

Banco Paulista S.A.

(Free translation from the original issued in Portuguese. In the event of any discrepancies, the Portuguese language version shall prevail.)

Financial statements as at December 31, 2025 and independent auditor's report

Re.: Report No. 2639J-012-PB



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MANAGEMENT REPORT

(Free translation from the original issued in Portuguese. In the event of any discrepancies, the Portuguese language version shall prevail.)

Dear Shareholders, We are pleased to submit below the financial statements of Banco Paulista S.A. for the year ended December 31, 2025, in accordance with the regulations established by the Central Bank of Brazil (BACEN) and the National Monetary Council (CMN).

Profit (Loss), Equity, Assets, and Deposits: we closed the year ended December 31, 2025 by reporting a loss of R\$62 million and equity of R\$119.5 million. Total assets amounted to R\$2 billion and consisted primarily of R\$1.06 billion in Loan transactions and R\$344.3 million in Securities and derivatives. Funds Raised totaled R\$1.77 billion.

Governance, Risk Management, and Human Resources: we have a governance structure based on decision-making committees, department specialization, and segregation of duties.

We have been adopting a set of actions and measures aimed at protecting our Institution by continuously contributing to the dissemination and promotion of management and governance actions and best practices to ensure we have a corporate environment characterized by integrity, ethics, and transparency.

The commitment of our management is intended not only to fully comply with current laws and regulations but also to lead the bank to be among those entities with the best transparency practices by always providing the market with relevant, timely, and reliable information.

Acknowledgements: The management of Banco Paulista would like to thank its customers for their trust and its employees for their ongoing commitment and dedication.

São Paulo, March 13, 2026

The Management

(Free translation from the original issued in Portuguese. In the event of any discrepancies, the Portuguese language version shall prevail. See Note 39 to the financial statements.)

Independent Auditor's Report

**Grant Thornton Auditores
Independentes Ltda.**

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To the Management and Shareholders of

Banco Paulista S.A.

São Paulo – SP

Opinion

We have audited the interim financial Banco Paulista S.A. (“Company”), which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2025, and the statement of profit or loss, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Banco Paulista S.A. as at December 31, 2025, its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the six-month period then ended in accordance with accounting practices adopted in Brazil applicable to financial institutions authorized to operate by the Central Bank of Brazil (BACEN).

Basis for Opinion

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

Emphases of Matter

Comparative financial information

We draw attention to Note 2. a) to the financial statements, which state that said financial statements were prepared in accordance with accounting practices adopted in Brazil, applicable to institutions authorized to operate by the Central Bank of Brazil, considering the exemption from presenting, in the financial statements for the periods of the year 2025, prior periods' comparative figures, as provided for in Resolution 4966 of the National Monetary Council (CMN) and BCB Resolution 352 of the Central Bank of Brazil (BACEN). Our opinion is not qualified in respect of this matter.

Related-party transactions

We draw attention to Note 30 to the financial statements, which disclose that in the year ended December 31, 2025, the Bank conducted transactions with related parties totaling R\$132,901 thousand, which had a negative impact on net income for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2025, in the amount of R\$ 18,946 thousand. Our opinion is not qualified in respect of this matter.

Other information that Accompanies the Financial Statements and the auditor's Report

The Bank's management is responsible for this other information, which comprises the Management Report.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not include the Management Report and we do not express any form of audit conclusion on this report.

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

Responsibility of Management and Those Charged Of Governance for the Financial Statement

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

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

Those charged of governance of the Bank are those individuals responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

We communicate with those charged of governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit engagement and significant audit findings, including significant deficiencies in internal control that we may have identified in the course of our audit.

São Paulo, March 13, 2026

Grant Thornton Auditores Independentes Ltda.
CRC 2SP-025.583/O-1



Rafael Dominguez Barros
Accountant CRC 1SP-208.108/O-1

BANCO PAULISTA S.A.
Statement of financial position
As at December 31, 2025
(Expressed in thousands of reais)

(Free translation from the original issued in Portuguese. In the event of any discrepancies, the Portuguese language version shall prevail.)

	Notes	12/31/2025		Notes	12/31/2025
Assets			Liabilities		
Current		1,355,158	Current		929,069
Cash and cash equivalents		159	Deposits and other financial instruments		913,080
Cash and cash equivalents	4a	159	Amortized cost		913,080
Short-term interbank investments	4b	-	Deposits	14	769,827
Financial instruments		1,332,820	Money market funding - own portfolio	15	44,457
Amortized cost		1,035,973	Funds from acceptances and issuance of securities	16	96,323
Short-term interbank investments	5	1,248	Interbranch and interbank accounts	10	525
Interbank accounts	10	455,426	Payables for borrowings and onlendings		1,948
Loan transactions - private sector	8	515,115	Provisions		5,041
Trade and other receivables with loan characteristics	8	59,978	Accrued payables	17	5,041
Trade and other receivables without loan characteristics	9	4,206	Other liabilities		10,948
Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)		344,324	Taxes and similar payables	18a	35
Securities	6	344,324	Taxes and social security	18b	7,339
Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)		-	Sundry	18c	3,574
Securities	6	-	Noncurrent		950,479
Allowance for expected credit losses		(47,477)	Deposits and other financial instruments		860,667
Amortized cost		(46,002)	Amortized cost		860,667
(-) Loan transactions	8	(46,002)	Deposits	14	718,167
(-) Trade and other receivables with loan characteristics	8	(1,433)	Funds from acceptances and issuance of securities	16	36,866
(-) Trade and other receivables without loan characteristics	9	(42)	Subordinated debts	16	105,634
Other assets		22,179	Provisions		89,811
Non-financial assets held for sale - received	11	19,072	Financial guarantees		269
Sundry	12	3,107	Contingent liabilities	33b	89,542
Noncurrent		643,886	Equity	19	119,497
Financial instruments		535,897	Share capital - in Brazil		284,300
Amortized cost		484,880	Capital increase		-
Securities	6	3	Unpaid capital		-
Loan transactions - private sector	8	481,777	Accumulated losses		(164,820)
Trade and other receivables with loan characteristics	8	2,276	Mark-to-market - securities and derivatives		17
Trade and other receivables without loan characteristics	9	824	Total liabilities and equity		1,999,044
Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)		51,017			
Securities	6	51,017			
Allowance for expected credit losses		(48,733)			
Amortized cost		(48,671)			
(-) Loan transactions	8	(48,671)			
(-) Trade and other receivables with loan characteristics	8	(54)			
(-) Trade and other receivables without loan characteristics	9	(8)			
Tax assets	29b	117,895			
Other assets		30,373			
Sundry	12	30,373			
Investments	13	2,115			
Other investments		2,115			
Property and equipment		2,277			
Properties in use		957			
Other property and equipment in use		7,327			
(-) Accumulated depreciation		(6,007)			
Intangible assets		4,062			
Intangible assets		10,173			
(-) Accumulated amortization		(6,110)			
Total assets		1,999,044			

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

BANCO PAULISTA S.A.
Statement of profit or loss
For the year and six-month period ended December 31, 2025
(Expressed in thousands of reais)

(Free translation from the original issued in Portuguese. In the event of any discrepancies, the Portuguese language version shall prevail.)

	Notes	2nd half 2025	FY2025
Revenue from financial intermediation		180,191	336,547
Loan transactions	8i	145,700	246,170
Gain on short-term interbank investments and securities	5/6	26,757	77,238
Revenue with voluntary deposits	10	7,734	13,139
		-	-
Expenses on financial intermediation		(155,673)	(264,121)
Borrowings	20	(127,432)	(227,454)
Payables for borrowings and onlendings	16	(225)	(225)
Allowance for expected credit losses	8f	(28,016)	(36,442)
		-	-
Gross profit from financial intermediation		24,517	72,425
		-	-
Other operating income (expenses)		(118,912)	(177,986)
Service revenue	21a	3,358	6,981
Income from banking fees	21b	340	722
Personnel expenses	22	(28,191)	(51,876)
Administrative expenses	23	(56,799)	(85,433)
Tax expenses	24	(12,440)	(16,727)
Expenses on provisions	25	(14,885)	(17,069)
Other operating income	26	118,729	123,529
Other operating expenses	27	(129,025)	(138,114)
Operating loss		(94,395)	(105,561)
		-	-
Non-operating loss	28	(755)	(499)
		-	-
Loss before income taxes and profit sharing		(95,150)	(106,060)
		-	-
Income tax and social contribution	29	39,215	44,043
Provision for income tax		-	71
Provision for social contribution		-	58
Deferred tax assets	29	39,215	43,914
		-	-
(Loss) profit for the six-month period/year		(55,935)	(62,017)
(Loss) earnings per thousand shares - R\$, net		(0.21589)	(0.23937)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

BANCO PAULISTA S.A.
Statement of comprehensive income
For the year and six-month period ended December 31, 2025
(Expressed in thousands of reais)

(Free translation from the original issued in Portuguese. In the event of any discrepancies, the Portuguese language version shall prevail.)

	<u>2nd half 2025</u>	<u>12/31/2025</u>
(Loss) profit for the six-month period/year	(55,935)	(62,017)
Other comprehensive income	8,273	8,086
Short-term investments - at fair value through comprehensive income (FVOCI)	14,093	14,702
Income tax and social contribution	(5,820)	(6,616)
Comprehensive income (loss) for the six-month period/year	<u>(47,662)</u>	<u>(53,931)</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

BANCO PAULISTA S.A.
Statement of changes in equity
For the year and six-month period ended December 31, 2025
(Expressed in thousands of reais)

(Free translation from the original issued in Portuguese. In the event of any discrepancies, the Portuguese language version shall prevail.)

