



Q3 2024

Earnings Presentation

Nov 13, 2024



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Continued Growth of One of the World's Largest Digital Banking Platforms

Q3'24 Main Highlights

109.7MM

Customers +20.7M YoY

56% of Adult Population of Brazil

84% Monthly Activity Rate

US\$ 2.9BN

Revenues +56% FXN YoY

US\$ 1.3BN

Gross Profit +67% FXN YoY

Gross Profit Margin 46%

US\$ 553.4MM

Net Income +107% FXN YoY

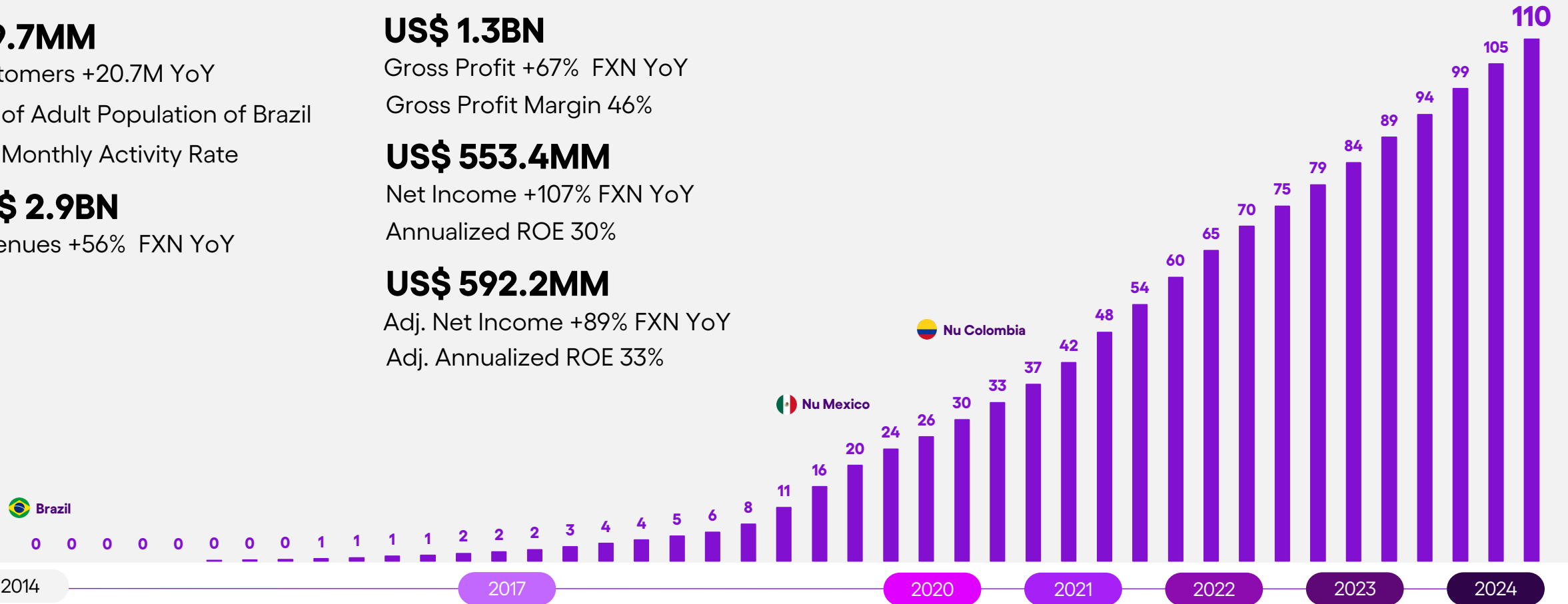
Annualized ROE 30%

US\$ 592.2MM

Adj. Net Income +89% FXN YoY

Adj. Annualized ROE 33%

■ Customers (MM)

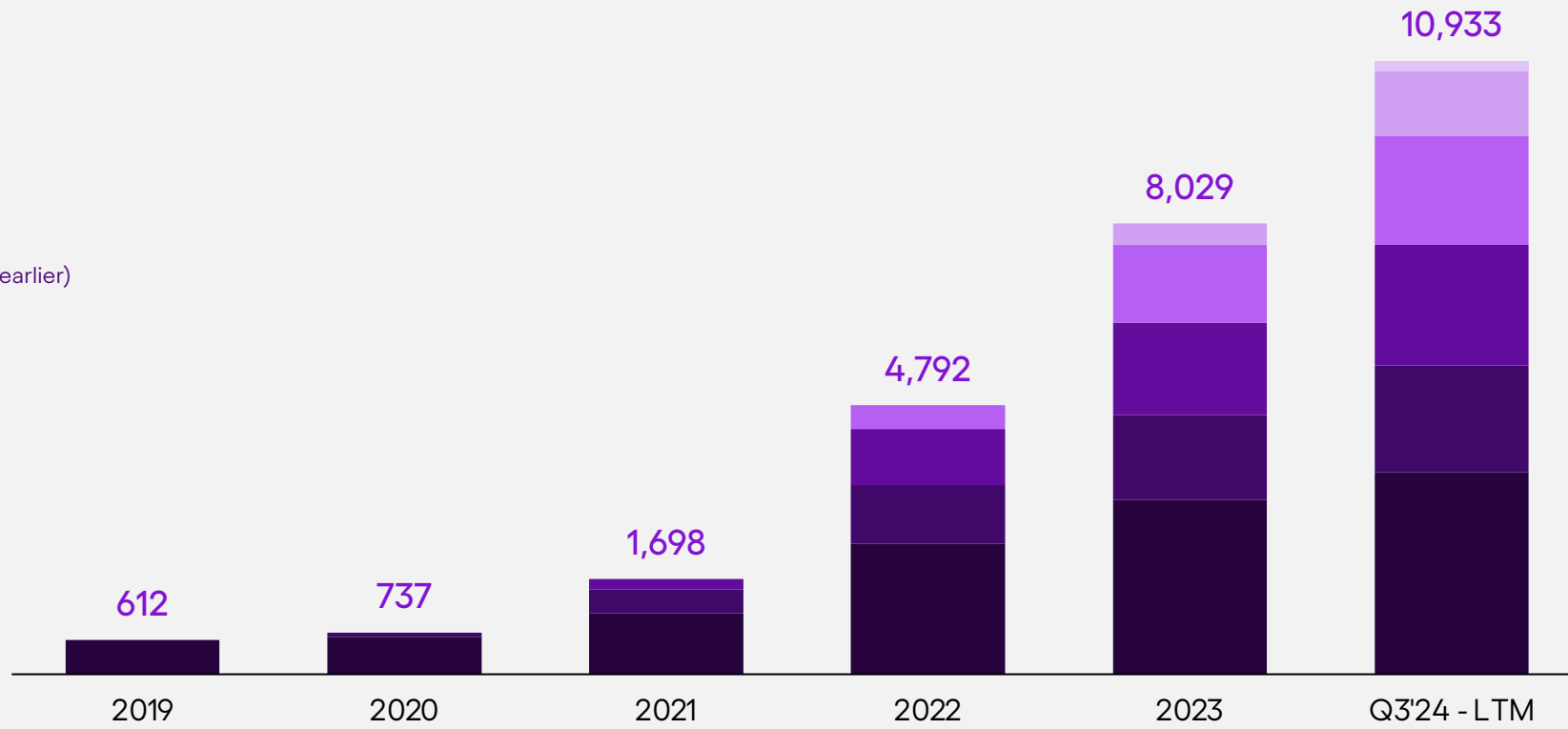


Note 1: Adult population market share is calculated as the Nu's Brazilian adult customers divided by the adult population of the country. Adult Population of the country is estimated from the 2023 Brazilian demographic census. **Note 2:** Adult population is defined as 18+ years for Brazil. **Note 3:** 'Activity Rate' is defined as monthly active customers divided by the total number of customers as of a specific date. **Note 4:** For additional detail on calculations of Adjusted Net Income please refer to the appendix Non-IFRS Financial measures and reconciliations. **Note 5:** Amounts are presented in US dollars and growth rates on an FX Neutral basis. For additional details on calculations please refer to the appendix Non-IFRS Financial measures and reconciliations. **Note 6:** 'ROE' stands for Return on Equity. It is annualized and a non-GAAP measure. Refer to the appendix Non-IFRS Financial measures and reconciliations. **Source:** IBGE, Nu.

Compounding Growth Showcasing Robust Cohort Performance

Revenue by Yearly Cohort (US\$MM)

- 2024
- 2023
- 2022
- 2021
- 2020
- 2019 (and earlier)



Cohort	Revenue CAGR FXN
2023	232%
2022	118%
2021	123%
2020	124%
2019 (and earlier)	51%

Note 1: 'LTM' is last twelve months for the period ended September 30, 2024. Note 2: CAGRs calculated on an FX neutral basis. Source: Nu.

Profitability Momentum Continues; ROE Surpasses 30%, Despite Significant Excess Capital

Financial Performance (US\$MM)

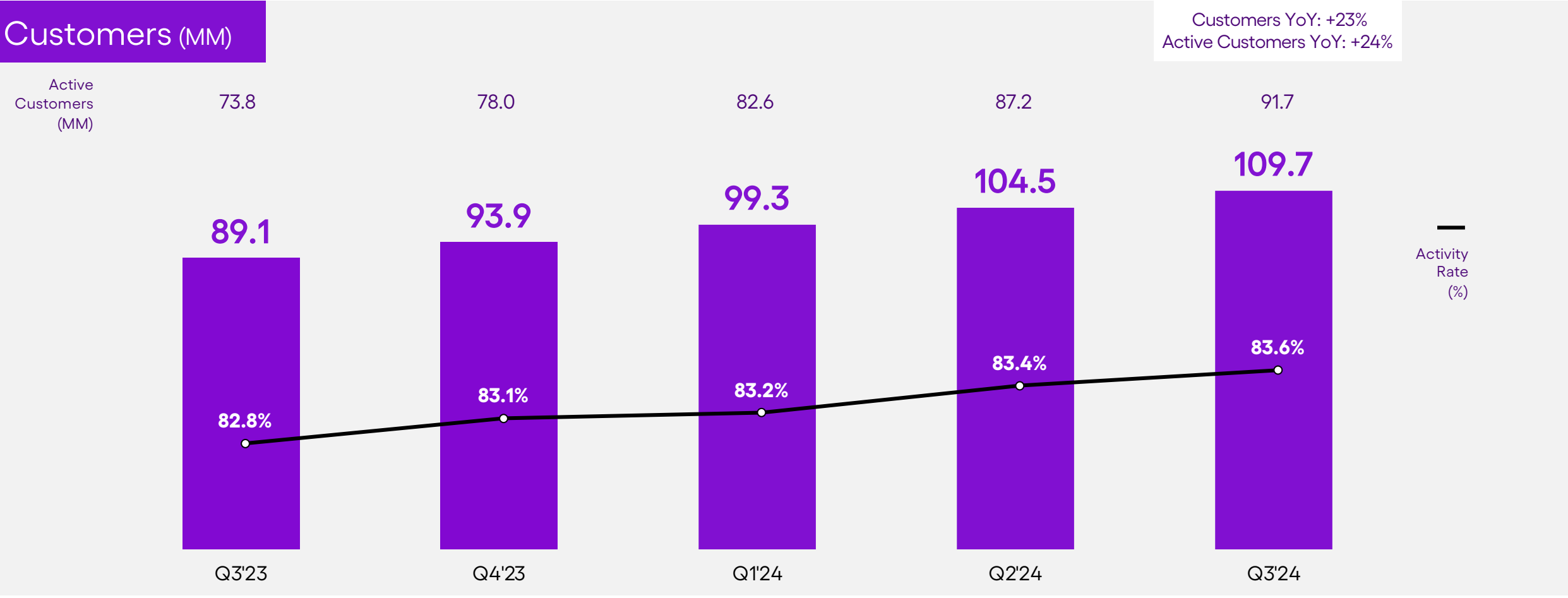
Metrics	Q3'23	Q4'23	Q1'24	Q2'24	Q3'24
Revenues <i>YoY FXN</i>	2,137 53%	2,405 57%	2,736 64%	2,849 65%	2,943 56%
Gross Profit <i>Margin</i>	915 43%	1,143 48%	1,182 43%	1,359 48%	1,349 46%
Net Income (Loss) <i>Annualized ROE</i>	303 21%	361 23%	379 23%	487 28%	553 30%
Adjusted Net Income (Loss) <i>Annualized ROE</i>	356 25%	396 26%	443 27%	563 33%	592 33%

Note 1: 'ROE' stands for Return on Equity. It is annualized and a non-GAAP measure. Refer to the appendix Non-IFRS Financial measures and reconciliations. **Note 2:** Amounts are presented in US dollars and growth rates on an FX Neutral basis. For additional detail on calculations please refer to the appendix Non-IFRS Financial measures and reconciliations. **Source:** Nu.

Q3'24 Results



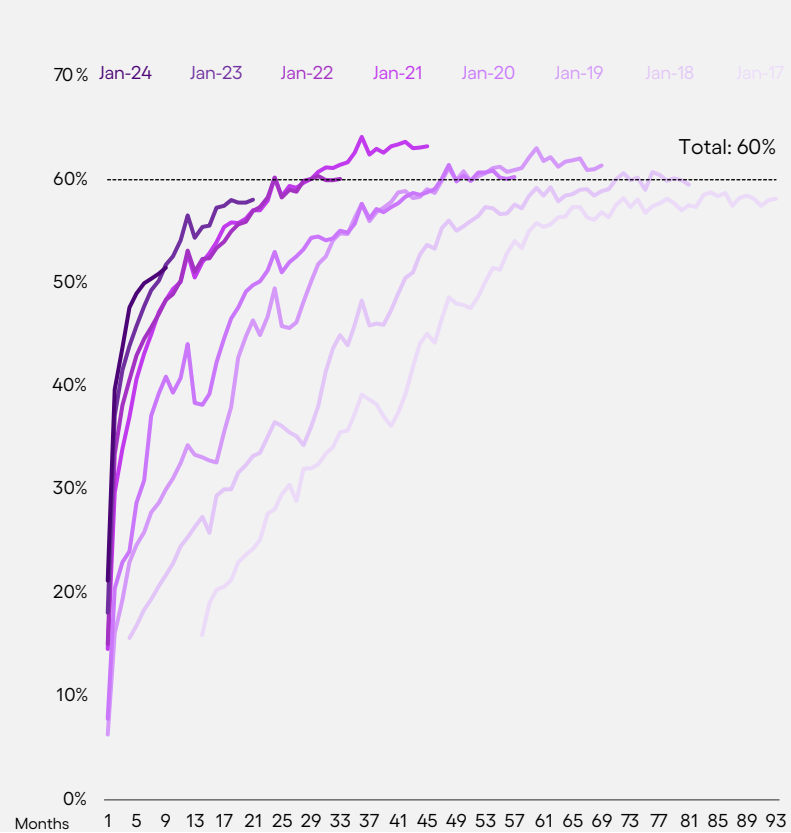
Strong Customer Acquisition and Sustained Growth in Activity Rate



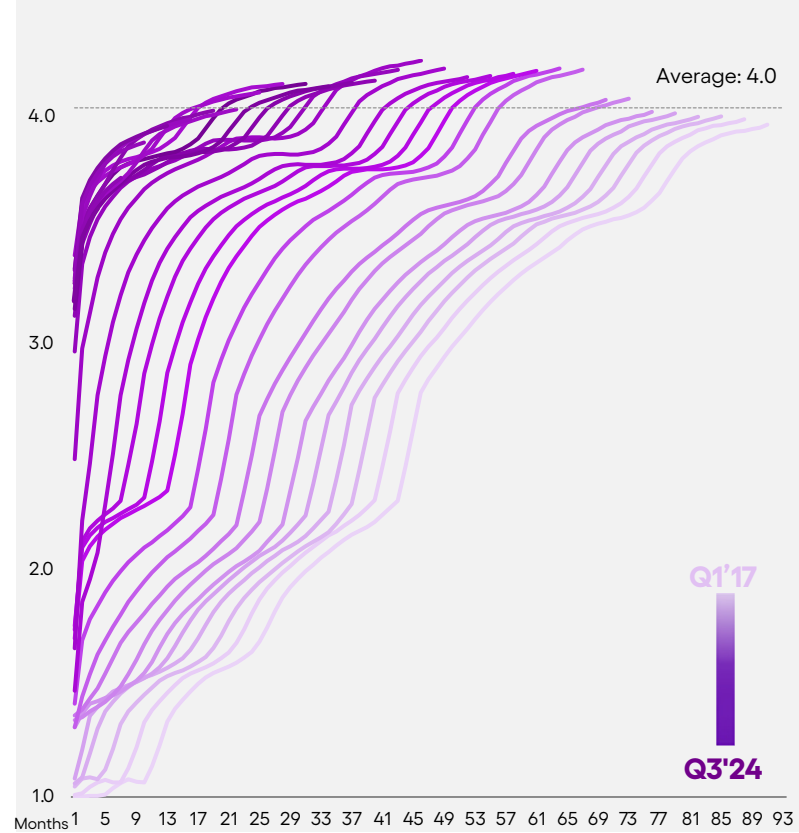
Note 1: 'Active Customers' relates to all customers that have generated revenue over the last 30 calendar days, for a given measurement period. **Note 2:** 'Activity Rate' is defined as monthly active customers divided by the total number of customers as of a specific date. **Source:** Nu.

