Annual monetary adjustment rate (%)	03.31.2025
National Treasury	IGP-DI + 2.00	783
National Bank for Economic and Social Development (BNDES)		521,470
POC (credit facility granted by the BNDES agents to small and medium-sized companies to buy shares in capital increases)	Fixed rate 6.96 to 9.85 TLP + 1.30 TJLP + 0.90 to 1.00	517,543
Investment Guarantee Fund (FGI)	Non-interest bearing	3,927
Fund for Financing the Acquisition of Industrial Machinery and Equipment (FINAME)	SELIC + 0.95 to 1.13 TLP + 1.13 to 1.34	153,223
Finep	TR + 1.20	27,763
Fungetur	Selic INPC	123,188
Total		826,427

a.3.2) Borrowings

Specification	Annual monetary adjustment rate (%)	03.31.2025
Foreign borrowings/Foreign currency payables	USD	455,519
Total		455,519

a.3.3) Foreign Onlending

Specification	Annual monetary adjustment rate (%)	03.31.2025
BID – Prodetur II	USD + SOFR + 1.25	188,770
EIB - European Investment Bank ⁽¹⁾	USD + 3.857	1,228,482
FDA - French Development Agency ⁽²⁾	EUR + 5.44 EUR + 4.41	694,397
Fair Value Hedge Adjustment		(17,231)
Total		2,094,418

⁽¹⁾ Funding in May 2022, maturing in May 2025, with no amortizations, and payment of the principal upon maturity of the operation. Interest paid semiannually; and

⁽²⁾ Funding in June 2023 and December 2024, maturing in April 2035, with semiannual amortizations, which are in the principal grace period up to October 2027.

Notes

a.3.4) Expenses with Borrowings and Onlending

Specification	01.01 to 03.31.2025
Expenses with Onlending	(42,171)
Domestic Onlending - Official Institutions	(17,138)
National Treasury	(14)
National Bank for Economic and Social Development (BNDES)	(12,747)
Fund for Financing the Acquisition of Industrial Machinery and Equipment (FINAME)	(4,250)
Finep	(127)
Foreign Onlending Expenses	(25,033)
Expenses with Onlending with Foreign Banks	(5,474)
Expenses with Onlending with Other Financial Institutions	(1,684)
Total	(49,329)

a.4) Leases

The Bank, as lessee, has contracts for the rental of properties used in its administrative and banking operations. These contracts have renewal options and annual rental price adjustment clauses.

Specification	03.31.2025
Right-to-use Lease	1,271

a.5) Other Debt Instruments

Specification	Maturity up to 12 months	Maturity over 12 months	03.31.2025
Funds from Issuance of Bills	180,668	40,389	221,057
Debt Instruments Eligible to Capital	-	790,489	790,489
Subordinated Debts Eligible to Capital	-	3,718,394	3,718,394
Total	180,668	4,549,272	4,729,940

a.6) Financial and Development Funds Obligations

Specification	Maturity up to 12 months	Maturity over 12 months	03.31.2025
Financial and Development Funds	1,286,169	17,137,577	18,423,746
FNE	983,686	16,462,872	17,446,558
FDNE	104,119	469,976	574,095
Merchant Marine Fund (FMM)	16,703	30,645	47,348
Finep/Fundeci	81,842	-	81,842
Pilot Project to Support Agrarian Reform	65,597	-	65,597
National Rural Property Financing Program	4,998	154,170	159,168
Banco da Terra	2,223	18,716	20,939
Others	27,001	1,198	28,199
Total	1,286,169	17,137,577	18,423,746

Notes

a.7) Expenses on Financial and Development Funds Obligations

Specification	03.31.2025
Financial and Development Funds	(485,076)
FNE	(472,180)
FDNE	(4,290)
Merchant Marine Fund (FMM)	(439)
Pilot Project to Support Agrarian Reform	(1,905)
National Rural Property Financing Program	(3,844)
Banco da Terra	(1,045)
Others	(1,373)
Total	(485,076)

a.8) Tier I Referential Equity - Complementary Capital:

Subordinated Financial Bills taken out in June 2019, which comprise the Tier I Referential Equity, as Complementary Capital, as authorized by Bacen:

Specification	Amount Issued	Remuneration	Funding Date	03.31.2025
Financial Bills ⁽¹⁾ ⁽²⁾	801,040	117% of SELIC	06.2019	790,489

(1) Interest paid semiannually; and

(2) Securities with No Maturity.

a.9) Tier II Referential Equity

Subordinated Debts comprise two funding operations with FNE in the original amounts of R\$ 600,000 and R\$ 400,000, without maturity, contracted on 07.20.2009 and 03.01.2010, respectively.

Specification	03.31.2025
Fundo Constitucional de Financiamento do Nordeste (FNE)	3,718,394
Funds Available	729,699
Funds Applied	2,988,695
Total	3,718,394

b) At Fair Value through Profit or Loss

Derivative Financial Instruments arising from the contracting of exchange operations, classified as at fair value through profit or loss, as shown in the table below:

At 03.31.2025		
Specification	Notional Value	Fair Value
Exchange Contract – Purchase of Foreign Currency	52,250	51,325
Exchange Contract – Sale of Foreign Currency	93,015	92,953
Total	145,265	144,278

Note 12 – Financial and Development Funds

a) Fundo Constitucional de Financiamento do Nordeste (FNE)

Net Assets of FNE, amounting to R\$ 163,998,128, are recorded in the Bank's memorandum accounts named "Assets of Managed Public Funds/FNE".

Cash and cash equivalents and funds committed to loans, which represent cash and cash equivalents of FNE in the amount of R\$ 17,440,790, recorded under "Other Financial Instruments/Financial and Development Funds" bear interest at the Selic rate. In the 1st quarter of 2025, expenses with the remuneration of cash and cash equivalents totaled R\$ 472,180.

Notes

In the first quarter of 2025, revenue from del credere commission totaled R\$ 976,214. The Bank's del credere, for operations contracted as of 01.01.2022, including those based on Art. 9-A of Law No. 7827, corresponds to rates ranging from 6% p.a. to 4.5% p.a., in loans with full risk for the Bank, and 3% p.a. to 2.25% p.a., in loans with shared risk, depending on the size of the beneficiary. In loans reclassified for FNE based on Law No. 11775 of 09.17.2008, del credere commission is 3% p.a. or 6% p.a.

In the first quarter of 2025, the administration fee was R\$ 491,079, calculated at 1.5% p.a. on Equity and allocated monthly.

In the first quarter of 2025, the remuneration paid to the Bank in relation to FNE's cash and cash equivalents totaled R\$ 3,606, calculated at the rate of 0.09% p.a.

In the 1st quarter of 2025, renegotiations arising from operations entered into by FNE totaled R\$ 566,015.

b) Fundo de Desenvolvimento do Nordeste (FDNE)

The FDNE, created by Provisional Executive Order No. 2156-5, of August 24, 2001, is intended to ensure resources for investments in SUDENE's area of operation, in infrastructure and utility services, in productive projects with great germination capacity for new business and productive activities.

The Bank is the sole operating agent in the financing modality through issue of debentures, and the preferred operator for entering into loans through onlending.

These are FDNE resources:

- I. resources from the National Treasury corresponding to funds assigned to it in the annual budget;
- II. income from short-term investments at its account;
- III. proceeds from the sale of securities, share dividends and others related thereto;
- IV. financial transfers from other funds intended to support regional development programs and projects that cover SUDENE's area of operation;
- V. the reversal of unapplied annual balances;
- VI. funds from the return on granted financing transactions, including principal, interest and other financial charges, less the portion corresponding to the remuneration of the operating agent, as established by the CMN; and
- VII. other funds provided for in law.

The charts below show the remuneration of the Bank, in its capacity as FDNE Operator, the expense of the provision set up on financial guarantees provided and the balances of contracted transactions:

Notes

b.1) Revenue from Del Credere and Provision Expense

Specification	03.31.2025
Revenue from Del Credere	3,144
Provision Expense (Net)	(3,163)

b.2) Balances of Contracted Operations

Specification	03.31.2025
FDNE - Debentures	7,742,927
FDNE - Onlending	516,382

Note 13 - Income Received in Advance

Revenue from the strategic commercial partnership agreement entered into with Icatu Seguros in May 2020, exclusively for the development and sale of Insurance services relating to Life Insurance, Credit Life Insurance and Private Pension Products insurance lines, in the Bank's distribution network.

