Q1 2026

Earnings Presentation

May 14, 2026

Welcome

Guilherme Souto

Investor Relations Officer

David Vélez

Founder, Chief Executive Officer and Chairman

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Chief Financial Officer

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In addition to IFRS financials, this presentation includes certain summarized, non-audited or non-IFRS financial information. These summarized, non-audited or 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. References in this presentation to "R$" refer to the Brazilian Real, the official currency of Brazil.

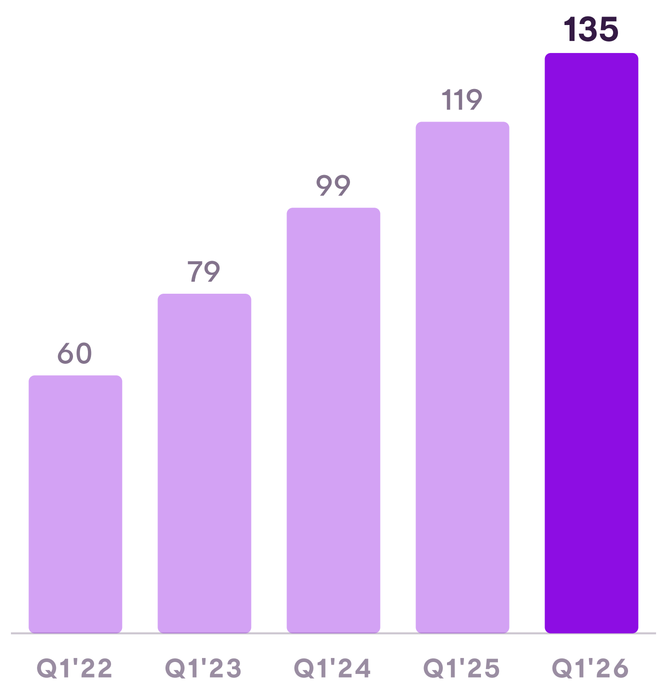
Beginning in the fourth quarter of 2025, the Company introduced its managerial profit and loss presentation (the "Managerial P&L"), representing an evolution in our disclosure framework to better explain value creation across an increasingly multi-product, multi-segment, and multi-country platform. The Managerial P&L is a structural, complementary reorganization of certain IFRS line items designed to enhance comparability as the business scales, grounded in economic and operational substance. This framework preserves net income, cash flow, and capital, is reconciled to IFRS, and is intended to provide a supplemental management view of the Company's results. Certain financial metrics presented herein reflect this framework. A reconciliation of non-IFRS measures to the most directly comparable IFRS measures is available in our Managerial P&L reconciliation report and in the appendix of the earnings presentation.

Opening Remarks

Our model powers our **earnings-generating formula**

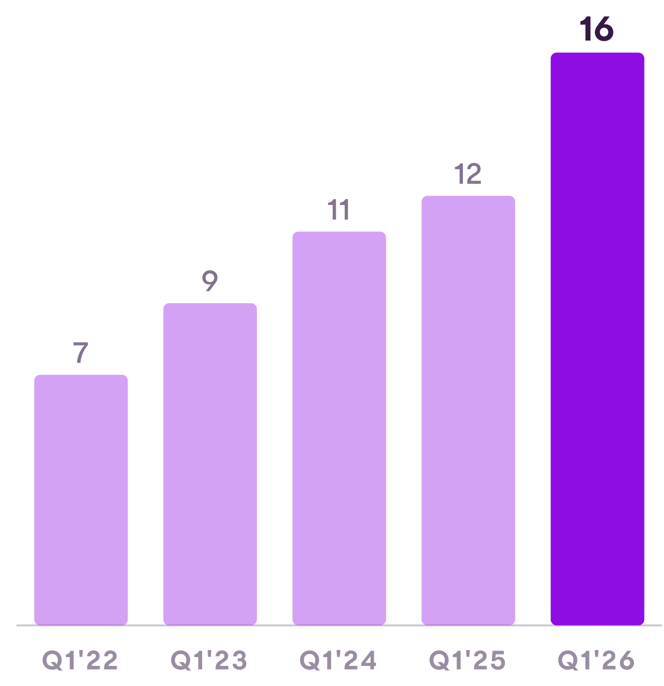
ENGAGEMENT

Customers · M



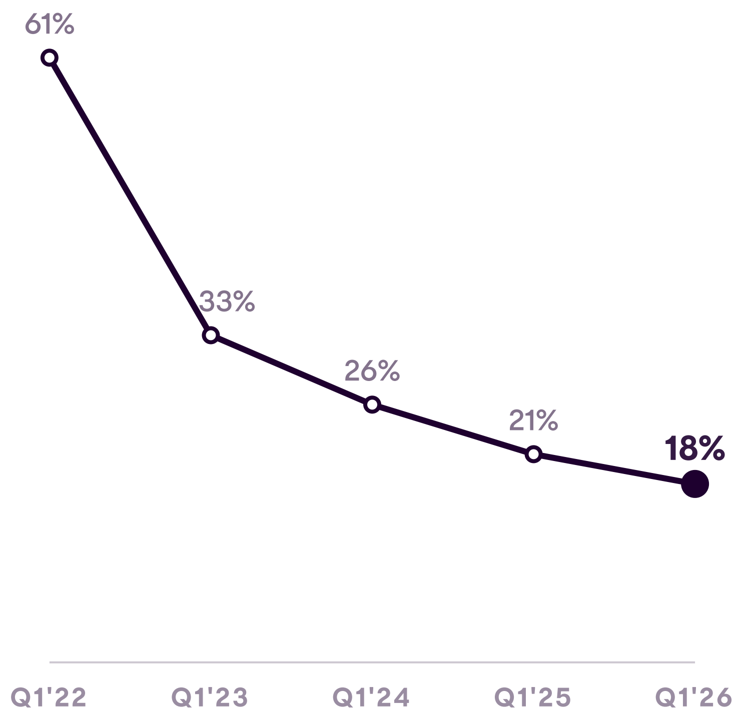
MONETIZATION

ARPAC · US$



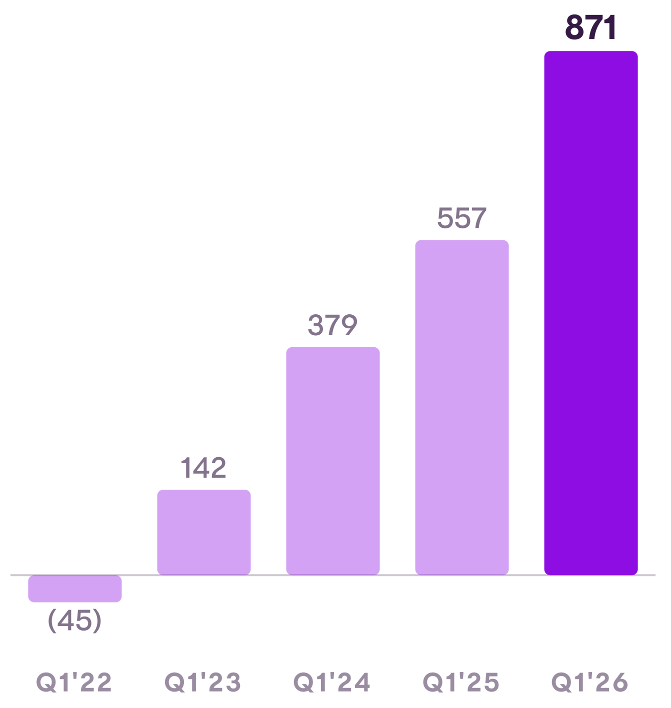
SCALABILITY

Efficiency Ratio · %



PROFITABILITY

Net Income · US$M



RAPIDLY GROWING CUSTOMER BASE

+75MM Net Adds / 4y

×

INCREASING REVENUE PER CUSTOMER

24% FXN ARPAC CAGR

–

LOW-COST OPERATING PLATFORM

-43pp Efficiency Ratio / 4y

=

SUBSTANTIAL EARNINGS POWER

84% FXN Net Income CAGR

Note 1: 'ARPAC' is average monthly revenue ÷ average monthly active customers. Note 2: 'Efficiency Ratio' is Total Operating Expenses ÷ NII and Fee Income net of Transactional Cost and Revenue-Based Taxes. Note 3: Amounts in US dollars; growth rates on an FX-Neutral basis.
Source: Nu.