Compounding Effect of More Engagement and More Cross-sell Driving Ongoing ARPAC Expansion

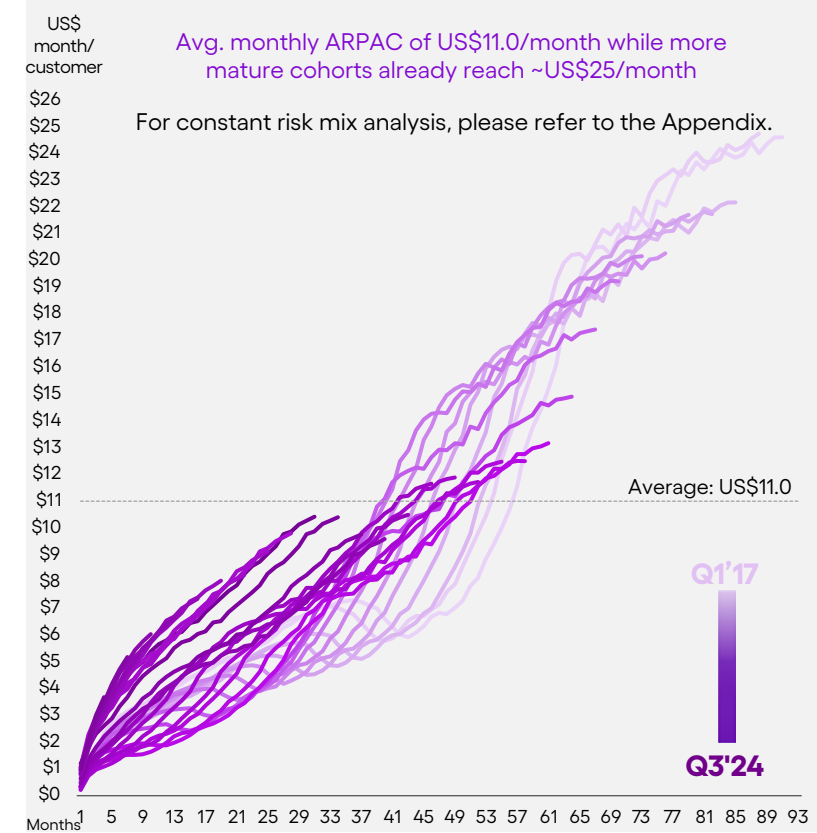
Active Customers Using NuAccount as their Primary Banking Account (%)



Number of Products Per Active Customer



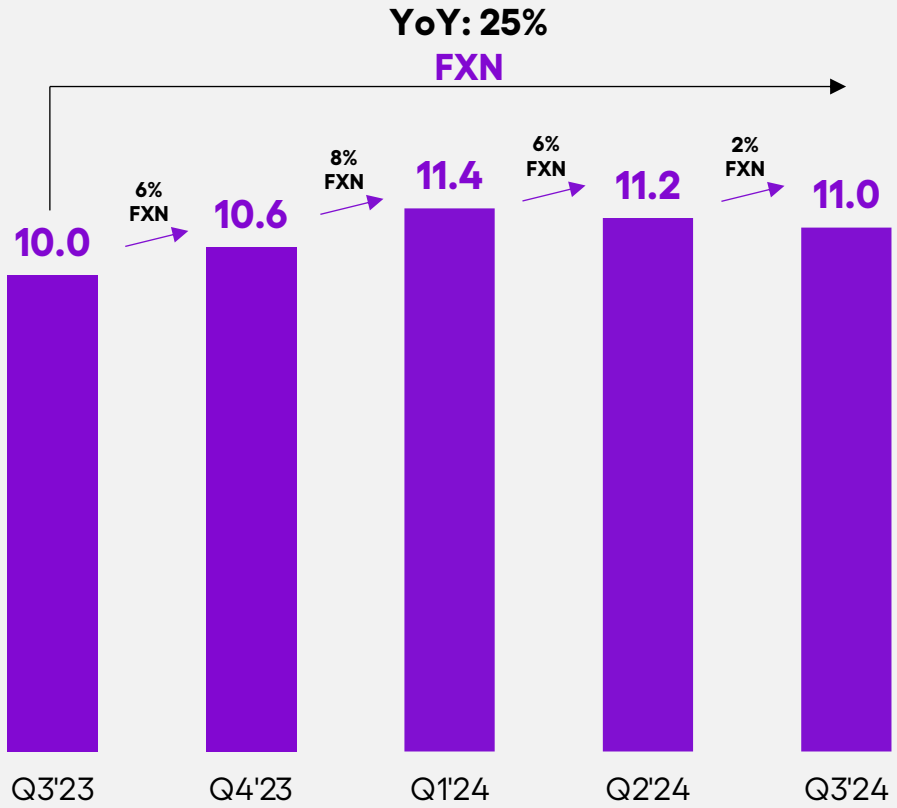
Monthly ARPAC by Quarterly Cohort (US\$ | FX Neutral)



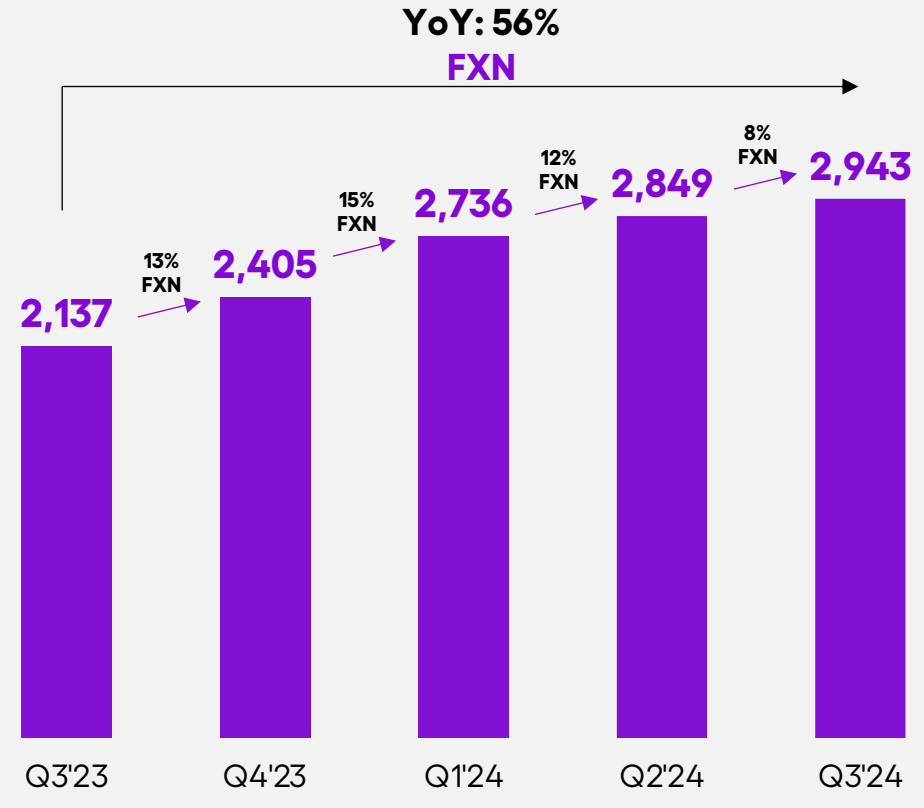
Note 1: 'Primary banking account' refers to our relationship with those of our customers who had at least 50% of their post-tax monthly income transferred out of their NuAccount in any given month, excluding self-transfers. Percentage of customers with a primary banking relationship is calculated as active customers with a primary banking relationship as a percentage of total active customers that have been with Nu for more than 12 months. **Note 2:** 'Number of products per active customer' refers to the number of products used by an active customer. **Note 3:** 'ARPAC' stands for average revenue per active customer. 'Monthly ARPAC' is calculated as the average monthly revenue (total revenue divided by the number of months in the period) divided by the average number of individual active customers during the period (average number of individual active customers is defined as the average of the number of monthly active customers at the beginning of the period measured, and the number of monthly active customers at the end of the period). **Note 4:** The averages are calculated for the entire user base for each metric, respectively. **Note 5:** 'Active Customers Using NuAccount as their Primary Banking Account' and 'Number of Products Per Active Customer' are for Brazil only. **Source:** Nu.

Sustained Revenue Growth Fueled by Customer Acquisition and ARPAC Expansion

ARPAC (US\$)



Revenues (US\$MM)

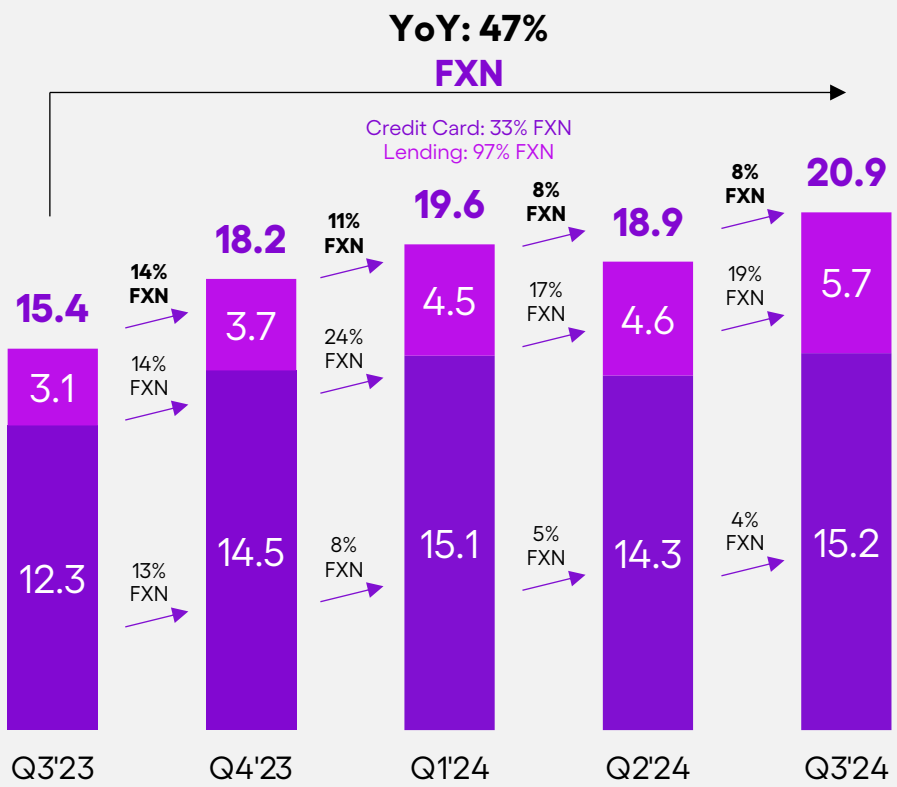


Note 1: Amounts are presented in US dollars and growth rates on an FX Neutral basis. For additional detail on calculations please refer to the appendix Non-IFRS Financial measures and reconciliations. **Note 2:** 'Average revenue per active customer' or 'ARPAC' is defined as the average monthly revenue (total revenue divided by the number of months in the period) divided by the average number of individual active customers during the period (average number of individual active customers is defined as the average of the number of monthly active customers at the beginning of the period measured, and the number of monthly active customers at the end of the period). **Source:** Nu.

Strong Performance for Both Credit Card and Lending Portfolios, with Lending Gaining More Relevance Over Time

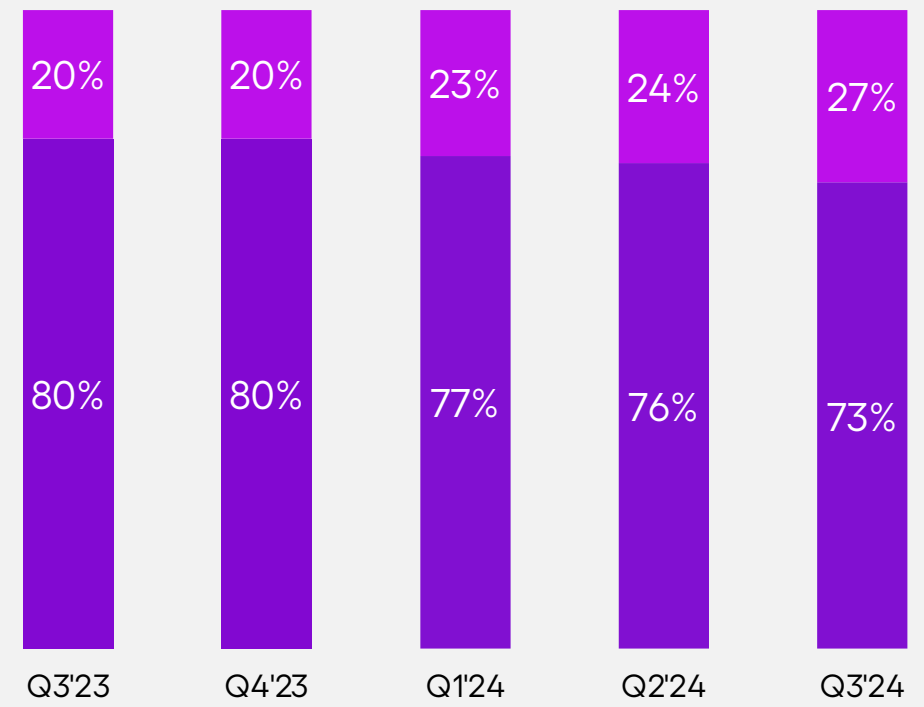
Total Portfolio (US\$BN)

Lending
Credit Cards



Total Portfolio (%)

Lending
Credit Cards

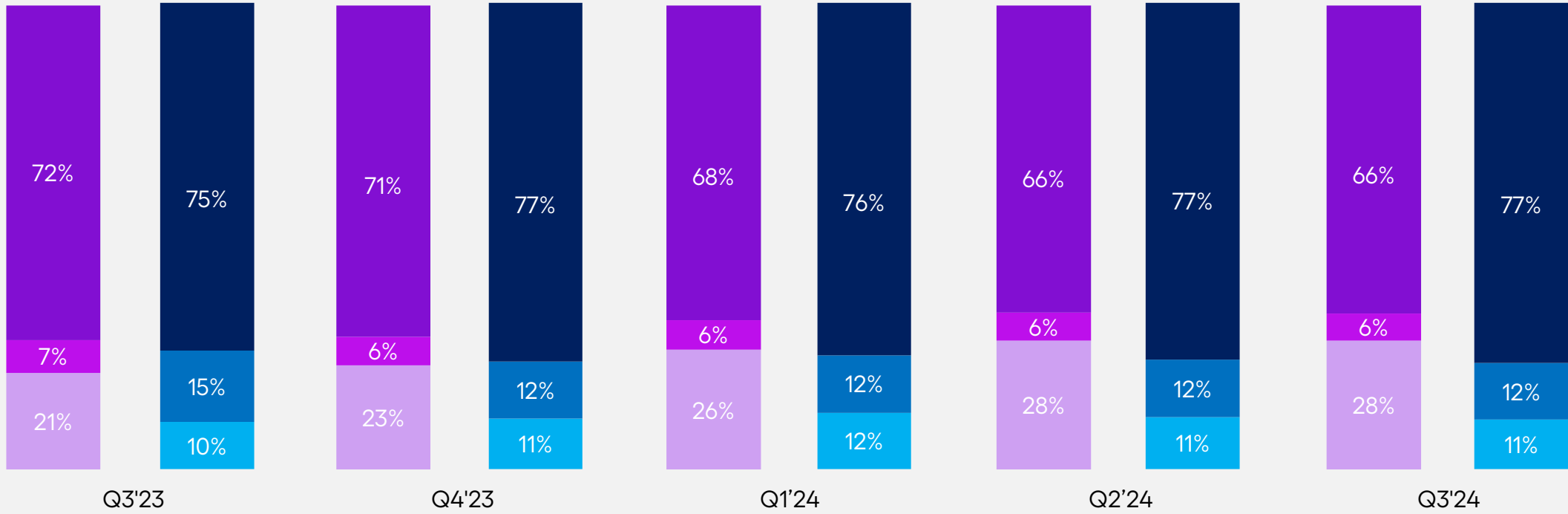


Note 1: Amounts are presented in US dollars and growth rates on an FX Neutral basis. For additional detail on calculations please refer to the appendix Non-IFRS Financial measures and reconciliations. Note 2: All amounts are presented gross of provisions. Source: Nu.

