Consolidated financial statements under IFRS

BANCO MERCANTIL

September 2025

Dear Stockholders:

We submit the consolidated financial statements under the international accounting financial standard of Banco Mercantil do Brasil S.A. for your consideration.

ECONOMIC SITUATION

In the international scenario, recent projections indicate world GDP growth of around 3.0%, against 3.3% in 2024. Preliminary assessments indicate that the high customs tariffs currently in place in the international market have not caused a significant negative impact on the expansion of the global economy until the third quarter of 2025. However, the intrinsic risks of geopolitical conflicts and uncertainties arising from the increase in customs tariffs persist.

In Brazil, economic activity in 2025 continues to grow moderately, with GDP expansion projections of around 2.2%.

Regarding the performance of the main sectors of the economy, the expanded retail trade showed a decline of 0.4%, while industry and services experienced moderate growth in the accumulated data up to August (latest market data), consolidating the trend of GDP expansion well below the 3.4% for 2024.

In fact, the expansion of economic activity has been sustained by household consumption, due to the gradual improvement in the labor market and the expansion of credit for individuals. On the other hand, productive investments are still under pressure from high inflation and the Selic interest rate.

Regarding foreign trade, despite the challenging international scenario, an important contribution to economic activity is noted. The current trade (imports plus exports) reached US$ 470.1 billion in the YTD from January to September, compared to US$ 451.3 billion in the same period of 2024, with a surplus of US$ 45.5 billion. Exports grew 1.1%.

Regarding inflation, the Broad Consumer Price Index (IPCA) recorded a change of 3.64% in the accumulated nine months, compared to 3.31% in the same period of 2024. In the last 12 months ending in September, the accumulated inflation is 5.17%. In this scenario, monetary policy remains in a restrictive stance, with the Selic rate at 15% per annum since June 2025.

In the National Financial System, credit for individuals recorded a growth of 6.1% until August 2025 (the recent available market data), compared to 7.6% in the same period of the previous year. Provisions for credit risk in the National Financial System stood at 7.6% in August 2025.

- ### Talent and culture

In the quarter, Banco Mercantil continued established development programs, including the *Multiplicador do Conhecimento* (Knowledge Multiplier) program, which promotes collaboration and collective intelligence through online lectures, encouraging the sharing of valuable information among employees.

As a direct reflex of these initiatives and programs, in the 3Q25, there were 86,891 participations in training, of which 86,686 were through the Mercantil Academy and 205 through external face-to-face/online training, totaling 65,182 hours of training, with an average participation of 17.53 hours of training per employee.

Mercantil achieved the ranking of the 61st best company to work for in Brazil, according to the Great Place to Work (GPTW) ranking, in the Large Companies category (1,000 to 9,999 employees). This is a recognition that reinforces how much the bank is growing based on what matters most: people.

In addition, the Bank also received recognition in Mental Health in Brazil, a seal awarded to only 10 companies out of 175 across all categories. This is the second time that Mercantil has achieved this recognition, now throughout Brazil, showing that the Bank is building an increasingly healthy, safe, and welcoming environment.

Investment in human capital and the continuous pursuit of technological innovation have provided Banco Mercantil with a modern and dynamic corporate environment, consolidating the entry into the Digital Age and enabling the achievement of strategic objectives of generating growing and sustainable results.

- Equity Policy

Mercantil has an Equity Policy as referred to in §6 of article 133 of Law 6404/1976.

In this context, the Bank's hiring policy states that the referral process should consider individuals with different characteristics and profiles, aiming for complementary skills and diversity, such as gender, race, and age criteria, among others. As a result of this policy, the following scenario has emerged:

- Programs like Vagas 50+ and awareness-raising actions on inclusion.
- Adoption of a hybrid work model (applicable to the registered office) and improvements in accessibility;
- Proportion of women over 50%:

Year/Gender	Women	Men	Total
2023	1,550	1,455	**3,005**
2024	1,685	1,411	**3,096**
09/30/2025	1,924	1,494	**3,418**

Hiring and Hierarchical Levels

In the last fiscal year (2025), 685 women were hired, representing 60.7% of the total hires. The distribution by hierarchical levels was as follows:

Hierarchy Level / Gender	09/30/2025		12/31/2024	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Executive Board	16.7%	83.3%	16.7%	83.3%
Superintendent/Manager/Consultant	37.3%	62.7%	34.3%	65.7%
Coord/Superv/Specialist	36.8%	63.2%	36.8%	63.2%
Administrative	49.9%	50.1%	49.3%	50.7%
Commercial	53.6%	46.4%	47.4%	52.6%
Operating	63.5%	36.5%	58.9%	41.1%
Trainee	61.9%	38.1%	58.7%	41.3%
Grand total	**56.6%**	**43.4%**	**53.0%**	**47.0%**

Management positions:

Currently, 02 women hold positions in the company's administration, which corresponds to 16.67% of the total administrative positions.

Equitable remuneration

Attracting and retaining the best talent is essential for Banco Mercantil. Our remuneration policy, built on the best market practices and global tools, reflects this commitment.

Our commitment to equal pay is ongoing. The table below shows the average remuneration, broken down by gender, for positions of similar responsibility and complexity:

In *reais*–R$

09/30/2025	Fixed remuneration		Variable remuneration	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Superintendent/Manager/Consultant	19,839.34	21,027.42	10,633.30	9,990.23
Coord/Superv/Specialist	13,885.47	14,612.21	13,158.12	9,606.90
Administrative	6,514.36	7,522.45	2,456.99	2,451.63
Commercial	6,976.14	7,695.61	4,656.22	5,340.21
Operating	3,348.46	3,468.03	1,978.81	1,974.53
Trainee	2,514.72	2,483.57		

In *reais*–R$

12/31/2024	Fixed remuneration		Variable remuneration	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Superintendent/Manager/Consultant	19,572.59	19,339.50	5,365.79	4,810.33
Coord/Superv/Specialist	13,142.87	13,960.60		
Administrative	6,179.58	7,323.17	3,052.69	787.04
Commercial	6,233.25	7,323.17	2,904.11	2,787.95
Operating	3,194.15	3,327.50	1,366.54	1,418.58
Trainee	2,407.95	2,402.91		

Mercantil believes that "Differences Add Up," promoting a more humane, empathetic, and collaborative work environment. This approach strengthens respect for the individual characteristics of employees and drives innovative solutions for the company.

- Capital and Risk Management - Basel III

The Capital Management Structure is aligned with the Institution's business model and risk profile, allowing for a robust assessment of the capital needs to sustain projected growth. This approach also favors a forward-looking view, anticipating possible capital demands resulting from changes in market conditions.

The operational limits are determined on a consolidated basis, and the capital adequacy ratio (according to Basel III guidelines) reached 16.1%, above the regulatory minimum of 10.5%, already considering the additional core capital. Detailed information can be found in Note 21.

- Anti-money Laundering

The Bank has policies, procedures, internal controls and continuous monitoring aimed at preventing and fighting the laundering or concealment of assets, rights and values. The guidelines for complying with the policies and procedures are available in an internal Regulatory Act accessible to all employees.

CONSOLIDATED ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

- Asset Information and Results

Assets

Total consolidated assets stood at R$ 31.5 billion, accounting for a significant increase of 23.7%. Cash equivalents and other financial assets reached R$ 29.3 billion.

In the asset structure, the most relevant assets are represented by Financial Assets (R$ 29.3 billion), Current and Deferred Tax Assets (R$ 913.5 million), Property and Equipment (R$ 613.7 million), Intangible Assets (R$ 194.6 million), among others.

Cash and cash equivalents total R$ 5.8 billion (18.4% of total assets) and are used to manage short-term commitments. They are composed of cash equivalents of R$ 1.3 billion and short-term interbank investments of R$ 4.5 billion.

The main financial assets recognized at fair value through other comprehensive income total R$ 1.4 billion (4.4% of total assets) and are composed of Financial Treasury Bills (R$ 1.3 billion), Certificates of Agribusiness Receivables (R$ 60.9 million), Certificates of Real Estate Receivables (R$ 22.5 million), Agribusiness Credit Rights Certificates (R$ 8.7 million), among others.

In financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, it is worth mentioning investments in quotas of real estate funds amounting to R$ 37.9 million and in financial investments in credit rights funds amounting to R$ 25.1 million.

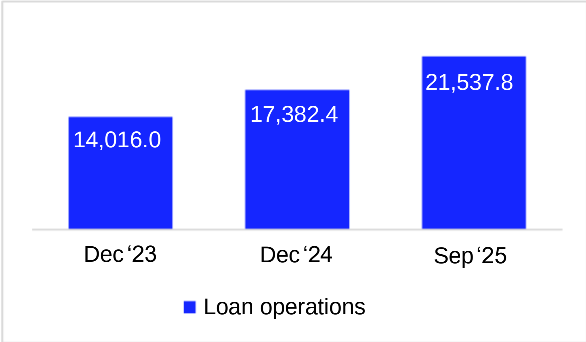
The financial assets recognized at amortized cost totaled R$ 26.5 billion (84.1% of total assets) and are mainly represented by Required Reserves at the Central Bank of Brazil, Short-term interbank investments, Marketable securities, Loan operations, and Other credits.

The short-term interbank investments total R$ 4.6 billion (14.5% of total assets) and are mainly represented by federal government securities. Marketable securities at amortized cost totaled R$ 615.6 million (1.9% of total assets) and consist of sovereign external marketable securities.

Loan operations and other credits reached R$ 21.5 billion (68.4% of total assets), accounting for an increase of 24.0% until September, despite the adverse scenario during the period. The main credit facilities account for R$ 20.7 billion (96.2%) of the loan portfolio and are segmented as follows, with the following percentages of the loan portfolio: payroll loan of R$ 14.7 billion (68.2%); personal loans R$ 2.9 billion (13.4%), FGTS withdrawal loan of R$ 2.7 million (12.8%); and Working Capital of R$ 384.9 million (1.8%).

The provision for expected losses associated with credit risk stood at 994.1 million (4.6%). More detailed information is available in Note 7.4.

R$ million



Liabilities

Funding

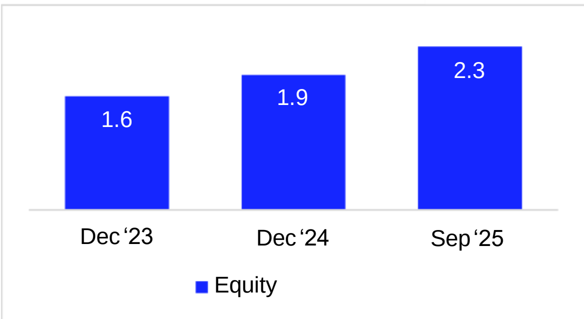
Financial liabilities recorded at amortized cost and are represented basically by money market funding in the amount of R$ 27.4 billion, of which R$ 19.8 billion derives from time deposits, accounting for an significant increase of 19.6% until September. Further details are available in Note 14.1.

Fundraising through financial bills reached R$ 5.4 billion. Of this total, the amount of R$ 850.3 million is recorded under the heading "Debt Instruments Eligible for Capital" in Liabilities, as referred to in CMN Resolution 4955/2021, of which R$ 393.4 million is being used to compose Level II Reference Equity. R$ 205.3 million is making up the Supplementary Capital.

Equity and income

Mercantil Múltiplo's equity reached R$ 2.3 million, compared to R$ 1.9 million, accounting for a significant growth of 21.3%.

R$ million



Results

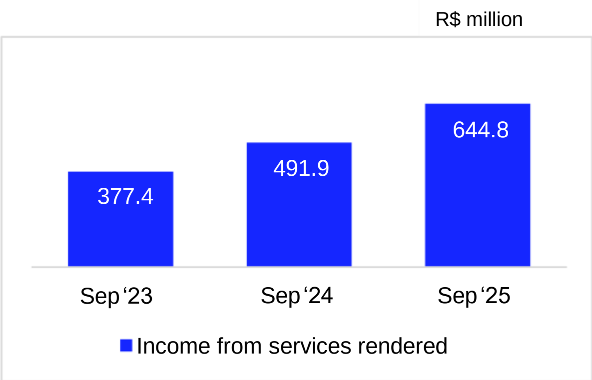
Interest Income stood at R$ 5.9 billion. It is basically represented by income from loan operations of R$ 5.2 billion and the result of marketable securities, result of mandatory investments and derivative financial instruments of R$ 696.1 million.

Interest expenses totaled R$ 2.5 billion and are mainly composed of expenses on funds raised in the market.

Expenses for expected losses associated with credit risk operations stood at R$ 580.7 million and account for 9.9% compared to Income on financial intermediation.

Net Interest Income (net of Provision for Expected Losses) stood at R$ 2.8 billion (47.9% of Income on financial intermediation).

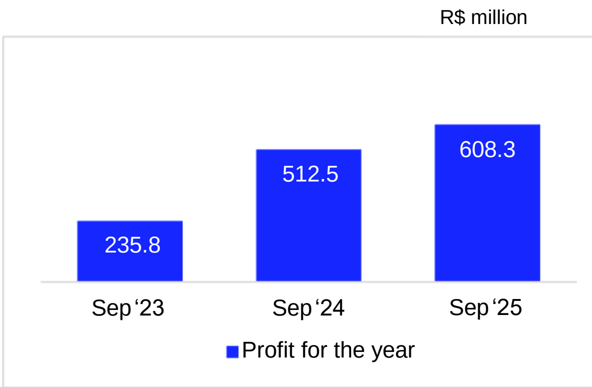
Income from services rendered reached R$ 644.8 million (R$ 491.9 million in the same period of previous year), accounting for a growth of 31.1%.



Personnel expenses reached R$ 572.7 million and administrative expenses totaled R$ 976.6 million. Further details are available in Notes 18.2 and 18.3.

Profit for the year

The profit for the year stood at R$ 608.3 million, compared to R$ 512.5 million in the same period of 2024, accounting for a significant growth of 18.7%.



Dividends

In the period, dividends to stockholders in the form of Interest on Capital provisioned totaled R$ 213.1 million, equivalent to R$ 181.2 million, net of income tax. Further details are available in Note 17.3.

EQUITY IN EARNINGS OF SUBSIDIARIES

Interests and investments in subsidiaries are detailed in a specific table in the financial statements.

RELATIONSHIP WITH INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

Pursuant to the provisions of CVM Resolution 162/2022, Mercantil and the companies controlled by the Bank inform that services not related to external audit, when contracted, are based on applicable regulations and international principles that preserve the independence and objectivity of the independent auditor.

Mercantil and its subsidiaries report that services were engaged with PricewaterhouseCoopers Auditores Independentes, not related to the audit of Financial Statements in the period ended September 30, 2025, 5% lower than the audit fees contracted in 2025.

Belo Horizonte, November 2025.

Management

Review report on the parent company and consolidated interim financial statements

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders
Banco Mercantil do Brasil S.A.

Introduction

We have reviewed the consolidated balance sheet of financial statements of Banco Mercantil do Brasil S.A. ("Bank") and its subsidiaries as at September 30, 2025 and the consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income for the three and nine-month periods then ended, changes in equity and cash flows for the nine-month period then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information.

The Bank's management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated interim financial statements according to the international accounting standard IAS 34 - Interim Financial Reporting, issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on these consolidated interim financial statements based on our review.

Scope of review

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

Conclusion

Based on our review, we are not aware of any fact that leads us to believe that the interim consolidated financial statements do not present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Banco Mercantil do Brasil S.A. and its subsidiaries as at September 30, 2025, and their consolidated performance and their consolidated cash flows for the three and nine-month period then ended, in accordance with the International Accounting Standard IAS 34 - Interim Financial Reporting, issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

Other matters – Statement of value added

The consolidated interim financial statements referred to above include the consolidated Statement of Value Added for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2025, prepared under the responsibility of the Bank's management and presented as supplementary information. This statement has been subject to review procedures performed together with the review of the consolidated interim financial statements, aiming to conclude whether it is reconciled with the consolidated interim financial statements and accounting records, as applicable, and whether its form and content are in accordance with the criteria defined in Technical Pronouncement CPC 09 - "Statement of Value Added". Based on our review, we are not aware of any fact that leads us to believe that this statement of value added has not been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the criteria established in the Technical Pronouncement and is consistent with the interim consolidated financial statements taken as a whole.