Specification	03.31.2025
Opening Balance of Income Received in Advance	200,000
(-) Recognized in current Revenue over the years	(48,898)
(=) Closing Balance to be Recognized	151,102

Note 14 – Provision For Financial Guarantees Provided

a) Breakdown of the Balance Exposed to Risk and the Provision for Financial Guarantees Provided

Specification	03.31.2025	
	Balance	Provision
Public Sector	65,425,084	(4,007,725)
FNE	65,234,305	(4,000,714)
FDNE	190,779	(7,011)

a.1) Changes in Provision for Financial Guarantees Provided

Specification	03.31.2025					
	Opening balance	Initial Adoption of CMN Res. 4966	Set up	Reversal	Write-off	Closing Balance
FNE	3,562,596	306,335	438,905	(572)	(306,550)	4,000,714
FDNE	884	2,964	3,163	-	-	7,011
(=) Provision for Financial Guarantees Provided	3,563,480	309,299	442,068	(572)	(306,550)	4,007,725

Notes

a.2) the provision to cover the risk on FNE transactions is recognized pursuant to the following criteria:

a.2.1) in transactions entered into up to 11.30.1998, the Bank is risk-free;

a.2.2) for transactions entered into beginning 12.01.1998, excluding transactions under PRONAF (Groups A, A/Microcredit, B, A/C, Forest, Semi-arid Region, Emergency, Flood, Drought/1998, Semi-arid Region-Drought 2012 and Drought-2012-Funding), the Bank's risk is 50% of the amount calculated pursuant to CMN Resolution No. 4966; and

a.2.3) the Bank assumes all the risks on renegotiated and reclassified FNE loans, as set forth by Law No. 11775 of 09.17.2008, and transactions recognized in "Onlending Debtors", as prescribed by Ministry of Integration Administrative Ruling No. 147 of 04.05.2018. Loans funded by FNE, under Law No. 12716 of 09.21.2012 and Law No. 12844 of 07.19.2013, for the purpose of settling the Bank's transactions with other sources.

a.2.4) in compliance with Sub Item "V", of Art. 9, of CMN Resolution 4966, the financial guarantees provided by the Bank, after initial recognition, are measured at the amount of the allowances for loan losses associated with credit risk because it is higher than the fair value on initial recognition less the accumulated revenue recognized.

Note 15 – Allowance for Loan Losses with Credit Commitments and Credits to be Released

Breakdown of the Balance and the Allowance for Credit Commitments and Credit to be Released		
Specification	03.31.2025	
	Loan Commitments	Provision
Legal Entities	341,599	4,309
Individuals	363,295	15,146
	Credit to be Released	Provision
Legal Entities	9,870,317	293,317
Individuals	1,190,550	22,085
Total	11,765,761	334,858

Note 16 - Contingent Assets, Contingent Liabilities and Provisions

a) Contingent Assets are not accounted for. However, there are three lawsuits in progress for which the likelihood of a favorable outcome is assessed as probable: the first, in the amount of R\$ 29,319, refers to a suit for the collection of insurance indemnity; the second, in the amount of R\$ 7,534, refers to an action for indemnity, and the third to judicial collections due to non-compliance with contractual obligations, in the amount of R\$ 146.

b) The Bank is a party to various ongoing administrative and legal proceedings involving civil, tax, labor and other matters. Bank management understands that the provisions set up are sufficient to cover the likelihood of losses arising from the respective legal and administrative proceedings, as follows:

Specification	03.31.2025	
	Base Value	Provision
b.1) Tax proceedings	8,820,411	43,185
Probable (Note 16 f.i)	43,185	43,185
Possible	8,777,226	-
b.2) Labor Claims	564,332	439,047
Probable (Note 16 f.ii)	439,047	439,047
Possible	125,285	-
b.3) Civil Proceedings	4,903,377	610,787
Probable (Note 16 f.iii)	610,787	610,787
Possible	4,292,590	-
b.4) Other Contingencies (Note 16 f.iv)	365,119	16,703
i) Securitized Transactions	488	488
ii) Other Proceedings	365,119	16,215
Probable	16,215	16,215
Possible	348,904	-

Notes

- c) The Bank is involved in lawsuits handled by outside attorneys, most of which relate to loan collection actions, whose assessment of the provision and the contingent liabilities is performed by its Legal Department.
- d) Below is a brief description of proceedings to which the Bank is party, involving significant contingent liabilities assessed as possible risk of loss:

Tax Proceedings

The amount of contingent liabilities related to tax claims is concentrated in six (06) lawsuits, arising from tax assessment notices issued by Municipal Finance Departments seeking to collect taxes, four of which aim to cancel a tax assessment notice and two address the cancellation of the tax debt. Estimated financial losses amount to R\$ 8,215,309 at 03.31.2025.

Other Proceedings

The contingent liability amount relating to other proceedings is concentrated in one (01) administrative proceeding claiming the payment of fines/financial costs, for which the estimated amount is R\$ 297,070 at 03.31.2025.

Civil Proceedings

Monitory action discussing the payment of attorney's fees based on a controversial court ruling. Estimated loss at 03.31.2025 amounts to R\$ 560,676, of which R\$ 558,335 is classified as possible risk and R\$ 2,341 as probable risk.

Proceeding in which the plaintiff seeks material reimbursement, requesting the payment of indemnity and attorney's fees, claiming possible loss of profit and property damage. Estimated loss amounts to R\$ 1,230,614 at 03.31.2025.

Action for relief from judgment discussing the overturn of the decision and claiming the payment of late payment interest. Estimated loss amounts to R\$ 171,340 at 03.31.2025.

Action for indemnity claiming payment for loss of profit, payment of attorney's fees, fine and consequential damages, alleging lack of provision of technical assistance. Estimated loss at 03.31.2025 amounts to R\$ 155,793, of which R\$ 144,173 is classified as possible risk and R\$ 11,620 as probable risk.

Declaratory action claiming recovery of unduly paid amounts, payment of fines, and attorney's fees based on alleged non-release of funds. Estimated loss amounts to R\$ 141,439 at 03.31.2025.

- e) **Judicial and appeal deposits as guarantee of judicial and administrative proceedings are as follows:**

Specification	03.31.2025
Labor Claims	358,677
Tax Proceedings	75,077
Civil Proceedings	167,973
Other Proceedings	295
Counter-guarantees - IDB Onlending	44,274
Total	646,296

Notes

Change in Provisions

f) Tax, Labor, Civil and Other

Specification	03.31.2025				
	Opening balance	Set up	Reversal	Payment	Closing Balance
i) Tax proceedings (Note 16.b.1)	36,596	6,759	(129)	(41)	43,185
ii) Labor claims (Note 16.b.2)	405,488	73,068	(14,586)	(24,923)	439,047
iii) Civil proceedings (Note 16.b.3)	606,697	72,901	(42,628)	(26,183)	610,787
iv) Others (Note 16.b.4)	16,113	760	(167)	(3)	16,703
Total	1,064,894	153,488	(57,510)	(51,150)	1,109,722

Note 17 - Post-Employment Benefits

Pursuant to CMN Resolution No. 4877 of 12.23.2020, which approved Accounting Pronouncement CPC 33 (R1) - Employee Benefits, the accounting practices and procedures adopted by the Bank regarding post-employment benefit are presented below.

a) Description of the Plan Benefits

a.1) Private Pension Plans

The Bank sponsors two complementary pension plans, a Defined Benefit (DB) plan and a Variable Contribution (DB + VC) plan both managed by Caixa de Previdência dos Funcionários do Banco do Nordeste do Brasil (Capef), a closed-ended private pension plan entity that provides complementary retirement benefits.

a.1.1) Defined Benefit Plan

The DB plan, which is closed to new participants since 11.26.1999, offers to its participants supplementary retirement benefits based on the contribution period, age and disability, as well as supplementary pension and savings plans to their dependents.

a.1.2) Variable Contribution I Plan

The VC I plan, classified as a variable contribution, combines the characteristics of the Defined Contribution (DC) plan and of the Defined Benefit (DB) plan. This plan offers to its participants supplementary retirement benefits based on the contribution period, age and disability, as well as supplementary pension and savings plans to their dependents.

The scheduled retirement benefits of the VC I plan are calculated based on the balance of the individual account for each participant on the date of retirement and are paid in two phases, as follows: the first phase as annuity within the deadline established under the Defined Contribution (DC) plan and the second phase as life annuity under the Defined Benefit (DB) plan.

a.2) Health Care Plan

The Bank is the sponsor of a health care plan managed by Caixa de Assistência dos Funcionários do Banco do Nordeste do Brasil (Camed), called "Natural Plan", whose primary purpose is to provide health care to its associate participants and their dependents, through granting of subsidies to cover or reimburse expenses incurred in connection with health promotion, protection and recovery.

a.3) Group Life Insurance

The Bank's benefits policy to its employees comprises collective policy agreement of group life insurance intended for its employees and retired former employees. Such policy provides basic coverage for death by natural and accidental causes and additional coverage for disability caused by accident and disease. Insurance premiums are determined by applying rates defined in contract. The employees contribute with 50% of this premium amount and the Bank with the remaining 50%. Retirees are responsible for full payment of the premium. The Bank actuarially assesses the benefit that consists of indirect subsidy to retirees.

a.4) Governance

The following statutory boards are responsible for the management and oversight of Capef: Decision-Making Board, Executive Board and Supervisory Board. The Decision-Making Board is a board for top-tier decision and guidance and shall primarily define the Capef's management policy and benefit plans. The Executive Board is the Capef's management board responsible for the execution, by itself or other, of the general guidelines and standards set by the Decision-Making Board and other provisions contained in the relevant legislation, in Capef's charter, benefit plan regulations, covenants and adhesion terms. The Supervisory Board is the internal control board and shall mainly monitor and oversee Capef activities.