Interest Earning Portfolio over Total Portfolio Consistently Outperforms the Market as Nu Expands Financial Products and Features

Credit Card IEP Evolution (% of Total Receivables – Brazil Only)

- Nu Interest Earning Installments Balance
- Nu Revolving Balance
- Nu Non-Interest Earning Balance
- Market Interest Earning Installments Balance
- Market Revolving Balance
- Market Non-Interest Earning Balance



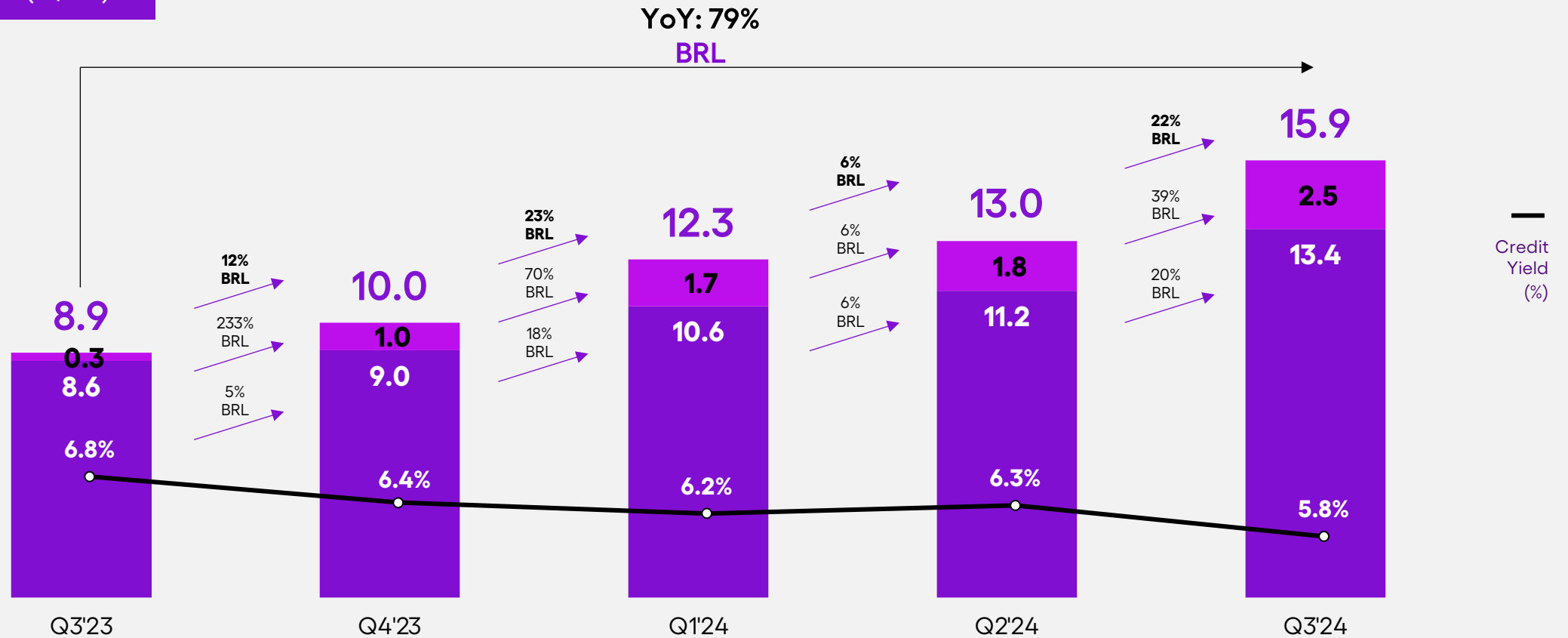
Note 1: 'IEP' stands for Interest Earning Portfolio and accounts for all interest-bearing balances including all late balances. **Note 2:** All data presented is for Brazil only. **Note 3:** Nu Installments IEP includes 'boleto payments': allows customers to use their credit card for paying bills in installments; 'purchase financing': allows customers to transform existing credit card purchases in installments, directly in the app; 'PIX financing': allows customers to make PIX transactions using their credit card limit; and its respective past due balances; 'cash-in': allows customers to convert their credit card limit into cash in their account. **Note 4:** Revolving includes all revolving balances (i.e.: customer makes the minimum payment in monthly billing cycle) and past due balances (excluding those in Note 3). **Note 5:** Market balances excludes Nu. **Source:** Nu, Brazilian Central Bank.

Sustained Sequential Growth in Secured and Unsecured Loan Origination

Originations (R\$BN)

Brazil Only

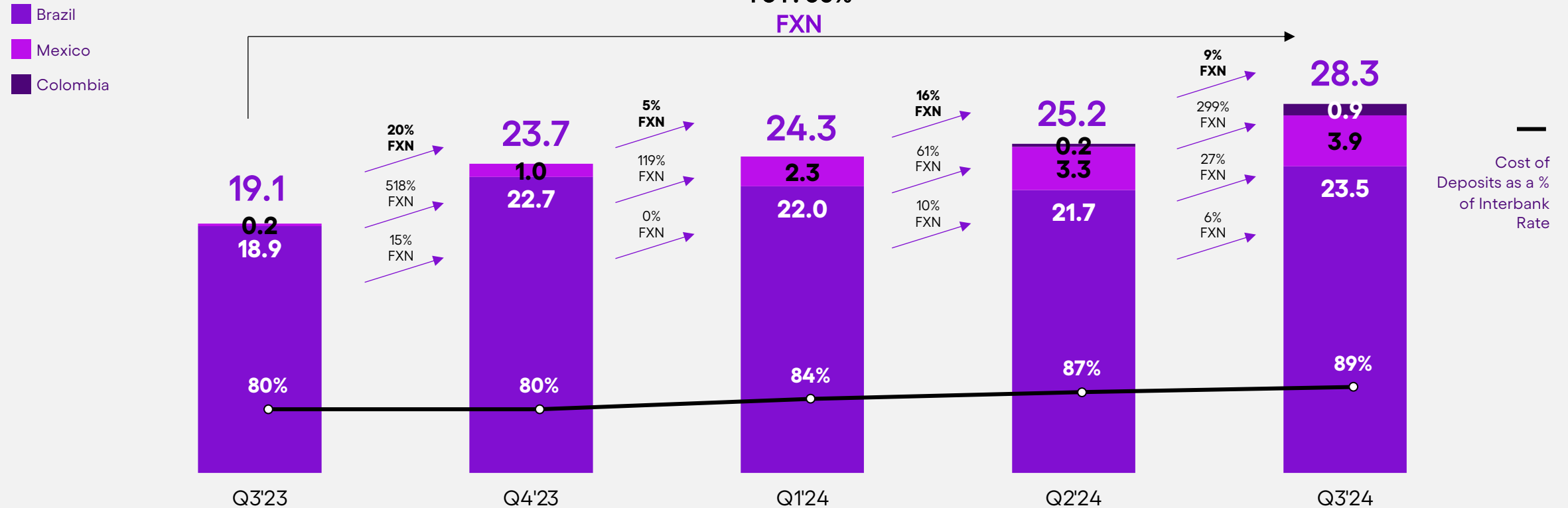
- Unsecured Lending
- Secured Lending



Note 1: Amounts are presented in Brazilian Reals. **Note 2:** Credit Yield is the average rate of the loans originated in the last month of each quarter. **Note 3:** Secured Lending includes Payroll Deductible Loans, FGTS Deductible Loan and INSS Deductible Loan. **Note 4:** Unsecured Lending includes both individuals and Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs). **Source:** Nu.

Robust Deposit Franchise Fueled By Volume Growth and Cost of Deposits Aligned with Nu's Strategy in New Geos

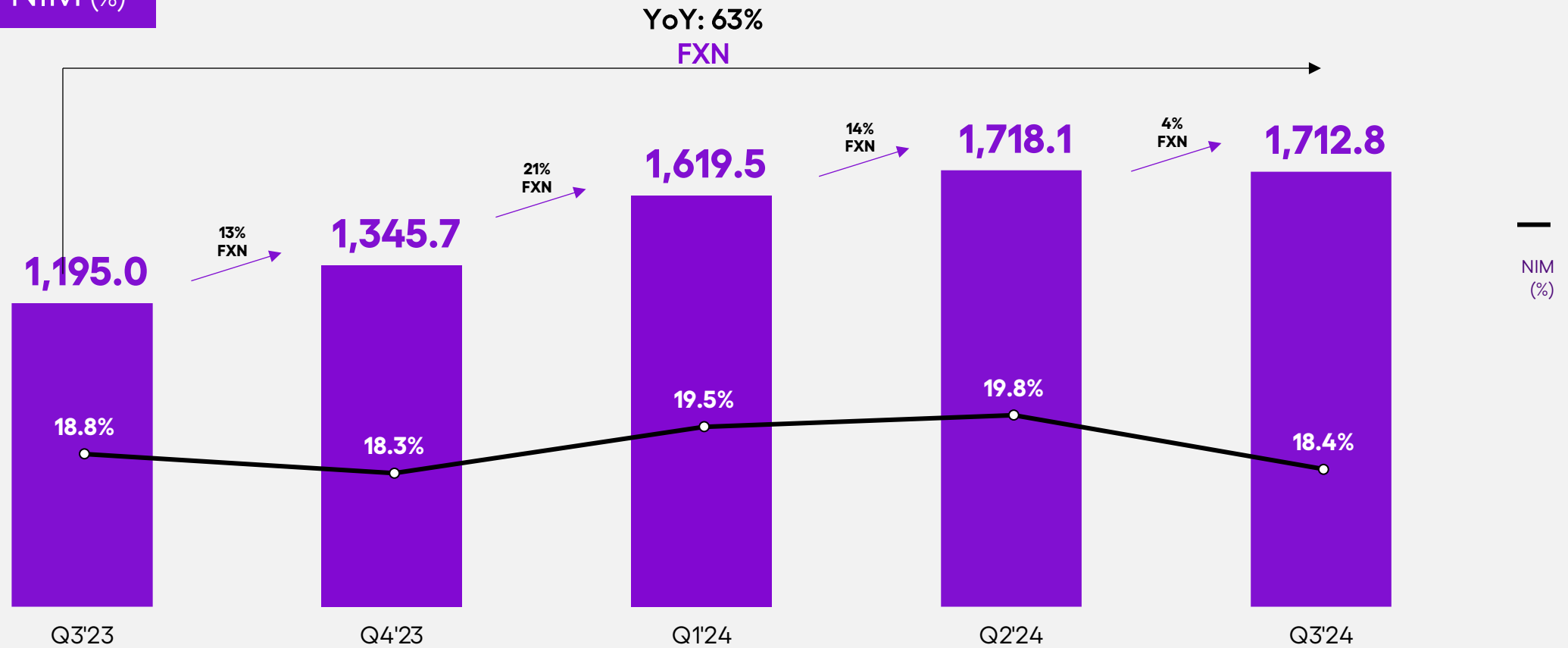
Deposits (US\$BN)



Note 1: Amounts are presented in US dollars and growth rates on an FX Neutral basis. For additional detail on calculations please refer to the appendix Non-IFRS Financial measures and reconciliations. **Note 2:** Rates presented are calculated as the ratio between the interest expenses paid to customers in the period and the interest income of the same deposits yielding 100% of the respective interbank rate: Mexico ("TIIE"), Colombia ("IBR") and Brazil ("CDI"). **Source:** Nu, BCB, Banxico, Banrep.

Net Interest Income Expansion Driven by Growth in Interest Earning Portfolio

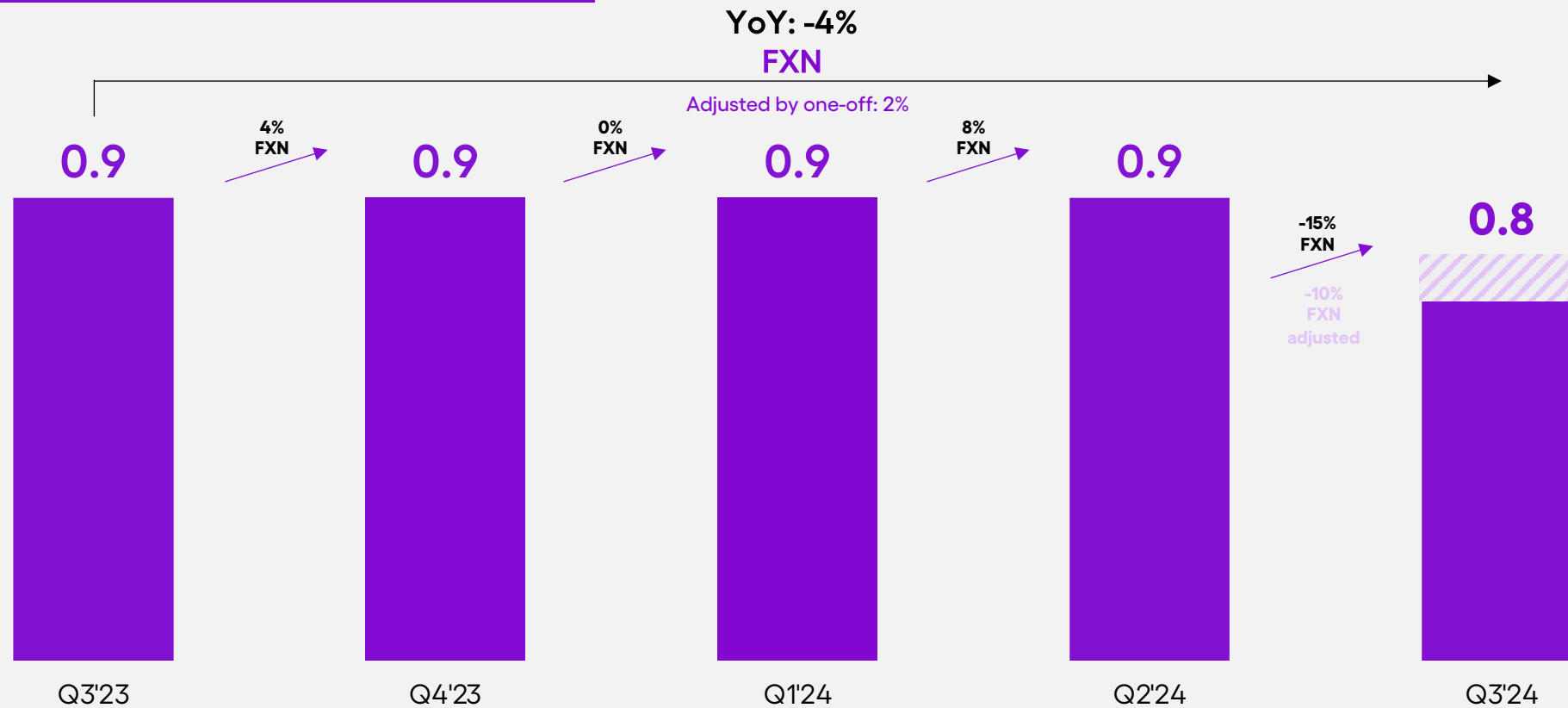
NII (US\$MM) & NIM (%)



Note 1: 'NII' stands for Net Interest Income and is calculated as Interest income and gains (losses) on financial instruments minus Interest and other financial expenses. **Note 2:** 'NIM' stands for Net Interest Margin, is annualized, and is the ratio between NII in the numerator and the denominator is defined as the following average balance sheet metrics: i) Cash and cash equivalents ii) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss iii) Financial assets at fair value through OCI iv) Compulsory deposits at central banks v) Credit Card Interest-earning portfolio vi) Loans to customers (gross) vii) Interbank transactions viii) Other receivables ix) Other financial assets at amortized cost x) Securities. **Note 3:** Amounts are presented in US dollars and growth rates on an FX Neutral basis. For additional detail on calculations please refer to the appendix Non-IFRS Financial measures and reconciliations. **Source:** Nu.