Belo Horizonte, November 04, 2025

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

[Digital signature]
Luís Carlos Matias Ramos
Accountant CRC 1SP171564/0-1

(In thousands of reais)

Assets	Note	09/30/2025	12/31/2024
Cash equivalents	4	**1,316,124**	**1,311,041**
Financial instruments		**28,007,975**	**22,216,594**
Fair value through other comprehensive income		**1,401,819**	**1,658,098**
Marketable securities	5.1	1,401,819	1,658,098
At fair value through profit or loss		**70,283**	**94,302**
Marketable securities	6.1	70,283	94,302
At amortized cost		**26,535,873**	**20,464,194**
Compulsory deposits with the Central Bank	7.1	605,885	576,988
Short-term interbank investments	7.2	4,559,809	2,674,749
Marketable securities	7.3	615,613	574,290
Loan operations and other credits	7.4.a)	21,557,051	17,372,837
(-) Provision for expected losses	7.4.e)	(994,104)	(812,498)
Other financial assets	7.6	191,619	77,828
Tax assets		**913,457**	**856,765**
Current	8.1	151,091	228,166
Deferred	8.2	762,366	628,599
Non-financial assets held for sale	9	**47,251**	**51,740**
Other assets	10	**403,294**	**425,386**
Investments	11	**23,072**	**18,676**
Property and equipment	12	**613,704**	**434,268**
Intangible assets	13	**194,628**	**164,639**
Total assets		**31,519,505**	**25,479,109**

Liabilities and equity	Note	09/30/2025	12/31/2024
Financial liabilities		**27,367,710**	**22,094,738**
At amortized cost		**27,367,710**	**22,094,738**
Deposits	14.1	20,690,469	17,659,110
Money market funding	14.2	60,000	-
Funds from acceptance and issue of securities	14.3	5,528,823	3,397,427
Borrowings and onlendings		111,201	100,101
Interbank accounts		86,875	98,160
Obligations for operations linked to assignment	7.5	37,257	44,228
Debt instruments eligible to capital	14.4	850,307	780,955
Other financial liabilities		2,778	14,757
Tax liabilities		**154,538**	**121,417**
Current		145,303	113,239
Deferred		9,235	8,178
Provisions	15	**325,974**	**299,303**
Other liabilities	16	**1,372,972**	**1,069,062**
Equity		**2,298,311**	**1,894,589**
Capital	17.1	807,203	807,203
(-) Treasury shares	17.1	(3,830)	(3,830)
Capital reserve	17.2	43,375	43,375
Revenue reserves	17.2	876,228	1,004,408
Other comprehensive income		1,145	6,839
Retained earnings		532,734	-
Non-controlling interest		41,456	36,594
Total liabilities and equity		**31,519,505**	**25,479,109**

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

(In thousands of reais)

	Note	07/01–09/30/2024	01/01–09/30/2025	07/01–09/30/2024	01/01–09/30/2024
Interest income		**2,170,137**	**5,887,754**	**1,526,229**	**4,242,320**
Income from loan operations	7.4	1,871,419	5,191,829	1,374,426	3,818,893
Income from loan operations		(141)	(141)	(31)	54
Marketable securities income	5.1|6.1|7.2|7.3	275,078	694,438	131,275	317,787
Income from derivative financial instruments	6.2.c)	8,128	(21,307)	20,070	104,085
Compulsory investments income		15,653	22,935	489	1,501
Interest expense	**14.5**	**(970,913)**	**(2,488,752)**	**(510,817)**	**(1,389,281)**
Net result from financial intermediation		**1,199,224**	**3,399,002**	**1,015,412**	**2,853,039**
Provision for expected losses associated with credit risk	**7.4.e)**	**(113,710)**	**(580,658)**	**(108,107)**	**(339,106)**
Expected loss on loan operations		(113,710)	(580,658)	(108,107)	(339,106)
Net interest income		**1,085,514**	**2,818,344**	**907,305**	**2,513,933**
Other operating income/(expenses)		**(759,230)**	**(2,096,134)**	**(643,224)**	**(1,823,039)**
Income from services rendered	18.1	235,426	644,832	173,010	491,938
Personnel expenses	18.2	(208,027)	(572,678)	(173,726)	(477,451)
Administrative expenses	18.3	(356,511)	(976,606)	(264,711)	(727,849)
Tax expenses	18.4	(80,916)	(230,779)	(76,573)	(213,024)
Other operating income	18.5	25,936	80,066	33,055	84,811
Other operating expenses	18.6	(302,903)	(862,884)	(283,826)	(851,742)
Reversals of/(Expenses on) provisions	18.7	(72,235)	(178,085)	(50,453)	(129,722)
Income tax and social contribution income/(expense)		**326,284**	**722,210**	**264,081**	**690,894**
Income tax and social contribution	**8.3**	**(59,091)**	**(97,176)**	**(55,743)**	**(176,775)**
Current		(75,640)	(222,319)	(47,086)	(161,898)
Deferred		16,549	125,143	(8,657)	(14,877)
Non-controlling interest		**(6,109)**	**(16,737)**	**(1,465)**	**(1,567)**
Profit for the year		261,084	608,297	206,873	512,552
Basic and diluted earnings per share (in reais)					
Common shares		2.4988	5.8220	1.9800	4.9056
Preferred shares		2.4988	5.8220	1.9800	4.9056
Profit for the year attributed (in *reais* - R$ thousand)					
Common shares		162,812	379,335	129,006	319,628
Preferred shares		98,272	228,962	77,867	192,924
Number of outstanding shares - basic and diluted					
Common shares		65,155,744	65,155,744	65,155,744	65,155,744
Preferred shares		39,327,336	39,327,336	39,327,336	39,327,336

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

(In thousands of reais)

	07/01–09/30/2024	01/01–09/30/2025	07/01–09/30/2024	01/01–09/30/2024
Profit for the period	261,084	608,297	206,873	512,552
Other comprehensive income	(301)	(5,694)	195	2,259
Items to be subsequently reclassified to income	(301)	(5,694)	195	2,259
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(552)	(10,715)	2,171	4,310
Tax effect	251	5,021	(1,976)	(2,051)
Total comprehensive income for the period	260,783	602,603	207,068	514,811
Taxable profit to controlling shareholder	254,674	585,866	205,603	513,244
Taxable profit to non-controlling interest	6,109	16,737	1,465	1,567

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

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

(In thousands of reais)

	Realized capital	Capital reserves	Revenue reserves		Retained earnings	Other comprehensive income	(-) Treasury shares	Equity	Non-controlling interest	Consolidated equity
			Legal	Statutory						
At 12/31/2023	702,372	43,375	118,761	687,935	19,747	4,348	(3,830)	1,572,708	39,441	1,612,149
Capital transactions with partners	-	-	-	-	(160,174)	-	-	(160,174)	-	(160,174)
Interest on capital paid, resolved and/or provisioned	-	-	-	-	(160,174)	-	-	(160,174)	-	(160,174)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	512,552	2,259	-	514,811	1,567	516,378
Profit for the period	-	-	-	-	512,552	-	-	512,552	1,567	514,119
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	2,259	-	2,259	-	2,259
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	4,310	-	4,310	-	4,310
Tax effect	-	-	-	-	-	(2,051)	-	(2,051)	-	(2,051)
Internal changes in equity	104,831	-	-	(104,831)	(4,343)	-	-	(4,343)	(3,503)	(7,846)
Capital increase - Meeting of the Board of Directors on 03/20/2024	104,831	-	-	(104,831)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-		(4,343)	-	-	(4,343)	(3,503)	(7,846)
At 09/30/2024	807,203	43,375	118,761	583,104	367,782	6,607	(3,830)	1,923,002	37,505	1,960,507
At 12/31/2024	807,203	43,375	156,370	848,038	-	6,839	(3,830)	1,857,995	36,594	1,894,589
Capital transactions with partners	-	-	-	-	(213,126)	-	-	(213,126)	-	(213,126)
Interest on capital provisioned	-	-	-	-	(213,126)	-	-	(213,126)	-	(213,126)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	608,297	(5,694)	-	602,603	16,737	619,340
Profit for the period	-	-	-	-	608,297	-	-	608,297	16,737	625,034
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	(5,694)	-	(5,694)	-	(5,694)
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	(10,715)	-	(10,715)	-	(10,715)
Tax effect	-	-	-	-	-	5,021	-	5,021	-	5,021
Internal changes in equity	-	-	-	(128,180)	137,563	-	-	9,383	(11,875)	(2,492)
Other	-	-	-	(128,180)	137,563	-	-	9,383	(11,875)	(2,492)
Balances at 09/30/2025	807,203	43,375	156,370	719,858	532,734	1,145	(3,830)	2,256,855	41,456	2,298,311

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

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW - Indirect Method

	(In thousands of reais)	
	09/30/2025	09/30/2024
Cash flow from operating activities		
Income before tax on profit	**722,210**	**690,894**
Adjustments to profit	**940,329**	**603,302**
Effect of changes in exchange rate on cash and cash equivalents	-	(10,233)
Expense / (Reversal) and Interest/indexation with tax, civil and labor provisions	192,167	137,164
Expenses with provision for expected losses	580,658	351,398
Depreciation and amortization	167,615	124,194
(Gains) Losses with other assets	(111)	779
Changes in assets and liabilities	**889,617**	**268,076**
(Increase)/decrease in assets		
Financial assets at amortized cost	(4,778,980)	(3,426,659)
Current tax assets	77,075	(29,928)
Non-financial assets held for sale	4,489	6,374
Deferred tax assets	(8,624)	8,803
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	482,714	(83,839)
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	24,019	(29,455)
Other assets	(221,163)	(130,306)
(Decrease) / Increase in liabilities		
Financial liabilities at amortized cost	5,272,972	4,160,378
Current tax liabilities	18,806	34,414
Provisions	26,671	8,253
Deferred tax liabilities	6,078	(28,956)
Other liabilities	(14,440)	(221,003)
Cash generated / (Invested) by Operations	**2,552,156**	**1,562,272**
Taxes paid	(209,061)	(201,861)
Net cash from / (invested) in operating activities	**2,343,095**	**1,360,411**
Cash Flow from Investment Activities		
Acquisition of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(237,193)	(500,606)
Investment acquisition	(4,500)	-
Acquisition of own property and equipment	(67,639)	(16,574)
Acquisition of intangible assets	(84,204)	(60,760)
Disposal of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	43	507,869
Sales of investments	104	-
Disposal of own property and equipment	180	10,495
Disposal of intangible assets	-	12,438
Net cash from / (invested in) investment activities	**(393,209)**	**(47,138)**
Cash flow from financing activities		
Issue of debt instruments eligible to capital	69,941	12,023
Dividends and interest on capital paid	(129,512)	(182,559)
Change in minority interest	(11,875)	(3,503)
Net cash from (invested in) financing activities	**(71,446)**	**(174,039)**
Increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	1,878,440	1,139,234
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	3,934,842	2,793,186
Effect of changes in exchange rate on cash and cash equivalents	-	10,233
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	5,813,282	3,942,653
Increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	1,878,440	1,139,234

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

	(In thousands of reais)	
	09/30/2025	09/30/2024
1 – INCOME	**4,991,025**	**3,493,120**
Financial intermediation	5,887,754	4,242,320
Provision of services	644,832	491,938
Provision for expected losses associated with credit risk	(580,658)	(339,106)
Other	(960,903)	(902,032)
2 - EXPENSES ON FINANCIAL INTERMEDIATION	**(2,488,752)**	**(1,389,281)**
3 - INPUTS ACQUIRED FROM THIRD PARTIES	**(808,991)**	**(598,772)**
Materials, energy and others	(38,270)	(39,437)
Third-party services	(379,806)	(245,888)
Other	**(390,915)**	**(313,447)**
Communications	(9,563)	(7,023)
Data processing	(194,457)	(153,500)
Advertising and publicity	(66,560)	(48,155)
Financial system services	(21,047)	(12,151)
Insurance	(22,799)	(18,504)
Transportation	(38,278)	(36,827)
Other	(38,211)	(37,287)
4 - GROSS VALUE ADDED (1-2-3)	**1,693,282**	**1,505,067**
5 – DEPRECIATION, AMORTIZATION AND DEPLETION	**(167,615)**	**(129,077)**
6 – NET VALUE ADDED PRODUCED BY THE ENTITY (4-5)	**1,525,667**	**1,375,990**
7 – VALUE ADDED RECEIVED AS TRANSFER	**-**	**-**
8 – VALUE ADDED PAYABLE (6+7)	**1,525,667**	**1,375,990**
9 – DISTRIBUTION OF VALUE ADDED	**1,525,667**	**1,375,990**
Personnel	**492,465**	**416,373**
Direct remuneration	387,335	320,725
Benefits	83,958	75,194
FGTS	21,172	20,454
Taxes, fees and contributions	**408,168**	**445,498**
Federal	381,051	421,384
State	15	24
Municipal	27,102	24,090
Remuneration of equity capital	**625,034**	**514,119**
Interest on capital	213,126	160,174
Retained earnings for the period	395,171	352,378
Non-controlling interests in retained earnings	16,737	1,567

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

1. Operations

Banco Mercantil do Brasil S.A. ("Mercantil" or "Bank") is a publicly-held company authorized to operate as a multiple bank and has a wide variety of products and services available through digital and physical channels, through its network of 352 bank service points. It operates directly and indirectly through its subsidiaries in the most diverse types of credit, mainly payroll loan transactions, personal credit guaranteed by the individual's right to the Government Severance Indemnity Fund for Employees (FGTS) and in other financial segments, in the areas of investment, distribution and intermediation of securities, as well as in the sale of insurance and complementary marketplace services. The Bank's registered office and its main place of business are located at Avenida do Contorno, 5800 - 11º ao 15º andar, Savassi, Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais, Brazil.

2. Preparation and presentation of financial statements

2.1. Presentation of the financial statements

The accounting information in the financial statements as at and for the year ended September 30, 2025 have been prepared considering the requirements and guidelines of Resolution 4818/20 of the National Monetary Council (CMN) which requires the preparation of consolidated financial statements adopting the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), currently named "IFRS accounting standards" (IFRS® Accounting Standards), including the interpretations issued by IFRS Interpretations Committee (IFRIC® Interpretations) or its previous body, Standing Interpretations Committee (SIC® Interpretations) translated into Portuguese by a Brazilian entity accredited by the International Financial Reporting Standards Foundation (IFRS Foundation).

In conformity with IAS 01, the annual consolidated financial statements under IFRS comprise the balance sheet, the statement of income, comprehensive income, changes in equity, cash flows and value added and the explanatory notes. The financial statements under IFRS are prepared in thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated, rounding up or down to the nearest thousand consistent with the Brazilian Association of Technical Standards (ABNT).

The Statement of Value Added, which is required by the Brazilian corporate legislation for listed companies, is included. The statement of value added was prepared in accordance with Technical Pronouncement CPC 09 - Statement of Value Added.

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of estimates to record certain assets, liabilities, income and expenses. These include estimates for the provision for expected losses associated with credit risk, provision for labor, civil and tax risks, estimates of provision for income taxes and other provisions. Actual results may differ from those estimated.

The classifications and measurements of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities are in accordance with the Business Model approved by the Board of Directors on 04/29/2025 as required by IFRS 9.

The financial statements were approved by Banco Mercantil's Board of Directors on November 4, 2025.

2.2. Consolidated financial statements

The consolidated financial statements for the period ended September 30, 2025 have been prepared in accordance with Law 6404/76 and the rules of the BACEN and CVM.

Intercompany investments, account balances, income and expenses and unrealized profits arising from transactions between the Bank and its Subsidiaries have been eliminated. Non-controlling interests in profit for the year and equity have been separately disclosed.

The consolidated financial statements include those of the Bank and its direct and indirect subsidiaries listed below:

Direct and indirect subsidiaries:	Acronym	Interest %	
		Sep 2025	Dec 2024
Banco Mercantil de Investimentos S.A.(I)	BMI	92.53	92.53
Mercantil Financeira S.A.-Crédito, Financiamento e Investimento (I) (II) (VI)	Finance	95.31	95.31
Mercantil do Brasil Corretora S.A. - Câmbio, Títulos e Valores Mobiliários	MBC	99.99	99.99
Mercantil do Brasil Distribuidora S.A. - Títulos e Valores Mobiliários	MBD	100.00	100.00
Domo Digital Tecnologia S.A.(III)	Domo	99.16	99.16
COSEFI - Companhia Securitizadora de Créditos Financeiros	COSEFI	100.00	100.00
SANSA - Negócios Imobiliários S.A.	SANSA	100.00	100.00
MB FII – Fundo de Investimento Imobiliário (IV) (VIII)	MB FII	100.00	100.00
OPEA SPE 01 - Companhia Securitizadora de Créditos Financeiros(V)	OPEA	100.00	100.00
Mercantil Adm. Corretagem de Seguros S.A (VIII)	MACS	99.56	99.56
Bem Aqui Administradora e Corretora de Seguros, Previdência Privada e Correspondente Bancário S.A.	Bem Aqui	100.00	100.00
Mercantil do Brasil Marketplace e Empreendimentos Imobiliários S.A.	Marketplace	100.00	100.00
Altivis Plataforma de Bem Estar Ltda. (VII) (VIII)	Altivis	95.00	95.00
Dente Vitta Assistência Odonto Ltda. (VII) (VIII)	Dente Vitta	95.00	95.00
Geração Saber Cursos Livres Ltda. (VII) (VIII)	Geração Saber	95.00	95.00
Maturitec Solução em Tecnologia Ltda. (VII) (VIII)	Maturitec	95.00	95.00
Viva Notícias Ltda. (VII) (VIII)	Viva	95.00	-
Assistência Pet Nacional Ltda. (VII) (VIII)	Pet Nacional	90.00	-
Assistência Conecta Saúde Ltda. (II) (III)	Conecta Saúde	95.00	
Total Assistência Previdenciária Ltda. (II) (III)	Total Prev	95.00	

(I) In the first half of 2024, the Bank acquired 310,000 preferred shares and 6,000 common shares at R$ 9.95 each from Mercantil Financeira S.A. and a further 36,005 preferred shares at R$ 15.23 each and 10,504 common shares at R$ 20.01 each from Banco Mercantil de Investimentos S.A. The Bank's investment in the Institutions currently amounts to 89.32% and 92.53%, respectively.
(II) The EGM held on November 5, 2024 resolved to increase the capital of the subsidiary Mercantil Financeira S.A. - Crédito, Financiamento e Investimentos, in the amount of R$ 321.6 million, through the private subscription of 13,901,203 common shares and 9,083,968 preferred shares, registered and with a nominal value of R$ 7.50 each, at an issue price of R$ 13.990298 per share. The Bank's investment is now 95.31%.
(III) The total equity interest in Domo held by the Bank and its subsidiaries Banco Mercantil de Investimentos S.A. and Mercantil Financeira S.A. – Crédito, Financiamento e Investimento.
(IV) Investment fund, indirectly controlled by the Bank.
(V) The Bank holds 100% of the subordinated quotas of the debentures through a specific purpose securitization company. These debentures are backed by credit rights of payroll loan assigned by Banco Mercantil.
(VI) Corporate name changed from Mercantil Financeira S.A. – Crédito, Financiamento e Investimento to Mercantil Financeira S.A. – Sociedade de Crédito, Financiamento e Investimento, as per the Extraordinary General Meeting held on September 11, 2025, and approved by Bacen on October 06, 2025.
(VII) Companies controlled by Marketplace that started operating in October 2024.
(VIII) Indirectly controlled.