Notes

Camed statutory boards are: Social Board, Decision-Making Board, Executive Board and Supervisory Board. The Social Board composed of associate participants is the supreme decision-making board empowered to resolve all matters and business related to the full operation and development of Camed. Camed's Decision-Making Board is a board for monitoring and top-tier administrative decision. The Executive Board is responsible for the execution, by itself or other, of the general guidelines and standards set by the Decision-Making Board and other provisions contained in the relevant legislation, in Camed's charter and internal regulations. The Supervisory Board is a board that oversees Camed's management acts and shall essentially monitor and direct the company's activities. The members of the statutory boards of the two Entities are chosen in order to confer representativeness to the Participants, Vested Beneficiaries and to the Sponsors, based on the criteria established in their Charters.

a.5) Strategies for Crosschecking Assets and Liabilities

Capef counts on specific areas for investment management in addition to management advisory services that strengthens the monitoring of investment risks. Investments are monitored in order to check issues focused on classification, returns on assets and follow-up of the evolution of the plan's actuarial goal.

Camed has financial instruments to fund its activities or invest its funds available. The risks associated with these instruments are managed through conservative strategies, intended to ensure liquidity, profitability and safety.

b) Past Due Obligations and Contributions Due

At 03.31.2025, the Bank has no past due obligations or contributions due referring to the pension plans, DB and VCI, health care plan (Natural plan), and the group life insurance, neither informal practices that may give rise to constructive obligations to be included in the measurement of the defined benefit obligation.

c) Contribution Ratio (Participants/Sponsor)

At 03.31.2025, the ratio of participants' contributions to Bank contributions meets the parity set by Resolution No. 9 of 10.08.1996 of the Department for Coordination and Control of State-Owned Entities (CCE), with a contribution ratio of 1:1.

d) Risk Exposure

The Bank's Actuarial Liability, which records the obligations on Defined Benefit, Variable Contribution I, Natural and Group Life Insurance plans is mainly exposed to the following risks:

Plan	Type of Risk	Risk Description
DB/ VC I/ Natural/Group Life Insurance	Actuarial Risk	This is the risk of the final cost of the benefits acquired to be greater than the expected benefits. The Bank has no alternative but to increase its contributions or persuade participants to accept a reduction in benefits.
DB/ VC I/ Natural	Investment Risk	This is related to changes in interest rates and asset prices that impact the economic and financial performance of the benefit plan. If the plans' actual investment earnings are lower than the expected return, this may lead to an increase in the actuarial liability.
DB/ VC I/ Natural/Group Life Insurance	Actuarial assumptions risks	This is related to the adoption of actuarial assumptions inappropriate to the plans, upon calculating the present value of the defined benefit obligation, resulting in a material impact on the actuarial liability.
DB/ VC I/ Natural/Group Life Insurance	Discount rate	The actuarial liability is calculated by adopting a discount rate defined based on government securities earnings (NTN-B), according to item 83 of CPC 33 (R1). Decrease in these securities earnings results in an increase in the actuarial liability.
DB/ VC I/ Natural/Group Life Insurance	Life Expectancy Risks	Post-employment benefit plans offer life annuity benefits, therefore, an increase in life expectancy results in an increase in actuarial liabilities for the DB, VC I and Natural plans, and a decrease in actuarial liabilities for the Group Life Insurance.

Notes

e) Amounts Recognized in the Financial Statements

e.1) Balance Sheet (Liabilities)

Specification	Maturity up to 12 months	Maturity over 12 months	03.31.2025
DB Plan	97,130	376,723	473,853
Natural Plan	68,906	1,556,569	1,625,475
Life Insurance	6,122	202,695	208,817
TOTAL	172,158	2,135,987	2,308,145

e.2) Balance Sheet (Equity)

Specification	03.31.2025			
	DB Plan	VC I PLAN	Natural Plan	Life Insurance
Amounts Recognized in Equity ^{(1) (2)}	66,960	(852)	(37,163)	(1,799)

⁽¹⁾ Arise mainly from the variation in actual discount rates, as shown in the financial assumptions table below.

⁽²⁾ VC I PLAN: The actuarial gains (losses) refer to the effect of the asset ceiling.

Specification	03.31.2025			
	DB	VC I	NATURAL	INSURANCE
Financial Assumptions				
Actual discount rate (%)	7.65	7.39	7.39	7.39

e.3) Income Statement

Specification	01.01 to 03.31.2025			
	DB Plan	VC I PLAN	Natural	Life Insurance
1. Current Service Cost, Net	(839)	354	(4,116)	713
2. Net Interest	(13,589)	-	(40,544)	(5,414)
3. Amounts recognized in P&L (1 + 2) ⁽¹⁾	(14,428)	354	(44,660)	(4,701)
4. DB Plan Administrative Expenses	(704)	-	-	-
5. VC I Plan contributions (DC portion)	-	(23,354)	-	-
6. Transferred employees' contributions, refunded to the Bank	-	94	23	2
7. Provision for 13 th month salary contribution	(59)	(212)	-	-
8. Amount Allocated to Expenses	(15,191)	(23,472)	(44,637)	(4,699)

⁽¹⁾ VC I PLAN: Amount recorded in Other Operating Income.

Notes

Note 18 – Tax Assets and Liabilities

a) Income Tax and Social Contribution

The Bank is subject to the taxable profit regime whereby taxes are computed based on the Bank's accounting records, and income tax and social contribution are paid monthly on an estimated basis. Income tax and social contribution expenses are as follows:

a.1) Specification of the Provision for Income Tax and Social Contribution Expense	Income Tax	Social Contribution
	01.01 to 03.31.2025	01.01 to 03.31.2025
Income Before Income Taxes and Profit Sharing	722,772	722,772
Statutory Profit Sharing	(8,359)	(8,359)
Income before Income Taxes, less Statutory Profit Sharing	714,413	714,413
Permanent Additions/Exclusions	(35,786)	(36,620)
Temporary Additions/Exclusions	477,427	477,427
Taxable Income	1,156,054	1,155,220
Expenses with Provision for IRPJ and CSLL – before Tax Incentives and Revaluation Reserve	(289,007)	(231,044)
Deductions (Tax Incentives)	4,205	-
Provision for IRPJ/CSLL on Realization of Revaluation Reserve	7	6
Current IRPJ/CSLL Expenses - after Tax Incentives, Revaluation Reserve and Adjustments to Retained Earnings (Accumulated Losses)	(284,795)	(231,038)
Provision for Deferred Taxes and Contributions - Arising from Tax Credits Recovered and Depreciation	4,094	3,275
Provision for Income Tax and Social Contribution	(280,701)	(227,763)
Prior-Year Adjustments	-	-
Adjusted Provision for Income Tax and Social Contribution	(280,701)	(227,763)
IRPJ/CSLL Tax Credits - Provisions	75,154	60,110
Total IRPJ/CSLL	(205,547)	(167,653)
Effective Rate (%)	28.77	23.47
a.2) Specification of the Provision for IRPJ and CSLL	03.31.2025	03.31.2025
Provision for Income Tax and Social Contribution	284,795	231,038
Provision for Taxes on Realization of Revaluation Reserve	7	6
Provision for Taxes on Adjustments to Retained Earnings (Accumulated Losses)	(6,966)	(5,573)
Provision for Income Tax and Social Contribution	277,836	225,471
Taxes Recoverable on Prepayments, including Withholding Taxes	(104,881)	(68,775)
Taxes Payable (Recoverable) for the Period	172,955	156,696

Notes

b) Reconciliation of IRPJ and CSLL Charges

Specification	01.01 to 03.31.2025
I) Income before Taxes and Profit Sharing	722,772
II) Income tax and social contribution at statutory rate (45%)	(325,248)
III) Adjustments to determine the effective rate:	(47,952)
- Profit sharing	3,762
- Other income / FNE/Del Credere/Onlending transactions - Law No. 7827 Article 9-A	17,807
- Temporary Differences - Actuarial Provisions	(37,961)
- Temporary Differences - Other Nondeductible Provisions	1,721
- Temporary Differences - Deferred Revenue	(27,275)
- Temporary Differences - Transactions with Reimbursement in More than 10 Years	(3,218)
- Market Value Adjustment	(5,480)
- Tax Incentives	4,218
- Permanent Additions, Net	(1,526)
IV) Expenses with set-up of provision for income tax and social contribution	(373,200)
V) Deferred income tax and social contribution	135,265
VI) Current income tax and social contribution	(508,465)
VII) Tax Expenses before the Adjustments (V + VI)	(373,200)
VIII) Prior-year Adjustments	-
IX) Adjusted Tax Expenses (VII + VIII)	(373,200)
X) Effective income and social contribution tax rate	51.63%