Low Cost to Serve Underscores Operating Leverage Potential

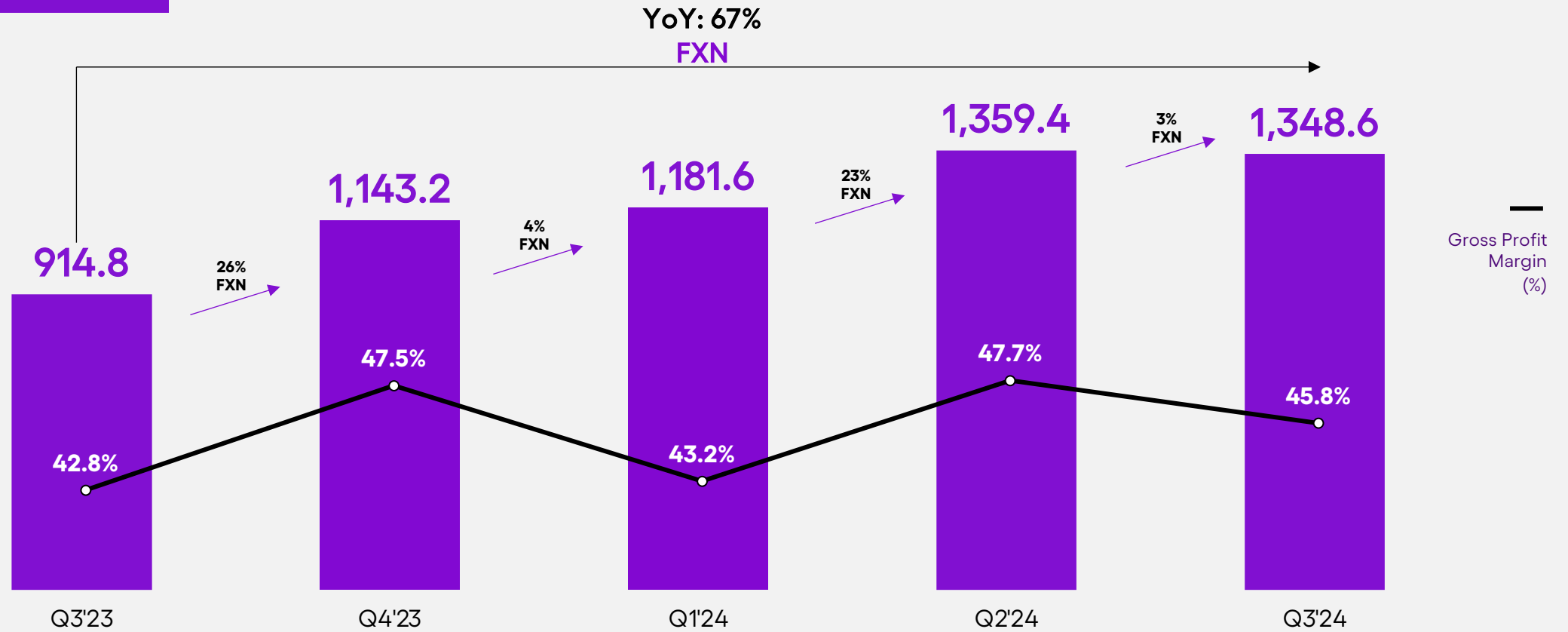
Cost to Serve per Active Customer (US\$)



Note 1: Amounts are presented in US dollars and growth rates on an FX Neutral basis. For additional detail on calculations please refer to the appendix Non-IFRS Financial measures and reconciliations. **Note 2:** 'Cost to serve' is defined as the monthly average of the sum of transactional expenses, customer support and operations expenses (sum of these expenses in the period divided by the number of months in the period) divided by the average number of individual active customers during the period (average number of individual active customers is defined as the average of the number of monthly active customers at the beginning of the period measured, and the number of monthly active customers at the end of the period). **Note 3:** Q3'24 one-off adjustment was related to cloud service provider retroactive fixed FX correction relocated from Customer Service to G&A. **Source:** Nu.

Sustained Gross Profit Growth, Despite FX Headwinds

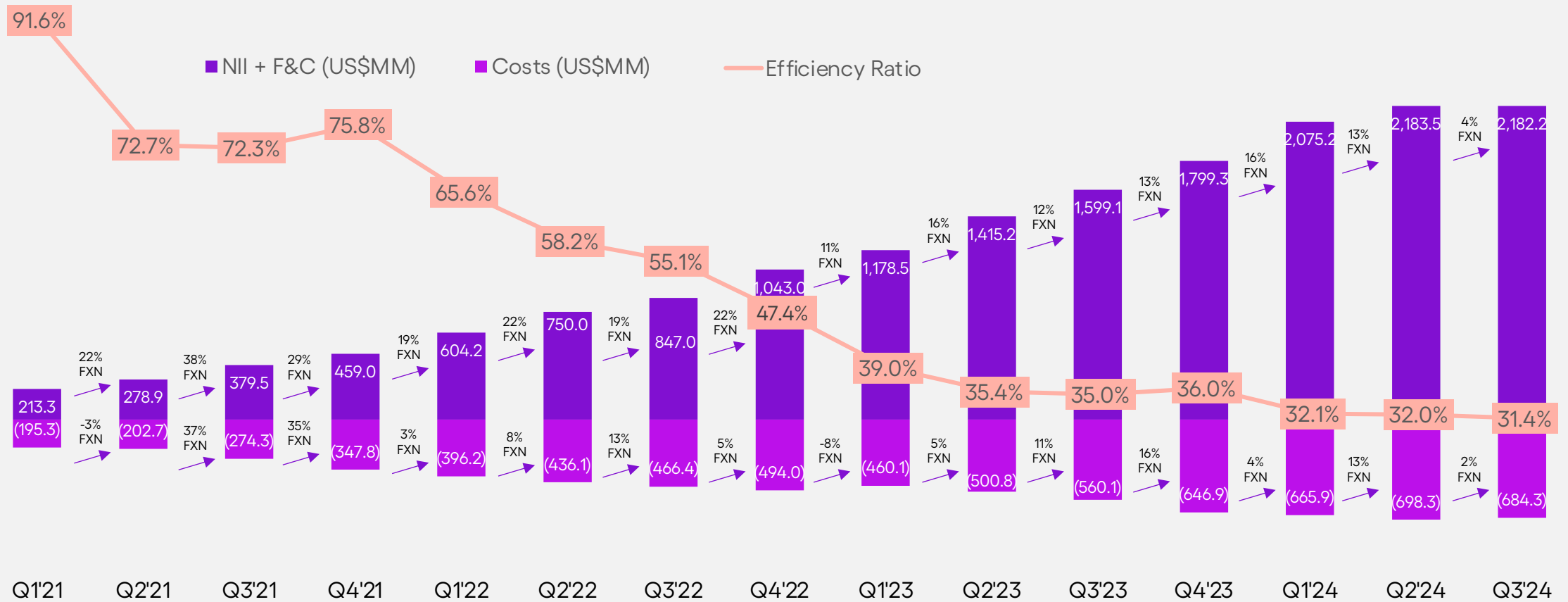
Gross Profit (US\$MM)



Note 1: Amounts are presented in US dollars and growth rates on an FX Neutral basis. For additional detail on calculations please refer to the appendix Non-IFRS Financial measures and reconciliations. Source: Nu.

Strong Track Record of Driving Operating Leverage as Business Scales

Efficiency



Note 1: 'NII' stands for Net Interest Income and is calculated as Interest income and gains (losses) on financial instruments minus Interest and other financial expenses. **Note 2:** 'F&C' stands for Fee and Commission Income. **Note 3:** 'Costs' include transactional costs and operating expenses. **Note 4:** Efficiency Ratio is defined as Total Operating Expenses plus Transactional Expenses divided by NII and Fees and Commission Income. **Note 5:** Q4'22 Efficiency Ratio and Costs exclude the effect of the one-time non-cash recognition of the 2021 CSA termination. Unadjusted Efficiency Ratio was 81%, and Unadjusted Costs was US\$849.6 million. For additional detail on calculations please refer to the appendix Non-IFRS Financial measures and reconciliations. **Source:** Nu.

Sustained Growth in Both Net Income and Adjusted Net Income

Net Income (US\$MM)