	Share capital	Capital increase	Unpaid capital	Mark-to-market	Retained earnings, accumulated losses	TOTAL
Balance at December 31, 2024	253,300	31,000	(31,000)	(8,069)	(80,087)	165,144
Effects of first-time adoption of CMN 4966/21					(22,716)	(22,716)
Balance at January 1, 2025	253,300	31,000	(31,000)	(8,069)	(102,803)	142,428
Loss for the year					(62,017)	(62,017)
Capital increase	31,000	(31,000)	31,000			31,000
Mark-to-market - securities and derivatives				8,086		8,086
Balance at December 31, 2025	284,300	-	-	17	(164,820)	119,497
Changes in the year	31,000	(31,000)	31,000	8,086	(62,017)	(22,931)
Balance at June 30, 2025	264,300	20,000	(20,000)	(8,256)	(108,489)	147,555
Loss for the half year					(55,935)	(55,935)
Effects of first-time adoption of CMN 4966/21					(396)	(396)
Capital increase	20,000	(20,000)	20,000			20,000
Mark-to-market - securities and derivatives	-	-	-	8,273		8,273
Balance at December 31, 2025	284,300	-	-	17	(164,820)	119,497
Changes in the six-month period	20,000	(20,000)	20,000	8,273	(56,331)	(28,058)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

BANCO PAULISTA S.A.
Statement of cash flows – indirect method
For the year and six-month period ended December 31, 2025
(Expressed in thousands of reais)

(Free translation from the original issued in Portuguese. In the event of any discrepancies, the Portuguese language version shall prevail.)

	<u>2nd half 2025</u>	<u>12/31/2025</u>
Adjusted profit for the six-month period/year	(106,928)	(98,381)
Profit for the six-month period/year	(55,935)	(62,017)
Adjustments to reconcile profit to net cash	(50,993)	(36,364)
Expected credit losses (note 8e)	28,016	36,442
Provision for deferred income tax and social contribution	(39,215)	(44,043)
Depreciation and amortization (note 28)	731	940
Inflation adjustments to taxes	301	337
Inflation adjustments to escrow deposits	(451)	(1,015)
Reversal of escrow deposits	1,816	1,930
Reversal of provision for civil, tax and labor contingencies	(902)	(1,036)
Provisions for contingencies	15,651	17,585
Provisions for guarantees	105	195
Accrued personnel expenses	(260)	
Reversal of allowance for writs of payment	(4)	2
Provisions for income tax and social contribution	-	129
Reversal of accrued expenses	10	10
Financial charges on subordinated debt	(7,684)	(2,839)
Expenses de INSS/FGTS consignment	(42,226)	(38,470)
MtM of Securities	1,392	1,555
Mark-to-market - securities and derivatives	(8,273)	(8,086)
Changes in assets and liabilities		
Decrease in investment in interbank deposit	51	301
Decrease in securities	9,851	22,547
(Increase) decrease in interbank and interbranch accounts	(362,636)	(402,039)
Decrease in loan transactions	(52,585)	23,667
Decrease in other assets	3,574	23,957
(Increase) in tax credits	594	(17,819)
Decrease in trade and other receivables	2,896	62,472
Increase in deposits	236,537	285,830
Increase in money market funding	21,889	3,307
(Decrease) in other liabilities	1,031	(2,117)
Increase in tax and social security payables	6,565	5,552
(Decrease) in provisions	(551)	(4,565)
Net cash from operating activities	(239,712)	(97,288)
Investing activities		
Purchase of property and equipment	(6)	(1,531)
Investments in intangible assets	-	(4,527)
Net cash from (used in) investing activities	(6)	(6,058)
Financing activities		
Capital increase	20,000	31,000
(Decrease) increase in borrowings and onlendings	1,948	(2,133)
(Decrease) in funds from acceptance and issuance of securities	87,632	74,301
Net cash from financing activities	109,580	103,168
(Decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(130,138)	(178)
Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash and cash equivalents: beginning of six-month period/year (note 4)	130,297	337
Cash and cash equivalents: end of six-month period/year (note 4)	159	159
	(130,138)	(178)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Banco Paulista S.A.

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2025
(Expressed in thousands of reais)

(Free translation from the original issued in Portuguese. In the event of any discrepancies, the Portuguese language version shall prevail.)

1. Nature of operations

Banco Paulista S.A. (“Bank”) is a privately-held corporation owned by Mr. Álvaro Augusto Vidigal, established as a multipurpose bank, primarily engaged in loan transactions to individuals, as payroll and mortgage loans granted to public servants and private sector employees, medium and large-sized entities, the provision services, and acting as a dealer.

2. Basis of presentation and preparation of the financial statements

- a) The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting practices adopted in Brazil, applicable to the institutions authorized to operate by the Central Bank of Brazil (“BACEN”), derived from the standards issued by the National Monetary Council (“CMN”) and BACEN, including CMN Resolution 4818 and BCB Resolution 3, both issued in 2020, the pronouncements issued by the Accounting Standards Committee (“CPC”), converted into CMN or BACEN standards, and Brazilian Corporate Law.

As permitted by Article 79 of CMN Resolution 4966, dated November 25, 2021, the Bank elected not to present comparative financial information for prior periods due to changes in the classification and measurement of financial instruments (including the expected credit losses on financial assets) in the 2025 individual financial statements. The effects resulting from applying the accounting criteria established by CMN Resolution 4966/21 are recognized in line item ‘Retained earnings, accumulated losses’ in the opening equity as at January 1, 2025, at the net amount of the adjusted tax effects, as a contra entry to against assets as at the same date.

Accounting estimates are determined by Management by considering factors and judgment-based assumptions. Significant items subject to these estimates and assumptions include, but are not limited to, provisions to adjust assets to their probable realizable value or recovery amount, the allowance for losses, the provision for contingencies, and mark-to-market of financial instruments, deferred taxes.

The settlement of transactions involving these estimates may result in amounts different due to the inaccuracies inherent to the process of their determination; estimates are reviewed periodically.

Management hereby represents that the disclosures made in the financial statements evidence all relevant information used in managing the Bank; accounting practices were applied consistently to all reporting periods.

In the convergence process with the international accounting standards, the Bank adopts technical pronouncements, guidelines, and interpretations issued by the CPC, as ratified by the CMN and BACEN as of their effective date.

Banco Paulista S.A.

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2025
(Expressed in thousands of reais)

(Free translation from the original issued in Portuguese. In the event of any discrepancies, the Portuguese language version shall prevail.)

- b) The financial statements were approved on March 13, 2026.
- c) These financial statements are presented in Brazilian reais (R\$), which is the Bank's functional currency. All information disclosed in reais were translated into thousands, except as otherwise stated.

3. Material accounting policies

a) Revenue and expense recognition

Revenue and expenses are recognized on an accrual basis, and finance income and finance costs are recognized on a daily pro rata basis. Fees and commissions received are recognized during the period services are provided (accrual basis).

Finance income and finance costs are calculated using the exponential method. Fixed-rate transactions are recognized at the redemption amount and future income and expenses are recognized as a reduction of the related assets and liabilities. Floating rate transactions are adjusted for inflation through the end of the reporting period based on the agreed indices. Fees and commissions on third-party transactions, such as brokerage fees or premiums, are recognized when the service or transaction is performed.

b) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents, as established by CMN Resolution 4910, of May 27, 2021, include cash, bank deposits, and other highly liquid short-term investments subject to an insignificant risk of change in value, with maturities of 90 days or less.

c) Financial instruments

- i. First-time adoption – impacts of applying CMN Resolution 4966/2021 and BCB Resolution 352/2023

Effective beginning January 1, 2025, CMN Resolution 4966/2021 and BCB Resolution 352/2023, as subsequently amended, establishes the accounting concepts and criteria applicable to financial instruments, the designation and recognition of hedging relationships (hedge accounting), and the criteria used to recognize expected credit losses to be adopted by financial and other institutions authorized to operate by BACEN. These Resolutions primarily replaced CMN Resolution 2682, dated December 21, 1999, which defined the measurement basis for financial institutions' allowance for doubtful debts, and BCB Circular 3068, dated November 8, 2001, and BCB Circular 3082, dated May 29, 2003, applicable to securities.

Banco Paulista S.A.

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2025
(Expressed in thousands of reais)

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The accounting criteria introduced by these Resolutions were applied prospectively, beginning their effective date, and the Bank recognized the effects of the adjustments resulting from the methodological changes, net of taxes, as a contra entry to line item 'Retained earnings, accumulated losses', as shown in the table below:

Line item	Resolution 2682/1999	Resolution 352/2023 ECL		Total ECL	Difference
	Total ECL	Loss incurred	Expected loss		
Loan transactions	29,428	-	42,690	72,118	42,690
Total	29,428		42,690	72,118	42,690
Tax effect					19,211
(=) Effect on equity					23,480

ii. Pursuant to Article 4 of CMN Resolution 4966/2021, financial assets must be classified based on:

- the Business Model for managing financial assets; and
- the contractual characteristics of Cash Flows.

iii. **Classification of financial assets**

With the enactment of CMN Resolution 4966/2021, effective on January 1, 2025, the Bank started to classify its financial assets into the following categories:

- Amortized Cost (AC): assets held to generate cash flows consisting solely of payments of principal and interest (SPPI Test).
- Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI): assets managed both to generate cash flows consisting solely of payments of and interest principal (SPPI Test) and for sale.
- Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (FVTPL): assets that do not meet the classification criteria of the previous categories.

Business Model: the classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets are determined based on Management's business model for managing financial assets and the contractual characteristics of the cash flows of those assets.

Financial assets may be managed with the objective of:

- Generating returns solely through the sale of the financial asset;
- Holding financial assets for the purpose of receiving the related contractual cash flows; and
- Generate returns, both by receiving contractual cash flows and the sale of the financial asset with a substantial transfer of risks and rewards.

Banco Paulista S.A.

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2025
(Expressed in thousands of reais)

(Free translation from the original issued in Portuguese. In the event of any discrepancies, the Portuguese language version shall prevail.)

For a financial asset to be classified as a financial asset that generates solely contractual payments of principal and interest, its cash flows must include only the time value of money and counterparty's credit risk. If the contractual terms expose the financial asset to various risks or unpredictability in determining cash flows, such as changes in the prices of equity instrument or of commodities, the financial asset is recognized at fair value through profit or loss.

Contracts with hybrid features must be assessed as a whole, meaning all contractual terms must be considered and if such contracts include embedded a derivative financial instrument, the entire instrument must be measured at fair value through profit or loss.

iv. Change in business models

The reclassification of financial assets is required if, and only if, an entity's business model for managing those assets changes. In the event of a change in business models, financial assets are reclassified prospectively on the first day of the subsequent reporting period.

v. Measurement of financial assets

Financial instruments are initially recognized either at the transaction price, as defined by prevailing regulations, in the case of receivables from contracts with customer without a significant financing component; or at fair value as defined by applicable regulations in all other cases.