Brazil remains our growth engine, driven by share gains and market expansion

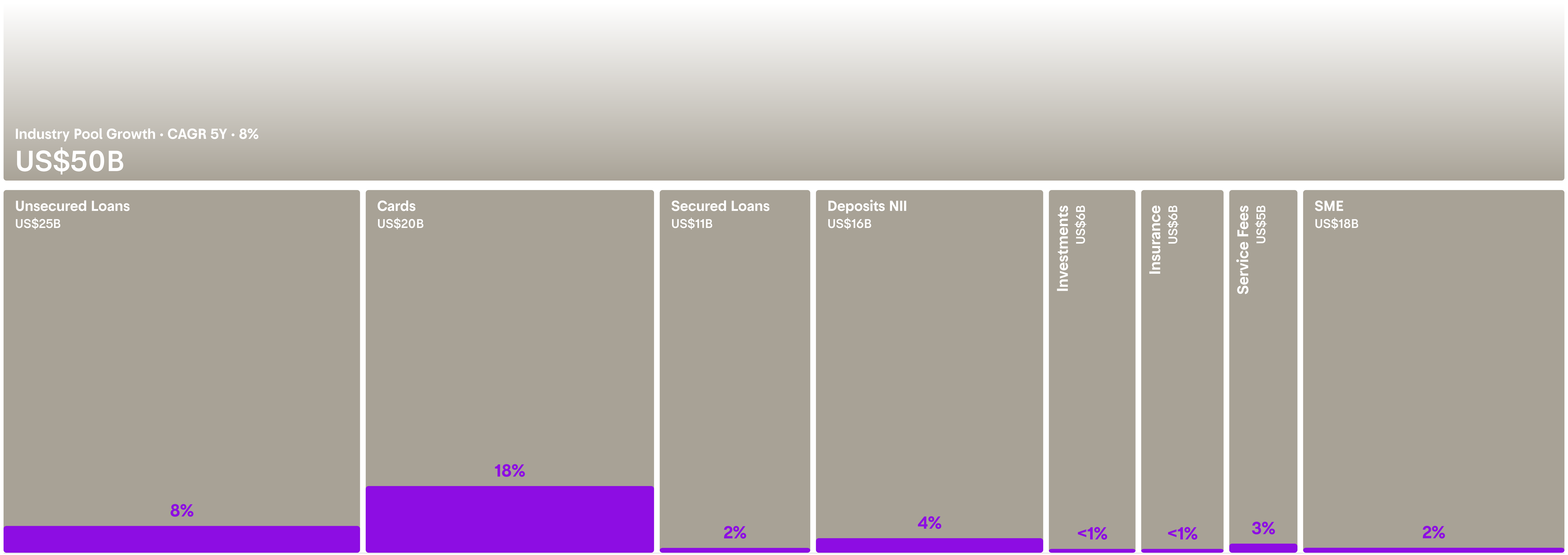
BRAZIL ONLY

Consumer and SME · Gross Profit Pool · Brazil

INDUSTRY POOL 2025 (US$B) | NU GROSS PROFIT MARKET SHARE (%) | INDUSTRY POOL GROWTH (US$)

TOTAL INDUSTRY POOL · 2025
US$100B

GROSS PROFIT MARKET SHARE · 2025
7%



Note 1: 'Gross Profit' = revenues net of cost of funds, cost of risk and losses. Note 2: 'Secured' includes Public, Private, INSS and FGTS. Note 3: 'SME' includes MEI, Micro and Small companies. Note 4: ~8% reflects the projected 5Y industry gross profit pool CAGR (2026–2030), derived from a range of external estimates. This is provided for illustrative purposes only and should not be construed as forward-looking guidance. Source: BACEN, ANBIMA, ABECS, SEBRAE, SUSEP, BCG, McKinsey, Statista, FEBRABAN; Nu.

Mexico is a massive opportunity — market has a long runway ahead, and we are scaling into it

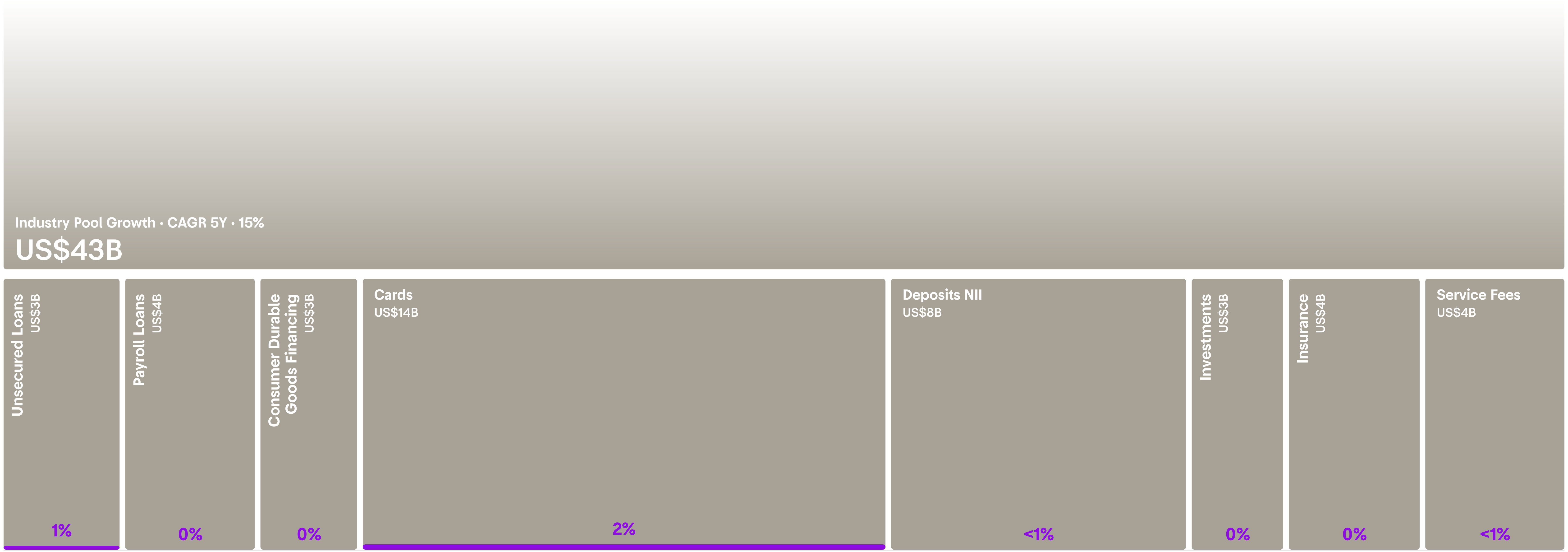
MEXICO ONLY

Consumer · Gross Profit Pool · Mexico

INDUSTRY POOL 2025 (US$B) | NU GROSS PROFIT MARKET SHARE (%) | INDUSTRY POOL GROWTH (US$)

TOTAL INDUSTRY POOL · 2025
US$43B

GROSS PROFIT MARKET SHARE · 2025
<1%



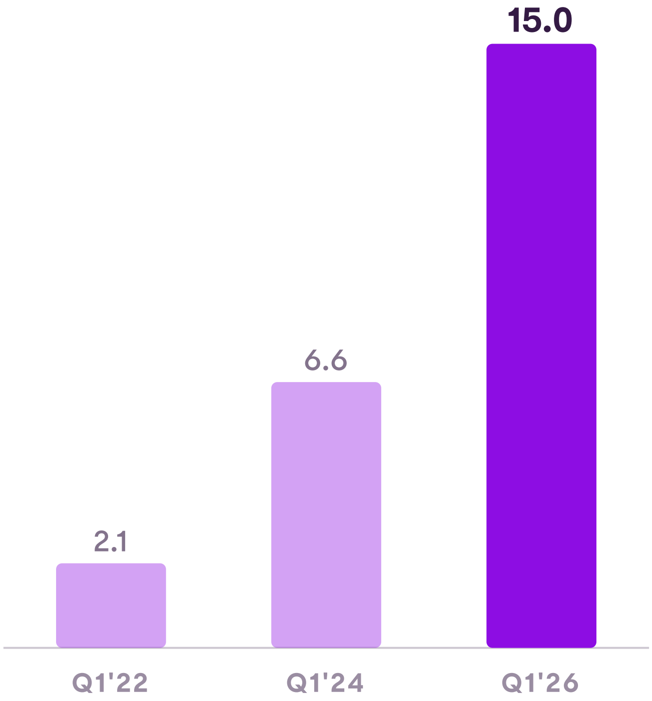
Note 1: 'Gross Profit' = revenues net of cost of funds, cost of risk and losses. Note 2: ~15% reflects projected 5Y industry gross profit pool CAGR (2026–2030), derived from a range of external estimates. This is provided for illustrative purposes only and should not be construed as forward-looking guidance. Source: CNBV, Banxico, AMIS, AMIB, BCG, Statista, IMARC; Nu.