Notes

c) Deferred Tax Assets

Specification	03.31.2025		
	IRPJ	CSLL	Total
Effect on P&L			
a) Allowances (ALL)			
Opening Balance	828,333	662,685	1,491,018
Set up	421,693	337,360	759,053
Realization/Reversal	(246,249)	(197,019)	(443,268)
Closing Balance	1,003,777	803,026	1,806,803
b) Unearned Income - Operations not Related to Legal Proceedings			
Opening Balance	506	405	911
Set up	-	-	-
Realization/Reversal	(112)	(90)	(202)
Closing Balance	394	315	709
c) Provisions - Extended Transactions			
Opening Balance	103	83	186
Set up	59	46	105
Realization/Reversal	(40)	(31)	(71)
Closing Balance	122	98	220
d) Actuarial Provisions			
Opening Balance	268,028	214,423	482,451
Set up	15,947	12,758	28,705
Realization/Reversal	(33,583)	(26,867)	(60,450)
Closing Balance	250,392	200,314	450,706
e) Provision for the Voluntary Dismissal Program ("VDP")			
Opening Balance	-	-	-
Set up	-	-	-
Realization/Reversal	-	-	-
Closing Balance	-	-	-
f) Provisions for Contingencies			
Opening Balance	262,032	209,626	471,658
Set up	38,314	30,651	68,965
Realization/Reversal	(24,635)	(19,708)	(44,343)
Closing Balance	275,711	220,569	496,280
g) Derivative Financial Instruments (DFI)			
Opening Balance	2,355	1,884	4,239
Set up	-	-	-
Realization/Reversal	(1,690)	(1,352)	(3,042)
Closing Balance	665	532	1,197
h) Securities			
Opening Balance	4,910	3,928	8,838
Set up	329	263	592
Realization/Reversal	(1,988)	(1,591)	(3,579)
Closing Balance (Note 7.a.1)	3,250	2,600	5,850
Effect on Equity			
i) Securities			
Opening Balance	275,953	220,762	496,715
Set up	151,815	121,451	273,266
Realization/Reversal	(147,999)	(118,398)	(266,397)
Closing Balance (Note 7.b)	279,769	223,815	503,584
j) Actuarial Valuation Adjustments			
Opening Balance	153,050	122,440	275,490
Set up	30,449	24,359	54,808
Realization/Reversal	(37,235)	(29,789)	(67,024)
Closing Balance	146,264	117,010	263,274

Notes

Income tax and social contribution credits recognized and not recognized in assets are broken down as follows:

Specification	Income Tax	Social Contribution
	03.31.2025	03.31.2025
1. Total Temporary Differences	8,799,070	8,799,070
2. Tax Credits on Temporary Differences	2,199,768	1,759,814
3. Tax Credits Recognized in Assets on Provisions	1,676,660	1,341,333
4. Tax Credits Recognized in Assets due to Mark-to-Market of Securities	283,684	226,947
5. Total Tax Credits Recognized in Assets (item 3 + item 4) ⁽¹⁾	1,960,344	1,568,280
6. Tax Credits not Recognized in Assets (item 2 - item 5) ⁽²⁾	239,424	191,534

⁽¹⁾ Recorded in "Deferred Tax Assets", in Non-Current Assets; and

⁽²⁾ Not recognized in assets as they do not meet the realization requirements provided for in CMN Resolution No. 4842, of 07.30.2020, according to a technical study on recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities prepared every six months. Unrecognized credits arise from (a) ALL, in relation to reimbursements exceeding 10 years, pursuant to item I, of art. 4, of CMN Resolution No. 4842/2020; (b) actuarial provision, which has a contributions flow lower than the accounting provision, thus, it is not possible to record the tax credit on the complete provision, since it is limited to the flow, according to the assumption defined in the Technical Study; and (c) market value adjustment in relation to the funds raised from the French Development Agency and the swap, since the security's maturity exceeds 10 years.

The expected realization values of Deferred Tax Assets at 03.31.2025 are as follows:

Year ⁽¹⁾	IRPJ		CSLL		Total	
	Book Value	Present Value ⁽¹⁾	Book Value	Present Value ⁽¹⁾	Book Value	Present Value ⁽¹⁾
2025	353,840	322,661	283,077	258,133	636,917	580,794
2026	256,892	225,719	205,513	180,576	462,405	406,295
2027	166,200	135,453	132,959	108,363	299,159	243,816
2028	224,239	190,024	179,391	152,020	403,630	342,044
2029	131,823	95,216	105,458	76,172	237,281	171,388
2030	125,900	87,898	100,721	70,319	226,621	158,217
2031	102,256	64,528	81,805	51,623	184,061	116,151
2032	93,431	56,033	74,745	44,826	168,176	100,859
2033	39,250	29,623	31,401	23,699	70,651	53,322
2034	34,478	25,992	27,582	20,794	62,060	46,786
Over 2034	432,035	431,334	345,627	345,064	777,662	776,398
Total	1,960,344	1,664,481	1,568,279	1,331,589	3,528,623	2,996,070

⁽¹⁾ For present value calculation purposes, the goal for average Over - Selic rates was considered, projected by Bacen at 03.31.2025.

Notes

d) Deferred Tax Liabilities

Specification	03.31.2025		
	IRPJ	CSLL	Total
Effect on P&L			
a) Derivative Financial Instruments			
Opening Balance	2,169	1,735	3,904
Set up	2,008	1,607	3,615
Realization/Reversal	(1,863)	(1,490)	(3,353)
Closing Balance	2,314	1,852	4,166
b) Arising from Credits Recovered ⁽¹⁾			
Opening Balance	217,105	173,684	390,789
Set up	-	-	-
Realization/Reversal	(621)	(497)	(1,118)
Closing Balance	216,484	173,187	389,671
c) Hedged Item			
Opening Balance	6,225	4,980	11,205
Set up	8,037	6,430	14,467
Realization/Reversal	(9,954)	(7,964)	(17,918)
Closing Balance	4,308	3,446	7,754
d) Securities			
Opening Balance	2,168	1,734	3,902
Set up	189	151	340
Realization/Reversal	(1,890)	(1,511)	(3,401)
Closing Balance	467	374	841
Effect on Equity			
e) Revaluation Reserve			
Opening Balance	820	656	1,476
Set up	-	-	-
Realization/Reversal	(8)	(6)	(14)
Closing Balance	812	650	1,462
f) Securities			
Opening Balance	17,768	14,215	31,983
Set up	89,666	71,732	161,398
Realization/Reversal	(78,953)	(63,163)	(142,116)
Closing Balance (Note 7.b)	28,481	22,784	51,265

⁽¹⁾ Pursuant to article 12 of Law No. 9430 of 12.27.1996.

Total amounts of Deferred Tax Liabilities, expected to be written off, at 03.31.2025, are as follows:

Year	IRPJ		CSLL		Total	
	Book Value	Present Value ⁽¹⁾	Book Value	Present Value ⁽¹⁾	Book Value	Present Value ⁽¹⁾
2025	44,935	40,462	35,948	32,368	80,883	72,830
2026	55,721	43,946	44,576	35,157	100,297	79,103
2027	53,773	38,060	43,018	30,448	96,791	68,508
2028	55,091	37,966	44,072	30,373	99,163	68,339
2029	19,968	17,391	15,975	13,912	35,943	31,303
2030	13,072	10,663	10,458	8,530	23,530	19,193
2031	1,216	605	972	484	2,188	1,089
2032	719	324	575	260	1,294	584
2033	468	193	375	155	843	348
2034	383	145	307	116	690	261
From 2034 onwards	7,520	6,689	6,017	5,352	13,537	12,041
Total	252,866	196,444	202,293	157,155	455,159	353,599

⁽¹⁾ For present value calculation purposes, the goal for average Selic rates for five years was considered, projected by Bacen at 12.31.2024. The last rate was adopted for the other years.

Notes

Note 19 - Other Liabilities

Specification	03.31.2025
a) Collection of Taxes and Other Contributions	749,959
Funds from Proagro	263
Federal Taxes Received	745,111
Tax on Financial Transactions (IOF) payable	3,772
Other Taxes and Levies	813
b) Interbank and Interdepartmental Accounts	146,246
c) Social and Statutory	13,707
Remuneration on Capital Payable	1,001
Profit Sharing	12,706
d) Taxes and Contributions Payable	109,758
e) Advance for Future Capital Increase ⁽¹⁾	60
f) Credit Cards	218,728
g) Others	688,112
Accrued Payments	328,413
Personnel Expenses	327,504
Other Amounts	360,951
Other Amounts	196,196
Total	2,123,109

⁽¹⁾ After the capital payment of R\$ 1,451,827 on 08.05.2024, R\$ 54 remained, which continues to be adjusted by the Selic rate on a pro rata basis. At 12.31.2024, this adjustment totals R\$ 4.

Note 20 – Equity

a) Capital

The Bank's capital in the amount R\$ 11,648,938 (R\$ 8,772,600 at 12.31.2023) is represented, in its entirety, by common, book-entry, paid-in shares, with no par value, held as follows:

Specification	03.31.2025	
Shareholders	Number of Shares ⁽¹⁾	% of Capital
Federal Government	60,219,687	61.01
FI CAIXA FGEDUC MULTIMERCADO	30,205,568	30.60
BB FGO Fundo de Investimento em Ações	6,206,000	6.29
Others	2,068,494	2.10
Total	98,699,749	100.00

⁽¹⁾ In units.

b) Revaluation Reserve

The amount of R\$ 13,086 refers to revaluation of property and equipment in use, recognized on 02.26.1993. This reserve will be maintained through its actual realization date either as a result of depreciation, write-off or disposal, pursuant to CMN Resolution No. 4872, of 11.27.2020. In the 1st quarter of 2025, the amount of R\$ 16 was transferred to Retained Earnings (Accumulated Losses).

c) Payment of Dividends for the 2nd Half of 2024

Pursuant to the Bank's Charter "Shareholders are entitled to minimum mandatory semiannual dividends of 25% on net income, adjusted as defined by Law".