Adj. Net Income (MM) 355.6
Adj. Net Income Margin (%) 17%

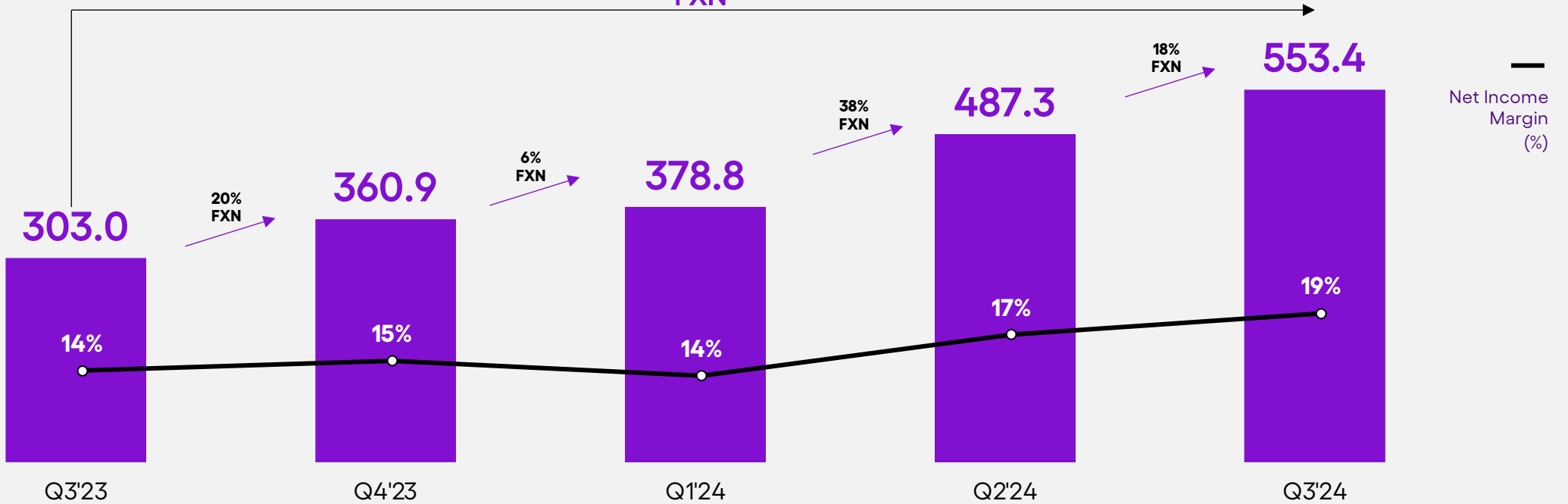
395.8
17%

442.7
16%
YoY: 107%
FXN

562.5
20%

Adjusted Net Income YoY:
+89% FXN

592.2
20%



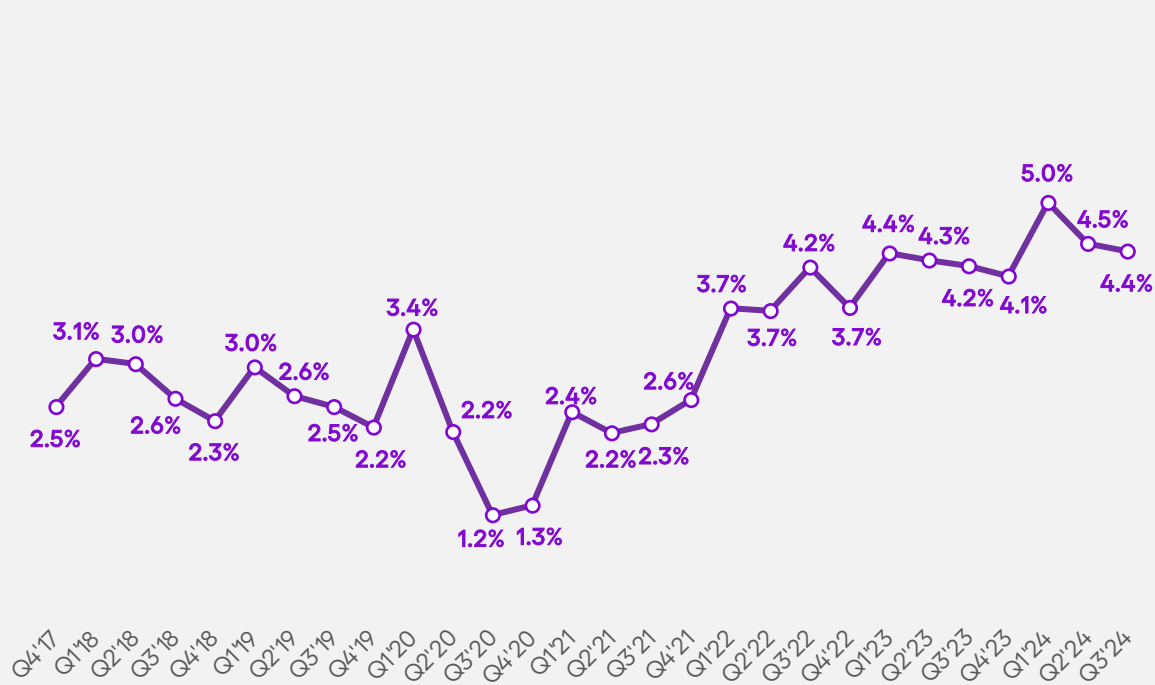
Q3'24
Credit Underwriting



Delinquency Ratios Tracking Expectations

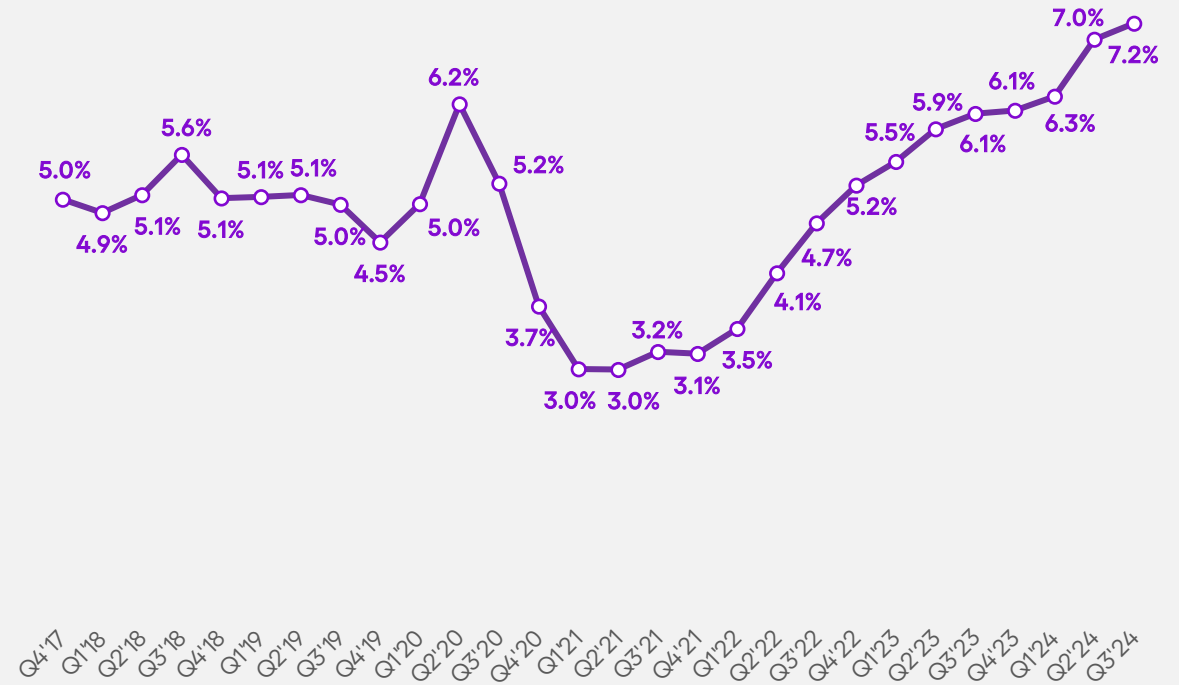
15-90 NPLs

Brazil Consumer Credit Portfolio



90+ NPLs

Brazil Consumer Credit Portfolio

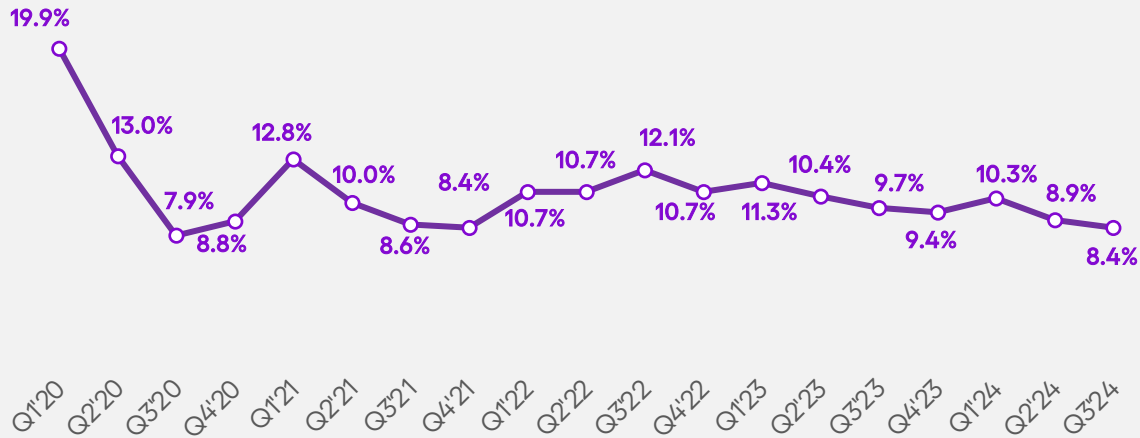


Note 1: Includes both credit card and lending excluding SMEs (Small and Medium-sized Enterprises). **Note 2:** 'NPL' is a nonperforming loan. **Note 3:** In Q2'22, we reviewed and changed our write-off methodology for recovery of the contractual cash-flows of NPLs arising from unsecured lending from 360+ days to 120+ days. Figures consider this change. Our write-off methodology for credit cards remained unchanged at 360+ days. **Note 4:** Information presented for Brazil only. **Source:** Nu

NPL Ratios Over IEP Balance Imply Stable Credit Risk Through the Product Cycle

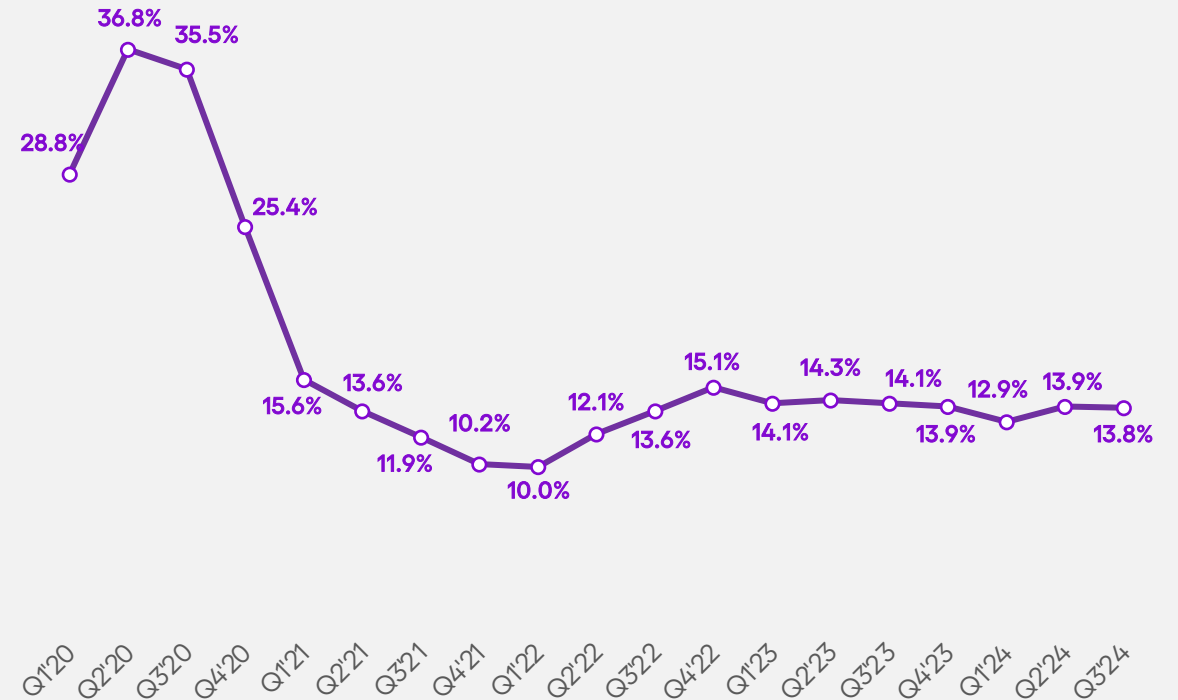
15-90 NPLs Over IEP Balance

Brazil Consumer IEP



90+ NPLs Over IEP Balance

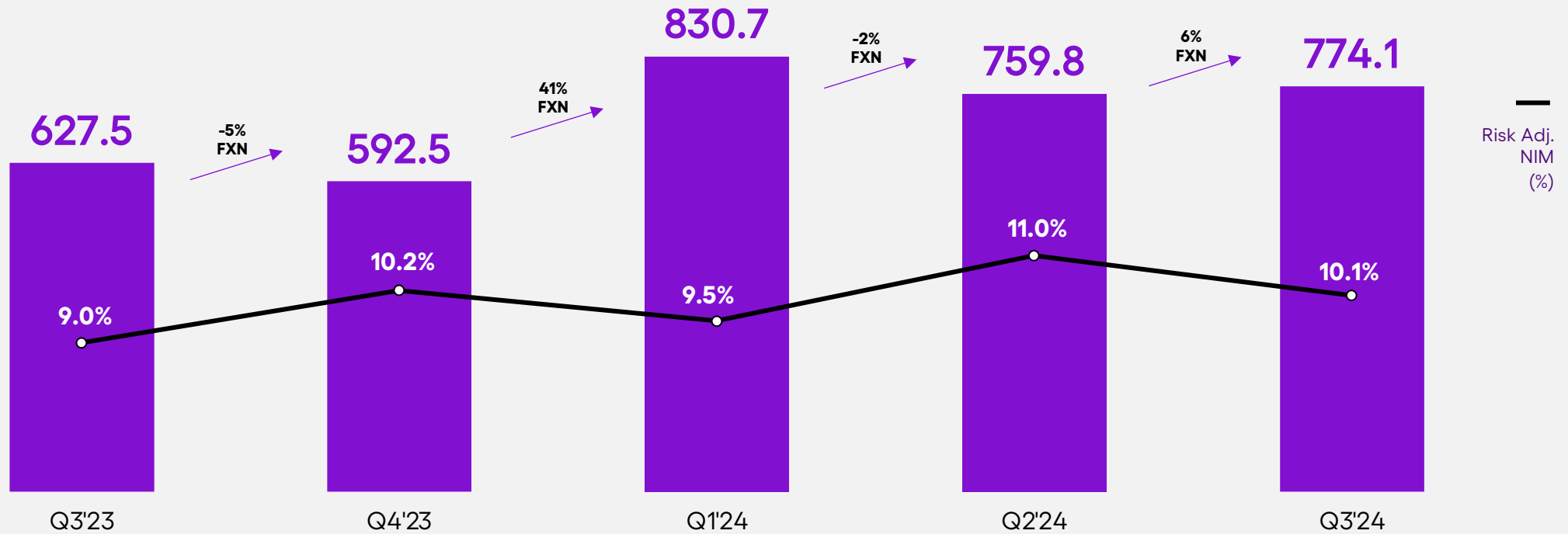
Brazil Consumer IEP



Note 1: Includes credit card revolving, credit card financing, unsecured lending and secured lending, excluding SMEs (Small and Medium-sized Enterprises). **Note 2:** 'IEP' stands for Interest Earning Portfolio and accounts for all interest-bearing balances including all late balances. **Note 3:** 'NPL' is a nonperforming loan. **Note 4:** In Q2'22, we reviewed and changed our write-off methodology for recovery of the contractual cash-flows of NPLs arising from unsecured lending from 360+ days to 120+ days. Figures consider this change. Our write-off methodology for credit cards remained unchanged at 360+ days. **Note 5:** Information presented for Brazil only. **Source:** Nu.

Risk-Adjusted NIM Performance Demonstrates Effective Pricing for Marginal Risk

Credit Loss Allowance & Risk Adj. NIM



Note 1: 'CLA' stands for Credit Loss Allowance Expenses. **Note 2:** 'Risk Adj. NIM' stands for Risk Adjusted Net Interest Margin, is annualized, and is calculated by dividing NII (Net Interest Income) net of CLA (Credit Loss Allowance) by Interest Earning Assets defined as the following average balance sheet metrics: i) Cash and cash equivalents; ii) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss; iii) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income; iv) Compulsory deposits at central banks; v) Credit Card Interest-earning portfolio; vi) Loans to customers (gross); vii) Interbank transactions; viii) Other receivables; ix) Other financial assets at amortized cost; and x) Securities. **Note 3:** The amount of CLA is related to the Credit Loss Allowance net of Recoveries. **Source:** Nu.

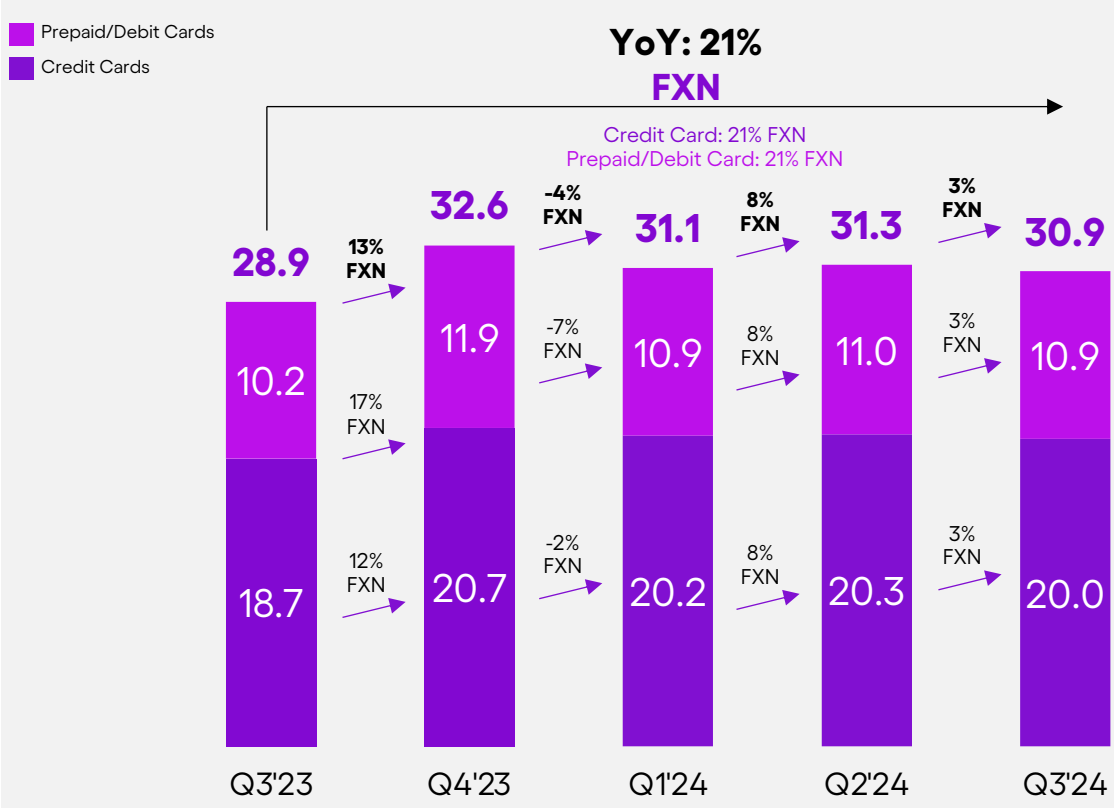
Q&A



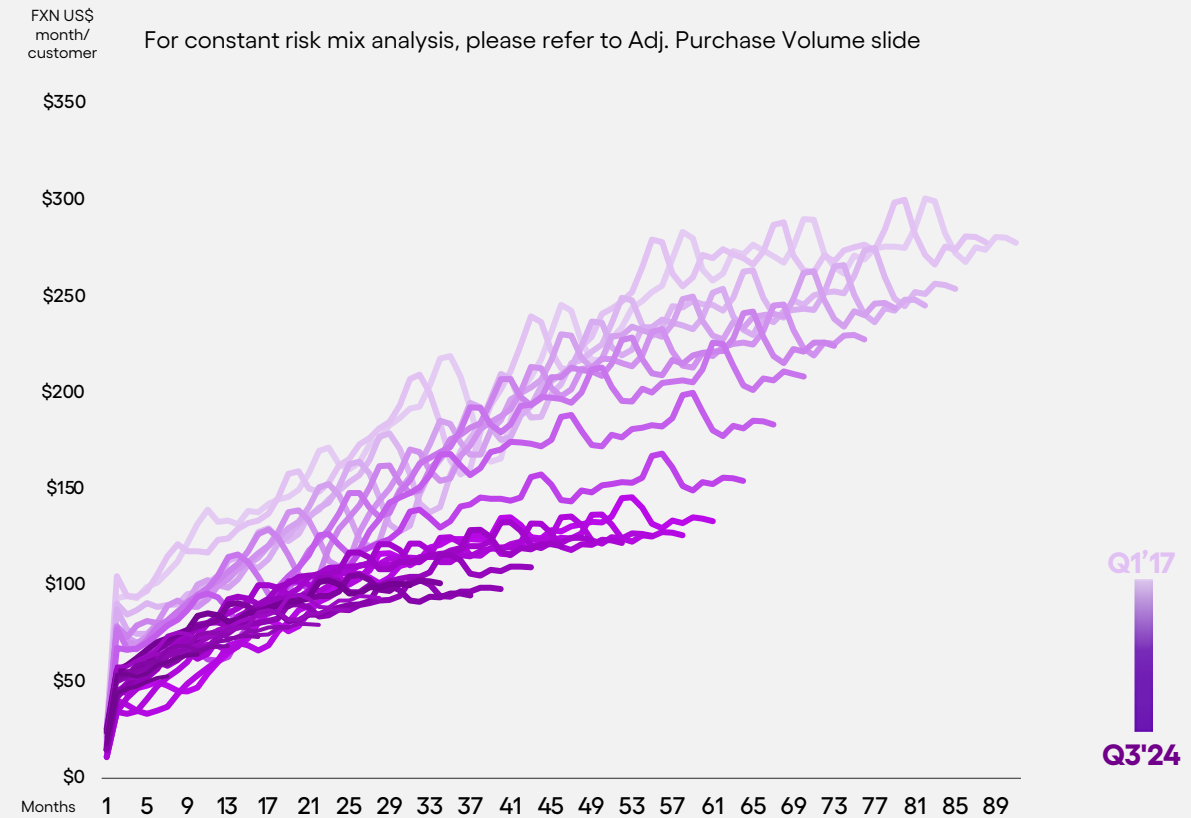


Purchase Volume Growth Remains Strong YoY

Purchase Volume (US\$BN)