The same earnings-generating formula is also working for Mexico

MEXICO ONLY

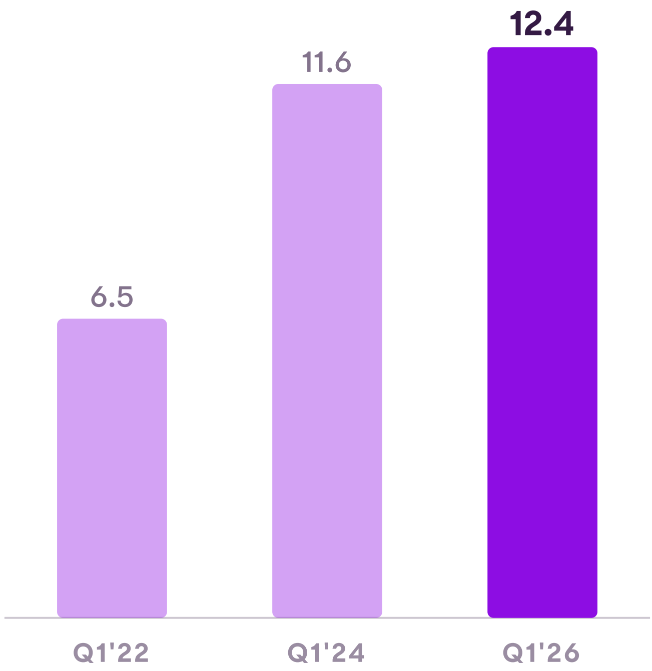
ENGAGEMENT

Customers · M



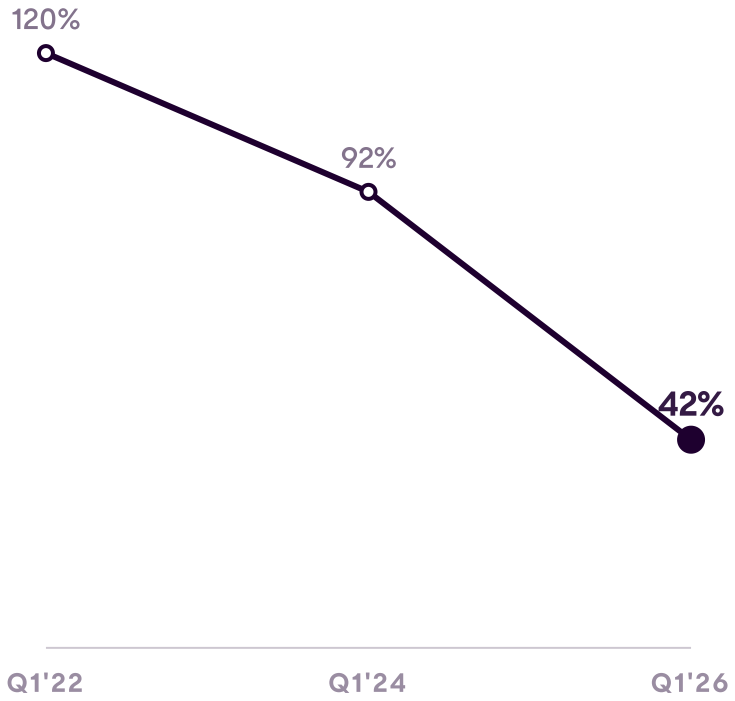
MONETIZATION

ARPAC · US$



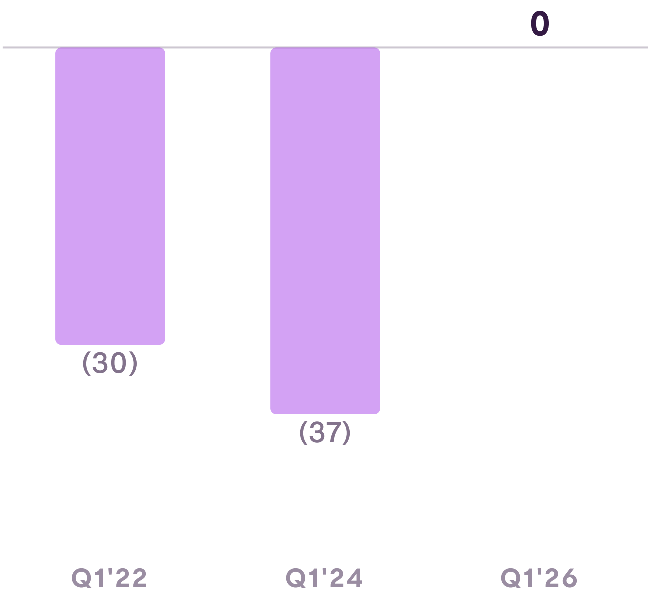
SCALABILITY

Efficiency Ratio · %



PROFITABILITY

Net Income · US$M



RAPIDLY GROWING CUSTOMER BASE

+13MM Net Adds / 4y

×

INCREASING REVENUE PER CUSTOMER

13% FXN ARPAC CAGR

–

LOW-COST OPERATING PLATFORM

−78pp Efficiency Ratio / 4y

=

SUBSTANTIAL EARNINGS POWER

Break-even

Note 1: 'ARPAC' is average monthly revenue ÷ average monthly active customers. Note 2: 'Efficiency Ratio' is Total Operating Expenses ÷ NII and Fee Income net of Transactional Cost and Revenue-Based Taxes. Note 3: Amounts in US dollars; growth rates on an FX-Neutral basis.
Source: Nu.

From AI Adoption to AI Transformation — a fundamental shift already compounding across the company

01 PHASE
AI Assistance

AI in every employee's hands

- **+50%** engineering throughput YoY
- **10×** weekly token consumption since Jan
- **90%** faster testing cycles

IMPACT

Strengthens our low-cost platform

02 PHASE
Workflow Reinvention

AI executes, humans judge

- Customer journeys rebuilt end-to-end
- **Pix with AI:** 10M+ monthly active users
- New AI-native customer experiences landing in 2026

IMPACT

Deepens customer engagement, expands monetization

03 PHASE
The AI-Native Bank

AI in every layer, inside and out

- **AI Private Banker functionalities:** 15M+ MAU
- **Foundation models LIVE:** cards BR + MX, unsecured BR
- **Real-time AI Underwriting** enabling meaningful credit limit expansion over 12 months