At a meeting held on 02.14.2025, the Board of Directors approved the distribution of Dividends on the profit recorded in the 2nd half of 2024, as Interest on Equity (IOE), in the gross amount of R\$ 314,980. The payment started on 02.26.2025.

Notes

- d) Retained Earnings (Accumulated Losses)** – the table below summarizes the changes arising from the implementation of the accounting rules established by CMN Resolution No. 4966:

Retained Earnings (Accumulated Losses)	Initial Adoption of CMN Resolution 4966 - effects
Before the Adjustments of CMN Resolution 4966	-
Recognition and Measurement of Financial Instruments	36,598
Losses on Financial Instruments	(370,868)
Allowance for Loan Losses Associated with Credit Risk	(62,258)
Provision for Financial Guarantees Provided	(309,299)
Stop Accrual	689
Total effects on Retained Earnings (Accumulated Losses) (Gross Amount)	(334,270)
(Tax Effects)	149,471
Balance of Retained Earnings (Accumulated Losses) after Adjustments (net of tax effects) on 01.02.2025	(184,806)

Note 21 - Other Operating Income/Expenses

Specification	01.01 to 03.31.2025
a) Service Revenue	906,598
Investment Fund Management	34,499
Fund and Program Management	751,232
Rendering of Services	120,867
b) Income from Bank Fees	29,516
c) Personnel Expenses	(737,713)
Salaries	(433,255)
Social Charges	(156,669)
Retirement and Pension Plan - DB and VC I Capef Plans	(38,662)
Health Care Plan - Camed Natural Plan	(44,638)
Life Insurance - Post-employment Benefit	(4,699)
Benefits, Training Sessions, Fees and Compensation of Interns	(59,790)
d) Other Administrative Expenses	(631,121)
Data Processing	(126,937)
Advertising and Publicity	(4,826)
Third-party Services ⁽¹⁾	(347,114)
Rents, Material and Public Utilities	(25,014)
Travels	(6,555)
Communications	(3,403)
Depreciation and Amortization	(9,482)
Asset Maintenance and Upkeeping	(15,433)
Surveillance, Security and Transportation	(33,091)
Promotions, Public Relations and Publications	(5,564)
Financial System Services	(6,859)
Specialized Technical Services	(21,502)
Insurance	(378)
Court, Notary and Attorney's Fees	(11,527)
Workers' Union Dues and Associations	(954)
Condominium Fees, Catering, Kitchen and Meals	(1,966)
Other Amounts	(10,516)
e) Tax Expenses	(160,857)
COFINS and PIS/PASEP	(146,265)
ISS and IPTU/Improvement Tax	(13,633)
Other Amounts	(959)
f) FNE Del Credere Commission	1,015,248
g) Other Operating Income	226,420
Del Credere Commission on Managed Funds	3,144
Exchange Losses on Borrowings	95,633
Exchange Losses on Funds Raised	4,549
Exchange Losses/Reclassification of FNE expenses	2,194
Recovery of Charges and Expenses	2,480
Reversal of Operating Provisions	4,045
Foreign Exchange Gains (Losses)	94,881
Monetary Adjustment of Appeal Deposits	9,441
Other Amounts	10,053
h) Provision for Financial Guarantees Provided	(441,496)
i) Provision for Contingent Liabilities	(96,137)

Notes

j) Other Operating Expenses	(155,119)
Exchange Loss	(39,843)
Discounts Granted in Renegotiations	(2,659)
Loan Charges	(810)
FNE Remuneration - Available Funds - article 9-A of Law No. 7827	(19,955)
FNE Remuneration - Funds Applied - article 9-A of Law No. 7827	(58,907)
Other Amounts	(32,945)
Total	(44,661)

⁽¹⁾ These comprise expenses for the 1st quarter of 2025 amounting to R\$ 281,069 for the operation of the urban and rural production-oriented microloan programs.

Note 22 - Employee and Officer Compensation

a) Employees

Gross Compensation (Monthly)	03.31.2025
Maximum	67,377.01
Minimum	2,567.79
Average	16,952.29

Other Information	03.31.2025
Number of employees	7,101
Average benefit amounts	5,972.17

b) Officers

Executive Board Compensation (Monthly)	03.31.2025
Maximum	68,493.78
Minimum	56,701.19
Average	62,505.83

c) Boards

Average Board Compensation (Monthly)	03.31.2025
Board of Directors	5,158.21
Supervisory Board	5,158.21

Amounts included in tables "a", "b" and "c" are expressed in Reais.

Note 23 - Risk Management and Basel Index

a) Risk and Capital Management

The Bank's corporate governance instruments include an internal control structure aimed at maintaining an adequate monitoring of the risks considered significant by the Bank. The risk management methodology observes the guidance set forth by the Basel Committee, with priority to identification of possible risks existing in the different Bank processes, and implementation and monitoring of key indicators and of mechanisms to mitigate any risks.

In this context, the Bank's risk management is based on its Risk Appetite Statement (RAS) and its Corporate Risk Management Policy, documents approved by the Board of Directors, which are prepared taking into account the Bank's Strategic Planning and Capital Plan. In the RAS, significant risks are defined based on their potential impact on achieving the Bank's strategic objectives. The Corporate Policy consolidates the guidance and guidelines to be adopted in the continuous and integrated management of these risks.

Risk Management Structure

The risk management structure is unified at the strategic level and specific at its business and support units' levels, observing the principle of segregation of activities. The units and their basic responsibilities regarding risk management are defined, formally standardized and disclosed in the Bank's policies and standards website.

The systematization of risk management is based on the use of defined and documented methodologies, which can be tested for consistency, reliability and transparency of results. Management processes are continuously monitored and reviewed at least once a year.

The performance of this structure is based on the Bank's integrity and ethics policy and on the principles of social and environmental responsibility, in relationships with its customers, partners, employees, shareholders, service providers and with the society.

Notes

In this context, the Integrated Risk Management of the Bank includes, as an essential principle, sustaining a structured risk management system that is integrated to its management activities. It provides information that supports the Bank's various decision-making levels in assessing the risks involved and is designed to guide the management of risks that threaten the achievement of business objectives, establishing rules based on principles and good corporate governance practices, implemented under the guidance of the Bank's senior management and supervisory boards.

Lastly, it is possible to conclude with reasonable assurance that the structure implemented is compatible with the nature of the operations and the complexity of the products and services offered, and with an adequate dimension of the Bank's risk exposures.

Capital Management Structure

The Control and Risk Board is responsible for capital management, having structured a specific administrative unit for this purpose, as required by the CMN Resolution No. 4557, of 02.23.2017. Information regarding the Capital Management Structure can be found in the Risk and Capital Management Report - Pillar III available on the portal: <https://bnb.gov.br/>.

The Bank's capital adequacy is managed taking into consideration the regulatory requirements plus an internal Capital target above the minimum regulatory requirements, considering the Referential Equity (RE) and Additional Principal Capital requirements. This target is reviewed annually upon the preparation of the capital planning.

The Bank prepares its Capital Plan in line with the Strategic Planning, in order to reflect the results planned therein and, at the same time, comply with the provisions of CMN Resolution No. 4557. In this sense, in order to increase the adhesion of the Capital Plan to business planning, it was decided to extend its threshold to five years, based on the version prepared in 2018, exceeding the minimum defined in the referred to Resolution by two years.

In the plan prepared for the period from 2025 to 2029, approved in December 2024, there was no evidence of non-compliance with the minimum regulatory capital requirements.

Corporate Risk Management Policy

It includes guidance and guidelines that integrate the Bank's activities for the management of significant financial risks (credit, concentration, market, banking book interest rate, liquidity and operational risks – including the legal risk in the latter); and non-financial risks (strategic, reputational, capital, compliance, social and environmental, actuarial, cyber and model risks). The Risk Management Committee analyzes and forwards for approval by the Executive Board and Board of Directors proposals for creation of and adjustments in strategies, policies, models and procedures for risk management. The Control and Risk Executive Board coordinates the implementation thereof and the Bank's performance, through a specific unit that manages risks, in an integrated manner, at corporate level, defining management methodologies and models, as well as promoting the dissemination of the risk management culture.

Further information relating to risk management focused on matters related to Reference Assets and the amount of Risk-Weighted Assets (RWA), in accordance with BCB Resolution No. 54, of December 16, 2020, can be found at: <https://www.bnb.gov.br/web/guest/relatorios-de-gestao-de-riscos> and is not part of these Individual Interim Financial Statements.

b) Credit Risk

It is the possibility of losses associated with default by the counterparty to its obligations under the terms agreed; devaluation and reduction of expected remunerations and gains on financial instruments deriving from deterioration of the creditworthiness of counterparty, intervening party or mitigating instrument; restructuring of financial instruments or costs of recovering exposures characterized as troubled assets.