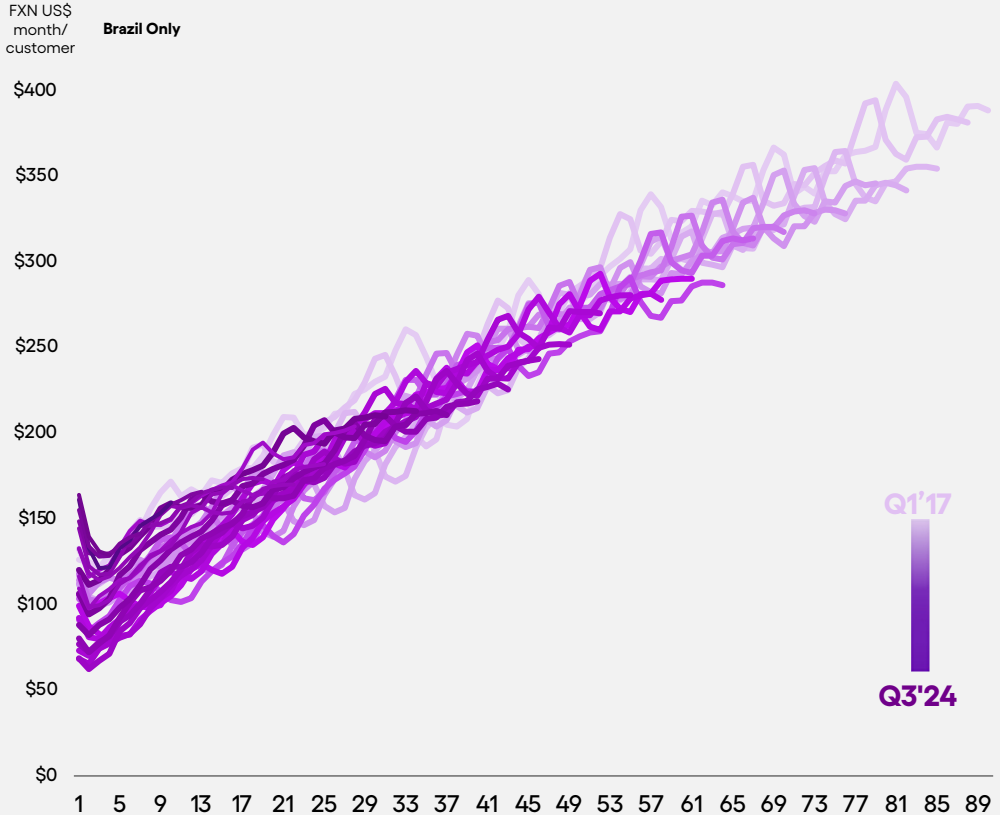
Purchase Volume per Customer (US\$)



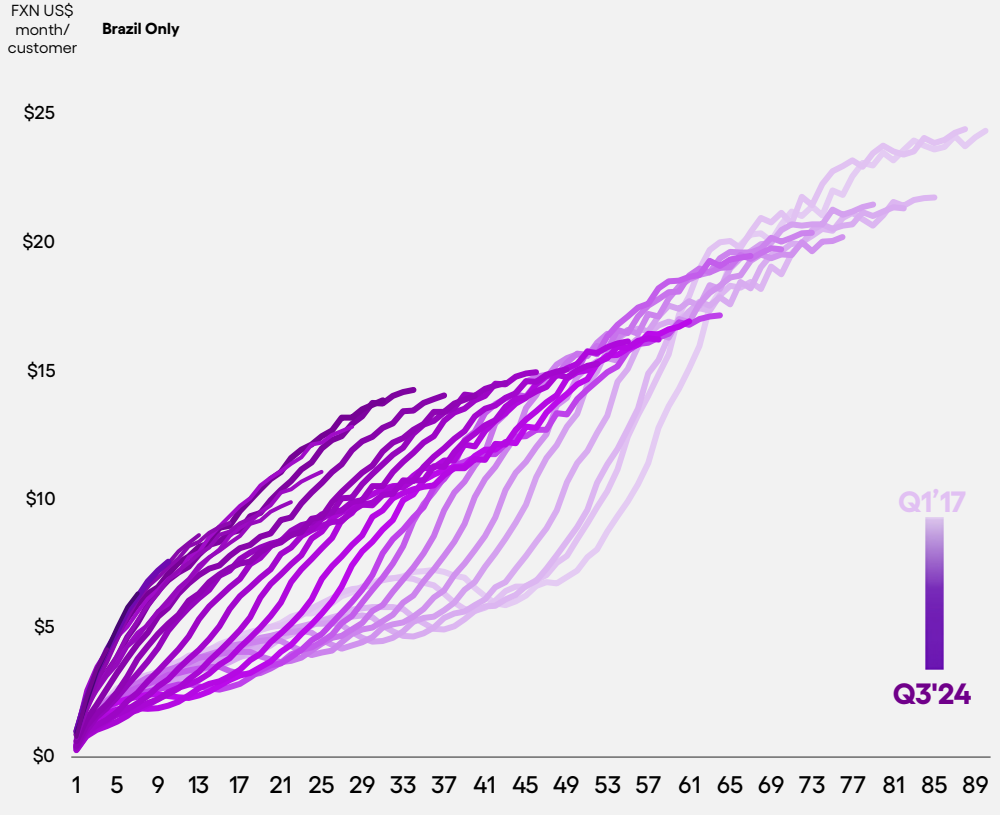
Note 1: Amounts are presented in US dollars and growth rates and Purchase Volume per Customer on an FX Neutral basis. For additional detail on calculations please refer to the appendix Non-IFRS Financial measures and reconciliations. **Note 2:** The average represents the average monthly purchase volume per customer defined as the total purchase volume of the period divided by the number of months in the period and divided by the average number of individual customers during the period (average number of individual customers is defined as the average of the number of monthly customers at the beginning of the period measured, and the number of monthly customers at the end of the period). **Note 3:** Purchase volume is defined as the total value of transactions that are authorized through our credit, debit and pre-paid cards; it does not include other payment methods that we offer such as PIX, a payment system that allows real-time payments and transfers launched by the Central Bank of Brazil, or WhatsApp payments. **Source:** Nu.

Consistent Growth and ARPAC Acceleration Across All Cohorts Adjusted By Constant Risk Mix

Adj. Purchase Volume (US\$) per Customer



Adj. ARPAC (US\$)

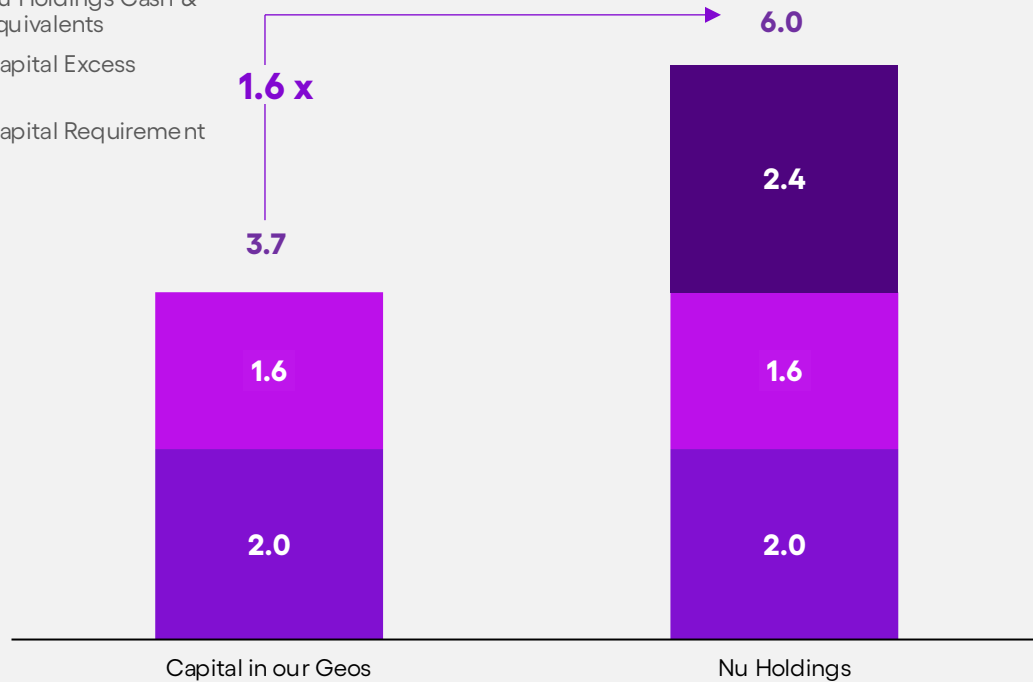


Note 1: Amounts are presented on an FX neutral basis. For additional detail on calculations please refer to the appendix Non-IFRS Financial measures and reconciliations. **Note 2:** All numbers presented here are for Brazil only. **Note 3:** Constant risk mix is defined as constant weight of initial risk bands across all cohorts using Q1'17 as base. **Source:** Nu.

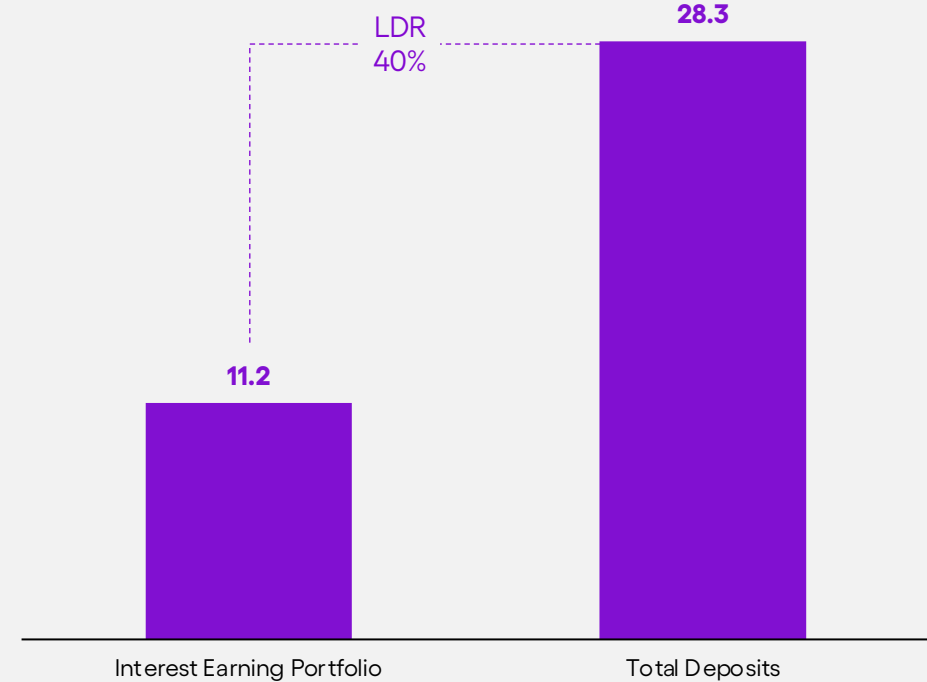
Comfortable Capital and Liquidity Positions

Capital Position (US\$Bn)

- Nu Holdings Cash & Equivalents
- Capital Excess
- Capital Requirement



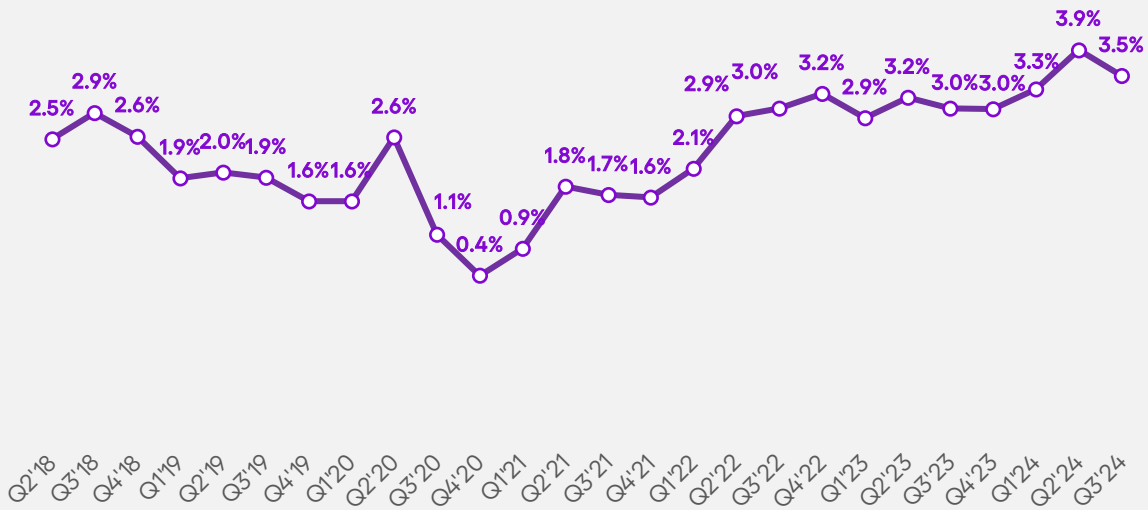
Liquidity Position (US\$Bn)