- **Amortized cost**

It is the amount at which a financial asset is measured on initial recognition, using the effective interest rate method, less any expected credit losses.

- **Effective interest rate**

Represents the rate that discounts the present value all receipts and payments over the expected life of a financial asset or liability to their gross carrying amount. The effective interest rate may include origination costs attributable to the individual transaction, as well as any additional income agreed in a contract.

- **Fair value**

The methodology applied to measure the fair value of financial assets and derivative financial instruments designated at fair value is based on economic scenarios and pricing models developed by Management that include average market prices applicable at the end of the reporting period. As a result, upon the actual financial settlement of these assets and derivative financial instruments, the yields earned may be different from those estimates.

Banco Paulista S.A.

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2025
(Expressed in thousands of reais)

(Free translation from the original issued in Portuguese. In the event of any discrepancies, the Portuguese language version shall prevail.)

vi. Loan portfolio and expected credit losses

CMN Resolution 4966/2021 also establishes that the Bank must adopt an expected loss model, under which it must recognize expected credit losses associated with credit risk. The Bank is classified in the “S4” prudential segment; therefore, the methodology adopted is the simplified methodology, as determined by BCB Resolution 352/2023, taking into account the portfolios (C1 to C5) and the delinquency periods of the transactions. The recognition of expected credit losses takes into account financial assets, financial guarantees provided, and committed loan disbursements. To make this calculation, assets were classified into the following categories:

- 1. Performing financial assets:** refer to assets not typified as impaired assets by applying the percentages described in Annex II to Resolution 352/23 to calculate expected credit losses.
- 2. Defaulted credit-impaired financial assets:** refer to assets past due for more than ninety (90) days by applying the percentages described in Annex I to Resolution 352/23 to calculate expected credit losses, together with the percentages described in Art. 78, p. 78, III, resulting in the additional allowance amount.
- 3. Non-defaulted credit-impaired financial assets:** refer to assets typified as credit-impaired assets past due for less than ninety days, by applying the percentages described in . , p. 1, II, resulting in the additional allowance amount.

Financial assets may only cease to be typified as distressed assets (indicating cure) in the following cases:

- **Automatically:**
 - Lack of past-due installments, including charges.
- **Manually:**
 - Show that there has been a significant improvement in the counterparty’s financial ability to meet its obligations;
 - Evidence that the obligation will be fully satisfied under the originally agreed, or modified terms in the case of renegotiation, without the need to enforce collaterals; and
 - Assessment of the business and financial position and/or credit standing, according to the credit rating.

In the case of non-defaulted credit-impaired assets (past due up to 90 days), an entity should only provision expected losses and for defaulted credit-impaired financial assets (past due for more than 90 days), an entity should provision expected losses plus incurred losses.

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For current security contracts classified at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), fair value measurement already incorporates credit risk; therefore, changes in the fair value of these assets reflect market fluctuations and credit risk, in accordance with current regulations.

vii. Derecognition of financial instruments subject to credit risk

A financial asset is derecognized against expected credit losses after all necessary procedures have been completed and there is no longer any expectation that credit will be recovered.

viii. Renegotiation and restructuring of financial instruments

- **Renegotiation:** refers to a transaction in which the contractual terms are amended or renegotiated for the purpose of assisting a customer's cash flows and/or facilitating debt repayment and/or settlement but which does not indicate a direct relationship with such customer's creditworthiness. (Note 8g.)
- **Debt restructuring:** situations in which a borrower faces evident financial hardship and, in general, already has past-due installments. It should be noted that to qualify as a restructuring, some form of loss must have already occurred (extension of maturities, haircuts, changes in payment terms, raising additional funds, migration to other credit arrangements, etc.), and the receivables are automatically classified as a credit-impaired asset. (Note 8g.)

ix. Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are initially recognized at amortized cost.

x. Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset or a group of similar assets is derecognized when:

- The Bank transfers the right to receive the cash flows from the asset or has assumed the obligation to pay in full the cash flows received to a third party under a contract in which:
 - the Bank transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset; or
 - the Bank does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control over the asset.

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xi. Derecognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognized when the contractual obligation is discharged, cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another financial liability from the same lender under substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and recognition of a new liability, and the difference in carrying amount is recognized in profit or loss.

xii. Derivative financial instruments (assets and liabilities)

Derivative financial instruments are classified as “measured at fair value through profit or loss” and are recognized as assets when their fair value is positive and as liabilities when their fair value is negative. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are included in ‘Gain (loss) on derivative financial instruments’.

xiii. Taxes

Law 14467, of November 17, 2022 (which results from passing Provisional Act 1128/22 into law, “Law 14467/2022”), established a new tax treatment for losses associated incurred by financial institutions authorized by to operate by BACEN for not collecting their debts. The change aims at aligning accounting and tax treatments and mitigate risks related to the realization of deferred tax assets.

Losses incurred, calculated up to December 31, 2024, that have not been deducted or recovered by that date, must be deducted from profit for taxable income and social contribution tax base calculation purposes at a rate of 1/84 (one eighty-fourths) per month, starting in January 2026, with this period potentially extending to 1/120 (one hundred and twentieths), as applicable.

d) Investments

Other investments are recognized at acquisition cost, less allowance for losses, when applicable.

e) Property and equipment and intangible assets

Corresponds to rights to tangible and intangible assets used to conduct the Bank’s core business intended for Company maintenance or exercised for this purpose.

Property and equipment (tangible assets) are stated at acquisition cost. Property and equipment items are depreciated on a straight-line basis at the rate of 20% per year for vehicles and data processing systems and 10% per year for other items.

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Intangible assets represent the rights acquired on such assets used to conduct the Bank's core business or exercised for this purpose. They are measured at acquisition cost, less accumulated amortization. Intangible assets with a finite useful life are amortized based on their actual use or a method that reflects their economic benefits, while those with an indefinite useful life are annually tested for impairment.

f) Impairment of nonfinancial assets

The carrying amount of an asset should evidence events or changes in economic, operating, or technological circumstances that may indicate that an asset might be impaired. If such evidence is identified and the net carrying amount of an asset exceeds the recoverable amount, an allowance for impairment is recognized by adjusting the net carrying amount to its recoverable amount. These allowances are recognized in profit or loss for the period/year, as provided for by Resolution 4924, dated June 24, 2021.

The amounts of nonfinancial assets are tested annually, except for tax credits, which are tested for impairment semiannually.

g) Current and deferred income tax and social contribution

Current

Provisions for corporate income tax ("IRPJ") and social contribution ("CSLL"), when due, are calculated based on accounting profit or loss, adjusted for permanent and temporary add-backs and deductions, with income tax determined at a rate of 15%, plus 10% surtax on taxable income exceeding R\$240 for the year (R\$120 for the period).

Social contribution is levied at the rate of 20%.

Deferred

Deferred taxes are calculated on add-backs, deductions, or temporary differences to be realized upon the utilization and/or reversal of the tax bases, according to current expected realization and based on Management technical studies and analyses.

h) Contingent assets and contingent liabilities and legal, tax, and social security obligations

Contingent assets and contingent liabilities, and legal obligations are recognized, measured, and disclosed in accordance with the criteria established in Resolution 3823, of December 16, 2009, and Technical Pronouncement CPC 25, issued by the CPC, in compliance with the following criteria:

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Contingent assets: are only recognized in the financial statements when there is evidence that they will be realized based on a favorable decision that cannot be appealed.

Contingent liabilities: recognized in the financial statements when, based on the opinion of the legal counsel and Management, the likelihood of an unfavorable outcome in a judicial or administrative proceeding is considered probable, with a probable outflow of funds to settle obligations, and when the amounts involved can be reliably measured. Contingent liabilities classified as possible losses by the legal counsel are only disclosed in the notes to the financial statements while those classified as remote losses do not require a provision or disclosure.

Legal obligations – tax and social security: refer to legal claims, whereby the legality and constitutionality of certain taxes have been challenged. The amount challenged is quantified, recognized, and updated on a monthly basis.

i) Other current and noncurrent assets and liabilities

Stated at their realizable values or payable amounts, including income, charges, and inflation adjustments or changes in foreign exchange rates incurred up to the end of the reporting period, calculated on a daily prorated basis and, when applicable, written down by loss estimates to reflect their realizable values. The balances realizable and payable within twelve months are classified in current assets and current liabilities, respectively.

j) Earnings or losses per share

Earnings or losses per share are calculated based on the number of shares outstanding at the end of the reporting period.

k) Recurring and nonrecurring profit or loss

BCB Resolution 2, of August 12, 2020, Article 34, requires the segregated disclosure of recurring and nonrecurring profit or loss. Nonrecurring profit or loss for the year is defined as: I – profit or loss that is not related or is incidentally related to the Bank's typical activities; and II – are not expected to occur on a regular basis in future years.

The nature and financial impact of the events classified as nonrecurring events are disclosed in note 36.

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4. Cash and cash equivalents

As at December 31, 2025, cash and cash equivalents are as follows:

a) Cash

	<u>12/31/2025</u>
Cash - in local currency	159
Cash and cash equivalents	<u>159</u>

b) Investment in repos

In the year ended December 31, 2025, repos generated earnings totaling R\$4,424.

5. Interbank deposits

Investments in interbank deposits

	<u>12/31/2025</u>	
	<u>91 to 360 days</u>	<u>Total</u>
Interbank deposits – microcredit (i)	1,248	1,248
Total	<u>1,248</u>	<u>1,248</u>

(i) Interbank deposit used to meet microcredit obligations.

In the year ended December 31, 2025, income from investments in interbank deposits was R\$379.