IMPACT

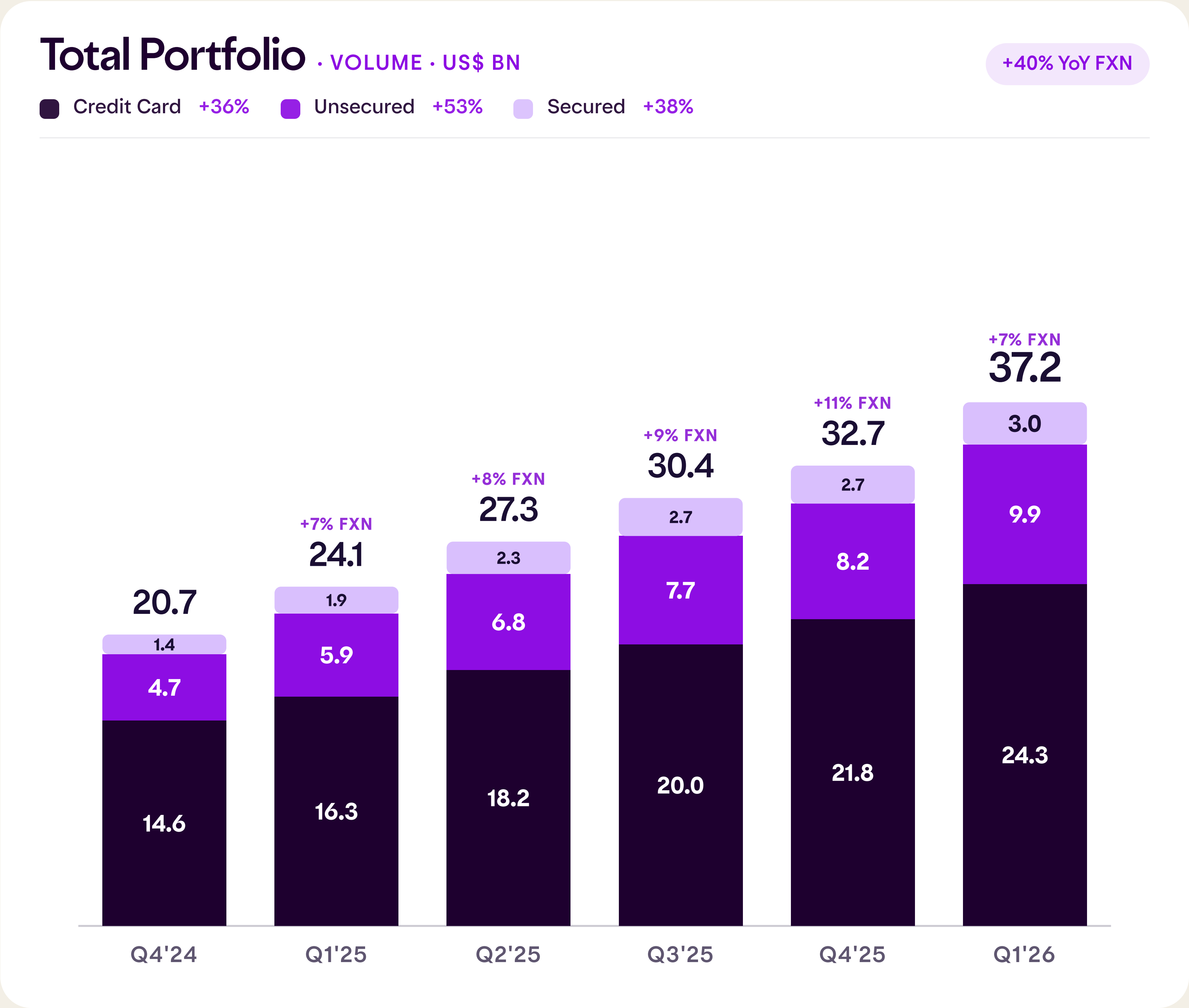
Reinforces every part of the flywheel

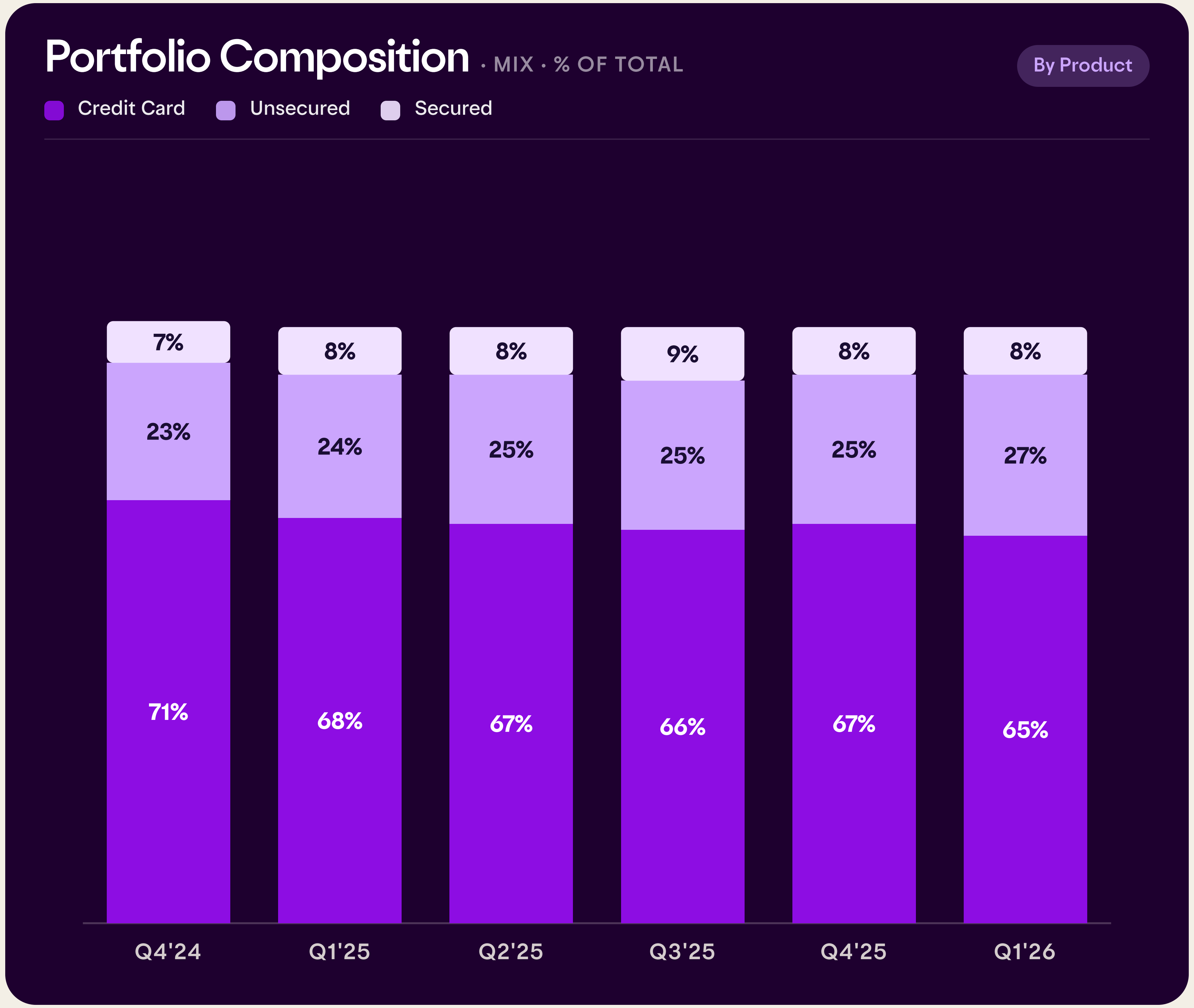
AI will redesign how financial products are built, and our structural advantages position Nu to win

FIRST-PARTY DATA AT SCALE	PROPRIETARY TECHNOLOGY STACK	TALENT AND CULTURE

Financial Results

Strong overall credit portfolio expansion, led by Credit Cards and Unsecured Lending





Note 1: Amounts in US dollars; growth rates on an FX-Neutral basis. Non-IFRS measures; refer to appendix for reconciliations. Note 2: All amounts presented gross of provisions. Note 3: 'Secured' includes Public, Private, INSS and FGTS Deductible Loans. Source: Nu.

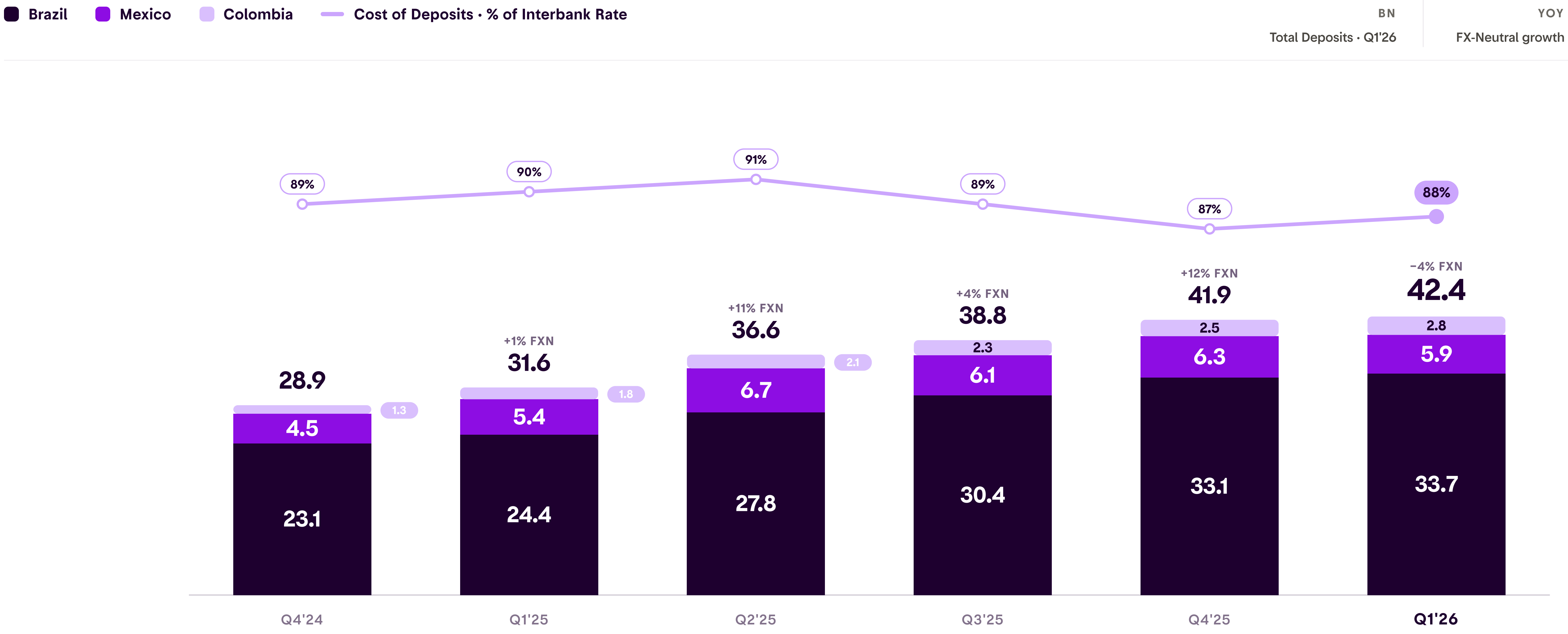
Building a scalable and sustainable Deposit Franchise across Latam