2.3. Reclassification of Comparative Information

The following reclassifications were made to the Balance Sheet of December 2024 and Statement of Income in September 2024:

Balance sheet	Original	Reclassification	Reclassified
Financial instruments	**22,216,594**	**-**	**22,216,594**
At fair value through profit or loss	-	94,302	94,302
At fair value through other comprehensive income	1,752,400	(94,302)	1,658,098
At amortized cost	**20,464,194**	**-**	**20,464,194**
Deposited with the Central Bank of Brazil	576,988	-	576,988
Short-term interbank investments	2,674,749	-	2,674,749
Marketable securities	814,429	(240,139)	574,290
Loan operations and other credits	17,132,698	240,139	17,372,837
(Provision for expected losses)	(812,498)	-	(812,498)
Other financial assets	77,828	-	77,828
Total assets	**25,479,109**	**-**	**25,479,109**

Statement of income	Original	Reclassification	Reclassified
Interest Income	4,256,918	(14,598)	4,242,320
Interest expenses	(1,389,281)	-	(1,389,281)
Net result from financial intermediation	**2,867,637**	**(14,598)**	**2,853,039**
(-) Expected losses on financial assets	(353,704)	14,598	339,106
Net interest income	**2,513,933**	**-**	**2,513,933**

2.4. Significant accounting policies and critical estimates

a) Segment reporting

The presentation of information by segment is consistent with the Strategic and Marketing Plan, through which the Bank makes decisions for allocation of resources and investments, whose main focus are the Financial Segments, which operate credit in its various modalities, the Marketplace, which complements the 50+ ecosystem's portfolio of non-financial services, among other segments basically made up of the real estate, securitization and information technology industries.

b) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are mostly cash, readily-redeemable bank deposits, and short-term high-liquidity investments readily convertible into cash and subject to an insignificant risk of change in value or limits, with original maturities of less than 90 days, from acquisition date, which are used by the Bank to manage its short-term cash commitments.

c) Foreign currency translation

- Functional and presentation currency

The accounting information of the Bank and its direct and indirect subsidiaries is presented in Brazilian Real/Reais (R$), which is its functional and presentation currency.

- Foreign currency translation into functional currency

Assets and liabilities in foreign currency are translated into Reais at the exchange rate at the balance sheet date. As at September 30, 2025, the exchange rate was: US$ 1.00 = R$ 5.3180 (December 31, 2024 - US$ 1.00 = R$ 6.1923).

d) Financial instruments

The financial assets can be classified into three categories: (i) at amortized cost, (ii) at fair value through other comprehensive income and (iii) at fair value through profit or loss, based on the business model and in accordance with the provisions of IFRS 9:

The business model sets the way in which the Bank manages its financial assets to generate cash flows. The Management's purpose for a given business model is: (i) maintain the assets to receive the contractual cash flows; (ii) maintain the assets to receive the contractual cash flows and sale; or (iii) maintain the assets for trading.

The Solely Payments of Principal and Interest (SPPI) Test, is applied to verify whether the contractual provisions of financial assets and liabilities are only for payment of principal and interest, that is, they must include only consideration for the amount of money over time and the respective credit risk.

(i) Financial assets at amortized cost

They are financial assets acquired or originated with the objective of receiving contractual cash flows that are solely payment of principal and interest.

Financial assets measured at amortized cost are assets initially recognized at fair value, including direct and incremental costs, and subsequently recorded at amortized cost under the effective interest rate method.

Interest is recognized in the statement of income as “Income from Marketable Securities.”

(ii) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

They are assets acquired or originated whose objective is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets.

They are initially recognized at fair value, plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to their acquisition or issuance, and are subsequently measured at fair value with the gains and losses recognized in other comprehensive income, until the financial asset is no longer recognized. Expected credit losses are reported in the statement of income.

Interest income from financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income is recognized in “Income from marketable securities.”

(iii) Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss

Operations that are not classified as financial assets at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income or those that in the initial recognition are irrevocably designated at fair value through profit or loss, if this eliminates or significantly reduces accounting mismatches.

Financial assets measured at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss are initially recorded and measured at fair value, and the respective subsequent changes in the fair value are immediately recognized in income.

Interest income from financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss is recognized in “Income from marketable securities.”

(iv) Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost, except when there are financial liabilities designated as hedged items (or hedging instruments), which are measured at fair value.

Financial liabilities at fair value are initially measured at transaction cost and are subsequently adjusted at fair value. They are stated by the amounts payable and consider, when applicable, the payable charges updated up to the balance sheet date, recognized on a *pro rata die* basis.

In operations to raise funds through the issue of marketable securities, the associated expenses are appropriated to the income according to the term of the operation and shown as a reduction in the corresponding liability.

(v) Derivatives

Derivative financial instruments are classified, on the date of their acquisition, according to Management's intention to designate them as a hedging instrument or not, in accordance with IAS 39 (using the prerogative to continue applying the hedge accounting provided for in IAS 39, as permitted by IFRS 9). Moreover, they can be classified according to their nature into the following categories:

- Fair value hedge - the financial instruments classified into this category, as well as its related financial assets and liabilities, subject to hedge, have their realized or unrealized gains and losses recorded in income;
- Cash flow hedge - the financial instruments classified into this category have the effective portion of gains or losses recorded, net of tax effects, in a separate account in equity. The non-effective portion of the hedge is recognized directly in income; and
- Hedge of net investment in foreign operation - the financial instruments classified in this category aim to hedge the exchange rate change of investments abroad, whose functional currency is different from the local currency, and are accounted for in accordance with the accounting procedures applicable to the cash flow hedge category, i.e., with the effective portion recognized in equity, net of tax effects, and the non-effective portion recognized in income for the period.

Operations that use financial instruments that do not meet the hedge accounting criteria, mainly derivatives used to manage overall risk exposure, are recognized at market value, with any appreciation or devaluation recognized directly in income.

For operations contracted in trading for raising of or investment of funds, any valuation or devaluation derived from the adjustment to market value may be disregarded as long as their trading or settlement separately from the operation associated to it is not permitted, which in the event of early settlement of the associated operation, it is carried out at the contracted value, and that it is contracted for the same period and with the same counterparty of the associated operation.

(vi) Write-off of financial assets

The write-off of financial assets occurs when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering their respective values, when contractual rights to their cash flows expire, or when the rights to receive these cash flows are transferred along with the substantial transfer of all risks and benefits inherent in ownership of the asset.

Financial liabilities are written-off when contractual obligations are settled, canceled, redeemed or expired.

(vii) Determination of fair value

The determination of the fair value of most financial assets and financial liabilities is based on market quotation prices or distributor prices for financial instruments traded in active markets. For the other financial instruments, fair value is determined using valuation techniques, which include the use of recent market transactions, discounted cash flow method, comparison with similar instruments for which there are market prices, and valuation models.

In conformity with IFRS 7 - Fair Value Measurement, financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value, after initial recognition, are grouped into Levels 1 to 3 of the fair value hierarchy:

- Level 1: obtained from quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2: obtained from information that is observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly, except for quoted prices included in Level 1.
- Level 3: obtained through valuation techniques, which include variables for the asset or liability, but which, mostly, do not use as a basis the observable market data.

(viii) Provision for expected losses (Impairment)

- Assets measured at amortized cost

The Bank assesses at each balance sheet date, whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired when the credit risk of that financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition.

In the case of financial assets measured at amortized cost, the amount of the provision for expected losses determined based on the assessment of the increase in credit risk that occurs over the expected life of the financial instrument is presented as a reduction in the asset balance.

The Bank has policies, methods and procedures to cover its credit risk resulting from insolvency attributable to a counterparty.

These policies, methods and procedures are applied when granting, examining and documenting debt instruments and commitments, identifying any failure in their recovery and calculating the amounts necessary to cover the respective credit risk.

The Bank measures financial assets at amortized cost that meet the management criteria of the business model and the characteristics of the contractual cash flows, as established by IFRS 9. Provisions for expected losses are recognized for these assets, reflecting the evolution of credit risk over time.

Credit risk is assessed monthly to determine whether there has been a significant increase in risk since the initial recognition of the asset. The provisioning methodology follows the stages approach of IFRS 9, which classifies financial assets into three categories based on credit risk:

- Stage 1 – Realizable Assets: Application of provision for loss based on next twelve-month expected credit loss for assets that do not present a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition.
- Stage 2 – Doubtful Assets: Application of a provision considering the expected loss over the life of the asset, for those that have suffered a significant increase in credit risk.
- Stage 3 – Assets in default: It is characterized by the delay of over 90 days and/or indicative that the respective obligation will not be fully met under the agreed conditions, without it being necessary to resort to guarantees or collateral. At this stage, the recognition of income of any kind not yet received from financial assets with credit recovery problems in the result for the period is not allowed.

Reclassification between stages occurs according to the evolution of the asset's credit risk, except in the case of financial assets acquired or originated with evidence of credit loss, which remain in Stage 3 until they are liquidated or written-off.

Provisioning methodology

The Bank adopts specific policies and procedures to manage and mitigate the credit risk associated with financial assets measured at amortized cost. The provisioning structure is made up of two main groups, with distinct criteria for calculating the provision:

- Loans assessed individually: This includes operations in which the provision is determined based on specific criteria for each product and previously defined impairment triggers.

- **Loans assessed collectively:** It covers operations subject to statistical modeling to estimate the expected loss, based on historical default patterns. Loss percentages are applied to these loans according to the portfolio segmentation and the different credit risk stages.

Loss parameters are calculated using historical series, resulting in the definition of a median expected loss rate. This analysis is reviewed annually based on the latest information available and incorporating forward-looking views.

Classification and evaluation criteria

The Bank's loan portfolio is segmented to allow a granular assessment of risk and the appropriate measurement of the provision for losses. This segmentation considers factors such as: Geographical region; Product type; Remaining contractual term; Profile of client or beneficiary; Age; Gender; etc.

To improve the accuracy of the provision, periodic studies are carried out on credit recovery, as well as studies on the reduction of credit risk based on the number of installments paid after the transaction is settled, a process known as "Cure."

Recognition of interest income

Interest income on assets classified in Stages 1 and 2 is recognized in proportion to the time elapsed, since the cash flows are still expected to be realized.

Stage 3 records operations with the prospect of liquidity problems (Problem Assets); in this case, the recognition of interest income is interrupted. In cases where the operation ceases to be classified as an asset with a credit recovery problem, considering the Cure criteria, recognition may be resumed, prospectively, following the effective interest method.

Based on the analysis of the loans and receivables portfolio, the Bank considers that operations less than 90 days overdue and with no other signs of credit deterioration remain classified as realizable.

This approach ensures that the provision for loss is appropriate to the reality of the portfolio's risk and complies with the applicable accounting and regulatory principles.

- Assets classified as at fair value through other comprehensive income

The Bank assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is an increase in credit risk of a financial asset or group of financial assets.

For financial assets, credit loss is the present value of the difference between the contractual cash flows and the cash flows expected to be received.

The provision for expected losses on financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income is recognized in the income in Other operating expenses.

e) Taxes and contributions

- Social contributions related to PIS and COFINS

The direct taxes for the Social Integration Program (PIS) and the Social Contribution on Revenues (COFINS) are calculated based on the Gross Revenue pursuant to article 12 of Decree-Law 1598/77, in conformity with Law 12973/14 and supplementary regulation, and are paid at the rates of 0.65% and 4%, respectively, on the cumulative system.

- Current and deferred income taxes

The provision for income tax is recorded on the accrual basis and calculated based on taxable profit, adjusted for temporary or permanent differences, at the rate of 15%, plus a 10% surcharge on annual taxable profit exceeding R$ 240. Social contribution was calculated at the rate of 20% on taxable profit, in accordance with Law 14183/21.

Deferred taxes arising from temporary differences and from income tax and social contribution losses, if any, are recognized based on a technical study of estimated future taxable profits, in accordance with CMN Resolution 4842/20, BCB Resolution 15/20 and supplementary regulations, and are fully presented in non-current assets, based on BCB Resolution 2/20.

f) Non-financial assets held for sale

These comprise real estate, machinery and equipment and vehicles not used in the operations, intended for sale or received in lieu of payment.

They are recognized at the lower of the carrying amount or the gross carrying amount of the respective financial instrument of difficult or doubtful resolution and the fair value of the asset.

Non-financial assets held for sale without a liquid market are periodically assessed for impairment, through a technical appraisal report.

g) Property and equipment

- Rental properties

Rental properties or investment properties refer to land and projects constituted by the Bank's subsidiaries and are stated at acquisition cost and are depreciated at the acquisition cost and based on the useful life of the asset.

- Property and equipment in use

Property and equipment in use are stated at cost adjusted for depreciation, calculated based on the useful life of the assets. The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

- Leased Property and Equipment

Finance leases over which the Bank holds substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are capitalized at the inception of the lease at the lower of the fair value of the leased asset and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The property and equipment acquired under finance leases are depreciated over the useful life of the asset.

The Bank leases properties for agencies and bank service points. They are recognized as a "Right-of-use assets" as a counterpart to "Lease liabilities" that correspond to the balance payable for leases recorded at present value. Right-of-use assets are depreciated based on the useful life of the asset. The finance cost corresponding to interest on the lease liability is recognized under "Other operating expenses".

h) Intangible assets

Intangible assets correspond to expenditures for the acquisition and development of software and are recorded at the acquisition cost. The amortization of intangible assets was calculated based on the useful life attributed to the asset, which is basically defined between three and five years.

i) Impairment of assets

Based on Management's analysis, if the carrying amount of the assets or group of non-financial assets, except other values and assets and tax credits, exceeds their recoverable amount, an impairment charge is recognized in the income.

j) Provisions, contingent assets and liabilities

The control of contingent assets and liabilities and provisions is made in accordance with the criteria defined by IAS 37 - Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets:

- Contingent assets - these are not recorded in the books, unless Management has full control over the asset or when favorable unappealable court decisions assure the realization of the gain is virtually certain. Contingent assets with expectations of probable favorable outcomes are only disclosed in the financial statements.
- Contingent liabilities - these represent legal cases for which losses are probable as classified by management, under the advice of the external legal counsel, based on the nature of the actions, the similarity with previous cases, the complexity and positioning of the Courts.
- Provisions - these originate from labor, civil and other lawsuits, under the advice of external legal counsel, based on the nature of the actions, similarity with previous cases, the complexity and positioning of the Courts. The amounts of these lawsuits are recognized when a probable outflow of resources is expected to arise to settle the obligation and when the amounts involved can be measured reliably.
- Legal obligations - provision for tax risks - these refer to tax obligations established by law, challenged in court as to their constitutionality that, irrespective of the probability of a favorable outcome in the ongoing lawsuits, are fully recorded in the financial statements.

k) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are presented for the two classes of shares; namely, common and preferred, and are calculated by dividing profit for the year attributable to the Parent by the weighted average number of preferred and common shares outstanding during the year (Note 17.4.).

The Bank does not have potentially dilutive instruments, therefore, diluted earnings per share are equal to basic earnings per share.

l) Interest on capital

Interest on capital paid and payable to stockholders and received or receivable from subsidiaries is calculated in accordance with Law 9249/95 and are presented in the financial statements in conformity with CMN Resolution 4872/20 as follows: (i) Interest on capital representing a present obligation at the balance sheet date is recorded in liabilities, as applicable, deducted from the retained earnings account; and (ii) Interest on capital received and receivable from subsidiaries is recognized in assets when the entity has obtained the right to receive it, it is measured by the investee, posted against the related investment.

m) Benefit plans

The Bank has a Remuneration Plan specific for management, which includes rules for the payment of fixed and variable remuneration in line with the Bank's risk management policy and best market practices, in accordance with IAS 19 - Employee Benefits. The amount of the overall remuneration is approved annually at the Annual General Meeting. The right to variable remuneration is subject to the achievement of the Bank's strategic goals, the individual goals and the goals of the management's operating areas.

n) Non-recurring events

The non-recurring results, when they occur, are shown in conformity with BCB Resolution 02/20 and refer to events that are not related to the Bank's typical activities or that are related, but are not expected to occur frequently in future years.

o) Critical accounting estimates and judgments

The preparation of the financial statements requires Management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. The actual amounts may differ from these estimates.