6. Securities

a) Securities – breakdown by classification

	Cost (i)	Fair value (ii)	Fair value adjustment
Securities at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)			
Own portfolio - trading	344,323	344,324	1
Financial Treasury Bills (LFT)	594	595	1
Investment fund units (IFU) (iii)	1,770	1,770	-
Trade receivables fund (TRF) units (iii)	341,959	341,959	-
Repurchase agreements	4,305	4,305	-
Financial Treasury Bills (LFT)	4,305	4,305	-
Total securities at FVTPL	348,628	348,629	1

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	Cost (i)	Fair value (ii)	Fair value adjustment
Securities at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)			
Own portfolio - trading	522	523	1
Financial Treasury Bills (LFT)	522	523	1
Repurchase agreements	40,225	40,230	5
Financial Treasury Bills (LFT)	40,225	40,230	5
Linked to guarantees provided (iv)	5,934	5,959	25
Financial Treasury Bills (LFT)	5,934	5,959	25
Total at FVOCI	46,681	46,712	31
Amortized cost			
Own portfolio – liquid	3	3	-
Agricultural Debt Securities (TDA)	3	3	-
Total securities at amortized cost	3	3	-
Total	395,312	395,344	32

(i) Cost amount

Fixed-income securities refer at purchase cost, plus income earned through the end of the reporting period, while shares are stated at cost. Investment funds units and Trade receivables fund units refer to the cost adjusted to their UP which is provided by their related fund administrators.

(ii) Fair value

The fair value of government bonds is determined using the disclosures made in daily bulletins provided by the ANBIMA (Brazilian Association of Financial and Capital Market Entities). Shares and debentures are valued at the closing price of the last day they were traded on a stock exchange. Private securities are recognized at cost plus daily income earned and marked to market. Investment fund units are adjusted for the unit price disclosed by each fund administrator.

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(iii) Investments in investments in fund units:

		<i>FUNDS</i>	12/31/2025
FIP		INDUSTRIAL PARKS BRASIL FIP MULTIESTRATÉGIA	
	(a)	(Riviera) (*)	1,176
TRF		ESMERALDA - FUNDO DE INVESTIMENTO EM	
	(b)	DIREITOS CREDITÓRIOS (*)	3,669
TRF		BPD CONSIGNADO FUNDO DE INVESTIMENTO EM	
	(c)	DIREITOS CREDITÓRIOS	40,637
TRF		AFA HIGH YIELD CREDIT OPPORTUNITY FUNDO DE	
	(d)	INVESTIMENTO EM DIREITOS CREDITÓRIOS	1,198
REIT		SINGULARE FUNDO DE INVESTIMENTO	
	(e)	IMOBILIÁRIO (*)	594
TRF		STRUCTURE FUNDO DE INVESTIMENTO EM	
	(f)	DIREITOS CREDITÓRIOS	52,951
TRF	(g)	CANAL 75 FIDC SENIOR 2	11,485
TRF	(h)	GV CONSIGNADO FIDC RESP LTDA	77,851
TRF	(i)	GV CONSIGNADO PRIVADO II FIDC RESP LTDA	51,496
TRF	(j)	GV CONSIGNADO FIDC PUBLICO SENIOR	77,309
TRF	(k)	CITRINO FIDC NP (GV ATACAMA FIDC)	13,880
FIP TRF	(l)	GV LAGUNA FIC FIDC	11,483
		<i>Total</i>	343,729

(*) Up to December 2024, fund units were classified as 'Available for sale'. Adjustments to fund units were made directly in equity. On January 2, 2025, after the enactment of CMN Resolution 4966/2021, these funds were reclassified to 'Fair value through profit or loss'. The adjustment for these effects was recognized directly in line item 'Retained earnings, accumulated losses', for a gross amount of R\$1,159.

- a) Industrial Parks Fundo de Investimento em Participações Multiestratégia ("Fund"), administered by Lions Trust Administradora de Recursos Ltda., was established on August 19, 2008 as a closed-end trust as defined in CVM Instruction 391, of July 16, 2003, superseded by CVM Instruction 578, of August 30, 2016, which in turn was superseded by CVM Resolution 175, of December 23, 2022 ("Resolution CVM 175"), with duration set to end on November 19, 2027, as approved at the 54th Annual Unitholders' Meeting, held on November 9, 2023.

The Fund's financial statements for the period ended February 29, 2025 were issued on June 25, 2025, accompanied by an independent auditor's report with an unqualified opinion.

The Fund is in liquidation stage and most of the assets were realized at the beginning of 2021.

- b) Esmeralda - Fundo de Investimento em Direitos Creditórios started to operate on February 8, 2017 and was established as a closed-end trust, for an indefinite duration. The Fund is administrated by Singulare Corretora de Títulos e Valores Mobiliários S.A.

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As at December 31, 2025, the Bank held 9,344.95430 subordinate units, representing 20.42% of the units issued.

The Fund's financial statements for the period ended September 30, 2025 were issued on December 19, 2025, accompanied by an independent auditor's report with an unqualified opinion.

- c) BPD Consignado Fundo de Investimento em Direitos Creditórios ("BPD FIDC") was established on April 1, 2021, as a closed-end trust, for an indefinite duration and is administered by Singulare Corretora de Títulos e Valores Mobiliários S.A. and managed by GV Atacama Capital Ltda.

There were no assignments from the bank to BPD FIDC in 2025.

The Fund's financial statements for the period ended October 31, 2025 were issued on January 29, 2026, accompanied by an independent auditor's report with an unqualified opinion.

- d) AFA High Yield Credit Opportunity Fundo de Investimento em Direitos Creditórios was established on October 11, 2022 as an open-ended trust for an indefinite term, administered by Planner Corretora de Valores and managed by Acura Gestora de Recursos Ltda.

As at December 31, 2025, the Bank held 1,424.739716 senior units.

The Fund's financial statements for the period ended June 30, 2025 were issued on September 23, 2025, accompanied by an independent auditor's report with an unqualified opinion.

- e) Singulare Fundo de Investimento Imobiliário is a real estate investment trust ("REIT") established on August 28, 2012, as a closed-end trust, administered by Singulare Corretora de Títulos e Valores Mobiliários S.A., established for an indefinite duration.

As at December 31, 2025, the Bank held 1,967 subordinate units, representing 7.48% of the units issued.

The Fund's financial statements for the period ended December 31, 2024 were issued on March 31, 2025, accompanied by an independent auditor's report with an unqualified opinion.

- f) Structure Fundo de Investimento em Direitos Creditórios, started operations on November 29, 2019 as a closed-end funds, administered by Singulare Corretora de Títulos e Valores Mobiliários S.A., for a 61-month duration.

The Bank's investment in this fund is represented by the acquisition of mezzanine subordinated units.

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The Fund's financial statements for the period ended May 31, 2025 were issued on August 28, 2025, accompanied by an independent auditor's report with an unqualified opinion.

- g) The core business of Canal 75 Fundo de Investimento em Direitos Creditórios is raising funds for the acquisition of trade receivables and documents of title over transactions consisting of payroll loans represented by the issue of bank credit bills by the assignor in favor of the Debtors. The Fund is intended for qualified investors as defined in the applicable law, and has an indefinite duration.

The Fund's financial statements for the period ended May 31, 2025 were issued on August 27, 2025, accompanied by an independent auditor's report with an unqualified opinion.

- h) GV Consignado FIDC Responsabilidade Ltda. was established on November 4, 2025, as a special-purpose closed-end trust governed by CVM Resolution 175, specifically by Regulatory Annex II, and is administered by QI Distribuidora de Títulos e Valores Mobiliários Ltda. and managed by GV Atacama Capital Ltda.
- i) GV Consignado Privado II FIDC Responsabilidade Ltda. began operations on November 12, 2025, for an indefinite duration, in the form of a closed-end trust, and is administered by QI Distribuidora de Títulos e Valores Mobiliários Ltda. and managed by GV Atacama Capital Ltda.
- j) GV Consignado FIDC Público Sênior began operations on December 4, 2025, for an indefinite duration, in the form of a closed-end trust, in a single class, and is administered by QI Distribuidora de Títulos e Valores Mobiliários Ltda. and managed by GV Atacama Capital Ltda.
- k) Citrino FIDC NP began operations on May 11, 2022, for an indefinite duration, in the form of a closed-end trust, in a single class, and is administered by QI Distribuidora de Títulos e Valores Mobiliários Ltda. and managed by GV Atacama Capital Ltda.

The Fund's financial statements for the period ended November 30, 2024 were issued on February 28, 2025, accompanied by an independent auditor's report with an unqualified opinion.

- l) GV Laguna FIC FIDC began operations on April 9, 2024, for an indefinite duration, in the form of a closed-end trust, in a single class, and is administered by QI Distribuidora de Títulos e Valores Mobiliários Ltda. and managed by GV Atacama Capital Ltda.

The Fund's financial statements for the period ended October 31, 2025 were issued on January 29, 2026, accompanied by the independent auditor's report with a qualified opinion issued by Grant Thornton Auditores Independentes Ltda.

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(iv) Linked to guarantees provided

Securities pledged as collaterals refer to securities linked to transactions traded on B3 S.A.- Brasil, Bolsa, Balcão totaling R\$5,95 as at December 31, 2025. These securities may be replaced with other securities if they need to be sold.

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b) Securities – breakdown by maturity

- (i) The securities measured at 'Fair value through profit or loss' are presented with a realization period of up to 12 months, regardless of their respective maturity dates.

	12/31/2025					Fair value
	Without maturity	Up to 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 3 years	Over 3 years	
Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)						
Financial Treasury Bills (LFT)	-	-	-	343	252	595
Investment fund units (IFU)	1,770	-	-	-	-	1,770
Trade receivables fund (TRF) units	341,959	-	-	-	-	341,959
Total securities at FVTPL	343,729	-	-	343	252	344,324
Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)						
Financial Treasury Bills (LFT)	-	-	-	46,676	4,341	51,017
Total securities at FVOCI	-	-	-	46,676	4,341	51,017
Amortized cost						
Agricultural Debt Securities (TDA)	-	-	-	1	2	3
Total securities measured at amortized cost	-	-	-	1	2	3
Total	343,729	-	-	47,020	4,595	395,344

In the year ended December 31, 2025, profit or loss on security investment was R\$72,435

Federal securities are under the custody of the Special System for Settlement and Custody (SELIC) and private securities and fund units are under the custody of B3.

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7. Derivative financial instruments

The Bank conducts transactions involving derivative financial instruments, recognized in assets and liabilities and memorandum accounts, which are primarily intended to manage the Bank's overall exposure to risk.

Sales of derivative financial instruments with the counterparties is preceded by an assessment of the credit risks involved.

There were no transactions involving derivative financial instruments as at December 31, 2025.

The market value of such derivatives is determined based on inputs disclosed by specialized stock exchanges and, in certain cases, they are measured using pricing techniques.