Breakdown of the balance of credit risk exposures by source of funds:

Notes

Source of Funds	Exposure – EAD	
	03.31.2025	01.01.2025
FNE	74,473,899	70,444,805
Securities	47,069,140	47,134,716
RECIN	12,979,593	11,670,954
FNE – 2	3,529,627	3,013,890
RURAL SAVINGS ACCOUNT	955,799	1,025,152
BNDES/FINAME	816,614	802,427
FDNE/ONLENDING	692,311	638,701
FDA	619,326	604,558
EXTERNAL RESOURCES	460,713	627,815
FDNE	271,079	176,782
Agribusiness Credit Note (LCA)	224,933	162,405
IDB	210,916	268,472
FINEP	118,032	47,978
FUNGETUR	116,848	100,660
GENERIC SOURCE	66	90
DER	7	7
Total	142,538,903	136,719,412

The Bank uses the constant information flow to identify, measure, monitor, assess, report, control and mitigate risks, thus ensuring that credit risk exposure is in accordance with the parameters defined in the Risk Appetite Statement (RAS). Accordingly, various instruments are used, such as: credit policies, risk assessment models and methodologies, methodology for segregation of credit assets into troubled and non-troubled, managerial reports, and system for risk rating and for calculation of expenses related to allowance for loan losses.

Furthermore, any approval in terms of risk limits is based on the level of authority by board. In accordance with their characteristics and amount, the limits may be automatically calculated or analyzed and defined by the branches' credit assessment committees, or also through a decision of the customer risk limit approval committee of the General Executive Board or Executive Board.

All loans with risk exposure to the Bank are subject to risk rating, based on the customer's risk rating and loan grade, in accordance with their value, term, nature and purpose characteristics and conditions of collaterals as to their sufficiency and liquidity.

c) Liquidity Risk

Is the possibility of mismatches between tradable assets and liabilities that could affect the Bank's ability to pay, as well as the possibility of the Bank being unable to negotiate a position at market price due to its volume being greater than the volume normally traded in the market or due to any discontinuity thereof.

The risk management area uses projection models to estimate changes in cash and manage the Bank's capacity to honor future commitments, communicating the Bank's liquidity position to management through daily reports.

The daily market and liquidity risk management report includes, among others, the Bank's liquidity ratio, represented by the ratio between available funds and commitments estimated for the next 90 days. Available funds comprising the liquidity ratio calculation base include banking reserves, highly liquid portion of interbank deposits, repurchase agreements and own securities portfolio.

Specification		03.31.2025 (%)
Liquidity Ratio	At reporting date	1146.33
	Average for the last 12 months	1020.51
	Maximum for the last 12 months	1737.41
	Minimum for the last 12 months	839.96

Notes

d) Market Risk

Is the possibility of impairment of assets and/or increase in liabilities, as well as reduction in finance income and increase in finance costs arising from changes in interest rates, exchange rates, and stock and commodity prices.

In managing market risks, the Bank considers market-approved methodologies and instruments, such as:

- a) VaR (value at risk) of asset and liability transactions in trading portfolio;
- b) change in the economic value of financial instruments (ΔEVE) of the banking portfolio;
- c) change in gain (loss) from financial intermediation (ΔNII) of the banking portfolio;
- d) mapping of Minimum Required Capital (MRC);
- e) foreign exchange exposure report;
- f) sensitivity analysis;
- g) stress testing;
- h) backtesting; and
- i) reports on monitoring of limits established for portions exposed to market risk.

The preparation of daily, quarterly and annual managerial reports for management and supervisory and control boards is critical to market risk management. Such reports include, among others, detailed information on and analysis of exposure levels of trading and banking portfolios, currency exposure levels and liquidity levels.

In addition to these reports, the monitoring of market and liquidity risk exposure limits includes a warning system implemented to expedite the preparation of managerial information necessary for the decision-making process by the proper levels of authority, based on the following procedures:

Trading Portfolio Risks

The Bank monitors the composition of the Trading Portfolio on a daily basis, which must consist of:

- i) securities classified in the trading securities category, as defined in BCB Resolution No. 111, of 07.06.2021;
- ii) operations intended to hedge against the risks of other operations of the Trading Portfolio.

The interest rate risk of the Trading Portfolio is measured using the Value at Risk (VaR), based on the standard model created by Bacen.

Notes

Risk Exposure Limits	Warning Limit	Control Procedure
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3.2% (three integers and two tenths percent) of the Referential Equity (RE) amount as the possibility of maximum loss of the Trading Portfolio; 8% (eight percent) of the Referential Equity (RE) amount, Tier I, as the maximum limit for the result of variation in the economic value of the financial instruments (ΔEVE) used to measure the interest rate risk of the banking portfolio (IRRBB); 8% (eight percent) of the Referential Equity (RE) amount, Tier I, as the maximum limit for the result of variation in the result of financial intermediation (ΔNI) used to measure the interest rate risk of the banking portfolio (IRRBB); 3% (three percent) of the Referential Equity (RE) amount, Tier I, as a maximum limit for exposures in foreign currency. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > 3% of RE tier I > 6% of RE tier I > 6% of RE tier I > 2% of RE tier I 	<p>If the exposure level reaches the warning limit, the Risk Management Area will issue a notice to the Executive Board, the Corporate Risk Management Committee and the management areas of the products/processes responsible for the exposure.</p> <p>If the exposure level exceeds the established limit, the Risk Management Area will issue a formal communication (warning) to the Risk Management Committee, the Executive Board, the Sustainability, Risk and Capital Committee and the Board of Directors for assessment and decision-making process, aiming at correcting directions and adequacy to the tolerance parameter established in the Bank's Risk Appetite Statement (RAS).</p>

At 03.31.2025, the Bank's Trading Portfolio is exposed to changes in share prices and changes in coupon rates on price indexes, with a marked-to-market exposure in the amount of R\$ 833,233 and portfolio risk of R\$ 57,381.

Interest Rate Risk for the Banking Portfolio (IRRBB)

The Interest Rate Risk of transactions classified in the Banking Portfolio (IRRBB) corresponds to the risk of negative impacts on the Bank's capital and on results, arising from adverse changes in interest rates, for instruments classified in the banking portfolio. This risk is identified, measured and controlled according to the criteria provided for in Bacen Circular No. 3876 of 01.31.2018, using the following two metrics:

- Δ EVE (Delta Economic Value of Equity) is defined as the difference between the present value of the sum of repricing flows of instruments subject to IRRBB in a base scenario, and the present value of the sum of repricing flows of the same instruments in an interest-rate shocked scenario; and
- Δ NI (Delta Net Interest Income) is defined as the difference between the result of financial intermediation of instruments subject to IRRBB in a base scenario, and the result of financial intermediation of the same instruments in an interest-rate shocked scenario. The result of financial intermediation of the banking portfolio should not include the allowance for loan losses.

The IRRBB measures are calculated on a monthly basis, using standardized models mostly based on the parameters, hypotheses and assumptions established in Bacen Circular Letter No. 3876, of 01.31.2018.

At 03.31.2025, the Bank's Banking Portfolio had marked-to-market exposure of R\$ 20,714,764, presenting Δ EVE and Δ NI in the amounts of R\$ 250,782 and R\$ 666,222, respectively.

Stress Testing

Allows foreseeing potential gains or losses in the trading portfolio due to changes in interest rates, foreign exchange coupon or price indexes, which may be practiced in the market in extreme situations. This tool complements other risk management approaches used for normal times, such as Economic Value (EVE), Results from financial intermediation (NI) and Value at Risk (VaR) used by the Bank.

The Bank performs three types of stress tests on a quarterly basis, in addition to sensitivity analysis, in compliance with Bacen and CMN regulations. The objectives of such tests are described below:

- estimate the percentage of the variation of the marked-to-market value of the operations in relation to the Referential Equity (RE), using a shock compatible with the 1st and 99th percentiles of a historical distribution of variations in interest rates, considering the 1-year holding and the 5-year observation periods;

Notes

- b) estimate the number of base points of parallel interest rate shocks required to bring about a reduction in the market value of the asset (or an increase in the liability amount) of the transactions in the Trading and Banking Portfolios corresponding to 5% (five percent), 10% (ten percent) and 20% (twenty percent) of the Referential Equity (RE); and
- c) estimate the losses that would occur if the integrated stress scenario, prepared by the Bank's economic area together with areas such as planning, controllership and risk management, were to occur.

The results of the stress tests are communicated, through quarterly reports, to the Bank's Management, and used by the risk management area to systematically monitor the Bank's level of exposure to interest rate shocks, with a view to the necessary feedback to the respective business areas.

Sensitivity Analysis

In compliance with BCB Resolution No. 2 of 08.12.2020, and CVM Resolution No. 121 of 06.03.2022, a sensitivity analysis was conducted in order to identify significant risks capable of generating losses to the Bank, considering alternative scenarios for the behavior of various risk factors in Trading and Banking book transactions. Its results are as follows:

Portfolio/ Risk factor	Risk of variation in:	Scenario 1 (Variation of 25%)		Scenario 2 (Variation of 50%)	
		Loss	% Equity	Loss	% Equity
Trading Portfolio					
Shares	Fixed interest rates in reais	1,265	0.01	-	-
IPCA	IPCA coupon rates	35,325	0.25	(38,227)	0.27
Fixed	Fixed interest rates in reais	11,462	0.08	(1,461)	0.01
Banking Portfolio					
Fixed	Fixed interest rates in reais	(256,383)	1.84	(477,258)	3.42
Foreign exchange coupons	Foreign currency coupon rates	(5,956)	0.04	(12,548)	0.09
Foreign currency	Foreign exchange rates	(19,291)	0.14	(38,582)	0.28
Price indexes	Inflation coupon rates	(17,475)	0.13	(20,208)	0.14
Long-Term Interest Rate (TJLP)	TJLP coupon rates	(1,951)	0.01	(4,032)	0.03
Long-Term Rate (TLP)	TLP coupon rates	(234)	-	(465)	-
Referential Rate (TR)	TR coupon rates	(144,051)	1.03	(308,989)	2.21

For purposes of the aforementioned calculations, scenario 1, which presents the most probable situation, considered the net balances of portfolios, at marked-to-market values - considering the rates used at B3. As regards scenarios 1 and 2, changes of 25% and 50% were applied, respectively, to the market risk factors considered, and new net balances were estimated for the portfolios. Losses, presented in absolute amounts and as a percentage of the Bank's Equity, correspond to the differences between the balances under the base scenario and the balances under scenarios 1 and 2.