Accounting estimates are reviewed periodically and have their amounts recognized on the base date of the review, as well as in the future periods affected, such as:

- **Provision for expected losses (Impairment):** the Bank assesses at each balance sheet date, whether there was an increase in the credit risk of a financial asset or group of financial assets and the expected loss attributed to these assets. In order to determine the measurement of expected credit loss, the Bank exercises its judgment considering whether there is objective evidence that indicates an increase in credit risk.
- **Fair value of financial assets and liabilities:** measurement is based on quotations in the active market or, in the absence of an active market, in the most advantageous market for financial assets or liabilities, taking into consideration all the reasonably available information. The fair value of financial assets and liabilities that are not traded on an active market and that have no information available is determined using valuation techniques.
- **Contingent assets and liabilities:** the Bank's contingencies are recorded when, supported by technical studies and under the advice of legal counsel, it is probable lawsuits will result in a cash outflow; and internal studies using a modeling approach that results in a better assessment of massified contingencies; and
- **Deferred income tax and social contribution:** deferred tax assets are recognized for temporary differences to the extent it is probable that the institutions will have sufficient future taxable profits to cover the deferred tax assets to be used supported by technical studies of estimated taxable profits.

3. Statement by operating segments

The presentation of information by segments is as follows:

Balance sheet	Finance (I)	Insurance and business intermediation	Marketplace (II)	Other (III)	Elimination	BRGAAP	Adjustments	Sep 2025	Dec 2024
Cash equivalents	1,310,412	2,755	56,044	5,778	(58,865)	**1,316,124**	-	**1,316,124**	**1,311,041**
Financial instruments	28,212,886	277,578	469,558	1,358,662	(2,326,077)	**27,992,607**	15,368	**28,007,975**	**22,216,594**
Tax assets	903,722	1,246	6,720	6,572	-	**918,260**	(4,803)	**913,457**	**856,765**
Non-financial assets held for sale	47,251	-	-	-	-	**47,251**	-	**47,251**	**51,740**
Other assets	390,006	10,006	4,472	753	(1,943)	**403,294**	-	**403,294**	**425,386**
Investments	875,767	15,525	12,010	1,940	(882,170)	**23,072**	-	**23,072**	**18,676**
Property and equipment	562,071	47,991	705	2,937	-	**613,704**	-	**613,704**	**434,268**
Intangible assets	193,302	-	1,309	17	-	**194,628**	-	**194,628**	**164,639**
Total Assets	**32,495,417**	**355,101**	**550,818**	**1,376,659**	**(3,269,055)**	**31,508,940**	**10,565**	**31,519,505**	**25,479,109**
Financial liabilities	28,442,580	-	-	1,002,507	(2,077,377)	**27,367,710**	-	**27,367,710**	**22,094,738**
Provisions	323,498	2,288	-	188	-	**325,974**	-	**325,974**	**121,417**
Tax liabilities	116,700	13,399	20,742	1,265	-	**152,106**	2,432	**154,538**	**299,303**
Other liabilities	1,325,128	44,872	(8,965)	13,880	(1,943)	**1,372,972**	-	**1,372,972**	**1,069,062**
Equity	2,287,511	294,542	539,041	358,819	(1,189,735)	**2,290,178**	8,133	**2,298,311**	**1,894,589**
Total Liabilities	**32,495,417**	**355,101**	**550,818**	**1,376,659**	**(3,269,055)**	**31,508,940**	**10,565**	**31,519,505**	**25,479,109**

Statement of income	Finance [I]	Insurance and business intermediation	Marketplace [II]	Other[III]	Elimination	BRGAAP	Adjustments	Sep 2025	Sep 2024
Interest Income	5,954,890	22,638	37,557	212,431	(348,504)	**5,879,012**	8,742	**5,887,754**	**4,256,918**
Interest expenses	(2,633,071)	-	-	(119,360)	263,679	**(2,488,752)**	-	**(2,488,752)**	**(1,389,281)**
Net result from financial intermediation	**3,321,819**	**22,638**	**37,557**	**93,071**	**(84,825)**	**3,390,260**	**8,742**	**3,399,002**	**2,867,637**
(-) Provision for expected losses associated with credit risk	(355,026)	-	-	-	-	**(355,026)**	(225,632)	**(580,658)**	**(353,704)**
Net result from expected loss of financial assets	**2,966,793**	**22,638**	**37,557**	**93,071**	**(84,825)**	**3,035,234**	**(216,890)**	**2,818,344**	**2,513,933**
Other operating income (expenses)	**(2,144,950)**	**128,655**	**297,322**	**(4,759)**	**(372,402)**	**(2,096,134)**	**-**	**(2,096,134)**	**(1,823,039)**
Income from services rendered	158,179	190,970	330,207	25,850	(60,374)	**644,832**	-	**644,832**	**491,938**
Equity in earnings of subsidiaries	371,766	746	(57)	(53)	(372,402)	**-**	-	**-**	**-**
Personnel expenses	(529,190)	(28,264)	(3,927)	(11,297)	-	**(572,678)**	-	**(572,678)**	**(477,451)**
Other administrative expenses	(999,083)	(9,324)	(4,773)	(11,676)	48,250	**(976,606)**	-	**(976,606)**	**(727,849)**
Tax expenses	(179,699)	(24,034)	(21,678)	(5,368)	-	**(230,779)**	-	**(230,779)**	**(213,024)**
Other operating income	79,350	273	285	234	(76)	**80,066**	-	**80,066**	**84,811**
Other operating expenses	(868,402)	(1,498)	(2,735)	(2,449)	12,200	**(862,884)**	-	**(862,884)**	**(851,742)**
Reversals of/(Expenses on) provisions	(177,871)	(214)	-	-	-	**(178,085)**	-	**(178,085)**	**(129,722)**
Income before taxes	**821,843**	**151,293**	**334,879**	**88,312**	**(457,227)**	**939,100**	**(216,890)**	**722,210**	**690,894**
Income tax and social contribution	(82,410)	(53,382)	(48,821)	(1,454)	-	**(186,067)**	88,891	**(97,176)**	**(176,775)**
Non-controlling interests	(1,883)	-	(13,601)	-	(1)	**(15,485)**	(1,252)	**(16,737)**	**(1,567)**
Profit for the year	**737,550**	**97,911**	**272,457**	**86,858**	**(457,228)**	**737,548**	**(129,251)**	**608,297**	**512,552**

[I]"Finance" segment is represented by financial institutions that operate loans in their various formats.
[II] Marketplace and its companies that complement the "50+" ecosystem's portfolio of non-financial services.
[III] "Other" segment basically comprises the securitization and technology segments.

4. Cash and cash equivalents

Description	Sep 2025	Dec 2024
Cash equivalents	1,316,124	1,311,041
Short-term interbank investments	4,497,158	2,623,801
Money market investments - Own portfolio	4,463,467	2,577,967
Investments in interbank deposits	33,691	45,834
Total	5,813,282	3,934,842

5. Financial instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income

5.1. Marketable securities at fair value through other comprehensive income

a) Marketable securities at fair value through other comprehensive income

Description	Amortized cost	Mark-to-market	Expected loss	Fair value/ Carrying amount
Financial Treasury Bills	1,296,374	1,253	-	1,297,627
Certificate of Agribusiness Receivables	67,160	316	(6,610)	60,866
Certificate of Real Estate Receivables	21,427	1,160	(35)	22,552
Certificate of Agribusiness Credit Rights	8,740	-	(14)	8,726
Bank Deposit Certificate	2,104	-	-	2,104
Commercial note	4,510	-	(14)	4,496
Debentures	5,482	(1)	(33)	5,448
Total at 09/30/2025	1,405,797	2,728	(6,706)	1,401,819
Total at 12/31/2024	1,657,842	1,197	(941)	1,658,098

b) Marketable securities at fair value through other comprehensive income by maturity

Term (in years)	Sep 2025	Dec 2024
≤01	324,428	62,298
01–02	196,987	275,713
02–03	107,079	204,802
03–04	46,689	69,315
04–05	366,855	47,957
>05	359,781	998,013
Total	1,401,819	1,658,098

Depending on their specific features, marketable securities are listed with B3 S.A. - Brasil, Bolsa, Balcão ("B3") and with Special System for Settlement and Custody (SELIC).

The main methodology used to value securities is to multiply the quantity of assets in inventory by the market prices published by the market information systems (ANBIMA, B3 or other feeders). If it is not possible to capture market prices, due to the low liquidity of the assets or since they do not have transaction records, theoretical prices will be established using methodologies recognized in the national financial market.

Furthermore, marketable securities have their fair value calculated using a specific methodology for determining expected loss, regardless of the market pricing process, as defined in the institutional policy.

c) Expected loss

The expected loss, related to financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income is as follows:

Description	Dec 2024	Gains /losses	Purchases	Settlement	Sep 2025
Stage 1	(379)	(944)	(167)	408	(1,082)
Debentures	(2)	(1)	(32)	2	(33)
Commercial note	-	4	(21)	3	(14)
CRA	(358)	(902)	(114)	388	(986)
CDCA	-	(18)	-	4	(14)
CRI	(19)	(27)	-	11	(35)
Stage 3	(562)	(5,062)	-	-	(562)
CRA	(562)	(5,062)	-	-	(562)
Grand total	(941)	(6,006)	(167)	408	(6,706)

d) Income from marketable securities at fair value through other comprehensive income

Income from Marketable securities at fair value through profit or loss totaled R$ 171,740 (R$ 58,701 in the 3rd quarter of 2025).

6. Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss

6.1. Marketable securities at fair value through profit or loss

a) Marketable securities at fair value through profit or loss

Description	Sep 2025			
	Amortized cost	Mark-to-market	Expected loss	Fair value/ Carrying amount
Real Estate Fund Quotas	37,932	-	-	37,932
Credit Right Investment Funds	25,069	-	-	25,069
Funcine	1,347	-	-	1,347
Investment fund quotas	364	-	-	364
Trading Participant Fund Quotas and Clearing Member	5,571	-	-	5,571
Total at 09/30/2025	70,283	-	-	70,283
Total at 12/31/2024	81,115	13,323	(136)	94,302

b) Marketable securities at fair value through profit or loss at maturity

Term	Sep 2025	Dec 2024
Undetermined	50,195	74,807
1–2 years	20,088	19,495
Total	70,283	94,302

Depending on their specific features, marketable securities are listed with B3 S.A. - Brasil, Bolsa, Balcão (“B3”) and with Special System for Settlement and Custody (SELIC).

Investment fund quotas were recorded on the basis of the quotation reported by the fund managers.

c) Expected loss

The expected loss, related to financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, is as follows:

Description	Dec 2024	Gains /losses	Purchases	Settlement	Sep 2025
Stage 1	(136)	136	-	-	-
FIDC	(98)	98	-	-	-
Funds’ quotas	(38)	38	-	-	-
Grand total	(136)	136	-	-	-

d) Income from Marketable securities at fair value through profit or loss

Income from Marketable securities at fair value through profit or loss totaled R$ 3,360 (R$ 937 in the 3rd quarter of 2025).

6.2. Derivative financial instruments

The derivative financial instruments traded by the Bank are mainly futures contracts used as hedge of foreign currency translation into functional currency due to the risk of foreign exchange and interest rate variations to hedge the fixed rate positions, and are classified according to Management's intention in accordance with IFRS 9 - Financial Instruments.

They are used in two strategies: trading portfolio and banking portfolio. Derivatives held with the intention of trading, or intended to hedge other elements of the trading portfolio, which do not have limitations on their trade, are classified in the trading portfolio. The banking portfolio contains derivatives intended for structural operations, not classified as trading.

Risk management is controlled and monitored independently of the areas generating the risk exposure. The assessment and measurement are carried out daily based on the metrics of Delta EVE (Economic Value Equity) and Delta NII (Net Interest Income). Additionally, sensitivity analyses and stress tests are carried out for derivative instruments.

The fair value of derivative financial instruments and the related hedged items is determined by estimating the cash flow of each party discounted to present value, according to the rates published by B3, adjusted by the risk spread, determined at the closing of the operation.

Operations with derivative financial instruments are held in custody on B3 (stock exchange) or on the Organized Counter for Assets and Derivatives (B3 - over-the-counter). The notional values of these operations are recorded in memorandum accounts.

The derivative financial instruments of the Bank and Consolidated are as follows:

a) Derivative financial instruments

By index	Sep 2025		Dec 2024	
	Notional amount	Fair value	Notional amount	Fair value
Futures contract - DI (I) Short position - Interest rate	8,003,407	8,001,485	4,190,141	4,190,952
Futures contract - DAP(II) Short position - Interest rate	-	-	30,635	30,630
Futures contract - US dollar (III) Short position - Foreign currency	107	107	3,110	3,119
Futures contract - Mini index (IV) Long position - Ibovespa	177	177	1,362	1,363
Total	**8,003,691**	**8,001,769**	**4,225,248**	**4,226,064**

(I) The objective of the futures contract - DI is to hedge fixed rate exposures indexed to the DI.
(II) The objective of the IPCA Coupon Futures (DAP) is to hedge the Bank's exposures in relation to transactions indexed to the IPCA index.
(III) The objective of the US Dollar Futures Contract is to hedge, as a complement, the foreign exchange exposures of the Bank calculated at market value on a daily basis and adjusted on B3.
(IV) The Mini Index Futures Contract refers to a mini futures contract derived from the Bovespa Index, traded on the stock exchange.

By maturity	01–90 days	91–360 days	>360 days	Notional value
Futures contract - DI	-	-	8,003,407	8,003,407
Futures contract - Mini index	177	-	-	177
Futures contract - US dollar	107	-	-	107
Total at 09/30/2025	284	-	8,003,407	8,003,691
Total at 12/31/2024	1,521,890	30,635	2,672,723	4,225,248

b) Hedge accounting

Mercantil has a hedge transaction, classified in the market risk hedge category.

Market risk hedge	Sep 2025		Dec 2024	
	Carrying amount	Fair value adjustment	Carrying amount	Fair value adjustment
Hedged item - Asset portfolio[I]	7,988,851	8,003,412	2,004,891	1,993,774
Hedge instrument - Interest rate	8,003,407	8,003,407	(1,993,772)	(1,993,772)

[I] The objective of the Hedge Accounting operation with Futures Contract - DI is to partially hedge the Bank's fixed rate loan operations (Note 7.4).

The effectiveness of hedge accounting operations is verified through the hedge ratio, which is measured by the ratio between the quantity of the hedging instrument and the hedged item in terms of their relative weighting, in addition to the qualitative assessment of the hedging relationship, in line with the Institution's risk management strategy.

c) Income from derivative financial instruments

Gains and losses on derivative financial instruments have been recognized directly in profit or loss in the line item "Income from derivative financial instruments", as shown below:

Description	July 01 to September 30			January 01 to September 30		
	Gain	Loss	Net result	Gain	Loss	Net result
Futures contract - DI	141,037	(132,943)	8,094	316,104	(337,888)	(21,784)
Futures contract - DAP	-	-	-	382	(432)	(50)
Futures contract - US dollar	23	(15)	8	1,132	(743)	389
Futures contract - Mini index	225	(199)	26	871	(733)	138
Total in 2025	141,285	(133,157)	8,128	318,489	(339,796)	(21,307)
Total in 2024	113,943	(93,873)	20,070	328,869	(224,784)	104,085

7. Financial instruments at amortized cost

7.1. Deposits at the Central Bank of Brazil

Description	Sep 2025	Dec 2024
Instant Payment Account	115,862	536,265
Time deposit	453,487	-
Saving deposit	21,991	24,925
Microcredit Direction	9,545	10,798
Compulsory cash reserves at the Central Bank	5,000	5,000
Total current	605,885	576,988

7.2. Short-term interbank investments

a) Breakdown of short-term interbank investments

Description	Sep 2025	Dec 2024
Money market investments	**4,523,467**	**2,577,967**
Own portfolio	**4,463,467**	**2,577,967**
National Treasury Bills - LTN	3,879,999	-
Financial treasury bills - LFT	499,998	1,399,992
National Treasury Notes - NTN	-	1,139,996
Private securities	83,470	37,979
Third-party portfolio position	**60,000**	**-**
National Treasury Bills - LTN	60,000	-
Investments in interbank deposits	**36,342**	**96,782**
Total	**4,559,809**	**2,674,749**
Current	4,557,158	2,670,830
Non-current	2,651	3,919

The third-party portfolio position has as a matching entry in liabilities “Money market funding - Third-party portfolio”, which basically refers to repurchases pending settlement from third parties.

b) Income from short-term interbank investments

Description	07/01–09/30/2024	01/01–09/30/2025	07/01–09/30/2024	01/01–09/30/2024
Income from short-term interbank investments	**200,933**	**477,511**	**94,123**	**223,939**
Money market investments	**188,677**	**430,227**	**85,876**	**200,791**
Own portfolio	185,539	422,978	84,511	194,614
Third-party portfolio position	3,138	7,249	1,365	6,177
Investments in interbank deposits	**12,256**	**47,284**	**8,247**	**23,148**
Total	**275,078**	**694,438**	**131,275**	**317,787**

7.3. Marketable securities at amortized cost

a) Marketable securities at amortized cost:

Balances	Sep 2025	Dec 2024
External sovereign bonds	615,613	574,290
Total carrying amount	**615,613**	**574,290**

b) Marketable securities at amortized cost by maturity:

Term	Sep 2025	Dec 2024
1–2 years	615,613	574,290
Total	**615,613**	**574,290**

Depending on their specific features, marketable securities are listed with B3 S.A. - Brasil, Bolsa, Balcão (“B3”) and with Special System for Settlement and Custody (SELIC). The cost value of marketable securities at amortized cost is determined on the basis of initial acquisition cost updated by earnings accrued for each operation depending on maturity.