All derivative transactions conducted by the Bank are registered with B3. DI futures and foreign exchange contracts are primarily used as instruments to cap funding rates due to maturity, currency, and/or index mismatches with asset transactions.

a) Gains (losses) on derivative financial instruments

There were no gains or losses on derivative transactions as at December 31, 2025.

8. Loan transactions – private sector

As at December 31, 2025, loan transactions are broken down as follows:

a) Type of transaction

	<u>12/31/2025</u>
Loan transactions:	
Loans and factoring	887,966
Financing - Export credit notes	57,744
Financing – Rural and agro-industrial	2,298
Financing - mortgages	48,884
	<u>996,892</u>
Other receivables:	
Receivables without co-obligation	35,939
Commercial notes	26,315
	<u>62,254</u>
Total loan transactions	<u><u>1,059,146</u></u>
Allowance linked to the loan portfolio	(94,673)
Allowance linked to the portfolio of transactions with loan characteristics	(1,487)
Total expected credit losses and other doubtful debts	<u><u>(96,160)</u></u>
Total	<u><u>962,986</u></u>

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b) Per industry

	12/31/2025	
	Portfolio	ECL
Private sector		
Agribusiness	2,298	1,471
Trade	116,572	12,498
Manufacturing	46,292	5,452
Individuals	594,733	37,392
Services	301,549	40,818
Total	1,059,146	96,160

c) Credit concentration

	12/31/2025	
	Portfolio	ECL
Customers		
Top 10 customers	134,444	33,934
11 to 60 largest customers	196,911	18,124
61 to 160 largest customers	147,602	19,353
Other	580,189	24,749
Total	1,059,146	96,160

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d) Portfolio classification and aging list

Portfolio	Status	Current	Past due	Total transactions	Additional allowance	Loss incurred	Total allowance
C1 PORTFOLIO	Performing assets	192,766	-	192,766			
	Non-defaulted credit-impaired assets	660	-	660			
	Defaulted credit-impaired assets	-	13,631	13,631			
	C1 PORTFOLIO	193,426	13,631	207,057	4,023	1,485	5,508
C2 PORTFOLIO	Performing assets	133,360	-	133,360			
	Non-defaulted credit-impaired assets	8,245	-	8,245			
	Defaulted credit-impaired assets	-	26,804	26,804			
	C2 PORTFOLIO	141,605	26,804	168,409	5,692	13,603	19,295
C3 PORTFOLIO	Performing assets	106,513	-	106,513			
	Non-defaulted credit-impaired assets	-	-	-			
	Defaulted credit-impaired assets	-	19,829	19,829			
	C3 PORTFOLIO	106,513	19,829	126,342	7,873	13,619	21,492
C4 PORTFOLIO	Performing assets	1,762	-	1,762			
	Non-defaulted credit-impaired assets	44,436	-	44,436			
	Defaulted credit-impaired assets	-	1,107	1,107			
	C4 PORTFOLIO	46,198	1,107	47,305	18,970	786	19,756
C5 PORTFOLIO	Performing assets	467,383	-	467,383			
	Non-defaulted credit-impaired assets	6,094	-	6,094			
	Defaulted credit-impaired assets	-	36,556	36,556			
	C5 PORTFOLIO	473,477	36,556	510,033	7,812	22,297	30,109
Grand total		961,219	97,927	1,059,146	44,370	51,790	96,160

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e) Breakdown of loans and other receivables per risk level and aging

	12/31/2025					Total	%
	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5		
<u>Performing assets</u>							
O to 14 days	168,652	125,762	97,645	1,005	441,819	834,883	78.8%
15 to 30 days	11,570	7,597	4,148	617	10,744	34,676	3.3%
31 to 60 days	9,962	-	4,720	140	12,331	27,153	2.6%
61 to 90 days	2,583	-	-	-	2,489	5,072	0.5%
	192,767	133,359	106,513	1,762	467,383	901,784	85.1%
<u>Defaulted credit-impaired assets</u>							
Less than 3 months	12,782	1,695	1,440	-	7,231	23,148	2.2%
6 months to less than 9 months	-	5,485	16,207	1,107	6,635	29,434	2.8%
3 months to less than 6 months	848	11,537	-	-	12,859	25,244	2.4%
9 months to less than 12 months	-	6,693	2,182	-	3,227	12,102	1.1%
12 months or more	-	1,394	-	-	6,605	7,999	0.8%
	13,630	26,804	19,829	1,107	36,557	97,927	9.2%
<u>Non-defaulted credit-impaired assets</u>							
Less than 90 days	660	8,245	-	44,436	6,094	59,435	5.6%
	660	8,245	-	44,436	6,094	59,435	5.6%
Total	207,057	168,408	126,342	47,305	510,034	1,059,146	100.0%

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f) Movements in expected credit losses

	12/31/2025
Balance at December 31, 2024	29,428
Adoption of CMN Res. 4966/21	42,690
Balance at January 1, 2025	72,118
Recognition of allowance	144,149
Reversal of allowance	(107,707)
Write-off	(12,400)
Balance at December 31, 2025	96,160

g) Renegotiated, recovered, and restructured receivables

As at December 31, 2025, the total balance of renegotiated receivables is R\$199,241 and restructured transactions total R\$10,641

Receivables recovered in the year ended December 31, 2025 total R\$4,489.

h) Assignments of receivables

During the year ended December 31, 2025, the Bank acquired unsecured receivables amounting to R\$466,933, with a total notional amount of R\$641,212, resulting in a gain for the year amounting to R\$154,975, recognized in line item 'Revenue from financial intermediation – loan transactions'.

The average acquisition rate was 2.5668% for each of the assignments, recognized in line item 'Premium and/or discount' amounting to R\$174,479, which is being deferred over the term of the acquired contracts and recognized in line item 'Other operating expenses – deferred INSS loans'. (Note 27.)

During 2025, the Bank assigned to investment funds receivables (previously acquired payroll loans) amounting to R\$376,256, whose notional amounts totaled R\$263,781. The gain on this assignment was R\$112,476, recognized in line item 'Gain on assignment of receivables'. (Note 26.)

i) Income from loan transactions

	2nd half/2025	12/31/2025
Loans and factoring	7,005	68,259
Income of deferred fees (EIR)	193	266
Acquisition of receivables with co-obligation	138	138
Acquisition of receivables without co-obligation	124,791	154,974
Financing	7,226	14,685
Recovery of receivables written off as losses	3,516	4,490
Mortgage loans	2,787	2,787
Advances to depositors	13	25
Income from rural financing	31	546
Total profit from loan transactions	145,700	246,170

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9. Trade and other receivables without loan characteristics

	<u>12/31/2025</u>
Current	
Municipal writs of payment (*)	4,206
Total current	<u>4,206</u>
Noncurrent	
Municipal writs of payment (*)	824
Total noncurrent	<u>824</u>
(-) Loss allowance	<u>(50)</u>
Total	<u>4,980</u>

(*) Balance consisting of writs of payment already issued by a municipality as a result of a final and unappealable court decision.

10. Interbank and interbranch accounts

	<u>12/31/2025</u>
Assets – current	
Voluntary deposits - BACEN (i)	455,380
Instant payment (PIX) account	46
Total	<u>455,426</u>
Liabilities – current	
Correspondent banks	525
Total	<u>525</u>

(i) These are voluntary time deposits held at the Central Bank of Brazil, in accordance with BCB Resolution 129/2021. For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2025, income from voluntary deposits totaled R\$13,139 (R\$7,734 for the 2nd half/2025).

11. Non-financial assets held for sale – received

Consisting of sets not intended for own use (BNDU), repossessed by the Bank

	<u>12/31/2025</u>
Current	
Vehicles	501
Housing properties (i)	18,571
Total	<u>19,072</u>

(i) Amount recognized at cost, as per a valuation report that did not indicate any risk of impairment.

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12. Other assets – sundry

	<u>12/31/2025</u>
Current	
Recoverable taxes and tax to offset (i)	1,698
Sundry debtors – other	583
Salary advances and prepayments	162
Other	664
	<u>3,107</u>
Noncurrent	
Recoverable taxes and tax to offset (i)	21,597
Escrow deposits (note 33b)	8,104
Advances on foreign exchange contracts	672
	<u>30,373</u>
Total	<u><u>33,480</u></u>

- (i) Represented basically by prior years' income tax and social contribution prepayments that were not offset and recoverable social security contribution (INSS). Of this amount, R\$12,484 refers to the payment to made to join the Tax Litigation Reduction Program (PRLF). (Note 33 d2.)

13. Investments

	<u>12/31/2025</u>
CERTA - Central de Registro de Títulos e Assets S.A.	1,833
Other investments	282
	<u>2,115</u>

14. Deposits

- a) By maturity:

	<u>12/31/2025</u>				
	<u>Without maturity</u>	<u>1 to 90 days</u>	<u>91 to 360 days</u>	<u>Over 360 days</u>	<u>Total</u>
On demand - local currency	46,219	-	-	-	46,219
On demand - foreign currency	3	-	-	-	3
Interbank deposits	7,504	-	-	-	7,504
Time deposits	-	144,142	572,562	718,772	1,435,476
(-) Commissions on funding	-	(121)	(482)	(605)	(1,208)
	<u>53,726</u>	<u>144,021</u>	<u>572,080</u>	<u>718,167</u>	<u>1,487,994</u>

In the year ended December 31, 2025, expenses on 'Deposits' totaled R\$187,086 and expenses on the Credit Guarantee Fund totaled R\$1,709. (Note 20.)

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b) Average rate applied:

	12/31/2025	
	Fixed	Floating
Interbank deposits		100.00
Time deposits	15.30	114.91

The rates applied to raise Certificates of Bank Deposits (CDBs) were as follows: fixed rate CDBs: 15.30%, floating rate CDBs: range from 99% to 120% of the interbank certificate of deposit rate (CDI) and 100% of the consumer price index IPCA + a fixed rate of 7.0%. The interbank deposit (DI) funding rate was 100% of CDI.

15. Money market funding

	12/31/2025	
	1 to 30 days	Total
Own portfolio	44,457	44,457
Financial Treasury Bills (LFT)	44,457	44,457
Total	44,457	44,457

In the year ended December 31, 2025, expenses on money market funding totaled R\$6,333. (Note 20.)