Formation Ratios Tracking Expectations

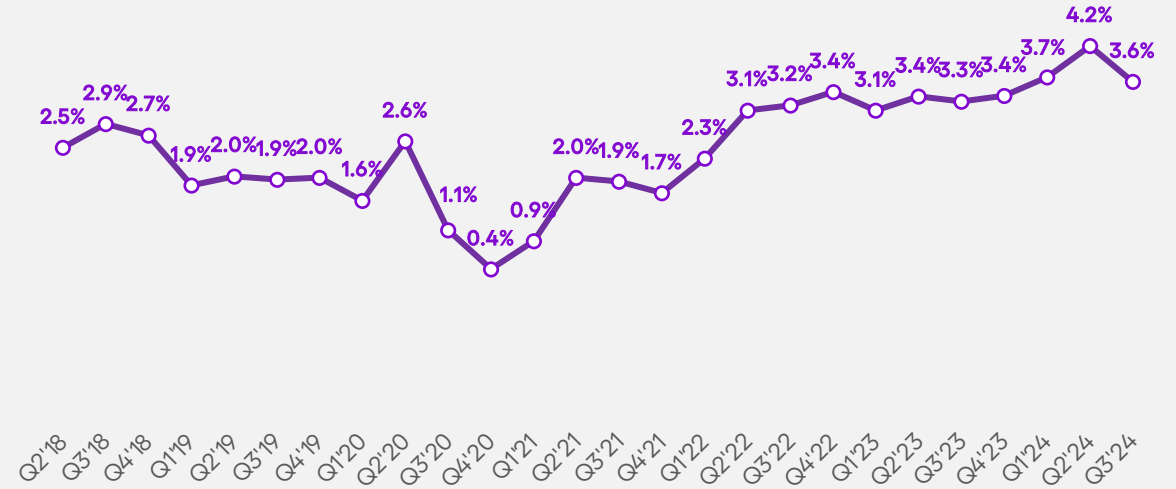
NPL Formation

Brazil Consumer Credit Portfolio



Stage 3 Formation

Brazil Consumer Credit Portfolio

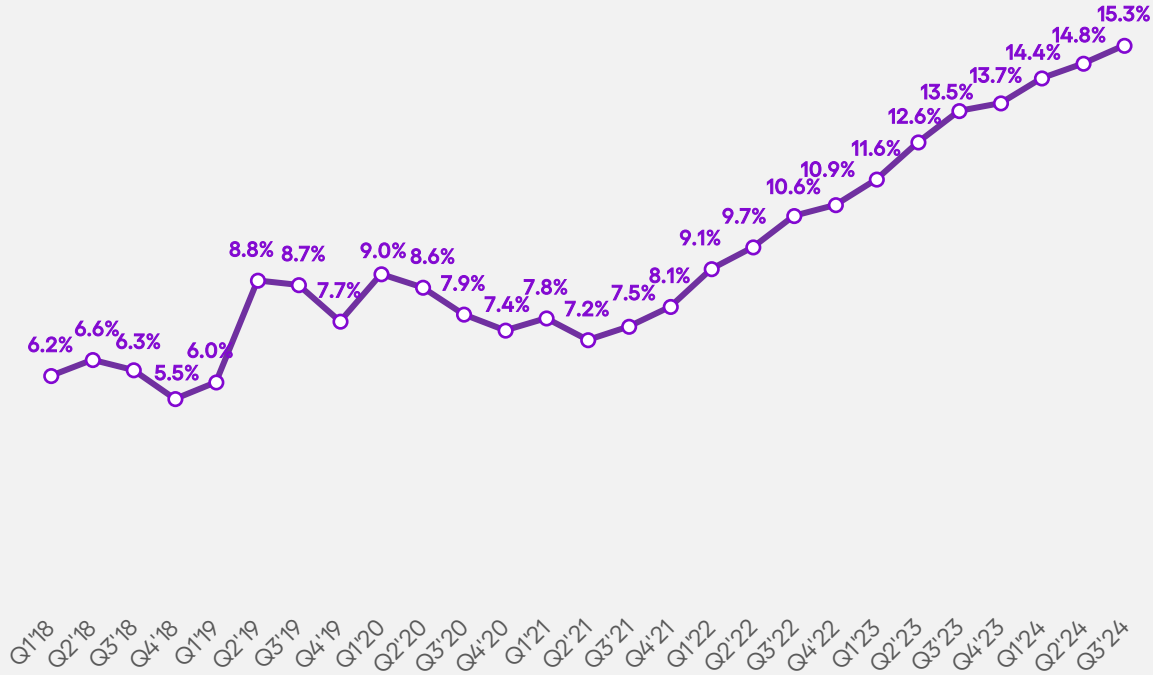


Note 1: Includes both credit card and lending, excluding SMEs (Small and Medium-sized Enterprises). **Note 2:** 'NPL' is a nonperforming loan. **Note 3:** In Q2'22, we reviewed and changed our write-off methodology for recovery of the contractual cash-flows of NPLs arising from unsecured lending from 360+ days to 120+ days. Figures consider this change. Our write-off methodology for credit cards remained unchanged at 360+ days. **Note 4:** Information presented for Brazil only. **Note 5:** Normalization used in this calculation follows similar principles of those adopted in this presentation for NPL and RAM, with the additional adjustments in this case of write-offs, which vary in methodology for credit cards (360 days) and personal loans (120 days) according to our IFRS accounting principles **Source:** Nu.

Coverage Ratios Reflect NPL Dynamics

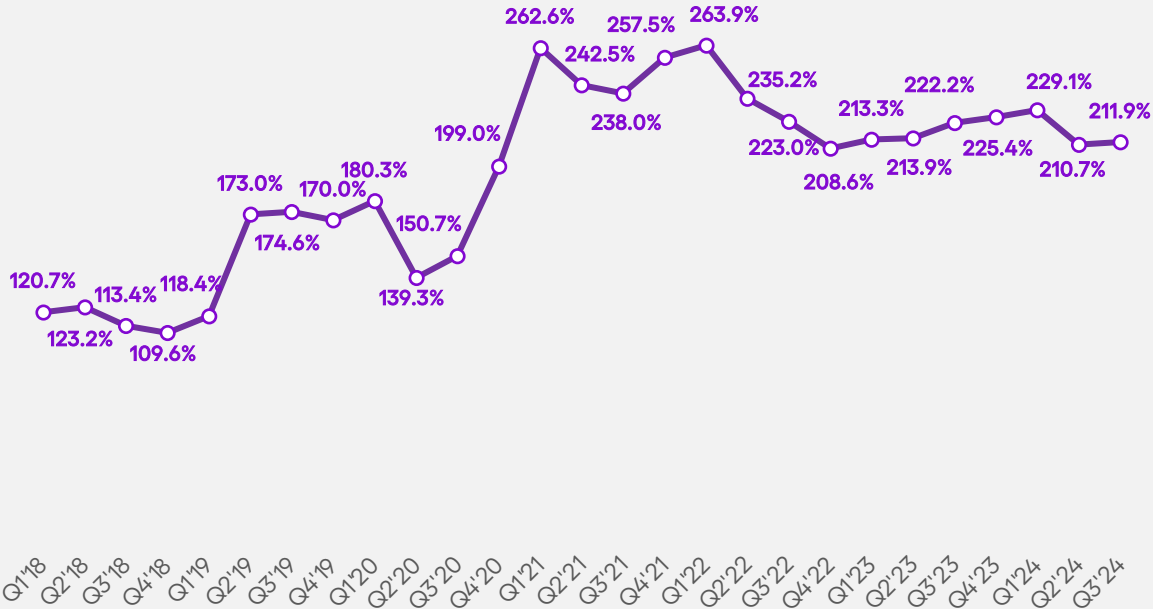
Coverage Ratio Over Total Balance

Brazil Consumer Credit Portfolio



Coverage Ratio Over NPL 90+

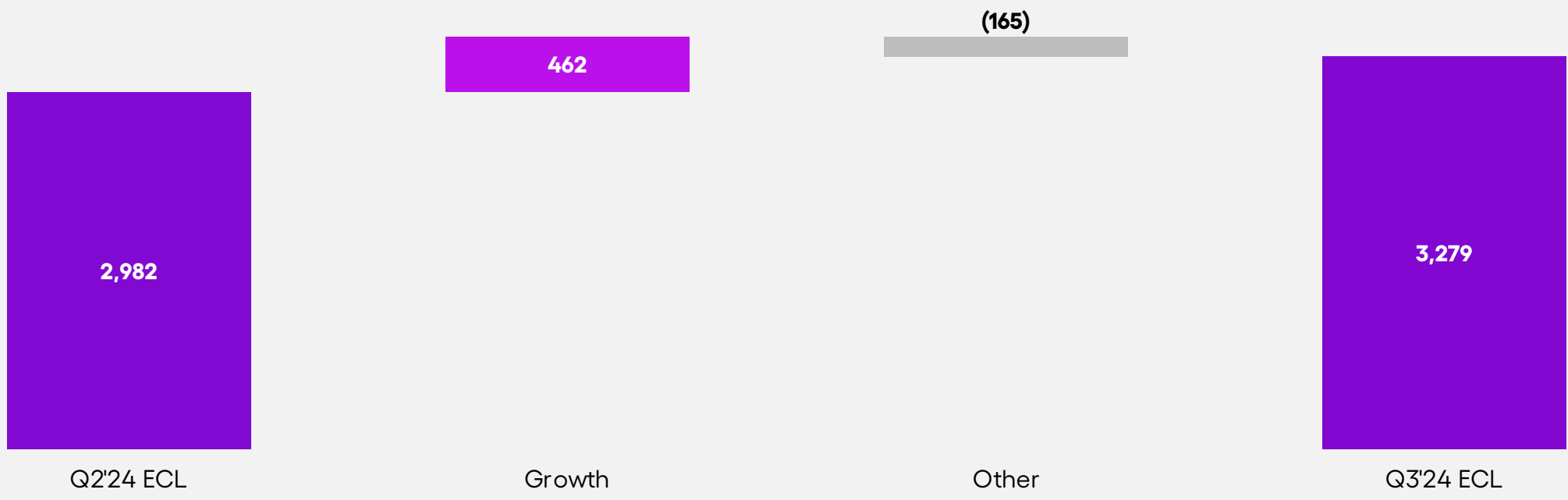
Brazil Consumer Credit Portfolio



Note 1: Includes both credit card and lending, excluding SMEs (Small and Medium-sized Enterprises). **Note 2:** The information presented is for Brazil only. **Note 3:** In Q2'22, we reviewed and changed our write-off methodology for recovery of the contractual cash-flows of NPLs arising from unsecured lending from 360+ days to 120+ days. Figures consider this change. Our write-off methodology for credit cards remained unchanged at 360+ days. **Note 4:** 'NPL' is a nonperforming loan. **Source:** Nu.

Portfolio Growth Continues to be the Main Factor of Provision Balance Increase

Provisions Bridge (US\$MM, FXN)

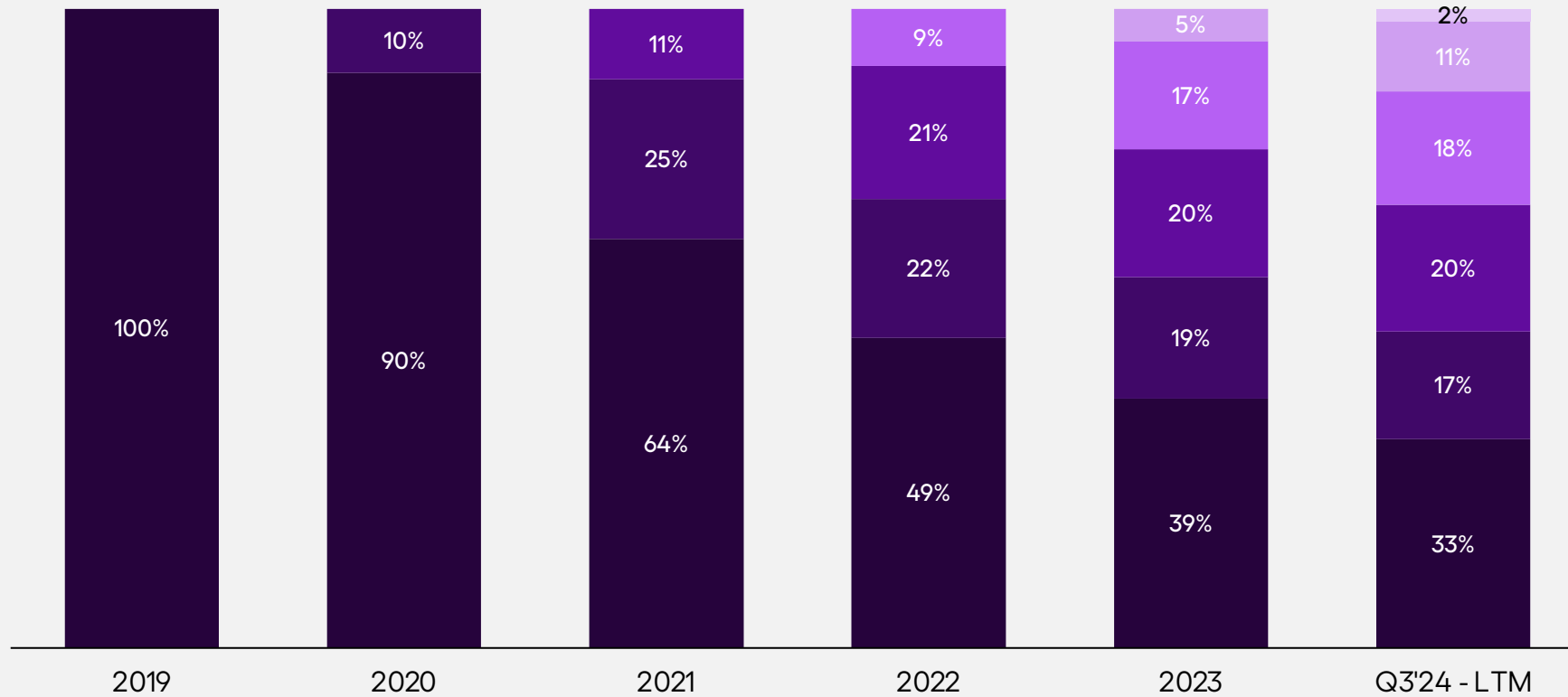


Note 1: The information presented is for Nu Holdings and includes both credit card and lending provision balance. **Note 2:** Amounts presented in FX neutral. For additional detail on calculations please refer to the appendix Non-IFRS Financial measures and reconciliations. **Note 3:** 'ECL' stands for Expected Credit Losses. **Source:** Nu.

Revenue by Yearly Cohort

Revenue by Yearly Cohort (US\$MM)

- 2024
- 2023
- 2022
- 2021
- 2020
- 2019 (and earlier)

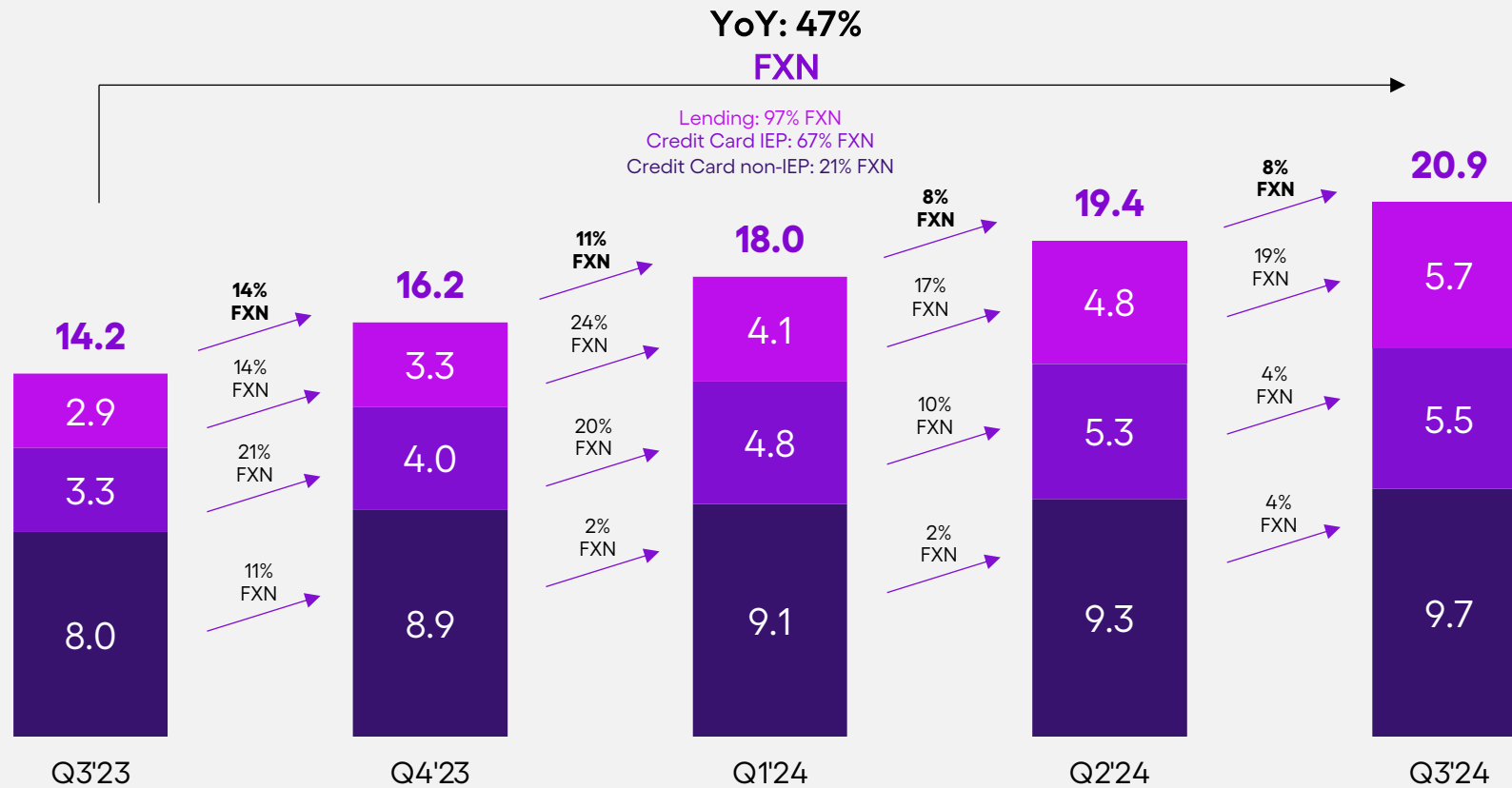


Loan Portfolio (FX Neutral) (1/2)