Marketable securities have their fair value calculated using a specific methodology for determining expected loss, as defined in the institutional policy.

c) Income from Marketable securities at amortized cost

Income from Marketable securities at amortized cost totaled R$ 519,338 (R$ 215,440 in the 3rd quarter of 2025).

7.4. Loans and Other receivables

a) Loan operations and other credits by products

Description	Sep 2025	Dec 2024
Loans and financings	**21,039,021**	**16,949,961**
Payroll loan	14,693,143	10,784,086
FGTS withdrawal loan	2,753,923	3,043,437
Personal loan	2,885,291	2,408,780
Working capital	384,931	425,789
Overdraft facilities	105,460	104,579
Credit cards	29,978	100,310
Overdraft account	22,439	21,520
Other loans and financing	163,856	61,460
Other credits	**498,790**	**432,496**
Amounts receivable related to payment transactions	139,980	146,798
Debtors for purchase of assets	46,721	45,559
Notes and credits receivable	312,089	240,139
Subtotal	**21,537,811**	**17,382,457**
Mark-to-market adjustment of hedged loan operations (I)	14,561	(11,116)
Adjustment of effective rate	4,679	1,496
Total	**21,557,051**	**17,372,837**

(I) The Bank has a Hedge Accounting operation with the objective of hedging part of the fixed rate loan portfolio against market fluctuations. (Note 6.2).

b) By maturity

Description	Sep 2025	Dec 2024
Up to 1 year	8,817,046	6,917,306
1–5 years	10,243,001	8,576,808
>05 years	2,477,764	1,888,343
Total	**21,537,811**	**17,382,457**

c) Changes in portfolio by stage

Description	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
At 12/31/2024	**16,154,549**	**341,096**	**886,812**	**17,382,457**
Recognition/(Reversal)	4,461,426	(79,002)	120,169	4,502,593
Transfer to Stage 1	141,057	(14,694)	(126,363)	-
Transfer to Stage 2	(64,864)	64,909	(45)	-
Transfer to Stage 3	(248,706)	(102,201)	350,907	-
Write-off to loss	-	-	(347,239)	(347,239)
Balance at 09/30/2025	**20,443,462**	**210,108**	**884,241**	**21,537,811**

d) Income from loan operations

Description	07/01– 09/30/2024	01/01– 09/30/2025	07/01– 09/30/2024	01/01– 09/30/2024
Loans	1,857,129	5,153,420	1,355,963	3,736,147
Financing	884	2,614	1,100	3,458
Other credits	13,406	35,795	19,351	79,288
Total	**1,871,419**	**5,191,829**	**1,376,414**	**3,818,893**

e) Changes in expected losses by stages

Description	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
At 12/31/2024	90,283	154,909	567,306	812,498
Formation/Settlement	266,578	8,101	245,058	519,737
Transfer to Stage 1	9,296	(474)	(8,822)	-
Transfer to Stage 2	(19,107)	19,134	(27)	-
Transfer to Stage 3	(217,439)	(93,779)	311,218	-
Write-off to loss	-	-	(338,131)	(338,131)
Balance at 09/30/2025	**129,611**	**87,891**	**776,602**	**994,104**

The expected losses on financial assets are presented by the concept of expanded loss, which includes the recovery of credits written-off as loss and discounts granted, totaling an effect on income of R$ 60,921 (R$ 14,598 in September 2024).

The Bank assesses the objective evidence of losses on “Loans and financing to clients” individually for Financial Assets that are individually significant and collectively for Financial Assets that are not individually significant (Note 2.4.d. (viii)).

7.5. Sale or transfer of financial assets

Pursuant to CMN Resolution No. 4.966/2021 and subsequent amendments, loan assignment operations with substantial retention of risks and rewards are be recorded in the loan portfolio.

With substantial risk and benefit retention

The Bank has operations related to sale or transfer of financial assets with substantial retention of risks and rewards with co-obligation in the assignments, or through the subscription of subordinated series in receivables securitization structures.

7.6. Other financial assets

Description	Sep 2025	Dec 2024
Marketable securities and credits receivable(I)	181,413	74,030
Payments and receipts pending settlement	9,483	877
Trading and intermediation of securities	723	2,921
Total	**191,619**	**77,828**
Current	36,371	4,654
Non-current	155,248	73,174

(I) Refers mainly to Credit rights and Court-ordered debt payments (*precatórios*) receivable and recorded a provision of R$ 7,200 (R$ 8,370 in December 2024).

8. Tax assets

8.1. Current - Taxes to be offset

Description	Sep 2025	Dec 2024
Corporate Income Tax (IRPJ) /Social Contribution on Net Income (CSLL) - repetition of undue payment(I)	54,785	109,444
IRPJ/CSLL(II)	62,200	22,206
COFINS - Law 9718/98(III)	8,538	8,538
Withholding taxes and contributions	15,004	8,505
Prepayment of IRPJ/CSLL	8,743	77,405
Other	1,820	2,068
Total	**151,091**	**228,166**
Current	133,820	177,743
Non-current	17,271	50,423

(I) The Bank holds amounts to be offset under a final and unappealable decision on the proceeding that was the subject of a decision on the merits of Theme 962 by the Federal Supreme Court (STF) in September 2021 and an opinion (SEI 11469/2022) by the National Treasury Attorney General's Office (PGFN), regarding the exclusion of interest from the calculation basis of Corporate Income Tax (IRPJ) and Social Contribution on Profit (CSLL).
(II) Refers basically to credit balances calculated for the prior-year Corporate Income Tax Returns (DIPJ).
(III) The COFINS credits arise from a final and unappealable court decision in 2010, which acknowledged that tax is only due on a reduced calculation basis, and not on the total income earned; the refund is for amounts overpaid. As assessed by external legal counsel, the risk of loss is remote, and the judgment of Topic 372 (RE609.096) does not change our estimate except for the proceeding 1011346-45.2019.4.01.3800 that was remote and now it is possible. Banco Mercantil has three favorable decisions in the lower court that acknowledge the *res judicata* effect of the judgment. On November 5, 2024, the decision of the Federal Regional Court of the 6th Region (TRF-6) related to the proceeding 1011346-45.2019.4.01.3800, which upheld the remittance and the appeal by the National Treasury was published, reversing one of the favorable rulings. Motions for clarification were filed against the decision and, on December 17, 2024, the TRF-6 granted suspensive effect to prevent the effects of the Ruling (see Note 15.c).

8.2. Deferred tax credits

a) Balances and changes in tax credits

Description	12/31/2024	Provision	Realization	09/30/2025
Temporary differences	**602,272**	**1,003,020**	**(843,961)**	**761,331**
Provision for expected losses	398,404	241,564	(146,210)	493,758
Provision for contingencies	116,116	84,956	(74,560)	126,512
MTM	13,914	154,331	(168,245)	-
Other temporary differences	73,838	522,169	(454,946)	141,061
Tax loss/Negative basis	**26,124**	**-**	**(25,185)**	**939**
EO 2158/01(*)	**203**	**-**	**(107)**	**96**
Total	**628,599**	**1,003,020**	**(869,253)**	**762,366**

(*) The adoption of EO 2158-35/01 does not impact the results because they refer to taxes that can be offset, as established in article 8 of such EO.

In accordance with paragraph 2, item V of article 20 of BACEN Resolution 02/2020, deferred tax assets must be presented in non-current assets.

b) Realization of tax credits:

Tax credits that can be offset, recorded pursuant to Executive Order 2158-35/01, are derived from applying the 18% rate on tax losses and temporary differences to profit for the purpose of determining Social Contribution, corresponding to periods ended up to December 31, 1998. These credits are not regulated by CMN Resolution 4842/20. The tax credits and the realization values and their respective present values, calculated using the funding rates expected for the corresponding periods, are as follows:

Description	Temporary differences	Tax losses and negative basis	EO 2158-35/01	Sep 2025	Dec 2024
2025	151,084	549	-	151,633	273,787
2026	342,904	101	-	343,005	58,324
2027	62,883	75	-	62,958	54,524
2028	51,129	75	-	51,204	54,233
2029	59,138	6	96	59,240	107,811
2030–2032	94,193	133	-	94,326	79,920
Total	761,331	939	96	762,366	628,599
Present value	391,592	2,144	-	393,736	456,574

c) Unrecorded tax credits

As at September 30, 2025, in the consolidated, the balance of temporary additions, as well as tax losses, on which no tax credits were recorded, amount to R$ 2,263 of the Subsidiary Mercantil do Brasil Corretora S.A and R$ 183 of the subsidiary Mercantil Adm. Corretagem de Seguros S.A.

8.3. Income tax and social contribution income/(expense)

Description	Sep 2025	Sep 2024
Income before taxes	709,987	690,894
Income tax and social contribution at statutory rates[I]	(278,185)	(279,247)
Adjustments in the tax calculation	-	-
Interest on capital	95,906	72,079
Other amounts	85,103	30,393
Income tax and social contribution expense	(97,176)	(176,775)

[I] Current rates: (i) The provision for income tax of the Group companies is calculated at the rate of 15%, plus a 10% surcharge on annual taxable profit exceeding R$ 240; and (ii) social contribution is calculated based on taxable profit at a rate of 20% for the Bank and BMI; 15% for other Financial Institutions and 9% for commercial companies included in the Consolidated.

9. Non-financial assets held for sale

a) Balances of non-financial assets held for sale

Description	Cost	Provision	Sep 2025	Dec 2024
Properties	64,341	(17,090)	47,251	51,740

b) Changes in non-financial assets held for sale:

Description	Properties
At 12/31/2024	51,740
Additions	-
(-) Write-offs	(7,435)
(+) Recognition/ (-) Reversal of provision	2,946
Balance at 09/30/2025	47,251

Assets and liabilities held for sale are stated at fair value, measured using information adopted by the market, such as prices of recent sales of similar businesses.

10. Other assets

Description	Sep 2025	Dec 2024
Debtors for guarantee deposits (Note 15.b)	155,108	157,258
Prepaid expenses (see Note 10.1.)	113,514	179,333
Credit card (I)	51,048	42,547
Sundry receivables - domestic	38,818	20,289
Other	44,806	25,959
Total	**403,294**	**425,386**
Current	157,397	173,516
Non-current	245,897	251,870

(I) Refers, to amounts receivable from card purchases made by Mercantil clients.

10.1. Prepaid expenses

Description	Sep 2025	Dec 2024
Advertising and publicity (I)	59,328	90,139
Financial system services	19,993	50,270
Insurance (II)	14,201	20,538
Other prepaid expenses(III)	19,992	18,386
Total	**113,514**	**179,333**
Current	24,442	86,420
Non-current	89,072	92,913

(I) Amounts applied in accelerating business through digital means for the origination of loan operations. It is worth highlighting that as at January 1, 2025, the new origination through digital means became part of the loan portfolio's effective interest rate.
(II) This basically refers to the cost of the litigation insurance in administrative and judicial proceedings, recorded on a monthly basis in accordance with the insurance policy term.
(III) This basically refers to municipal property tax (IPTU), rents and branch operating license, which are recorded on a monthly basis according to contractual terms.

11. Investments

Description	Sep 2025	Dec 2024
CIP S.A.(I)	16,286	16,286
Precpago - Soluções em Créditos Judiciais Ltda. (II)	4,500	-
Gyramais Tecnologia S.A.	1,940	1,940
Other	346	450
Total - non-current	**23,072**	**18,676**

(I) Trade name: Nuclea.
(II) Acquisition of direct equity interest of 10% in the capital of Precpago – Soluções em Créditos Judiciais Ltda. by the subsidiary Banco Mercantil de Investimentos S.A., corresponding to an indirect equity interest of 9.25% by Banco Mercantil do Brasil S.A, approved by Bacen on June 25, 2025.

12. Property and equipment

12.1. Own property and equipment

a) Balances of owned property and equipment

Description	Rate	Cost	Depreciation	Sep 2025	Dec 2024
Rental properties	-	2,984	(29)	2,955	2,957
Land	-	2,947	-	2,947	2,937
Buildings	4%	37	(29)	8	20
Property and equipment in use	-	453,447	(273,110)	180,337	149,719
Data processing equipment	20%	228,479	(165,305)	63,174	55,255
Properties and leasehold improvements	4%	127,159	(46,594)	80,565	63,249
Furniture and equipment	10%	97,106	(61,211)	35,895	30,708
Inventory of supplies	-	703	-	703	507
Total		456,431	(273,139)	183,292	152,676

b) Changes in own property and equipment

Changes	Data processing equipment	Properties and leasehold improvements	Furniture and equipment	Rental properties	Inventory of supplies	Total
At 12/31/2024	55,255	63,249	30,708	2,957	507	152,676
(+) Additions	25,194	30,890	10,025	-	1,530	67,639
(+/-) Transfer	-	887	447	-	(1,334)	-
(-) Disposals	(5,934)	(7,969)	(3,727)	-	-	(17,630)
(-) Depreciation in the period	(17,215)	(14,398)	(5,231)	(2)	-	(36,846)
(-) Write-offs of depreciation	5,874	7,906	3,673	-	-	17,453
Balance at 09/30/2025	63,174	80,565	35,895	2,955	703	183,292

12.2. Lease properties

a) Balances of lease properties

Description	Cost	Depreciation (I)	Sep 2025	Dec 2024
Right-of-use assets	485,797	(55,385)	430,412	281,592
Total	485,797	(55,385)	430,412	281,592

(I) Depreciation is calculated based on the useful life of the assets, which corresponds to the term of each lease contract, ranging from 60 to 300 months.

b) Changes in leased property and equipment

Changes	Right-of-use assets
At 12/31/2024	281,592
(+) Additions	348,277
(-) Disposals	(144,072)
(-) Depreciation in the period	(76,554)
(-) Write-offs of depreciation	21,169
Balance at 09/30/2025	430,412

Right-of-use assets refer to property rental contracts for agencies and bank service points. There are no sublease contracts outside the Mercantil Group.

13. Intangible assets

a) Balances of intangible assets

Description	Rate	Cost	Amortization	Sep 2025	Dec 2024
Data processing systems	20%	250,059	(109,670)	140,389	123,989
Licenses and right of use[I]	-	84,140	(31,413)	52,727	39,088
Security systems	20%	6,719	(5,849)	870	1,365
Other intangible assets	20%	648	(6)	642	197
Total		341,566	(146,938)	194,628	164,639

[I] Amortization according to the contract term.

b) Changes in intangible assets:

Changes	Data processing systems	Licenses and right of use	Security systems	Other intangible assets	Total
At 12/31/2024	123,989	39,088	1,365	197	164,639
(+) Additions	44,182	39,541	58	446	84,227
(+/-) Transfer	3	-	(3)	-	-
(-) Disposals	(85,186)	(19,356)	(2,871)	-	(107,413)
(-) Amortization in the period	(27,762)	(25,902)	(550)	(1)	(54,215)
(+) Write-offs of amortization	85,163	19,356	2,871	-	107,390
Balance at 09/30/2025	140,389	52,727	870	642	194,628

14. Deposits and other financial instruments – At amortized cost

14.1. Deposits

Description	≤90 days	91-360 days	>360 days	Sep 2025	Dec 2024
Demand	393,500	-	-	393,500	477,246
Savings account	108,959	-	-	108,959	123,956
Interbank	222,227	39,768	107,389	369,384	491,675
Time	1,782,286	7,039,494	10,991,400	19,813,180	16,565,211
Other	5,446			5,446	1,022
Total	2,512,418	7,079,262	11,098,789	20,690,469	17,659,110

14.2. Money market funding

Description	Sep 2025	
	Bank	Consolidated
Own portfolio	15,952	-
Third-party portfolio	111,579	60,000
Total current	127,531	60,000

14.3. Funds from acceptance and issue of securities

Description	≤90 days	91-360 days	>360 days	Sep 2025	Dec 2024
Financial bills	52,795	932,803	3,529,232	4,514,830	2,403,436
Debentures	-	-	992,412	992,412	990,958
Agribusiness credit bills (LCA)	-	21,581	-	21,581	3,033
Total	52,760	954,419	4,521,644	5,528,823	3,397,427

14.4. Debt instruments eligible to capital

The balance of debt instruments eligible for capital is as follows:

Description	Maturity	Transaction amount	Sep 2025	Dec 2024
Subordinated Financial Bill - Tier II	2025–2037	484,122	644,993	652,443
Subordinated Financial Bill - Supplementary Capital	Perpetual	187,358	205,314	128,512
Total			**850,307**	**780,955**
Current			98,594	102,963
Non-current			751,713	677,992

Of the total Subordinated Financial Bills - Tier II, the amount of R$ 393,371 is being used in the composition of the Reference Equity Tier II according to the maturity.