16. Borrowings and onlendings, funds from acceptances and issuance of securities, and subordinated debts

	12/31/2025					Total
	Without maturity	1 to 90 days	91 to 180 days	181 to 360 days	Over 360 days	
Payables for onlendings	1,948	-	-	-	-	1,948
Domestic onlendings – government entities	1,948	-	-	-	-	1,948
Funds from acceptances and issuance of securities	-	25,040	14,215	57,068	36,866	133,189
Payables for agribusiness credit bills (i)	-	2,268	10,593	-	-	12,860
Payables for real estate credit bills (ii)	-	22,772	3,622	57,068	37,001	120,463
(-) Commissions on LCA and LCI issues	-	-	-	-	(135)	(135)
Subordinated debts	-	-	-	-	105,634	105,634
Subordinated debt eligible for capital (iii)	-	-	-	-	105,634	105,634
	1,948	25,040	14,215	57,068	142,500	240,771

- (i) Refer to Agribusiness Credit Bills (LCA) The rate applied ranged from 94% to 103% of CDI;
- (ii) Refer to Real Estate Credit Bills (LCI). The rate applied ranged from 93% to 106% of CDI;
- (iii) Refer to Treasury Bills containing subordination clauses corresponding to the instruments eligible to Tier II capital authorized pursuant to Resolution 4192/13, of March 1, 2013. Of this amount, R\$39,674 refers to the issue assigned to the Bank's controlling shareholder. During the second half of 2025, the Bank issued Subordinated Financial Bills ("Subordinated Bills") amounting to R\$56,000, classified as Tier II capital, which yield a fixed rate of 20% per year.

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In the year ended December 31, 2025, expenses on 'Payables for onlendings' totaled R\$226, expenses on 'Funds from acceptances and issuance of securities' totaled R\$24,917 (Notes 20 and 30), and expenses on 'Subordinate debts' totaled R\$7,408 (Note 20).

17. Accrued payables

	<u>12/31/2025</u>
Vacation pay	2,370
Expenses on financial services	1,097
Technical assistance	366
Outside services	318
Data processing	65
Profit sharing	10
Other	815
Total	<u>5,041</u>

18. Other liabilities

a) Collected taxes

	<u>12/31/2025</u>
Current	
Collected taxes	35
Total	<u>35</u>

b) Taxes and social security

	<u>12/31/2025</u>
Current	
Taxes and contributions payable	7,339
Total	<u>7,339</u>

c) Sundry

	<u>12/31/2025</u>
Transferable transactions - BPD assignment	250
Collection securities in transit	1,223
Other payables	2,101
Total	<u>3,574</u>

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19. Equity

a) Share capital

The Special Shareholders' Meeting held on October 15, 2024 approved the increase of share capital from R\$184,300 to R\$284,300, with the payment of capital totaling R\$100,000 in local legal tender by the controlling shareholder, as follows:

- a) two hundred thirty-two million, five hundred fifty-eight thousand, and forty (232,558,140) new Company shares, divided into one hundred sixteen million two hundred seventy-nine thousand and seventy (116,279,070) registered common shares and one hundred sixteen million, two hundred seventy-nine thousand and seventy (116,279,070) registered preferred shares, without no par value;
- b) the new shares have an issue price of R\$0.43 (forty-three centavos of real) per share, regardless of the class defined by shareholders, based on Article 170, 1, of Law 6404/79;
- c) in October 2024, a capital increase amounting to R\$50,000 was recorded, transferred by the shareholder in local legal tender, and R\$50,000 as 'Unpaid capital';
- d) on November 28, 2024, as required by BACEN Official Letter 32138/2024-BCB/Deorf/GTSP1, the capital increase was approved and the shareholder transferred R\$19,000, in local legal tender; and
- e) On May 30, 2025, July 30, 2025, and August 28, 2025, the shareholder made contributions of R\$11,000, R\$10,000, and R\$10,000, respectively, in local legal tender.

As at December 31, 2025, fully subscribed and paid-in capital is R\$284,300, represented by 259,086,778 registered shares, without par value, divided into 129,543,389 common shares and 129,543,389 preferred shares.

b) Dividends and interest on capital

Bylaws establish the payment of mandatory minimum dividends equivalent to 25% of profit for the year, calculated pursuant to Brazilian Corporate Law.

c) Legal reserve

The Bank is required to allocate 5% of its profit for each year to the legal reserve, which cannot exceed 20% of paid-in capital. Due to the loss reported in 2025, amounting to R\$62,017, no reserves were recognized.

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d) Bylaws reserve

The Bank is required to allocate 10% of profit to the bylaws reserve which is intended to ensure an appropriate operating margin capped at 100% of capital.

The balance of profit for the year after the allocations required by the Bank's bylaws are allocated as decided by the Executive Board and ratified by the Shareholders' Meeting, and 100% of the profit may be allocated to the bylaws earnings reserves.

Due to the loss reported in 2025, amounting to R\$62,017, no reserves were recognized.

e) Mark-to-market of securities: fair value through other comprehensive income

The balance of valuation adjustments to equity is R\$17 and corresponds to federal bonds classified as measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) (Note 6).

f) Accumulated losses/retained earnings

Pursuant to Resolution 4872, of November 27, 2020, unallocated profit for year, after the allocation to the legal reserve, is allocated to the bylaws earnings reserve. As at December 31, 2025, loss for the year was R\$62,017.

g) Impacts of Resolution 4966/2021

Equity dropped of R\$22,715, net of taxes, after applying the new bases used to calculate expected credit losses pursuant to BCB Resolution 4966/2021, which was recognized as a contra entry to the earnings reserve as at January 1, 2025.

The reclassification of the Funds to the category 'Fair value through profit or loss' resulted in a positive adjustment, recognized directly in line item 'Retained earnings, accumulated losses' in the gross amount of R\$1,159.

20. Money funding costs

	<u>2nd half/2025</u>	<u>12/31/2025</u>
Time deposits (Note 14)	103,202	185,740
Money market funding (Note 15)	4,398	6,333
Contributions to the Credit Guarantee Fund (FGC) (Note 14)	896	1,709
Interbank deposits (Note 14)	584	1,346
Treasury bills (Notes 16 and 30)	-	3,757
Agribusiness Credit Bills (LCA) (Notes 16 and 30)	3,042	6,477
Real Estate Credit Bills (LCI) (Notes 16 and 30)	7,902	14,684
Costs of Instruments with subordination clauses	7,408	7,408
Total	127,432	227,454

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21. Revenue from services and banking fees

a) Service revenue

	<u>2nd half/2025</u>	<u>12/31/2025</u>
Early settlement fee	372	1,816
Account maintenance fee	673	1,477
Settling bank fees	466	901
Fund and program administration fees	226	226
Maintenance fees of expired securities	279	279
Security register and write-down fee	182	417
Contract amendment fee	245	437
Custody fee	176	176
Renegotiation fee	598	598
Other services	141	654
Total	<u>3,358</u>	<u>6,981</u>

b) Income from banking fees

	<u>2nd half/2025</u>	<u>12/31/2025</u>
Fund transfers fees	191	420
Nonresident investor representation fee	96	192
Registration preparation fee	40	80
	13	30
Total	<u>340</u>	<u>722</u>

22. Personnel expenses

	<u>2nd half/2025</u>	<u>12/31/2025</u>
Salary and wages	17,200	29,823
Payroll taxes	4,960	10,388
Benefits	3,762	7,021
Professional fees	2,160	4,507
Training	55	70
Interns' compensation	54	67
Total	<u>28,191</u>	<u>51,876</u>

23. Administrative expenses

	<u>2nd half/2025</u>	<u>12/31/2025</u>
Specialized technical services	28,461	33,252
Data processing	9,373	13,678
Rentals	2,473	4,703
Financial system	1,826	2,710
Communications	563	1,117
Outside services	471	1,138
Notary fees	474	979
Correspondent commission	1,214	3,004
Financial advisory	8,370	18,500
Other	3,574	6,352
	<u>56,799</u>	<u>85,433</u>

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24. Tax expenses

	<u>2nd half/2025</u>	<u>12/31/2025</u>
Service Tax (ISSQN)	246	496
Tax revenue (COFINS)	6,642	9,048
Tax revenue (PIS)	1,079	1,470
Other	4,473	5,713
Total	<u>12,440</u>	<u>16,727</u>

25. Expenses on provisions

	<u>2nd half/2025</u>	<u>12/31/2025</u>
Inflation adjustments to taxes (note 33)	301	337
Judicial and legal contingencies (note 33) (i)	796	1,642
Provisions for civil litigation (note 33)	251	-
Reversal of provisions for civil litigation (note 33)	-	(122)
Provision for labor contingencies (note 33)	3,314	4,636
Reversal of provisions for labor litigation (note 33)	(820)	(560)
Reversal of provisions for tax litigation (note 33)	(342)	(342)
Expenses on the Federal Revenue Service tax assessment (note 33)	11,205	11,205
Contingent fees (note 33)	85	102
Reversal of contingent fees (note 33)	-	(12)
Provision for guarantees provided	105	195
Reversal of accrued expenses	(10)	(10)
Reversal of provisions for writs of payment	-	(2)
Other labor reversals	(260)	-
	<u>14,885</u>	<u>17,069</u>

26. Other operating income

	<u>2nd half/2025</u>	<u>12/31/2025</u>
Inflation adjustment gains	1,365	2,943
Interest on Federal Treasury writs of payment	452	986
inflation adjustments to escrow deposits (note 33)	451	1,015
Profit from assignment of payroll loans (note 8h)	114,088	114,088
Income from guarantees provided	-	65
Recovery of charges and expenses	1,251	2,102
Refund of portability	718	1,608
Other	404	722
Total	<u>118,729</u>	<u>123,529</u>

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27. Other operating expenses

	<u>2nd half/2025</u>	<u>12/31/2025</u>
Amortization and depreciation	731	940
Written off deposits	1,816	1,930
Finance costs: PSH	225	471
Onlending - assigned contracts: BPD	966	2,557
Deferral of payroll loans (note 8h)	120,933	125,778
Bank correspondent services	-	773
Other advisory services	160	180
Exchange differences	-	121
Fraud in payroll loans	397	397
Cyber fraud	800	800
Finance costs - contractual discounts	1,631	1,631
Refund of payroll loan processing costs	759	844
Insurance - Home Equity	234	427
Interbank clearing house	73	124
Other	300	1,141
	<u>129,025</u>	<u>138,114</u>