Deposits · US$ BN · BY COUNTRY

$42.4 BN
Total Deposits · Q1'26

+22% YOY
FX-Neutral growth

88% OF INTERBANK RATE
Cost of Deposits



Note 1: Amounts in USD; growth on FX-Neutral basis. Note 2: Cost of deposits = ratio between interest expenses paid to customers and interest income of deposits yielding 100% of respective interbank rate (TIIE/IBR/CDI). Source: Nu, BCB, Banxico, Banrep.

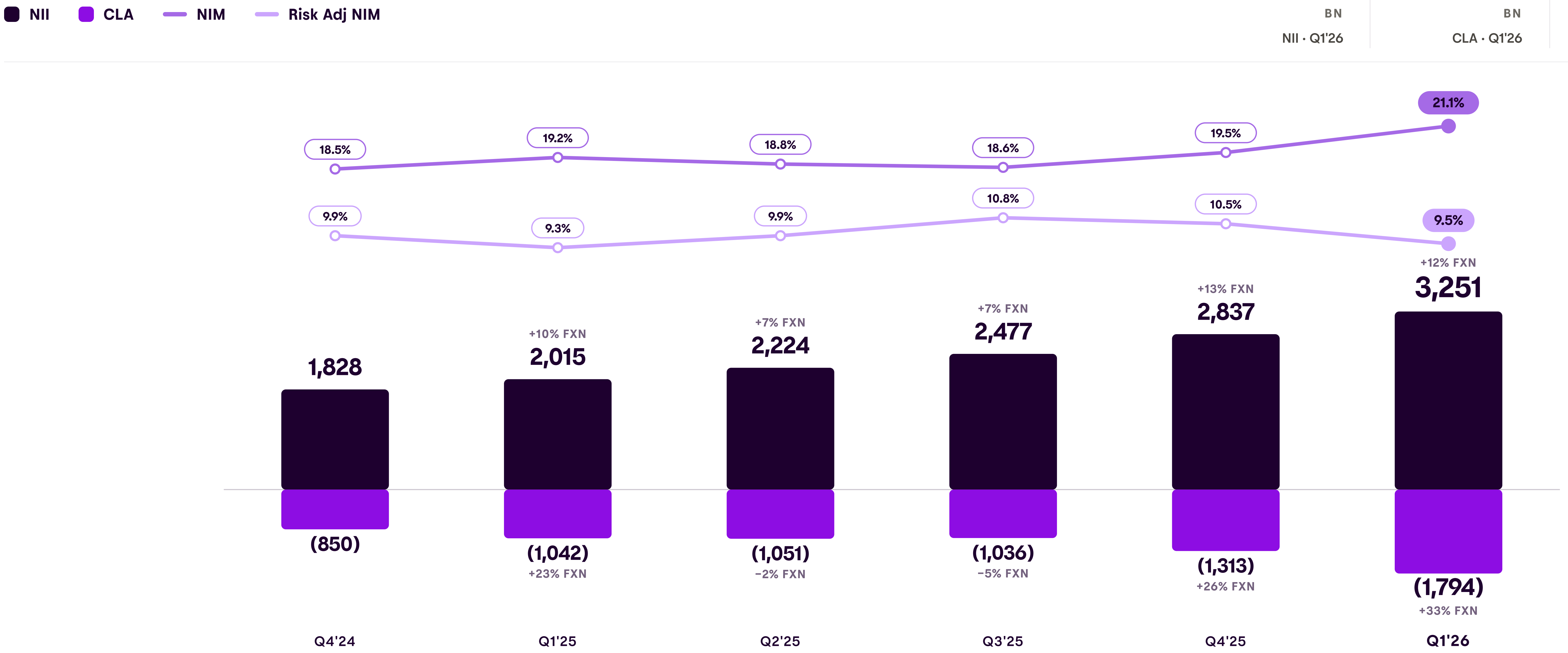
Resilient risk-adjusted NIM underpins performance as NII grows

Net Interest Income & CLA · US$ MM · NIM · RISK ADJ NIM %

$3.25 BN
NII · Q1'26

$1.79 BN
CLA · Q1'26

21.1% · 9.5%
NIM · RISK ADJ NIM
Q1'26



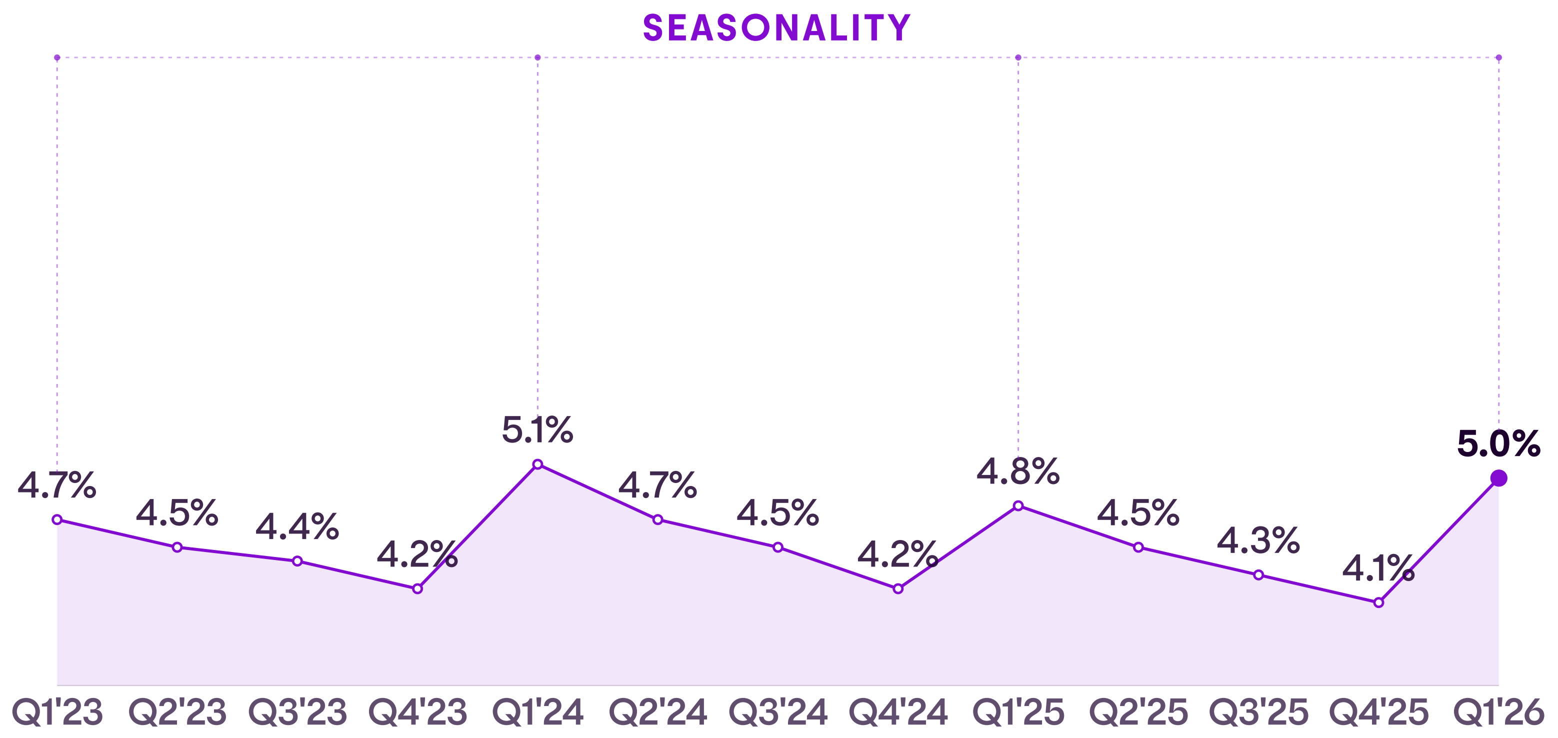
Note 1: NII = Credit Income + Float Income − Funding Cost. Note 2: 'CLA' is Credit Loss Allowance. Note 3: NIM is annualized; ratio of NII over interest-earning balance-sheet metrics. Risk-Adj NIM is annualized; ratio of NII less Cost of Credit over interest-earning balance-sheet metrics. Note 4: Amounts in USD; FX-Neutral growth. Source: Nu.