14.5. Expenses on funds raised in the market

Description	07/01–09/30/2024	01/01–09/30/2025	07/01–09/30/2024	01/01–09/30/2024
Expenses on funds raised in the market	**966,567**	**2,477,236**	**510,228**	**1,388,610**
Deposits	711,600	1,860,329	407,504	1,115,485
Expenses on agribubisness credit note, real estate credit bills and financial bills	201,351	469,617	54,044	131,482
Debentures expenses	43,929	119,359	33,221	90,872
Sale or transfer of financial assets	1,655	4,987	9,018	31,141
Repurchase agreements	873	2,555	698	3,597
Other	7,159	20,389	5,743	16,033
Loan and onlending operations	**4,346**	**11,516**	**589**	**671**
Total	**970,913**	**2,488,752**	**510,817**	**1,389,281**

15. Provision and contingent liabilities

Management regularly monitors provisions, including those classified as probable risk of loss, in conformity with CPC 25. The outcome of these lawsuits may result in reversal of the related provisions for the lawsuits that may have a favorable outcome for the Bank.

These provisions are as follows:

- Labor: are recorded by management in accordance with technical studies conducted by external legal counsel. Labor lawsuits with judicial deposits or in the process of provisory execution, with relevance and calculations approved, have their total amount provisioned for the related deposits and amounts approved. Labor lawsuits brought by the Bank Employees' Union are analyzed individually and therefore do not follow the historical loss percentage model.
- Civil: are recorded based on internal studies using a methodology to better assess these contingencies. Management believes that provisions for labor and civil claims are sufficient to cover any probable losses.
- Tax: the Bank has ongoing lawsuits in which it discusses the legality and constitutionality of some taxes. A provision is recorded for these taxes, irrespective of the chances of a favorable outcome, under the advice of external legal counsel.

Loss percentages are calculated based on lawsuits closed in the last two years for civil claims and three years for labor claims.

a) Balances of provisions

Description	Sep 2025	Dec 2024
Provision for civil claims	164,767	123,322
Provision for labor claims	73,491	91,398
Provision for tax claims(I)	87,716	84,583
Total - Non-current	**325,974**	**299,303**

(I) Refers to legal challenges arising from the following lawsuits:

- COFINS: the increase in the COFINS tax rate from 3% to 4% and the increase in the calculation basis.
- CSLL: increase in the CSLL rate, introduced by Laws 8114/90, Supplementary Law 70/91, Constitutional Amendments 01/94 and 10/96 and Law 9316/96. The amounts are deposited in court.
- Work Accident Insurance (SAT)/Work Environment Risk (RAT): increase in the social security contribution rate from 15% to 20% for independent contractors, officers and managers (Law 9876/99 - Accident Prevention Factor - FAP index).
- PIS: Increase in the PIS calculation basis, introduced by Constitutional Amendment 10/96, which continued to require the PIS levy on gross operating income, with collection retroactive to January 1996. The amounts are deposited in court.
- ISS: The matter disputed in court relates mainly to the scope of the municipal tax requirements in relation to Supplementary Law 116/03 regarding the taxation of income other than services; the provision is based on the calculation of the percentage of historical loss in similar lawsuits, finalized in the last three years.

b) Changes in the provisions

Changes	Civil	Labor	Tax	Total
At 12/31/2024	123,322	91,398	84,583	299,303
Recognition/(Reversal)	154,759	23,553	(227)	**178,085**
Interest/indexation	5,034	6,114	2,934	**14,082**
Settlements / Update of deposits	(118,348)	(47,574)	426	**(165,496)**
Balances at 09/30/2025	**164,767**	**73,491**	**87,716**	**325,974**
Judicial deposits - Note 10.	**25,103**	**30,476**	**99,529**	**155,108**

c) Contingent liabilities

The Bank is a party to civil and tax lawsuits involving likelihood of loss that Management classifies as possible, based on the assessment of its external legal counsel, for which no provisions have been made, in conformity with CMN Resolution 3,823/09 and CVM Resolution 72/22. The civil lawsuits balance stood at R$ 11,158 (R$ 6,458 in December 2024). The tax lawsuits amounted to R$ 7,454 (R$ 7,142 in December 2024).

Additionally, on November 5, 2024, the decision of the Federal Regional Court of the 6th Region (TRF-06) was published and upheld the remittance and the appeal by the National Treasury in the judgment of the proceeding 1011346-45.2019.4.01.3800. Such judgment reversed one of the favorable decisions that had recognized the Bank's final and unappealable decision and guaranteed it the non-levy of COFINS under Law 9718/98. A motion for clarification was filed against this decision, which was admitted by the TRF - 06 on December 17, 2024, granting suspensive effect to prevent the effects of the Ruling. The disbursement amount estimated by management would be R$ 402,483.

16. Other liabilities

Description	Sep 2025	Dec 2024
Payables for acquisition of assets and rights(I)	457,802	304,327
Liabilities under government agreements (II)	188,560	226,470
Social and statutory obligations	249,689	199,569
Collection of taxes and similar charges	39,199	6,020
Provision for payments to be made	132,921	102,242
Sundry creditors	151,312	104,165
Credit card (III)	73,557	61,171
Provision for administrative expenses	67,892	64,243
Other	12,040	855
Total	**1,372,972**	**1,069,062**
Current	1,096,437	853,224
Non-current	276,535	215,838

(I) Mainly refers to lease liabilities related to right-of-use assets (Note 12.2).
(II) This refers to credits of funds on behalf of the related beneficiaries for the payment of INSS pension.
(III) This refers to onlendings to card operators liable for paying merchants for the purchases made by Mercantil's clients.

17. Equity

17.1. Capital

Capital (all stockholders are domiciled in Brazil) is divided into registered book-entry shares as follows:

Shares	Sep 2025		Dec 2024	
	Number	R$ thousand	Number	R$ thousand
Common shares	65,155,744	501,699	65,155,744	501,699
Preferred shares	39,675,836	305,504	39,675,836	305,504
Total subscribed and paid-up capital	**104,831,580**	**807,203**	**104,831,580**	**807,203**
(-) Preferred shares in treasury	(348,500)	(3,830)	(348,500)	(3,830)
Total capital outstanding	**104,483,080**	**803,373**	**104,483,080**	**803,373**

Following the amendment to the Bylaws, the Bank's capital may be increased up to the limit of R$ 3,000,000,000.00 irrespective of amendment to its Bylaws, as established by article 168 of the Brazilian Corporate Law, after approval by the Board of Directors.

17.2. Capital and revenue reserves

a) Capital reserve: These refer to a share premium in accordance with article 13, paragraph 2, of Law 6404/76.

b) Legal reserve: Formed by appropriations of 5% of profit for the year, limited to 20% of capital. Its purpose is to preserve capital and it can be used to offset losses or increase capital.

c) Statutory reserves: From profit for the year not distributed once all other allocations established by the bylaws have occurred, the balance being placed at the disposal of stockholders for designation at a future General Meeting, in accordance with the Bank's bylaws.

According to statutory provision, there was no profit sharing in the period.

17.3. Interest on capital

Pursuant to the Company's bylaws, stockholders are entitled to a mandatory dividend, at a percentage that may be fixed or variable in each half, of at least 25% of the profit for each year in BRGAAP, in accordance with article 202 of the Law 6404/76.

Bank	Sep 2025	%	Sep 2024	%
Profit for the periods	737,548		547,154	
(-) Legal reserve	(36,877)		(27,358)	
Calculation basis	700,671		519,796	
Interest on capital (gross) approved / provisioned / paid	213,126	30.4	160,174	30.8
(-) Withholding income tax related to interest on capital	(31,969)		(24,026)	
Interest on capital (net) approved / provisioned /paid	181,157	25.9	136,148	26.2

17.4. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the profit attributable to the Parent company by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period, excluding shares purchased by the Bank and held as treasury shares.

Description	Common	Preferred	Sep 2025	Dec 2024
Average and final number of shares	65,155,744	39,327,336	104,483,080	104,483,080
Number of shares, including shares equivalent to common shares	65,155,744	39,327,336	104,483,080	104,483,080
Attributable basic earnings (in R$ thousand)	379,335	228,962	608,297	512,552
Basic earnings per share	5.8220	5.8220	5.8220	4.9056

The diluted earnings per share equals the basic earnings.

18. Other operating income/expenses

18.1. Income from services rendered

Description	07/01–09/30/2024	01/01–09/30/2025	07/01-09/30/2024	01/01-09/30/2024
Income from business intermediation (I)	195,131	489,414	109,171	291,177
Bank fees	35,810	125,816	49,621	150,520
Credit cards - Exchange	1,235	19,992	9,413	27,939
Collection services	1,221	3,519	2,503	14,583
Collection	681	1,912	699	2,590
Other	1,348	4,179	1,603	5,129
Total	235,426	644,832	173,010	491,938

(I) Refers mainly to Income from insurance and assistance intermediation services rendered generated through subsidiaries.

18.2. Personnel expenses

Description	07/01–09/30/2024	01/01–09/30/2025	07/01-09/30/2024	01/01-09/30/2024
Employees remuneration	90,223	262,433	79,144	214,618
Payroll charges	35,880	101,385	28,400	81,532
Benefits	29,038	83,958	25,644	75,194
Fees	31,788	84,149	20,133	58,576
Profit sharing	21,098	40,753	20,404	47,531
Total	208,027	572,678	173,726	477,451

18.3. Administrative expenses

Description	07/01–09/30/2024	01/01–09/30/2025	07/01-09/30/2024	01/01-09/30/2024
Third-party services	139,004	379,806	87,910	245,888
Data processing	70,630	194,457	54,069	153,500
Amortization and depreciation	58,409	167,615	45,593	129,077
Advertising and publicity	32,221	66,560	24,880	48,155
Transportation	12,291	38,278	11,191	36,827
Materials, maintenance and repairs	8,763	26,810	8,948	27,863
Insurance	7,767	22,799	7,072	18,504
Financial system services	6,879	21,047	4,801	12,151
Water, electric energy and gas	3,340	11,460	3,284	11,574
Communications	3,355	9,563	2,197	7,023
Other	13,852	38,211	14,766	37,287
Total	356,511	976,606	264,711	727,849

18.4. Tax expenses

Description	07/01–09/30/2024	01/01–09/30/2025	07/01-09/30/2024	01/01-09/30/2024
COFINS	58,508	166,031	55,139	157,444
PIS	10,088	28,458	9,487	26,977
Services Tax (ISSQN)	7,599	21,505	6,343	19,355
Other taxes	4,721	14,785	5,604	9,248
Total	80,916	230,779	76,573	213,024

18.5. Other operating income

Description	07/01–09/30/2024	01/01–09/30/2025	07/01-09/30/2024	01/01-09/30/2024
Foreign exchange gains	13,721	35,209	17,475	26,725
Recovery of charges and expenses	11,052	28,004	11,635	40,235
Reversal of provisions	198	2,511	1,949	4,312
Other income	965	14,342	1,996	13,539
Total	25,936	80,066	33,055	84,811

18.6. Other operating expenses

Description	07/01–09/30/2024	01/01–09/30/2025	07/01-09/30/2024	01/01-09/30/2024
Right to pay social security benefits(I)	196,817	591,559	225,112	666,427
Non-recurring expenses(II)	16,716	45,935	8,754	27,591
Foreign exchange losses	3,343	14,082	2,874	7,442
Other expenses(III)	86,027	211,308	47,086	150,282
Total	302,903	862,884	283,826	851,742

(I) Refers to the cost of the INSS Auction related to the right to pay social security benefits.
(II) Refers basically to the cancellation of loan operations and settlement of lawsuits.
(III) Refers basically to cashback expenses.

18.7. Reversals of/(Expenses on) provisions

Description	07/01–09/30/2024	01/01–09/30/2025	07/01–09/30/2024	01/01–09/30/2024
Civil provisions	(60,465)	(154,759)	(35,798)	(97,108)
Labor provisions	(11,770)	(23,553)	(14,829)	(32,400)
Tax provisions	-	227	175	(214)
Total	**(72,235)**	**(178,085)**	**(50,453)**	**(129,722)**

18.8. Non-recurring income (expenses)

As at September 30, 2025, there were no significant non-recurring income (expenses) as addressed by BACEN Resolution 2/20.

19. Related-party transactions

19.1. Related-party transactions

These are carried out under terms, rates and conditions compatible with currently practiced risk-free market transactions, as follows:

Assets	Maximum term	Sep 2025	Dec 2024
Financial investments - DI (I)		**387,223**	**411,019**
Banco Mercantil de Investimentos S.A.	-	387,223	185,123
Mercantil Financeira S.A.	-	-	225,896
Marketable securities (II)		**307,564**	**417,752**
OPEA	03/20/2029	307,564	417,752
Amounts receivable from related parties (III)		**897**	**622**
Banco Mercantil de Investimentos S.A.	10/31/2025	104	62
Bem Aqui Adm. e Corretora de Seguros, Prev. Privada e Correspondente Bancário S.A.	10/31/2025	131	123
COSEFI	10/31/2025	26	24
Domo Digital Tecnologia S.A.	10/31/2025	11	10
Mercantil Adm. Corretagem de Seguros S.A.	10/31/2025	8	5
Mercantil do Brasil Corretora S.A.	10/31/2025	28	19
Mercantil do Brasil Distribuidora S.A.	10/31/2025	31	22
Mercantil do Brasil Marketplace e Empreendimentos Imobiliários S.A.	10/31/2025	77	75
Mercantil Financeira S.A.	10/31/2025	418	280
SANSA	10/31/2025	3	2
Altivis Plataforma de Bem Estar Ltda.	10/31/2025	10	-
Dente Vitta Assistência Odonto Ltda.	10/31/2025	10	-
Geração Saber Cursos Livres Ltda.	10/31/2025	10	-
Maturitec Solução em Tecnologia Ltda.	10/31/2025	10	-
Viva Notícias Ltda.	10/31/2025	10	-
Assistência Pet Nacional Ltda.	10/31/2025	10	-
Dividends/Interest on capital receivable		**-**	**86,485**
Banco Mercantil de Investimentos S.A.	-	-	2,022
Bem Aqui Adm. e Corretora de Seguros, Prev. Privada e Correspondente Bancário S.A.	-	-	24,828
COSEFI	-	-	81
Mercantil do Brasil Distribuidora S.A.	-	-	175
Mercantil do Brasil Marketplace e Empreendimentos Imobiliários S.A.	-	-	47,764
Mercantil Financeira S.A.	-	-	11,615

(I) Refers to the Bank's investments through interbank deposits at rates equivalent to the CDI.
(II) Refers to the subordinated quotas of the debentures retained by the bank issued by OPEA, which are backed by payroll loans assigned by Banco Mercantil.
(III) Refers mainly to amounts receivable from related companies arising from the Expense Sharing Agreement, which includes the reimbursement of management and administration costs due for the rendering of services relating to treasury management and fundraising, business referrals, among others.