28. Nonoperating profit

	<u>2nd half/2025</u>	<u>12/31/2025</u>
Trademark rental - metals reserve (note 14)	121	348
Loss of divestment of BNDU	(895)	(895)
Other	19	48
Total	<u>(755)</u>	<u>(499)</u>

29. Income tax and social contribution

a) Reconciliation of the expenses on the provisions for income tax and social contribution expenses

	<u>12/31/2025</u>
Loss before income taxes on income and profit sharing	(106,060)
(-) Profit sharing	-
Loss before income taxes on income and after profit sharing	<u>(106,060)</u>
Temporary add-backs and deductions	<u>40,906</u>
Mark-to-market of securities	(1,555)
Credit risk-related losses	36,638
Provision for contingent liabilities (note 33)	6,278
Other temporary add-backs and deductions (i)	(455)
Permanent add-backs and deductions	<u>8,600</u>
Other permanent add-backs and deductions (ii)	8,600
Tax base	<u>(56,554)</u>
Income tax/social contribution	129
Income tax and social contribution	-
Deferred tax assets	43,914
Total income tax and social contribution	<u>44,043</u>

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- (i) Basically consisting of interest on credit in litigation.
- (ii) Nondeductible expenses for the period, RFB tax assessment proceeding, fraud and theft, recovery of written-off receivables.

b) The tax bases used to recognize tax credits are as follows:

	<u>12/31/2025</u>
Loss allowance associated to the risk from credits written off as losses	142,895
Provision for contingencies	7,351
Mark to market of securities – fair value through profit or loss	4,038
Tax loss carryforwards	107,735
Total tax credits	<u>262,019</u>
Mark to market of securities – fair value through other comprehensive income	(31)
Total tax credits after fair value through other comprehensive income	<u>261,988</u>

The movements in tax credits in 2025 are as follows:

	<u>12/31/2024</u>	<u>Recognition</u>	<u>Realization/ reversal</u>	<u>12/31/2025</u>
Expected credit losses	28,585	17,551	(1,043)	45,093
Expected credit losses: Res. (2682 v. 4966)	-	19,210	-	19,210
Provision for tax risks and contingencies	708	3,267	(667)	3,308
Mark to market of securities – fair value through profit or loss	2,518	6,395	(7,096)	1,817
Tax loss carryforwards	17,620	25,450	-	43,070
Prior years' tax loss carryforwards	-	-	5,411	5,411
Total tax credits	<u>49,431</u>	<u>71,873</u>	<u>(3,395)</u>	<u>117,909</u>
Mark to market of securities – fair value through other comprehensive income	6,602	-	(6,616)	(14)
Total tax credits after MtM of securities - fair value through other comprehensive income	<u>56,033</u>	<u>71,873</u>	<u>(10,011)</u>	<u>117,895</u>

Tax credits will be offset within the statutory period permitted by Resolution 4842, of July 30, 2020. Offset is contingent on the nature of the credit generated. Income tax and social contribution tax credits were only recognized on temporarily nondeductible differences.

There are no other tax credits to be recognized.

The present value of tax credits as at December 31, 2025 is R\$79,974, based on the CDI/B3 rates determined for the related periods. Tax credits are periodically assessed based on the generation of future taxable income for income tax and social contribution purposes, in an amount that justifies the realization of the related amounts.

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Management, based on its projections, which include business plan developments, expects the Bank to generate future taxable income within the statutory period to be able to utilize the tax credits recognized in the financial statements. Such estimate periodically revised so that any changes in the projected recovery of these credits are disclosed in the financial statements on a timely basis.

The estimated realization of tax credits is as follows:

	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	Total
Expected credit losses	297	6,995	12,875	20,466	23,668	64,302
Provision for tax risks and contingencies	15	360	662	1,053	1,218	3,308
Market to market of trading securities	-	-	-	-	1,817	1,817
Market to market of available-for-sale securities	(1)	(12)	-	(1)	-	(14)
Tax loss carryforwards	23,819	3,701	6,812	10,828	3,951	48,841
Total	23,500	11,044	20,349	32,346	30,654	117,894
Present value	20,751	8,700	14,193	19,838	16,491	79,974

30. Related-party transactions

Related-party transactions were conducted under usual market terms and conditions and consist basically of:

	<u>Assets (liabilities)</u>	<u>Revenue (expenses)</u>
	<u>12/31/2025</u>	<u>12/31/2025</u>
Demand deposits	4,376	-
Time deposits	30,233	(11,538)
Financial bill - subordinated debt (Note 16)	98,292	(7,408)

a) Compensation of key management personnel

The annual shareholders' meeting sets the overall compensation of key management personnel, as established in the Bank's bylaws. The Bank incurred on the following short-term benefits paid to officers:

	<u>12/31/2025</u>
Fixed compensation	4,507
Payroll taxes	1,014
Total	<u>5,521</u>

The Bank does not grant long-term, post-employment, severance, or share-based compensation benefits to its key management personnel.

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31. Risk management

Risk Appetite Statement (RAS)

The Executive Board is responsible for approving the risk appetite limits and guidelines and, in discharging their responsibilities, drawn on the support of the Risk and Control Committee and the Chief Risk Officer (CRO).

The risk appetite limits are frequently monitored and reported to the Risk and Control Committee and the Executive Board, who guide the decisions made on the preventive actions required to ensure that exposures are aligned with the Bank's strategy.

There is a centralized risk control and management framework, independent from the business units which sets risk limits and mitigation mechanisms, in addition to designing processes and instruments to measure, monitor, and control risks.

The Bank uses three (3) components to organize its risk management-related activities: business and operating backdrop; governance framework; and the departments' organizational chart.

- Business and operating backdrop: its objective is to identify, review, assess, address, report, and monitor risks;
- Governance framework: is comprised of specialized collegiate committees and forums, with a periodic schedule, to document relevant decisions; and
- Organizational chart: is based on the definition of specific duties that ensure segregation of duties and independent roles.

The Bank adopts an integrated risk management framework, minimum capital requirements, and financial capacity. Risks are broken down according to their nature: liquidity risk; credit risk; market risk and IRRBB; operational risk; and capital management.

Types of risks:

a) Liquidity risk

The liquidity risk arises from the risk that the Bank will not be able to efficiently discharge its current and future expected and unexpected obligation without affecting its daily operations and incurring significant losses. To mitigate this risk, the Bank periodically assesses its exposures and defines the buffer, or minimum liquidity, volume which should be recognized and held by the Bank.

The objective of liquidity risk management is to provide funding and manage investments and funding over the short and long terms. For the short-term horizon, the Bank prioritizes the diversification of funding sources. For the long-term horizon, the priority is matching the time between funding and investments. The practices adopted are consistent with the criteria set forth in CMN Resolution 4557, on February 23, 2017 ("CMN Resolution 455782017").

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b) Credit risk

Credit risk arises from losses due to failure of a borrower, issuer, or counterparty to satisfy their respective financial obligations within the agreed-upon terms and conditions. To mitigate this risk, the Bank periodically reviews its exposures and the credit rating of its clients and counterparties by setting limits and requiring guarantees that are sufficient to cover potential losses incurred by the Bank.

The objective of the credit risk management is to anticipate the level of risk, track diversification, and recognize sufficient guarantee that allow minimizing the Bank's risk of incurring financial loss. The practices adopted are consistent with the criteria set forth in CMN Resolution 4557/2017.

c) Market risk and IRRBB

The market risk arises from the possibility of incurring losses due to fluctuations in the market value of the positions held by the Bank. These instruments are classified in the trading book and losses may be subject to fluctuations in exchange rates, interest rates, stock prices, price indices, and commodity prices.

The Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book (IRRBB) arises from the impact of adverse movements in interest rates on a financial institution's share capital and earnings.

Risk management seeks to balance the Bank's business objectives in the banking and trading books by taking into account, but not limited to: political, economic, and market scenarios, portfolio profile; and ability to operate in specific markets. The practices adopted are consistent with the criteria set forth in CMN Resolution 4557/2017.

d) Operational risk

The operational risk stems from internal or external fraud, labor claims and deficient occupational safety, inappropriate practices relating to clients, products and services, damages to own physical assets or assets used by the Bank, situations that may cause disruption to the Bank's activities, and failures in systems, processes, or information technology infrastructure. To mitigate this risk, the Bank periodically compiles and categorizes these events by monitoring the effectiveness of the improvement plans adopted to minimize their occurrence.

The objective of the operational risk management is the organized capture of information on weaknesses in business processes and the assessing and adopting the related improvement plans. The practices adopted are consistent with the criteria set forth in CMN Resolution 4557/2017.

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e) Capital management

Capital management draws on a prospective process to monitor and control the Bank's share capital including the capital requirement planning and projection consistently with the budgetary plans and business goals and business strategies to address the resulting risks.

Capital is defined as the long-term own and third-party funds and may be segmented into Tier I Capital (Principal and Supplementary Capital) and Tier II Capital (Hybrid Instruments), which were classified and authorized by BACEN for this specific purpose and enable the Bank to absorb the risks and determine and meet the required ratios and leverage thresholds. The practices adopted are consistent with CMN Resolution 4557/2017.

f) Social, Environmental and Climate Responsibility

The Bank's Social, Environmental, and Climate Responsibility Policy ("PR SAC") is aligned with the guidelines set forth in CMN Resolution 4943, of September 15, 2021, which amends CMN Resolution 4557/2017, including guidelines related to the management of social, environmental, and climate risks, and CMN Resolution 4945, dated September 15, 2021, which outlines the provisions on the PR SAC. Both regulations became effective on December 1, 2022, for financial institutions in the S4 segment, which includes the Bank.

The PR SAC introduces the principles, strategies and guidelines of a social, environmental and climate nature to be observed in the conduct of our business, activities and processes, as well as in its relationship with stakeholders, and is 100% aligned with the Bank's institutional positioning on ESG issues.

In addition, it is worth noting that the assessment of the social, environmental and climate risk is an integral part of the acceptance/renewal process for the Bank's relevant clients and suppliers and includes analysis of the commitment and capacity of the relevant client and/or supplier to prevent, reduce, mitigate and manage the possible social, environmental and climate impacts of their activities.