Steady Credit Book Expansion

Total Portfolio (FXN US\$BN)

- Lending
- Credit Card IEP
- Credit Card non-IEP



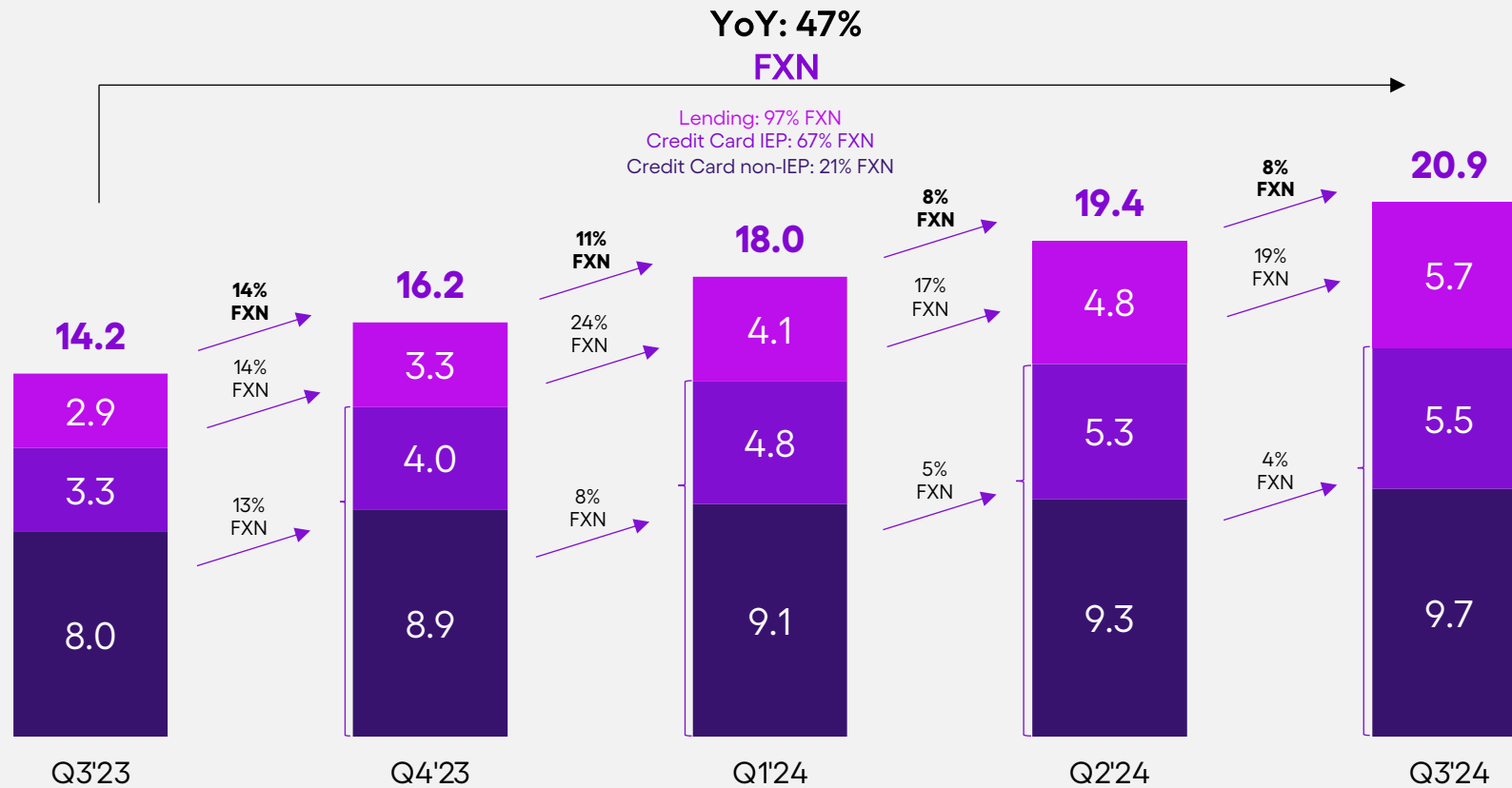
Note 1: Both amounts and growth rates are presented an FX Neutral basis. For additional detail on calculations please refer to the appendix Non-IFRS Financial measures and reconciliations. **Note 2:** All amounts are presented gross of provisions. **Note 3:** 'IEP' stands for Interest Earning Portfolio and accounts for all interest-bearing balances including all late balances. **Source:** Nu.

Loan Portfolio (FX Neutral) (2/2)

Steady Credit Book Expansion

Total Portfolio (FXN US\$BN)

- Lending
- Credit Card IEP
- Credit Card non-IEP



Note 1: Both amounts and growth rates are presented an FX Neutral basis. For additional detail on calculations please refer to the appendix Non-IFRS Financial measures and reconciliations. **Note 2:** All amounts are presented gross of provisions. **Note 3:** 'IEP' stands for Interest Earning Portfolio and accounts for all interest-bearing balances including all late balances. **Source:** Nu.

Non-IFRS Financial Measures and Reconciliations

This presentation includes financial measures defined as “non-IFRS financial measures” by the SEC, including: Adjusted Net Income and certain FX Neutral measures and provides reconciliations to the most directly comparable IFRS financial measure. A non-IFRS financial measure is generally defined as a numerical measure of historical or future financial performance or financial position that purports to measure financial performance but excludes or includes amounts that would not be so adjusted in the most comparable IFRS measure. These non-IFRS financial measures are in addition to, and not a substitute for or superior to, measures of financial performance prepared in accordance with IFRS.

Adjusted Net Income is defined as profit (loss) attributable to shareholders of the parent company for the period, adjusted for the expenses and allocated tax effects on share-based compensation.

Adjusted Net Income is presented because management believes that this non-IFRS financial measure can provide useful information to investors, securities analysts and the public in their review of the operating and financial performance of the Company, although it is not calculated in accordance with IFRS or any other generally accepted accounting principles and should not be considered as a measure of performance in isolation. Nu also uses Adjusted Net Income as a key profitability measure to assess the performance of the business. Nu believes Adjusted Net Income is useful to evaluate operating and financial performance for the following reasons:

- Adjusted Net Income is widely used by investors and securities analysts to measure a company’s operating performance without regard to items that can vary substantially from company to company and from period to period, depending on their accounting and tax methods, the book value and the market value of their assets and liabilities, and the method by which their assets were acquired; and
- Non-cash equity grants made to executives, employees or consultants at a certain price and point in time, and their hedge accounting effects for the corporate tax and social wages and their income tax effects, do not necessarily reflect how the business is performing at any particular time and the related expenses (and their subject impacts in the market value of assets and liabilities) are not key measures of core operating performance.

Adjusted Net Income is not a substitute for Net Income, which is the IFRS measure of earnings. Additionally, the calculation of Adjusted Net Income (Loss) may be different from the calculation used by other companies, including competitors in the technology and financial services industries, because other companies may not calculate these measures in the same manner as we do, and therefore, measure may not be comparable to those of other companies.

Non-IFRS Financial Measures and Reconciliations

Adjusted Net Income

Nu Holdings - Consolidated	As reported	
	For the three months ended September 30,	
Adjusted Net Income (US\$ million)	2024	2023
Profit attributable to shareholders of the parent company	553.4	303.0
Share-based compensation	87.2	71.2
Allocated tax effects on share-based compensation	(30.4)	(20.5)
Hedge of the tax effects on share-based compensation	(18.0)	1.9
Adjusted Net Income for the period	592.2	355.6

Non-IFRS Financial Measures and Reconciliations

Q4'22 and FY22 Metrics adjusted by the CSA cancellation

Nu Holdings - Consolidated	December 31, 2022		
US\$ million	As presented in the financial statements	CSA termination adjustment	As presented in the earnings presentation
Net income (loss) – for the three-month period ended	(297.6)	355.6	58.0
Net income (loss) – for the year ended	(364.6)	355.6	(9.1)
Costs – for the three-month period ended	(849.6)	355.6	(494.0)
Total operating expenses – for the three-month period ended	(800.1)	355.6	(444.5)
Total operating expenses – for the year ended	(1,972.0)	355.6	(1,616.4)

Nu Holdings - Consolidated	December 31, 2022		
	Calculated using financial statements	CSA termination adjustment	As presented in the earnings presentation
Efficiency ratio – for the three-month period ended	81.5%	(34.1)%	47.4%

Non-IFRS Financial Measures and Reconciliations

Equity and Annualized ROE/Adjusted ROE

US\$ million	Reconciliation - ROE				
	Q3'23	Q4'23	Q1'24	Q2'24	Q3'24
Nu Holdings - Consolidated					
Total equity at the end of the period	5,889.3	6,406.4	6,802.7	6,923.4	7,644.3
Net Income for the period	303.0	360.9	378.8	487.2	553.4
Adjusted Net Income for the period	355.6	395.8	442.7	562.5	592.2
Annualized ROE	21%	23%	23%	28%	30%
Annualized Adjusted ROE	25%	26%	27%	33%	33%

Non-IFRS Financial Measures and Reconciliations

FX Neutral measures are prepared and presented to eliminate the effect of foreign exchange, or “FX,” volatility between the comparison periods, allowing management and investors to evaluate financial performance despite variations in foreign currency exchange rates, which may not be indicative of core operating results and business outlook.

FX Neutral measures are presented because management believes that these non-IFRS financial measures can provide useful information to investors, securities analysts and the public in their review of operating and financial performance, although they are not calculated in accordance with IFRS or any other generally accepted accounting principles and should not be considered as a measure of performance in isolation.

The FX Neutral measures were calculated to present what such measures in preceding periods would have been had exchange rates remained stable from these preceding periods until the date of the Company's most recent financial information.

The FX Neutral measures for the three months ended September 30, 2023 were calculated by multiplying the as reported amounts of Adjusted Net Income and the key business metrics for such period by the average Brazilian reais / U.S. dollars exchange rate for the three months ended September 30, 2023 (R\$4.9050 to US\$1.00) and using such results to re-translate the corresponding amounts back to U.S. dollars by dividing them by the average Brazilian reais/U.S. dollars exchange rate for the three months ended September 30, 2024 (R\$5.5693 to US\$1.00), so as to present what certain of statement of profit and loss amounts and key business metrics would have been had exchange rates remained stable from this past period until the three months ended September 30, 2024.

The average Brazilian reais/U.S. dollars exchange rates were calculated as the average of the month-end rates for each month in the three months ended September 30, 2024 and 2023 as reported by Bloomberg.

FX Neutral measures for deposits and interest-earning portfolio were calculated by multiplying the as reported amounts as of each date, by the spot Brazilian reais/U.S. dollars exchange rates as of each date and using such results to re-translate the corresponding amounts back to U.S. dollars by dividing them by using the spot rate as of September 30, 2024 (R\$5.4500 to US\$1.00) so as to present what these amounts would have been had exchange rates been the same on September 30, 2023. The Brazilian reais/U.S. dollars exchange rates were calculated using rates as of such dates as reported by Bloomberg.

Non-IFRS Financial Measures and Reconciliations

FX Rates - On a monthly basis, Nu translates its subsidiaries figures from their individual functional currency into Nu Holdings functional currency, the U.S. Dollars ("US\$"), following the requirements of IAS 21 "The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates". The functional currency of the Brazilian operating entities is the Brazilian Real ("R\$"), of the Mexican entities is the Mexican Peso ("MXN"), and of the Colombian entities is the Colombian Peso ("COP").

As of January 31, 2024, income statement figures were divided by the average FX Rate of the month (R\$ 4.9157, MXN 17.0776 and COP 3,919.7314 to US\$ 1.00) and balance sheet figures were divided by the last price FX rate of the month (R\$ 4.9554, MXN 17.2133 and COP 3,915.9800 to US\$ 1.00).

As of February 29, 2024, income statement figures were divided by the average FX Rate of the month (R\$ 4.9632, MXN 17.0855 and COP 3,930.5262 to US\$ 1.00) and balance sheet figures were divided by the last price FX Rate of the month (R\$ 4.9703, MXN 17.0542 and COP 3,926.0500 to US\$ 1.00).

As of March 31, 2024, income statement figures were divided by the average FX Rate of the month (R\$ 4.9797, MXN 16.7634 and COP 3,901.2955 to US\$ 1.00) and balance sheet figures were divided by the last price FX Rate of the month (R\$ 5.0145, MXN 16.5586 and COP 3,859.4300 to US\$ 1.00).

As of April 30, 2024, income statement figures were divided by the average FX Rate of the month (R\$ 5.1267, MXN 16.7992 and COP 3,866.3541 to US\$ 1.00) and balance sheet figures were divided by the last price FX Rate of the month (R\$ 5.1936, MXN 17.1402 and COP 3,921.7400 to US\$ 1.00).

As of May 31, 2024, income statement figures were divided by the average FX Rate of the month (R\$ 5.1356, MXN 16.8084 and COP 3,866.1114 to US\$ 1.00) and balance sheet figures were divided by the last price FX Rate of the month (R\$ 5.2459, MXN 17.0119 and COP 3,868.1900 to US\$ 1.00).

As of June 30, 2024, income statement figures were divided by the average FX Rate of the month (R\$ 5.3968, MXN 18.2429 and COP 4,063.0875 to US\$ 1.00) and balance sheet figures were divided by the last price FX Rate of the month (R\$ 5.5941, MXN 18.3183 and COP 4,148.6800 to US\$ 1.00).

As of July 31, 2024, income statement figures were divided by the average FX Rate of the month (R\$ 5.5439, MXN 18.1169 and COP 4,034.8926 to US\$ 1.00) and balance sheet figures were divided by the last price FX Rate of the month (R\$ 5.6505, MXN 18.6170 and COP 4,064.4600 to US\$ 1.00).

As of August 31, 2024, income statement figures were divided by the average FX Rate of the month (R\$ 5.5539, MXN 19.1871 and COP 4,070.7200 to US\$ 1.00) and balance sheet figures were divided by the last price FX Rate of the month (R\$ 5.6075, MXN 19.7282 and COP 4,177.5300 to US\$ 1.00).

As of September 30, 2024, income statement figures were divided by the average FX Rate of the month (R\$ 5.5408, MXN 19.6054 and COP 4,191.7043 to US\$ 1.00) and balance sheet figures were divided by the last price FX Rate of the month (R\$ 5.4500, MXN 19.6915 and COP 4,204.3400 to US\$ 1.00).

Equity figures are translated using the FX Rate on the date of each transaction.

nu

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