A sensitivity analysis was also performed for swap transactions and their respective hedged items, presented in the statements below:

Type of Transaction	Type of Risk	Financial Instrument	Scenario 1 (Probable)	Scenario 2 (Variation of 25%)		Scenario 3 (Variation of 50%)	
			Balance	Balance	Loss	Balance	Loss
Derivatives for Hedge	B3 S.A. Reference rate variation	US dollar X DI swap	1,226,934	1,227,429	(496)	1,229,293	(2,359)
		Liabilities in foreign currency	(1,219,053)	(1,222,980)	3,928	(1,226,934)	7,881
		Net exposure	7,881	4,449	3,432	2,359	5,521

Notes

Type of Transaction	Type of Risk	Financial Instrument	Scenario 1 (Probable)	Scenario 2 (Variation of 25%)		Scenario 3 (Variation of 50%)	
			Balance	Balance	Loss	Balance	Loss
Derivatives for Hedge	B3 S.A. reference rate variation	Euro X IPCA swap	678,715	564,218	114,497	476,052	202,663
		Liabilities in foreign currency	(641,264)	(560,067)	(81,197)	(495,010)	(146,254)
		Net exposure	37,451	4,151	33,300	(18,958)	56,409

Market value losses on net exposure were analyzed in scenarios 2 and 3 in relation to scenario 1, resulting from a possible stressed increase in the exchange coupon in foreign currency transactions.

The method used in the sensitivity analysis of hedge transactions consisted of measuring the variations of the net exposure marked to market between US dollar-indexed liability positions and US dollar-indexed asset positions of swap transactions. The net exposure was calculated for three scenarios, allowing comparisons between them. Scenario 1 uses market rates, representing the current situation for risk exposure factors, based on the rates disclosed by B3. Scenarios 2 and 3 are obtained by applying 25% and 50% shocks to the exchange coupon used in scenario 1.

e) Operational Risk

Operational risk management is carried out through a dedicated organizational structure, considering a process view, to support risk assessment activities in the Bank's business and support processes. This management is conducted in an integrated manner and aligned with Bacen standards, focusing on the proactive identification of exposures through the methodology for self-assessment of risks and controls in processes - Risk and Control Self-Assessment (RCSA), which allows measuring inherent risks and developing the Risk Matrix of the processes, complemented by continuous monitoring of Key Risk Indicators (KRIs) and centralized recording of operating losses.

In accordance with CMN Resolution 356/2024, the advanced methodology for calculating capital allocated to operational risk was implemented in 2025, replacing the previous model (Basic Indicator Approach - BIA). The new approach, based on historical data and stress scenarios, allowed for greater accuracy in measuring risks, without giving rise to an increase in capital compared to the old methodology, thanks to the optimization of processes and preventive controls established through the qualitative assessments carried out.

The migration to the new model reinforced the governance structure, with improvements to the action monitoring systems, maintaining full compliance with Bacen requirements. It is important to maintain adequate capital to cover extreme events, ensuring resilience even in adverse scenarios.

The commitment to continuous improvement of operational risk management remains, ensuring business sustainability and protecting the interests of all stakeholders, through a dedicated structure and consolidated methodologies for identifying, assessing and mitigating risks, in strict compliance with regulatory guidelines.

f) Foreign Exchange Exposure

Transactions under agreements that provide for currency adjustment clause presented net balance of foreign exchange exposure purchased, in the amount of R\$ 83,093, as follows:

Specification	03.31.2025	Specification	03.31.2025
Cash	41,556	Interbranch Accounts	43,439
Interbank Investments	33,010	Borrowings and Onlending - In Brazil	26,222
Loans	169,015	Borrowings and Onlending - Foreign	2,111,649
Other Credits	534,961	Other Liabilities	503,912
Total Assets in Foreign Currencies, excluding Derivatives	778,542	Total Liabilities in Foreign Currencies	2,685,222
Swap Transactions	1,989,773		
Total Long Position in Foreign Currencies	2,768,315	Total Short Position in Foreign Currencies	2,685,222

Notes

Foreign exchange exposure is maintained below the limits established in the Corporate Risk Management Policy (3% of the Referential Equity - Tier I).

g) Social, Environmental and Climate Risks

The Corporate Risk Management Policy has the following definitions for social, environmental and climate risks:

- social risk is the possibility of the Bank incurring losses arising from events associated with the violation of fundamental rights and guarantees or harmful acts to the common interest;
- environmental risk is the possibility of the Bank incurring losses arising from events associated with the degradation of the environment, including the excessive use of natural resources;
- transition climate risk is the possibility of the Bank incurring losses arising from events associated with the process of transition to a low-carbon economy, in which the emission of greenhouse gases is reduced or offset, and the natural mechanisms to capture these gases are preserved; and
- physical climate risk is the possibility of the Bank incurring losses arising from frequent and severe weather events or long-term environmental changes, which may be related to changes in weather patterns.

The specific guidelines for the management of social, environmental and climate risks involve mainly the compliance with legislation and the Bank's Social, Environmental and Climate Responsibility Policy (PRSAC).

h) Operational Limits - Basel Accord

At 03.31.2025, the Bank presented regulatory capital ratios, as well as weighted assets and respective margins, according to table "i" below. In the period under review, the possibility of non-compliance with the capital requirements provided for in the current regulation was not detected.

Notes

i. Minimum Required Equity - MRE (Basel III)

Specification	03.31.2025
Referential Equity (RE)	15,748,583
Tier I	14,835,541
Principal Capital	14,045,052
Complementary Capital	790,489
Tier II	913,042
Risk-Weighted Assets (RWA)	116,038,731
RWACPAD	94,625,146
RWACAM	211,032
RWAJUR	707,144
RWACOM	1,102
RWAACS	10,123
RWACVA	231,099
RWADRC	5,733
RWAOPAD	20,247,352
Margin on Required Referential Equity	6,465,484
Capital to Interest Rate Risk for Instruments Classified in the Banking Portfolio (IRRBB)	666,222
Margin on Required Referential Equity considering IRRBB	5,799,262
Margin on Tier I Required Referential Equity	7,873,217
Margin on Required Principal Capital	8,823,309
Required Additional Capital - ACP (2.5%)	2,900,968
Margin on Required Additional Capital	3,564,516
Basel Ratios:	
Principal Capital Ratio (minimum requirement of 4.5%)	12.10%
Tier I Ratio (minimum requirement of 6.0%)	12.78%
Referential Equity Ratio (minimum requirement of 8.0%)	13.57%
Referential Equity Ratio including IRRBB	12.66%

Where:

- RWACPAD: amount related to credit risk exposures;
- RWACAM: amount related to exposure to gold, foreign currency and assets subject to foreign exchange variation;
- RWAJUR: amount related to exposures subject to change in interest rates;
- RWACOM: amount related to exposures subject to change in commodity prices;
- RWAACS: amount related to exposures subject to change in share prices;
- RWACVA: amount related to exposures to the risk of changes in the value of derivative financial instruments due to changes in the creditworthiness of counterparty;
- RWADRC: amount related to exposures to the credit risk of financial instruments classified in the trading portfolio;
- RWAOPAD: amount related to operational risk; and
- IRRBB: capital to cover risk in transactions subject to change in interest rates not classified in the trading portfolio.

Notes

ii. Breakdown of Referential Equity (Basel III)

Specification	03.31.2025
Referential Equity (RE)	15,748,583
Tier I Referential Equity	14,835,541
Principal Capital	14,045,052
Capital	11,648,938
Income Reserves	3,275,231
Revaluation Reserves	13,086
Surplus or Retained Earnings	-
Credit P&L Accounts	5,091,554
Debt P&L Accounts	(4,733,946)
Other Comprehensive Income	(863,101)
Debt Instruments Eligible to Principal Capital	(316,631)
Negative Adjustment from the Recording of Expected Losses	138,873
Prudential Adjustments	(208,952)
Intangible Assets	(203,719)
Tax Credits on Temporary Differences	-
Difference to Less - Adjustments of CMN Resolution No. 4277 of 10.31.2013	(5,233)
Complementary Capital	790,489
Instruments Eligible to Complementary Capital	790,489
Tier II Referential Equity	913,042
Instruments Eligible to Tier II	913,042

The Subordinated Financial Bills, taken out in June 2019 in the amount of R\$ 801,040, were authorized by Bacen to compose the Tier I Referential Equity, as the Bank's Complementary Capital. These bills comply with the provisions of article 10 of CMN Resolution No. 5007 of 03.24.2022, which allows the repurchase of up to 3% of its book value. No other repurchase was made in the period, and the amount of R\$ 10,551 presented at 12.31.2023 remains unaltered.