Liabilities	Maximum term	Sep 2025	Dec 2024
Deposits (I)		**(1,212,058)**	**(672,289)**
Banco Mercantil de Investimentos S.A.	-	(880)	(1,171)
Bem Aqui Adm. e Corretora de Seguros, Prev. Privada e Correspondente Bancário S.A.	-	(279,355)	(202,864)
COSEFI	-	(27,840)	(27,903)
Domo Digital Tecnologia S.A.	-	(7,376)	(5,900)
MB FII	-	-	(3,127)
Mercantil Adm. Corretagem de Seguros S.A.	-	(5,260)	(5,177)
Mercantil do Brasil Corretora S.A.	-	(94)	(120)
Mercantil do Brasil Distribuidora S.A.	-	(31)	(54)
Mercantil do Brasil Marketplace e Empreendimentos Imobiliários S.A.	-	(465,623)	(253,968)
Mercantil Financeira S.A.	-	(1,535)	(1,837)
SANSA	-	(2,484)	(2,384)
Altivis Plataforma de Bem Estar Ltda.	-	(5,834)	-
Dente Vitta Assistência Odonto Ltda.	-	(5,842)	-
Geração Saber Cursos Livres Ltda.	-	(13,230)	-
Maturitec Solução em Tecnologia Ltda.	-	(13,413)	-
Viva Notícias Ltda.	-	(6,678)	-
Assistência Pet Nacional Ltda.	-	(5,699)	-
Assistência Conecta Saúde Ltda.	-	(3,316)	-
Total Assistência Previdenciária Ltda.	-	(5,232)	-
Key management personnel	-	(362,336)	(167,784)
Money market funding		**(67,532)**	**(33,378)**
Banco Mercantil de Investimentos S.A.	-	(2,204)	(8,457)
Mercantil do Brasil Corretora S.A.	-	(15,952)	(3,683)
Mercantil do Brasil Distribuidora S.A.	-	(21,184)	(21,238)
Mercantil Financeira S.A.	-	(28,192)	-
Obligations for operations linked to assignment (II)		**(1,230,199)**	**(1,372,530)**
OPEA	03/20/2029	(1,230,199)	(1,372,530)
Payables to related parties		**(2,063)**	**(495)**
Bem Aqui Adm. e Corretora de Seguros, Prev. Privada e Correspondente Bancário S.A.	10/31/2025	(306)	-
Mercantil do Brasil Corretora S.A.	10/31/2025	(18)	(47)
Mercantil do Brasil Marketplace e Empreendimentos Imobiliários S.A.	10/31/2025	(198)	(29)
Mercantil Financeira S.A.	10/31/2025	(419)	(419)
Altivis Plataforma de Bem Estar Ltda.	10/31/2025	(83)	-
Dente Vitta Assistência Odonto Ltda.	10/31/2025	(83)	-
Geração Saber Cursos Livres Ltda.	10/31/2025	(331)	-
Maturitec Solução em Tecnologia Ltda.	10/31/2025	(337)	-
Viva Notícias Ltda.	10/31/2025	(41)	-
Assistência Pet Nacional Ltda.	10/31/2025	(99)	-
Assistência Conecta Saúde Ltda.	10/31/2025	(41)	-
Total Assistência Previdenciária Ltda.	10/31/2025	(107)	-
Funds from acceptance and issue of securities (III)		**(2,600)**	**(3,845)**
Key management personnel	-	(2,600)	(3,845)
Debt instruments eligible to capital (IV)		**(3,929)**	**(6,456)**
Key management personnel	-	(3,929)	(6,456)
Dividends/Interest on capital payable		**(47,441)**	**(74,292)**
Key management personnel	-	(47,441)	(74,292)

(I) Refers to the balances of current accounts and investments in term, demand and savings deposits of related parties and controlling shareholders held at the Bank;
(II) Refers to the obligation arising from the assignment of credit rights without co-obligation and with risk retention carried out with OPEA.
(III) Refers to investments by Controlling Shareholders in Financial Bills and Agribusiness credit note held at the Bank;
(IV) Refers to investments by Controlling Shareholders in Subordinated Financial Bills held at the Bank;

Income/(expenses)	Sep 2025	Sep 2024
Income from financial intermediation [I]	**(266,494)**	**(232,651)**
Banco Mercantil de Investimentos S.A.	33,953	469
Bem Aqui Administradora e Corretora de Seguros, Previdência Privada e Correspondente Bancário S.A.	(22,706)	(12,005)
COSEFI	(2,766)	(2,034)
Domo Digital Tecnologia S.A.	(542)	(309)
MB FII	(30)	(250)
Mercantil Adm. Corretagem de Seguros S.A.	(515)	(388)
Mercantil do Brasil Corretora S.A.	(811)	(238)
Mercantil do Brasil Distribuidora S.A.	(2,078)	(1,627)
Mercantil do Brasil Marketplace e Empreendimentos Imobiliários S.A.	(31,919)	(13,114)
Mercantil Financeira S.A.	921	13,639
OPEA	(199,347)	(204,113)
SANSA	(239)	(183)
Altivis Plataforma de Bem Estar Ltda.	(1,112)	-
Dente Vitta Assistência Odonto Ltda.	(1,125)	-
Geração Saber Cursos Livres Ltda.	(1,126)	-
Maturitec Solução em Tecnologia Ltda.	(1,181)	-
Viva Notícias Ltda.	(858)	-
Viva Notícias Ltda.	(126)	-
Viva Notícias Ltda.	(87)	-
Key management personnel	(34,800)	(12,498)
Income from services rendered [II]	**7,779**	**5,556**
Banco Mercantil de Investimentos S.A.	686	777
Bem Aqui Administradora e Corretora de Seguros, Previdência Privada e Correspondente Bancário S.A.	1,197	1,124
COSEFI	240	221
Domo Digital Tecnologia S.A.	96	90
Mercantil Adm. Corretagem de Seguros S.A.	61	48
Mercantil do Brasil Corretora S.A.	227	188
Mercantil do Brasil Distribuidora S.A.	252	190
Mercantil do Brasil Marketplace e Empreendimentos Imobiliários S.A.	708	327
Mercantil Financeira S.A.	3,875	2,568
SANSA	27	23
Altivis Plataforma de Bem Estar Ltda.	90	-
Dente Vitta Assistência Odonto Ltda.	90	-
Geração Saber Cursos Livres Ltda.	90	-
Maturitec Solução em Tecnologia Ltda.	90	-
Viva Notícias Ltda.	20	-
Assistência Pet Nacional Ltda.	30	-
Other administrative expenses	**(46,094)**	**(35,570)**
Banco Mercantil de Investimentos S.A.	-	(9,793)
Bem Aqui Adm. e Corretora de Seguros, Prev. Privada e Correspondente Bancário S.A.[III]	(19,923)	(21,109)
Domo Digital Tecnologia S.A. [IV]	(25,850)	(12,687)
Mercantil do Brasil Corretora S.A.	(245)	(595)
Mercantil do Brasil Marketplace e Empreendimentos Imobiliários S.A.	(76)	(72)
Other operating expenses	**(11,841)**	**-**
Mercantil do Brasil Marketplace e Empreendimentos Imobiliários S.A.	(141)	-
Altivis Plataforma de Bem Estar Ltda.	(2,446)	-
Dente Vitta Assistência Odonto Ltda.	(2,478)	-
Geração Saber Cursos Livres Ltda.	(2,474)	-
Maturitec Solução em Tecnologia Ltda.	(2,756)	-
Viva Notícias Ltda.	(1,546)	-

[I] Refers to the remuneration on financial investments (Savings, Time Deposits, Agribusiness credit note and Financial Bills) held at the Bank by related companies and controlling shareholders.
[II] Refers to the sum of the monthly amounts received or receivable from related parties referring to the Expense Sharing Agreement, which includes the reimbursement of management and administration costs due for the rendering of services relating to treasury management and fundraising, business referrals, among others.
[III] Refers basically to amounts paid to Bem Aqui Adm. e Corretora de Seguros, Prev. Privada e Correspondente Bancário S.A. relating to the provision of banking correspondent services.

(IV) Refers to the amounts paid to Domo Digital Tecnologia S.A. for payment of data processing costs.

19.2. Other information

Loans or advances to any subsidiary, members of the Board of Directors, of Executive Board, or their related spouses, common-law partners, relatives up to a second level of kinship and other persons, if any, are carried out in compliance with CMN Resolution 4,693/18.

20. Benefit plans

The Bank has a Remuneration Plan specific for management, which includes rules for the payment of fixed and variable remuneration in line with the Bank's risk management policy and best market practices, in accordance with CMN Resolution 5177/24.

The Annual General Meeting sets total fixed remuneration for members of the Board of Directors and the Executive Board of the Bank, as stipulated in its bylaws. The right to variable remuneration is subject to the achievement of the Bank's strategic goals, the individual goals and the goals of the management's operating areas.

The Bank's management remuneration was approved at the Annual General Meeting dated 04/30/2025, which established the limit for the year of R$ 145,000.

Management remuneration is basically comprised of fees of the Board of Directors, the Statutory Audit Board and the Executive Board and profit sharing (Note 18.2).

Until September 30, 2025, there had been no decision on post-employment benefits.

- Short and long-term benefits for management and share-based remuneration

Until September 30, 2025, no decision has been made regarding long-term benefits and share-based remuneration under the terms of CMN Resolution 3989/11, for management members.

- Termination of employment contract benefits

Termination of the employment relationship does not entitle the employee to any financial compensation.

21. Risk and capital management

Risk management and capital management are an integral and fundamental part of Mercantil's activities, aimed to obtain the best risk/return ratio compatible with the prudential conglomerate's risk appetite. Risk management is carried out in an integrated way, enabling the identification, measurement, evaluation, monitoring, reporting, control and mitigation of adverse effects resulting from interactions between risks, having as objective more assertive decision-making and optimization of the use of capital.

In accordance with CMN Resolution 4557/17, the Institution continuously manages its risks, guided by the guidelines of the Board of Directors and Executive Board expressed in the policies and institutional strategies and supported by different hierarchical levels, including the Risk Committee. The risk and capital management is concentrated in the Executive Board of Compliance and Risk Management, comprising not only the bank data, but also those of other companies that comprise the prudential conglomerate, resulting in more agility and assertiveness in decision-making.

Following good Corporate Governance practices and Market Discipline, Mercantil seeks to establish a standard of information disclosure that allows the market to evaluate the essential information about risk exposures, adequacy of capital levels and responsible socio-environmental behavior. This information, both from a quantitative and qualitative perspective, is available on the website: www.bancomercantil.com.br.

A brief description of the activities related to the assessment and management of the main risks in the Institution is presented below:

a) Capital Management

The Bank has a Capital Management Structure, which comprises an ongoing process of monitoring capital and control maintained by the Institution, the assessment of the need for capital to face the risks to which it is subject, the planning of goals and the capital requirements, considering the Institution's strategic and marketing objectives.

The Bank's Capital Management Structure is compatible with the Institution's business model and risk profile, which enables a consistent evaluation of the capital required to support projected growth, in addition to the adoption of a prospective position, anticipating the capital requirement arising from possible changes in the market conditions.

The Bank manages its capital structure through the mechanisms and procedures formalized in its Institutional Capital Management Policy.

The ongoing capital management activities include the monitoring of capital indicators known as Basel III, adopted by BACEN through CMN Resolution 4958/21, which provides for the minimum requirements for Reference Equity (RE), Tier I Capital, Core Capital and Supplementary Capital (SC).

The calculation of the Capital Indicators is as follows:

Operational Limits and Basel Index	Sep 2025	Dec 2024
Reference Equity (RE)	**2,889,944**	**2,471,431**
Reference Equity Tier I	**2,496,574**	**2,026,350**
Core Capital (PC)	2,291,259	1,897,838
Supplementary Capital (SC)	205,314	128,512
Reference Equity Tier II	**393,371**	**445,081**
Risk-weighted Assets (RWA)	**17,958,994**	**13,680,081**
RWA for Credit Risk by Standardized Approach - RWA_{cpad}	15,932,551	12,232,346
RWA for Market Risk - RWA_{mpad}	24,985	23,723
RWA for Operational Risk by Standardized Approach - RWA_{opad}	2,001,459	1,424,012
Basel Index	**16.1%**	**18.1**
Capital Tier I	**13.9%**	**14.8**
Core Capital	**12.8%**	**13.9**

Funds invested in permanent assets, determined in a consolidated manner, are limited to 50.00% of reference equity adjusted pursuant to prevailing regulation. The Bank opted to calculate consolidated property and equipment to equity ratio and risk ratio, covering all the financial institutions in the conglomerate, placing the property and equipment to equity ratio at 35.19% (24.94% in December 2024).

- Gearing Ratio

In compliance with BACEN Circular Letter 3,748/15, the Bank assesses the Gearing Ratio (GR) of its equity structure. It is the relationship between Tier I Reference Equity, under CMN Resolution 4955/21 and supplementary regulations, and the Total Exposure assessed pursuant to article 2 of BACEN Circular Letter 3748/15.

This information, both quantitative and qualitative, is available on the website (www.bancomercantil.com.br), in the Investor Relations (IR) area.

b) Credit risk management

As defined by CMN Resolution 4557/17, credit risk may arise from the total or partial non-fulfillment, by a counterparty, of obligations related to the settlement of transactions involving the trading of financial assets as well as disbursements to pay guarantees, sureties, co-obligations, credit commitments, and other similar operations. Credit risk also characterizes the restructuring of financial instruments, as well as costs of recovering exposures classified as problem assets.

Segregation of activities is an important operating principle and includes the origination, analysis, decision, formalization, follow-up, control, risk management, collection and recovery. The full process is supported by highly-integrated modern technology systems, which make managerial information fully available, with constant validation process for all involved, making the results of each cycle transparent and integrated.

The process of analysis aims at concluding about client credit risk by adopting quantitative aspects based on their economic, financial and equity condition, as well as the qualitative aspects, such as master file and performance data.

The credit operation analysis is based on the client risk assessments and incorporates aspects of business structuring, including liquidity and sufficiency of the guarantees presented. The whole process is centralized and decisions are made jointly and within the authority of each level.

The retail mass loan assignment is mainly granted in an automated and standardized manner, using quantitative models developed by a skilled technical team that is in constant development, using tools to ensure a higher quality of the credits granted.

The loan assignment process takes into account operational limits, as it has locks, alerts and definition of differentiated approval levels according to the level of exposure of each client and economic group, always respecting the regulatory limit.

The care taken with quality of the financial assets of the Bank is concurrent with the loan assignment process flowing through to the settlement of the contracts. This activity is under the direct responsibility of the Executive Board of Legal Affairs, Ombudsman, Credit and Corporate Governance, together with the Asset Superintendency, and all of its guidelines are based on the Bank's Credit Policy.

For the effectiveness of the Credit Risk management, procedures are adopted to identify, measure, assess, monitor, report, control and mitigate credit risks associated with Mercantil and the institutions that are part of the prudential conglomerate, always pursuing the defined risk appetite in the RAS, in line with Bank's business strategies. The Bank's credit risk management covers internal factors such as analysis of portfolio progress, default levels, product profitability, portfolio quality and capital allocated; as well as external factors such as monitoring the macroeconomic environment and economic sectors, interest rates, market default indicators, consumption conditions, among others.

It also includes credit risk management: determining the expected loss on loan operations based on a robust statistical methodology, tested and validated by an independent audit; the calculation of the credit risk portion (RWA_{cpad}) of the Operational Limit Statement (OLS); conducting backtesting to evaluate the framework and sufficiency of the provision recognized by the Bank; in addition to projections of provision expense and default using statistical techniques in conjunction with the assumptions defined in the corporate budget.

Finally, robust interaction of the risk management areas with the other actors in the credit process are also emphasized, always seeking opportunities for improvement in policies and processes, as well as bringing assertiveness and speed in any adjustments and corrections to points that are generating losses, non-compliance or inadequacies in relation to the Bank's risk appetite.

Therefore, variations in exposure to the Bank's risks are monitored taking into account the business environment, market behavior and commitments to clients, stockholders, employees and other stakeholders.

Credit risk exposure

The Credit Risk Exposure includes Loan and Other Credit Operations, the unconditionally and unilaterally non-cancellable credit limit established by the Institution and guarantees provided.

The tables below include quantitative data on its exposure to the Bank's credit risk based on information provided internally to key management personnel:

Total exposures by geographic region in Brazil:

Geographic Region	Sep 2025	Dec 2024
Southeast	24,170,478	19,149,378
Midwest	2,583,565	945,357
Northeast	767,348	419,335
South	68,892	21,028
North	25,702	21,144
Grand total	27,615,985	20,556,242

Total exposures by economic sector:

Risk Sector	Sep 2025	Dec 2024
Individual	20,419,831	17,000,294
Corporate	7,196,153	3,555,948
Grand total	27,615,985	20,556,242

Total exposures by remaining maturity:

Remaining term	Sep 2025	Dec 2024
≤06 months	7,024,056	4,802,317
06–12 months	1,185,980	909,955
01–05 years	7,452,102	5,487,756
>05 years	11,953,847	9,356,214
Grand total	27,615,985	20,556,242

Operations in abnormal course segregated by geographic region in Brazil:

Geographic Region	Sep 2025			Dec 2024		
	Exposure	Provision	Write-off to loss	Exposure	Provision	Write-off to loss
Southeast	836,751	673,979	40,584	572,206	263,818	329,221
Midwest	42,550	33,775	3,678	31,011	17,627	21,593
Northeast	21,774	13,203	1,937	14,757	9,601	8,273
North	1,157	317	118	1,067	746	-
South	1,931	739	553	1,231	697	-
Grand total	904,164	722,012	46,869	620,272	292,489	359,087

Total exposures segmented by past due range:

Delinquency bracket (in days)	Sep 2025	Dec 2024
≤30	178,687	133,563
31–90	168,327	83,557
91–180	236,274	58,835
181–365	285,709	21,256
>365	70,188	2,547
Grand total	939,184	299,758

Exposures restructured by course of operations:

Operations Course	Sep 2025	Dec 2024
Normal Course	16,405	-
Abnormal Course	74,844	106,535
Grand total	91,249	106,535

Percentage of concentration of the 10 and 100 largest exposures:

Ranking	Sep 2025	Dec 2024
10 Largest	4.0%	3.4%
100 Largest	6.4%	5.0%

The Exposure to Credit Risk in is assessed, for credit risk purposes, in accordance with the amounts determined under BRGAAP, which reflects how Management manages the risks.

Risk mitigation - Guarantees

The Bank uses several types of guarantees to mitigate the credit risk of its operations. These guarantees are assets that aim to ensure a second source of loan payment in the event of a client's default. Therefore, the quality and quantity of the guarantees provided are a determining factor in defining the risk level for each loan.