Early delinquency follows seasonality, while credit quality holds

EARLY DELINQUENCY

15-90 NPLs

5.0%
Q1'26



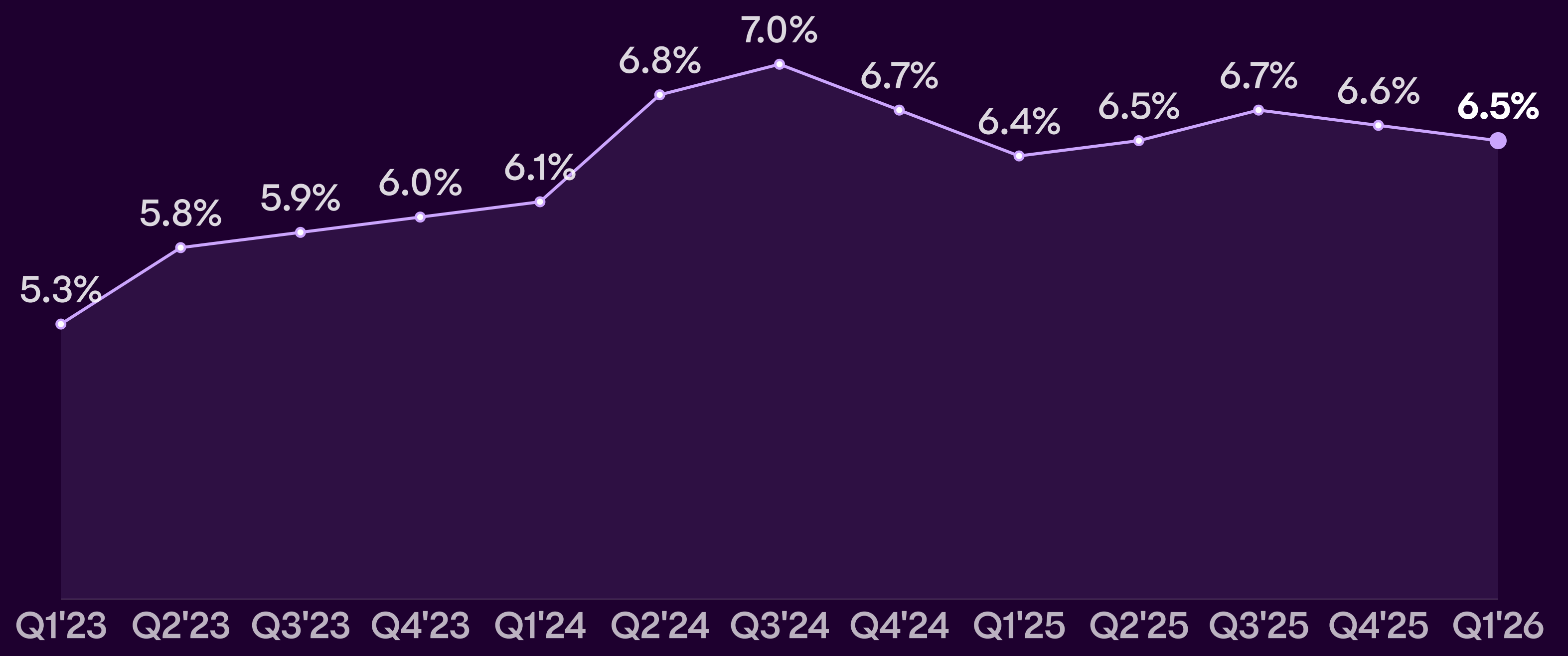
Receivables 15-90 days past due

Seasonal

LATE DELINQUENCY

90+ NPLs

6.5%
Q1'26

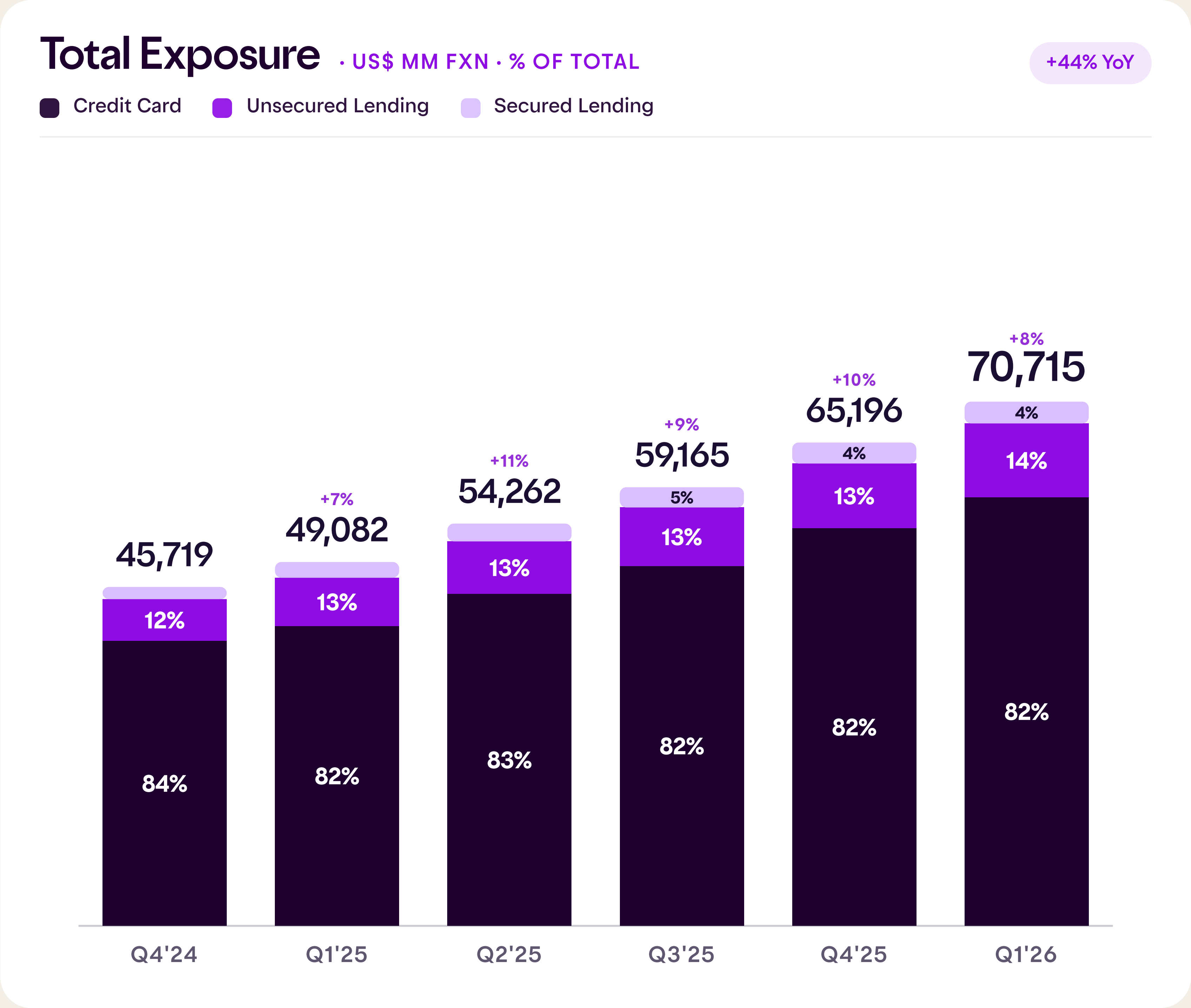


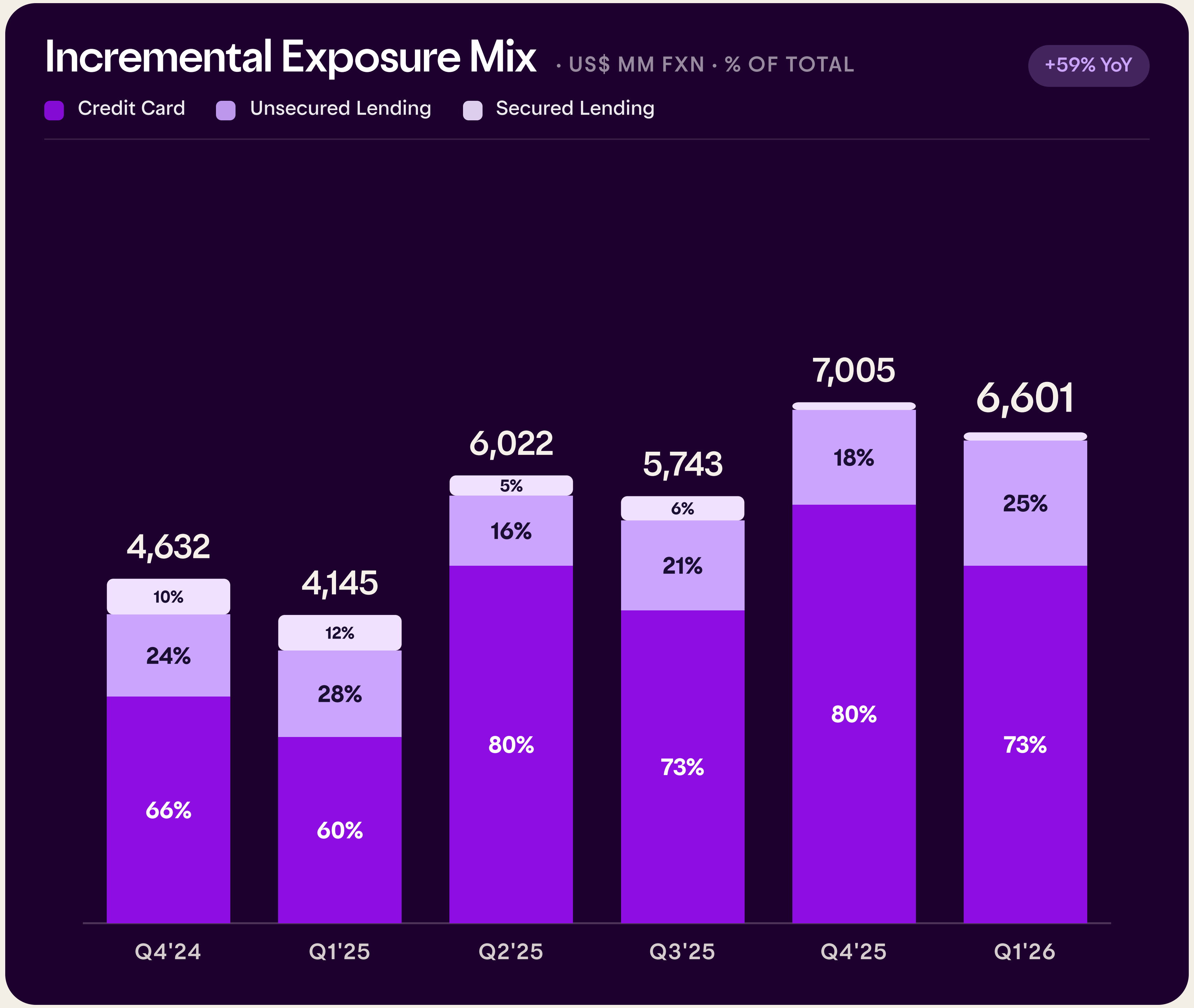
Receivables 90+ days past due

Improving

Note 1: Includes credit card receivables, loans to individuals and loans to companies across all geographies. Note 2: NPL = nonperforming loan; 15-90 days past due (early) and 90+ days past due (late).