The aforementioned Subordinated Financial Bills have perpetuity feature and no maturity, as required by CMN Resolution No. 4955, of 10.21.2021, so that they may be eligible for Tier I Referential Equity.

The Subordinated Debt Instruments entered into with FNE, authorized to comprise Tier II Referential Equity, according to Article 31 of CMN Resolution No. 4955, of 10.21.2021, are being gradually excluded from Tier II Referential Equity, following the schedule specified in the aforementioned article.

iii. Leverage Ratio (LR)

The Leverage Ratio (LR), according to the methodology approved by Bacen Circular Memorandum No. 3748, of 02.27.2015, corresponds to the division of Tier I RE by Total Exposure. CMN determined, in its Resolution No. 4615 of 11.30.2017, a minimum limit of 3% for the Leverage Ratio. The Bank's position is shown in the table below:

Specification	03.31.2025
Tier I Referential Equity	14,835,541
Total Exposure	146,000,855
Leverage Ratio (%)	10.16

iv. Fixed Asset to Equity Ratio

The Bank's fixed asset to equity ratio, calculated in accordance with the provisions of CMN Resolution No. 4957, of 10.21.2021, is as follows:

Specification	03.31.2025
Referential Equity - Fixed Asset to Equity Limit	15,748,583
Fixed Asset to Equity Limit (50% of adjusted RE)	7,874,291
Situation	330,475
Margin	7,543,816
Fixed Asset to Equity Ratio	2.10%

Notes

Note 24 - Related Parties

a) Transactions with Related Parties

The Bank's policy of transactions with related parties provides that the conditions and rates compatible with market practices are applied, in addition to establishing guidelines to be observed in potential conflicts of interest.

In the period, the Bank carried out banking transactions with related parties, such as current account deposits (non-interest bearing), financial investments and loans.

a.1) Balances of Transactions with Related Parties

Specification	03.31.2025			
	Entities under the control of the Federal Government ⁽¹⁾	Key management personnel ⁽²⁾	Other related parties	Total
Assets				
Loan Portfolio	-	127	416	543
Liabilities				
Demand Deposits	810	66	25	901
Savings Deposits	-	-	18	18
Time Deposits	-	2,422	2,513	4,935
Domestic Onlending (Note 11.a.3.1)	826,427	-	-	826,427
Other Debt Instruments (Notes 11.a.5 and 11.a.6) ⁽³⁾	22,142,140	-	-	22,142,140
Provisions Actuarial Liability (Post-employment Benefits: Retirement and Pension Plans, Health Care Plan and Life Insurance)	-	-	2,308,145	2,308,145

⁽¹⁾ National Treasury, BNDES and Funds and Programs (Finame, Fungetur, FNE, FDNE, FMM, PNCF);

⁽²⁾ Board of Directors and Executive Board; and

⁽³⁾ Except balances of Debt Instruments Eligible to Capital and Funds from Issuance of Bills.

a.2) Revenues and Expenses of Related Parties

Specification	03.31.2025			
	Entities under the control of the Federal Government	Key management personnel	Other related parties ⁽¹⁾	Total
Revenues				
Reimbursement referring to costs with employees assigned without cost			890	890
Expenses				
Rent of properties used in the Bank's administrative and banking activities	-	-	(1,405)	(1,405)

⁽¹⁾ Capef

a.3) Managing Officers' Compensation

The compensation of the Board of Directors, Statutory Executive Board and Supervisory Board is shown below:

Specification	01.01 to 03.31.2025
Fees	1,264
Executive Board	1,141
Board of Directors	77
Supervisory Board	46
Others	585
Variable Compensation ⁽¹⁾	666
Share-based Variable Compensation	333
Variable Compensation Converted into Cash	333
Total Short-term Benefits	2,515
Post-employment Benefits	59
Total	2,574

⁽¹⁾ 50% of the Variable Compensation corresponds to share-based payments, which consider the quotation price of the Bank's shares at B3 as parameter for the provision and for payment in cash. The amounts included in the table above correspond to the provision for payments, as well as to deferred installments to be settled in the next three years, in accordance with CMN Resolution No. 3921 of 11.25.2010.

The Bank offers to its officers, as post-employment benefits, Pension and Health Care Plans under the same conditions offered to employees.

Notes

Note 25 - Recurring and Nonrecurring Income

Specification	01.01 to 03.31.2025
(A) Recurring Income	341,213
(B) Nonrecurring Income	-
(C) = Net Income (A)+(B)	341,213

Note 26 - Other Information

a) Statement of compliance

The Bank confirms that all significant information of the Individual Interim Financial Statements, and only such information, is being disclosed and corresponds to that used in the management of Banco do Nordeste.

b) Approval of the Individual Interim Financial Statements

These Individual Interim Financial Statements of the Bank were approved at a Board of Directors meeting held on May 12, 2025.

Fortaleza (CE), May 12, 2025.

The Executive Board

Note: The Notes are an integral part of the Individual Interim Financial Statements of Banco do Nordeste do Brasil S.A.

Opinions and Representations/ Report on Special Review - Unqualified

To the Board of Directors and
Shareholders of Banco do
Nordeste do Brasil S.A.

Introduction

We have reviewed the accompanying interim accounting information of Banco do Nordeste do Brasil S.A. ("Bank"), included in the Quarterly Information Form (ITR) for the quarter ended March 31, 2025, comprising the balance sheet as at that date and the statements of income and of comprehensive income for the three-month period then ended, and the statements of changes in equity and cash flows for the three-month period then ended, and explanatory notes.

Management is responsible for the preparation of the interim accounting information in accordance with accounting practices adopted in Brazil, applicable to institutions authorized to operate by the Brazilian Central Bank (BACEN), as well as the presentation of this information in accordance with the standards issued by the Brazilian Securities Commission (CVM), applicable to the preparation of the Quarterly Information (ITR). Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on this interim accounting information based on our review.

Scope of review

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

Conclusion

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying interim accounting information included in the quarterly information referred to above has not been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with accounting practices adopted in Brazil, applicable to institutions authorized to operate by the Brazilian Central Bank and presented in accordance with the standards issued by the CVM, applicable to the preparation of Quarterly Information (ITR).

Emphasis of matter

Comparative information

We draw attention to Note 2 to the interim accounting information, which describes that information was prepared in accordance with the accounting practices adopted in Brazil, applicable to institutions authorized to operate by the Central Bank of Brazil, considering the exemption to present, in the accounting information for the quarter ended March 31, 2025, the comparative amounts for prior periods, pursuant to Resolution No. 4966 of the National Monetary Council (CMN) and Resolution No. 352 of the Central Bank of Brazil. Our conclusion is not qualified in respect of this matter.

Other matters

Statement of value added

The quarterly information referred to above includes the Statement of Value Added for the quarter ended March 31, 2025. This statement is the responsibility of the Bank's management and is presented as supplementary information for purposes of the Brazilian Central Bank. This statement has been subjected to review procedures performed together with the review of the quarterly information for the purpose of concluding whether it is reconciled with the interim accounting information and accounting records, as applicable, and if its form and content are in accordance with the criteria defined in the accounting standard CPC 09 - "Statement of Value Added". Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that this statement of value added has not been properly prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the criteria established in this accounting standard, and consistent with the interim accounting information taken as a whole.

Brasília, May 14, 2025

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

Caio Fernandes Arantes
Contador CRC 1SP222767/O-3

Opinions and Representations / Officers' Representation on the Financial Statements

OFFICERS' REPRESENTATION ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Officers of Banco do Nordeste do Brasil S.A., for the purposes of complying with the provisions of article 27, paragraph 1, item VI, of CVM Resolution No. 80 of March 29, 2022, represent that they have reviewed, discussed and agreed with the entire content of the Individual Interim Financial Statements of Banco do Nordeste do Brasil S.A. as at March 31, 2025.

Fortaleza, May 6, 2025

EXECUTIVE BOARD: Paulo Henrique Saraiva Câmara (President) – Ana Teresa Barbosa de Carvalho (Director of Administration) – José Aldemir Freire (Director of Planning) – Leonardo Victor Dantas da Cruz (Director of Control and Risk) – Luiz Abel Amorim de Andrade (Director of Business) – Wanger Antônio de Alencar Rocha (Director of Finance and Credit).

Opinions and Representations / Officers' Representation on the Independent Auditor's Report

OFFICERS' REPRESENTATION ON THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

For the purposes of complying with the provisions of article 27, paragraph 1, item V, of CVM Resolution No. 80 of March 29, 2022, the Officers of Banco do Nordeste do Brasil S.A. represent that they have reviewed, discussed and agreed with the entire content of the Report, issued at this date, by PricewaterhouseCoopers Auditores Independentes on the Individual Interim Financial Statements of Banco do Nordeste do Brasil S.A. as at March 31, 2025.

Fortaleza, May 14, 2025

EXECUTIVE BOARD: Paulo Henrique Saraiva Câmara (President) – Ana Teresa Barbosa de Carvalho (Director of Administration) – José Aldemir Freire (Director of Planning) – Leonardo Victor Dantas da Cruz (Director of Control and Risk) – Luiz Abel Amorim de Andrade (Director of Business) – Wanger Antônio de Alencar Rocha (Director of Finance and Credit).