According to the Bank's Credit Policy, for each operation there may be more than one type of guarantee, each duly identified, quantified through the percentage required in relation to the value of the operation.

According to the Bank's Credit Policy, for each operation there may be more than one type of guarantee, each duly identified, quantified through the percentage required in relation to the value of the operation.

Credit risk measurement

The measurement of the credit risk used for the analysis of impairment is performed on a quarterly basis, based on the identification of objective evidence of loss on the loan and advance portfolio, considering the historical experience of impairment loss and other circumstances known at the time of the assessment.

Loss events can be specific, that is, refer to only one client, such as late payments, renegotiation, bankruptcy event, or they can be collective, affecting a larger group of assets, due to changes in interest rates or exchange rates or a decrease in the level of activity of one or more economic sectors.

For the purpose of collective assessment of impairment, financial assets are grouped under similar credit risk characteristics, which are indicative of the debtor's ability to pay all amounts in accordance with the contractual terms. The relevant factors used for this classification process are product, guarantee and contractual terms.

Based on the experience of historical losses of assets with similar credit risk characteristics, within each group, the triggers for materialization of any losses incurred and estimated percentage of those losses, are established. Percentages that are applied to the debit balance allow estimates of the amounts to be provisioned.

For clients that present specific objective evidence, the loss estimate is made individually, considering, among other aspects, the monetization of guarantees constituted that are linked to operations.

The experience of historical losses is adjusted based on the updated observable data, in order to reflect the effects of current conditions that did not affect the period on which the experience of historical losses is based and to remove the effects of conditions in the historical period not consistent with the current conditions.

c) Liquidity risk management

Liquidity risk management may arise from the Bank not being able to settle its current and future expected and unexpected obligations, including those arising from guarantees, without affecting its daily operations and without incurring significant losses.

In this regard, the Bank manages liquidity risk using methodologies and models based on the Bank's ability to pay, considering financial planning, risk limits, and the optimization of available resources, thus enabling faster and highly reliable strategic decision-making.

The Bank has two models: "mapping mismatches of financial flows" and "daily movement of products". The first model allows monitoring by product, currency, index and maturity and the second provides input and output flows of loan operations and the products included in the funding portfolio. In addition, the Bank adopts operational liquidity limits, monitored through the Minimum Cash Balance and the Liquidity Ratio. The latter indicates the Bank's ability to survive stressful situations and is based on the concepts of the Liquidity Risk Statement (DRL Model II). The liquidity ratio is obtained through the ratio between the inventory of highly liquid assets and the total net cash outflows expected for the next 30 days, measured according to a stress scenario standardized by BACEN.

One of the instruments of the Bank's management is the estimate of cash flows based on budget forecasts combined with observations of historical series of behavior of products in the loan and funding portfolio, advanced receipts, due dates and repurchases of time deposit transactions, loan operations, loan assignments, letters of credit, savings accounts, demand deposits and marketable securities.

Stress test scenarios enable the identification of possible problems that might undermine the economic and financial stability of the Institution.

The Bank has a Liquidity Contingency Plan with responsibilities, strategies and procedures required to ensure its stability in terms of ability to pay considering the potential problems identified in stress scenarios.

d) Market risk management

According to Resolution 4,557/17 of the National Monetary Council, amended by CMN Resolution 4,745/19, market risk of occurrence of losses from fluctuations in the market values of instruments held by the Bank.

Market risk management adopts appropriate methodologies and systems in line with the nature of its operations, complexity of products, and the extent of the exposure as well as the conditions in domestic and international markets, enabling it to base strategic decisions for the Bank quickly and with a high degree of reliability.

The main aspect of the calculations of market risk regulatory capital is: the classification of operations into Trading and Banking portfolios.

For operations related to the Trading Portfolio, the methodology is based on the standard model of the Central Bank of Brazil, which establishes criteria and conditions for determining the portions of risk-weighted assets (RWA) to cover the risk arising from exposure to interest rates, foreign exchange variation, share prices and commodity prices.

For Banking Portfolio operations, the methodology adopted is based on the Central Bank's instructions for the Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book (IRRBB) as the risk of the impact of adverse movements in interest rates on the capital or results of a financial institution, for instruments classified in the banking portfolio.

For the banking portfolio, the approach adopted for measuring and allocating capital takes into account the Economic Value of Equity (EVE) and the Net Interest Income (NII) metrics, observing the guidelines provided by BACEN Circular Letter 3,876/18, amended by BACEN Circular Letter 3938/19.

The EVE metric estimates the variation between the financial instruments repricing flows present value in a base scenario (current rate) and the repricing flows present value of these same instruments in an interest rate stress scenario.

In the NII metric, the risk is calculated using the income from financial intermediation approach, which consists of the difference between the financial intermediation result of financial instruments subject to IRRBB, in a base scenario and the financial intermediation result of these same instruments in an interest rate stress scenario, considering a time horizon of up to 12 months.

He EVE and NII approaches were developed in line with the best market practices and in accordance with the framework contained in current regulations, namely CMN Resolution 4557/17 and BACEN Circular Letter 3876/18.

The risk of changes in interest rates for instruments classified in the banking portfolio (IRRBB) and trading is calculated and reported daily to the management.

Stress tests on the fluctuation of the main macroeconomic variables are performed, using historical or change in assumptions scenarios.

For major price fluctuations, the Bank uses hedges as a means of protecting financial transactions from specified risks. The hedging strategy aims to offset, in full or in part, risks from exposure to variations in fair value or cash flows of any asset, liability, commitment, or future transaction.

-- Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

The following table presents the carrying amount and estimated fair value of the main consolidated financial instruments:

Financial assets	Carrying amount	Fair value			
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Fair value through other comprehensive income	1,401,819	1.39 9,715	2,104	-	1,401,819
Marketable securities	1,401,819	1,399,715	2,104	-	1,401,819
At fair value through profit or loss	70,283	-	5,935	64,348	70,283
Marketable securities	70,283	-	5,935	64,348	70,283
At amortized cost	26,535,873	605,885	26,852,370	1,306,021	28,764,276
Deposited with the Central Bank of Brazil	605,885	605,885	-	-	605,885
Short-term interbank investments	4,559,809	-	4,559,809	-	4,559,809
Marketable securities	615,613	-	-	615,613	615,613
Loan operations and other credits	20,562,947	-	22,292,561	498,789	22,791,350
Other financial assets	191,619	-	-	191,619	191,619
Total at 09/30/2025	28,007,975	2,005,600	26,860,409	1,370,369	30,236,378

Financial liabilities	Carrying amount	Fair value			
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
At amortized cost	27,367,710	502,459	553,516	26,311,735	27,367,710
Deposits	20,690,469	502,459	369,384	19,818,626	20,690,469
Money market funding	60,000	-	60,000	-	60,000
Interbank accounts	86,875	-	86,875	-	86,875
Obligations for assignment operations	37,257	-	37,257	-	37,257
Funds from acceptance and issue of securities	5,528,823	-	-	5,528,823	5,528,823
Debt instruments eligible to capital	850,307	-	-	850,307	850,307
Borrowings and onlendings	111,201	-	-	111,201	111,201
Other financial liabilities	2,778	-	-	2,778	2,778
Total at 09/30/2025	27,367,710	502,459	553,516	26,311,735	27,367,710

- Positions of financial instruments and risk sensitivity analysis

In compliance with CVM Resolution 121/22, which approved CPC 40 (R1) - Financial Instruments: Disclosures, a sensitivity analysis was carried out covering all significant financial instruments, assets and liabilities, and assts and liabilities measured at fair value by management.

Marketable Securities (TVM) classified at fair value through profit or loss, fair value through other comprehensive income, and at amortized cost were considered, as well as derivative financial instruments and their respective hedged items.

The bank, always, attentive to market opportunities, stood at the interest rate futures market in order to partially hedge loan assets. In this case, the instrument was classified under Hedge Accounting which is an instrument used in the management and mitigation of financial risks through the application of specific accounting rules, mitigating and in some cases even eliminate, volatility in the accounting results.

Most of the Bank's Derivative financial instruments are intended to protect against exposure to risks (hedge) of positions deemed necessary, and are not of a speculative nature.

The sensitivity analysis, by types of risk, followed the scenario below:

- Scenario I: A probable model, where data was obtained from an external source (B3), such as: the US Dollar rate, the price of bonds and future interest rates. As an example, for a one-year term, the interest rate was considered to be 14.18% per year.

- **Scenario II**: Applying to Scenario I a stress factor of 25% for prices and a parallel shock of the same percentage to the yield curves at 09/30/2025 which could cause losses. Accordingly, for example, for a one-year term, the interest rate considered was 10.74% per year.

- **Scenario III**: Applying to Scenario I a stress factor of 50% for prices and a parallel shock of the same percentage to the yield curves at 09/30/2025 which could cause losses. Accordingly, for example, for a one-year term, the interest rate considered was 7.16% per year.

Sensitivity Analysis:

Effect on change in fair value			Scenarios		
Operation	Risk factors	Components	I	II	III
Hedge Accounting	Fixed interest rate(I)	Loan Operations (long position)	14,449	375,353	782,433
		Derivative (future short position)	(14,486)	(376,346)	(784,594)
		Net Effect	**(37)**	**(993)**	**(2,161)**
Marketable Securities	Fixed income	Debentures	(27)	(1,370)	(2,741)
		Commercial note	(23)	(1,128)	(2,256)
		CDCA	(44)	(2,185)	(4,370)
		CRI	(518)	(5,647)	(11,293)
		CRA	(363)	(16,869)	(33,738)
	Quotas of Fund	FIDC	(3)	(75)	(146)
		FIAGRO	(4)	(87)	(169)
Total with correlation			**(1,019)**	**(28,354)**	**(56,874)**
Total with correlation, net of tax effects			**(560)**	**(15,595)**	**(31,281)**

(I) The change in risk factors causes a net negative effect, since derivative and hedged item create equal and opposite effects (profit/loss or loss/profit).

The table highlights the effects on the result arising from fluctuations in the main macroeconomic variables, mainly the domestic interest rate in Scenarios II and III. The hedge accounting assures stability in the financial margin of loan operations even in an adverse scenario.

The sensitivity analysis assumes all other conditions are held constant and the Bank takes no corrective action. In fact, the Bank has active management of its market risks with daily monitoring of exposure to the various risk factors, managing its exposure which may have an effect on the fair value of its financial instruments, assets and liabilities, including derivatives.

e) Operational risk management

Operational risk is the possibility of losses resulting from external events or failure, deficiency or inadequacy of internal processes, people or systems.

Operational Risk Management is integrated with the strategies and business of the Bank's companies, aligning existing processes in place with the prevailing policies. The Bank's management strategy is to monitor risk exposures through tools that aim to mitigate them and the consequent impact on operational losses.

The management structure establishes a shared performance of the Operational Risk, in which all employees are responsible for complying with their processes, encouraging commitment to results and participative management.

The methodology used for Operational Risk management comprises qualitative and quantitative stages: qualitative and quantitative. The first stage includes the survey of critical processes, the identification and assessment of risks and controls using tests on the operating design and effectiveness of controls and finally, the strategy for responding to residual risk - either through action plans for improvement or monitoring actions. The risks identified contemplate the legislation in force.

The quantitative stage consists of identifying operating losses and formation of a basis aimed at recording the information related to events resulting from the exposure to the Operating Risk, enabling the identification of the reasons for the most representative losses and their root causes, allowing the generation of action plans with the purpose of reducing future losses.

Operational Risk Management also includes the monitoring of key risk indicators (KRIs) that monitor the main reasons for losses to the Bank. Indicator tolerance is aligned with the risk appetite and when this metric is exceeded, actions are generated to have the risk returned to acceptable levels. All incidents are monitored and recorded in a specific database for purposes of taking actions to resolve problems and prevent recurrences.

The Bank also has defined procedures for the management of significant third parties. The management process is driven by the risk involved in the activity, with a structured process of segmentation, hiring, monitoring, management and termination.

The Bank calculates the RWAopad portion for the Alternative Simplified Standardized Approach. The entire calculation methodology of the approach adopted by the Bank was defined according to the consistency criteria, being liable to verification and duly formalized.

The Business Continuity Management, which is also included in the Operational Risk Management level, covers all companies of the Prudential Conglomerate, and seeks to assure the Bank's sustainability at acceptable levels in the event of crises that may interrupt its activities. To this end, the processes identified and classified as critical in terms of business continuity have their contingencies planned and tested, aiming to reduce the impact of incidents. It provides a safer environment for operations, clients and counterparties, as well as to stockholders. The Bank's Business Continuity Management encompasses three touch points: Technology Continuity; Continuity of Service Points and; Business Continuity (Central Management).

The Bank adopts a methodology that enables it to define contingency strategies, determining alternative procedures and measures to promote its resilience in critical times, even if adverse events occur that cause the interruption of the activities. All of these specifications are formalized in Operational Contingency Plans, periodically updated and published in order to assure their ready access, covering the entire structure of resources and personnel required for business continuity. The Bank's Corporate Contingency Plan focuses on a restricted scenarios that could affect client service and services provided.

f) Social, environmental and climate risk management

Social, Environmental and Climate Risk Management are derived from the improvements of the tools for identifying, controlling and mitigating the relevant social, environmental and climate impacts inherent to the banking activities and stakeholders.

Based on the Social, Environmental and Climate Responsibility Institutional Policy (PRSAC), the actions to control and reduce the impacts of the Bank's activity comprise the proper management of waste and the mapping and continuous study of opportunities that may contribute to efficiency in the consumption of energy and natural resources.

In this regard, the Bank's Social Risk Management includes the continuous monitoring of people included in restrictive lists of work analogous to slavery published by the Ministry of Labor and Social Security, as well as people who have some type of precautionary measure in force applied by the Brazilian Health Regulatory Agency (ANVISA), whose economic activities carry out are of high health risk. Clients that present these restrictions will have minimum decision-making authority in the analysis of business proposals.

Regarding the Environmental Risk Management, its mitigation is carried out through the inclusion of restrictive environmental alerts for people responsible for the recovery of contaminated or degraded areas, as well as owners of properties embargoed due to practices that do not comply with environmental regulations. Assessments of real estate guarantees and properties arising from debt settlement processes are also carried out. All urban properties subjected to these processes have a report showing signs of soil contamination.

With regard to climate risk, the sensitivity rule for this risk is applied to the Institution's loan portfolio. With it, Mercantil is able to identify, based on the criteria of relevance (nature of activities and quality of portfolios) and proportionality (share of the portfolio in the total loan portfolio), which are the economic sectors and the stakeholders more sensitive to climate risk.

Furthermore, Mercantil assigns its clients a Classification of Exposure to Social, Environmental and Climate Risks, which varies from "A" (highest risk) to "C" (lowest risk), with predominance of the worst partial classification between categories. Those clients that have high exposure are treated at the minimum level of the Credit Committee, complying with the value cuts to reach the final level of the Higher Credit Committee.

These clients are also monitored by Mercantil regarding the quality of their loan operations, as well as their balances invested in funding products and the counterparties of investments in interbank deposits and marketable securities. These monitoring and follow-ups are carried out by Mercantil's stakeholders, which include employees, product and service suppliers, borrowers and investors.

Collating information on social and environmental risk was improved at client relationship inception in the credit granting and management process, as well as the relationship of the Bank with third parties; this is now based on clauses and processes that require a more socially and environmentally responsible network of companies.

22. Other information

a) Investment funds – investment fund management is carried out through the subsidiary Mercantil do Brasil Distribuidora S.A.

b) Insurance contracted - the Bank and its subsidiaries have insurance coverage considered adequate by Management to cover potential losses.

c) Clearing and settlement agreement - the Bank has a clearing and settlement agreement within the scope of the National Financial System, in accordance with CMN Resolution 3,263/05, to assure settlement of its assets with financial institutions.

d) Financial Statements under IFRS, CMN Resolution 4818/20 establishes that financial institutions registered as publicly-held companies or that are lead companies of a prudential conglomerate classified in Segment 1 (S1), Segment 2 (S2) or Segment 3 (S3), in accordance with specific regulations, must prepare consolidated annual financial statements adopting international accounting standards (IFRS) in accordance with the pronouncements issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), translated into Portuguese by a Brazilian entity accredited by the International Financial Reporting Standards Foundation (IFRS Foundation). In accordance with the standard, all institutions must adopt IFRS in the preparation of all their consolidated financial statements, including those imposed by legal or regulatory provisions, regardless of their frequency, annual or interim.

The Bank discloses separately its consolidated financial statements under IFRS for the year ended September 30, 2025 simultaneously with these current financial statements on its website (www.bancomercantil.com.br), in the Investor Relations (IR) area, in the Balance Sheet Center of the Central Bank of Brazil and the CVM, as permitted by article 77 of CMN Resolution 4,966/21.

Further information can be obtained on the websites of the Institution (www.bancomercantil.com.br), of CVM website (www.cvm.gov.br) and of B3 S.A. - Brasil, Bolsa, Balcão (www.b3.com.br/pt_br/).

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ACCOUNTANT

Anderson Guedes Inocêncio
CRC - MG 077029/O-7

BANCO MERCANTIL