This process is part of and contributes to the soundness of the Bank's integrated risk management framework, having an exclusive dimension in its Risk Appetite Strategy (RAS) matrix, periodically monitored by the Executive Board.

Sensitivity analysis

The Bank conducts a sensitivity analysis by market risk factors considered relevant by monitoring the results obtained in determining the risks associated with the its banking book.

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Since the calculation is made by following a methodology standardized by BACEN by means of the Financial Risk Management System, it does not take into consideration the dynamic response capacity of management (treasury and control functions) that would trigger risk mitigating measures to minimize significant losses, at least partially. This study is conducted exclusively for risk management purposes; therefore, it is dissociated from the adopted accounting policies.

32. Guarantees, sureties, and collaterals provided to third parties

As at December 31, 2025, the responsibility for guarantees, sureties, and collaterals provided to third parties, including receivables assigned without co-obligation, amounted to R\$4,809 and the Bank recognized an allowance for potential losses of R\$165, as required by CMN Resolution 4966/2021.

33. Contingent assets and contingent liabilities and legal, tax, and social security obligations

a) Contingent assets

Contingent assets are not recognized in accounting, except when there are real guarantees or final favorable court decisions, on which no further appeals are allowed, characterizing the gain as practically certain. Contingent assets with a probable favorable outcome, if any, are only disclosed in the financial statements;

b) Contingent liabilities classified as probable losses and legal obligations

b.1) Provision for labor risks

Consisting mainly of lawsuits filed by former employees claiming overtime and former independent contractors claiming recognition of an employment relationship and payment of the related severance pay.

Contingent amounts are provisioned based on an individual analysis of the potential loss amount for each individual lawsuit, considering the current stage of the lawsuit, the case law on the matter, and the opinion of outside legal counsel. A probable loss amount reliably estimated is fully recognized, including charges.

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b.2) Provisions for civil risks

Refer primarily to civil lawsuits related to CDC (direct consumer credit) transactions, claiming compensation for pain and suffering and property damages, and other compensation lawsuits. The provisioning for lawsuits related to CDC transactions whose amounts are individually immaterial, is based on the average history of losses on terminated similar lawsuits. The average loss history is reviewed every six months. Other civil lawsuits are individually analyzed to determine the amount involved by taking into consideration the current lawsuit status, the case law on the matter, and the opinion of outside legal counsel.

b.3) Provisions for tax and social security risks

The provisions for tax and social security risks are represented by lawsuits and administrative proceedings, basically addressing the enforcement of Constitutional Amendment 10/09 that ensures entities (i) the right to pay social contribution on net income (CSLL) at the same rate applicable to entities not operating in the financial services segment; and (ii) suspend the requirement to pay CSLL on net income calculated at a rate of 30% in the period from January 1, 1996 to June 7, 1996, during which the Bank calculated and paid CSLL at a 18% rate supported by Law 9249/95.

The movements in the provisions for contingencies and legal obligations in the year are as follows:

	Provision for contingencies			
	Labor	Civil	Tax	12/31/2025
Opening balance	-	1,755	75,537	77,292
Recognition	4,636	1,642	11,205	17,483
Realization	-	(582)	(3,793)	(4,376)
Reversals	(560)	(464)	-	(1,024)
Adjustments	-	-	77	77
Fees	-	102	-	102
Reversal of fees	-	(12)	-	(12)
Closing balance	4,076	2,440	83,026	89,542

	Escrow deposits			
	Labor	Civil	Tax	12/31/2025
Opening balance	1,551	1,316	5,076	7,943
Adjustments	677	49	289	1,015
Recognition	1,355	-	-	1,355
Write-offs	(1,587)	(343)	-	(1,930)
Withdrawals	(260)	(19)	-	(278)
Closing balance	1,736	1,003	5,365	(8,104)

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c) Contingent liabilities classified as possible losses

As at December 31, 2025, contingent liabilities classified as possible loss are represented by 54 civil lawsuits involving R\$9,241, two labor lawsuits involving R\$1,080, and three tax lawsuits involving R\$3,466; the amounts involved were calculated based on the related lawsuits claimed by the parties (which do not necessarily represent the amount of a possible loss) and are substantially represented by the following lawsuits:

- Lawsuits claiming revision of loan and financing agreements' clauses;
- Compensation lawsuits stemming from financial transactions conducted; and
- Labor lawsuits.

d) Ongoing lawsuits

d.1) *Lava Jato* Operation

On May 08, 2019, the Bank was the target of the 61st phase of *Lava Jato* Operation, named "Mamom Disguises", related to the Grupo Odebrecht, in which the Federal Attorney General's Office ("MPF") and the Federal Police investigate money laundry cases using foreign exchange transactions. On September 10, 2020, the 74th stage of the *Lava Jato* Operation was launched to target agreements entered into with the Petrobras Group, involving surcharges and froze the funds of the executives involved in these transactions.

The Bank's current Management is unaware of the transactions being investigated by *Lava Jato* Operation and reiterates that the Bank has always strived for legality and complies all the standards and guidance established by BACEN.

Additionally, the Bank is not being criminally charged; therefore, there is no need to assess the likelihood of a favorable outcome at the financial level. It is worth noting that the Brazilian Legal System does not provide for holding legal entities criminally liable, except for cases of environmental crimes. In turn, the criminal proceedings described above do not address any environmental crimes that could result in a criminal liability imputed on the legal entity.

The Bank reiterates its commitment to society, its clients, and the authorities and, accordingly, the new Management is focused on adopting strict standards, consisting primarily of measures to strengthen governance and compliance, such as management, control, audit, and information transparency.

Management hereby reports that, by the date these financial statements were completed, there had been no updates or new information on the matter.

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d.2) Proceeding – Federal Revenue Service

In December 2019, the Federal Revenue Service issued a tax assessment notice disallowing the use of administrative expenses to calculate IRPJ, CSLL and withholding income tax (IRRF) amounting to R\$32,761, which was assessed by the Bank's legal counsel with a possible likelihood of an unfavorable outcome.

The same tax assessment notice disallowed the use of expenses totaling R\$62,413, assessed as remote likelihood of loss, supported by a legal opinion issued on March 4, 2024 by the legal counsel, as well as the findings of an independent investigation, which did not identify irregularities for these expenses. The Bank filed a lawsuit challenging both amounts assessed.

On February 28, 2023, the Bank filed an application to join the Tax Litigation Reduction Program (PRLF), under which it paid R\$12,898, corresponding to an adjusted amount of R\$15,195 (Note 12). This program grants discounts of up to 100% of interest and penalties, limited to 65% on the total tax amount due purpose, varying according to several factors, including the payment ability determined based on statistic calculations. It is worth noting that application to the program does not automatically result in a deferral or represents an irrevocable debt acknowledgement.

On September 19, 2024, the Bank, concurrently with the Program for Reduction of Tax Litigation (PRLF), filed with the National Treasury Attorney General's Office (PGFN) a request for the revision of the payment ability (CAPAG).

On October 15, 2024, the PGFN partially granted the request, reducing the Bank's payment ability to 60 months. As a result, the initial debt was cut to R\$85,351, recognized in line item 'Provision for tax contingencies'. This balance is divided into 90 monthly installments and each installment is subject to the related legal charges.

34. Operating limits

Regulatory Capital Requirement (PRE) determined under the prevailing regulations is

	<u>12/31/2025</u>
RWA and Basel Ratio	
Regulatory Capital (PR)	162,458
Tier I capital	84,596
Core Capital	84,596
Tier II capital	77,862
RWA Cpad - credit	1,029,290
RWA Trading - interest, commodities, equity	7,550
RWA Opad - operational	216,635
RWA – Total	1,253,475

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Minimum PR	<u>100,278</u>
Basel Ratio (Total PR/RWA)	<u>12.96%</u>
Tier Ratio (Tier I PR/Total RWA)	6.75%
Core Capital Ratio (CC/Total RWA)	6.75%

The Basel Ratio, at the reporting date December 31, 2024, determined in accordance with Resolution 2099, of August 17, 1994, as amended, is 12.96% for the Financial Conglomerate.

35. Provision of other services and auditor's independence policy

In compliance with CMN Resolution 4910, of May 27, 2021, the Bank did not engage Grant Thornton Auditores Independentes Ltda. to provide services to the Bank other than the external audit services. The policy adopted meets the principles that preserve the auditor's independence, in accordance with prevailing standards, which primarily establish that an auditor cannot audit his or her own work, cannot function in the role of management of the audit client, and cannot serve in an advocacy role for his or her client.

36. Other Information

a) Nonrecurring profit or loss

	<u>12/31/2025</u>
<u>(Loss) profit for the year</u>	(62,017)
(-) <u>Nonrecurring loss</u>	
Dismissals (Bank restructuring)	(12,425)
Labor lawsuits	(4,337)
Civil contingencies – payroll loans	(1,630)
Civil contingencies – middle market	(113)
Bank correspondent services	(773)
Expenses on the Federal Revenue Service tax assessment	(11,205)
Lawyers' success fees	(21,596)
Tax effects	18,393
Total nonrecurring loss	(33,686)
<u>Recurring (loss) profit</u>	<u>(28,331)</u>

37. Other matters

On November 21, 2025, a notice of intent to purchase was filed with BACEN, pursuant to the Share Purchase and Sale Agreement and Other Covenants entered into by Mr. Alvaro Augusto Vidigal and Mr. Alvaro Augusto de Freitas Vidigal, the purpose of which is the purchase by Alvaro Augusto de Freitas Vidigal of all shares held by Alvaro Augusto Vidigal.

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This process is currently under regulatory review by BACEN as of the date of approval of these financial statements.

38. Events after the reporting period

On March 5, 2026, a resolution was passed to increase the Bank's share capital by R\$45,000.

39. Explanation added to the English version

The accompanying financial statements were translated into English from the original Portuguese version prepared for local purposes. Certain accounting practices applied by the Company that conform to those accounting practices adopted in Brazil may not conform to the generally accepted accounting principles in the countries where these financial statements may be used.

Bruno Cunha Almeida
Officer

Rui Luis Fernandes
Officer

Ana Cristina Alves Afonso
CRC 1SP234300/O-5