Strong total exposure growth, with incremental mix tilted toward Credit Cards and Unsecured Lending





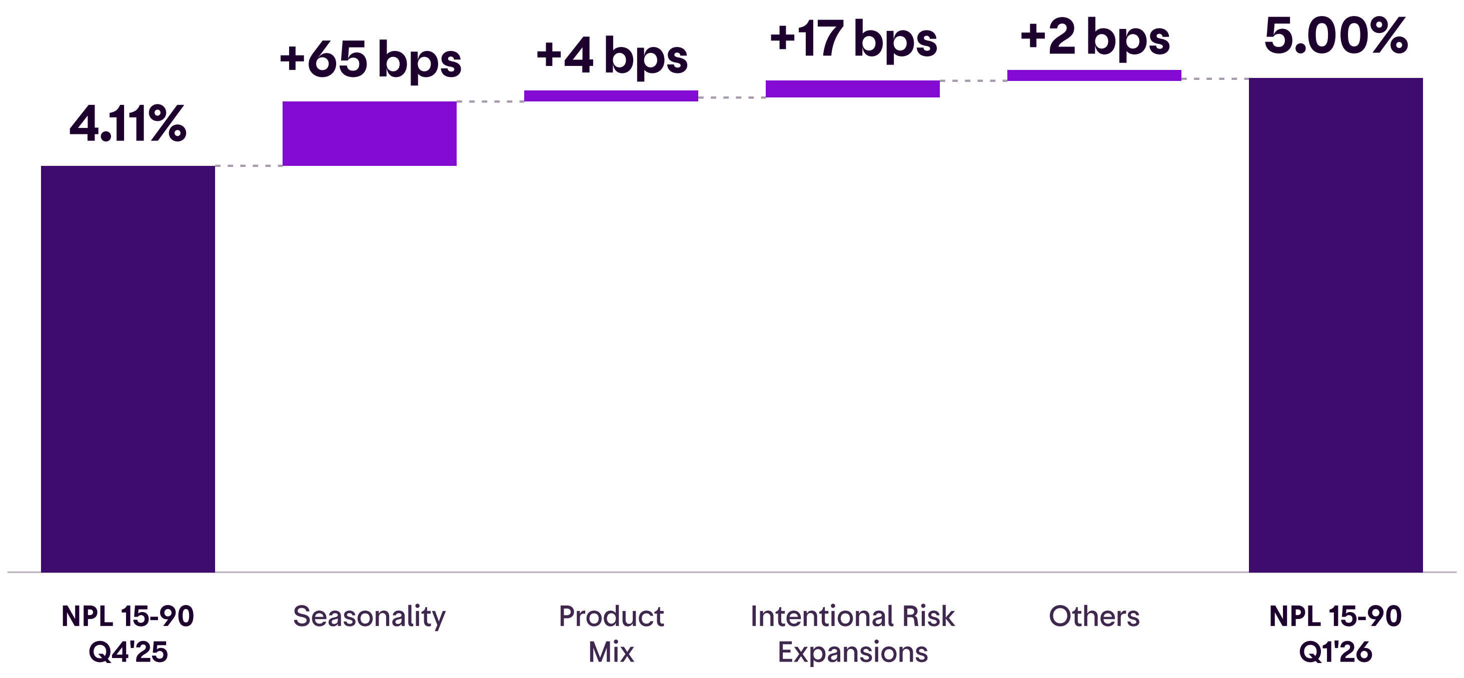
Note 1: Amounts in US$ MM; on an FX-Neutral basis. Note 2: 'Exposure' = total credit portfolio gross of provisions, including off-balance sheet limits. Note 3: 'Incremental Exposure Mix' reflects the gross change in total Exposure in the period (Δ Exposure). Source: Nu.

Seasonality, growth and mix drive the dynamics

EARLY DELINQUENCY

NPL 15-90 · QoQ Bridge

5.00%
CLOSING RATE · Q1'26



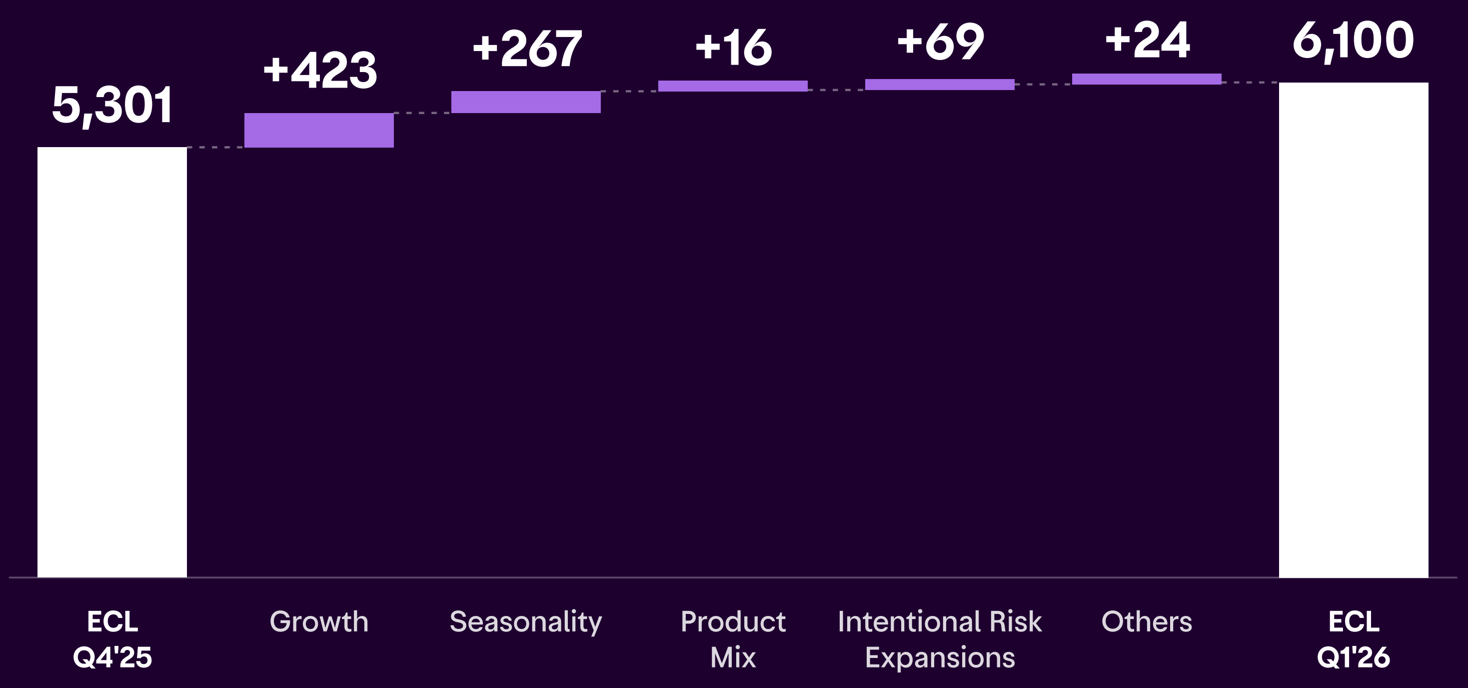
Rate +89 bps QoQ

Mix + seasonality lead

ALLOWANCE

ECL Allowance · QoQ Bridge

$6,100 M
CLOSING BALANCE · Q1'26



Allowance +$799 M QoQ

Growth + seasonality lead

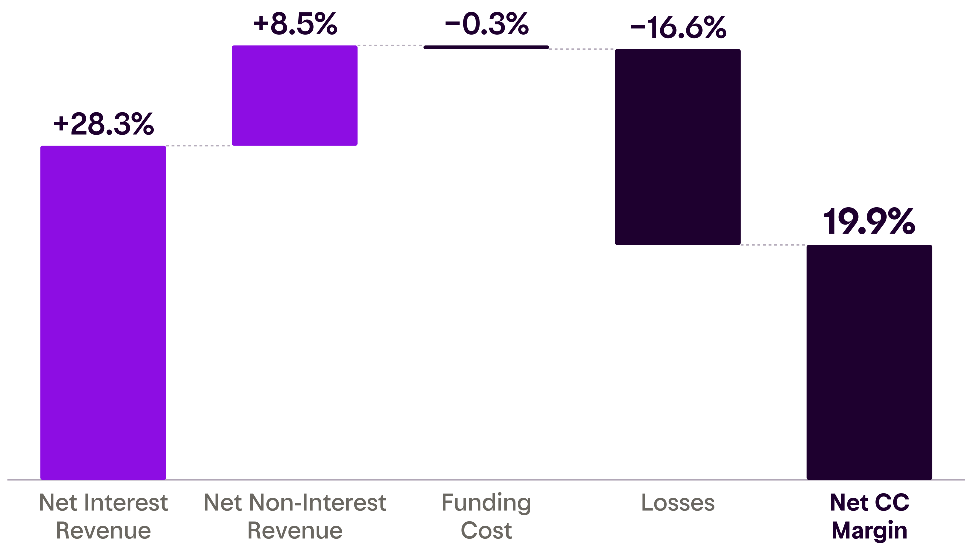
Note 1: ECL = Expected Credit Loss (IFRS 9). Note 2: NPL 15-90 Bridge = QoQ change in the 15-90 days past due ratio, decomposed into drivers. Note 3: 'Intentional Risk Expansions' reflects deliberate adjustments to Nu's underwriting policies aimed at broadening customer reach, deepening engagement, and supporting long-term portfolio maturation. Note 4: bps = basis points (1 bp = 0.01%). Note 5: Amounts in USD. Includes credit card receivables and loans across all geographies. Source: Nu.

Strong and resilient unit economics through the cycle — all three franchises profitable at the cohort level

BRAZIL
Credit Card

Q1'26 COHORT ROA **8.9%**

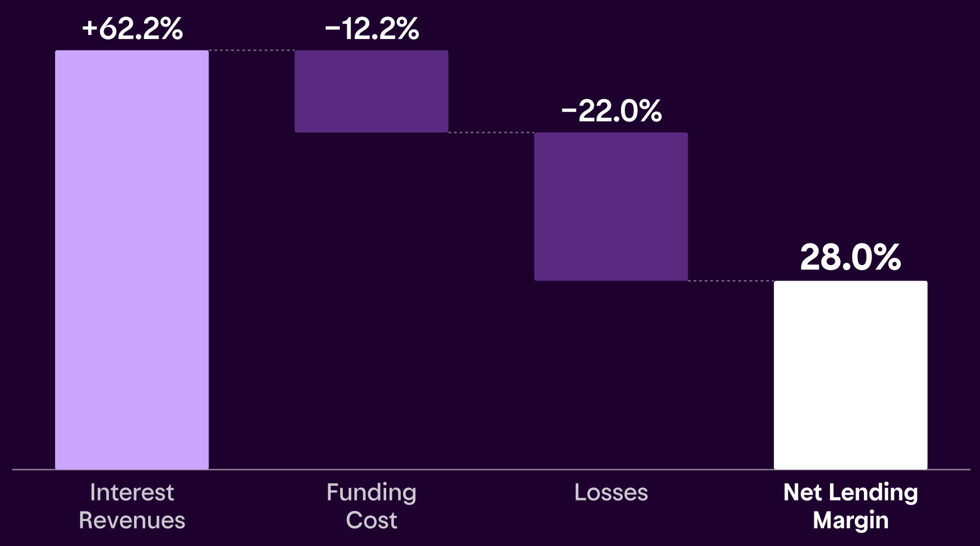
AVERAGE DURATION **3 months**



BRAZIL
Unsecured Lending

Q1'26 COHORT ROA **15.8%**

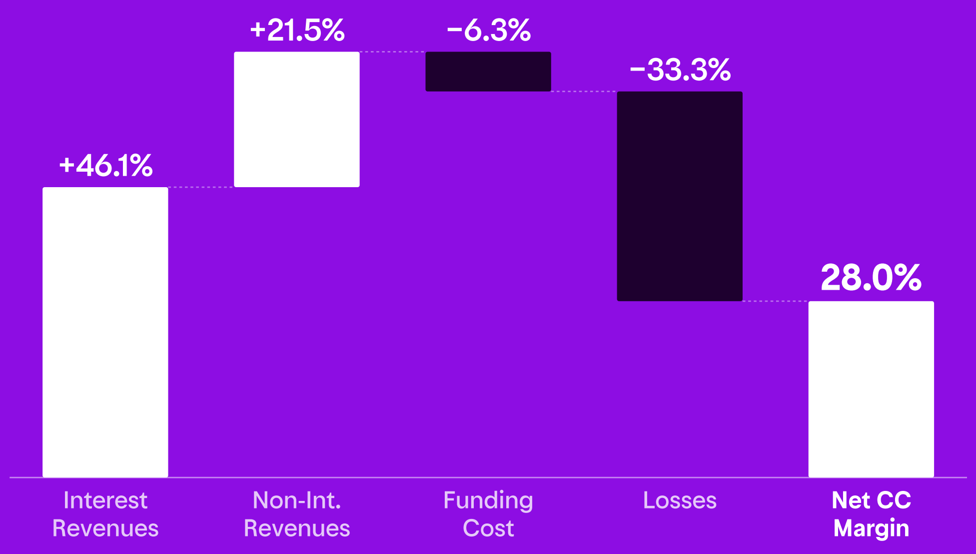
AVERAGE DURATION **7 months**



MEXICO
Credit Card

Q1'26 COHORT ROA **14.1%**

AVERAGE DURATION **2 months**



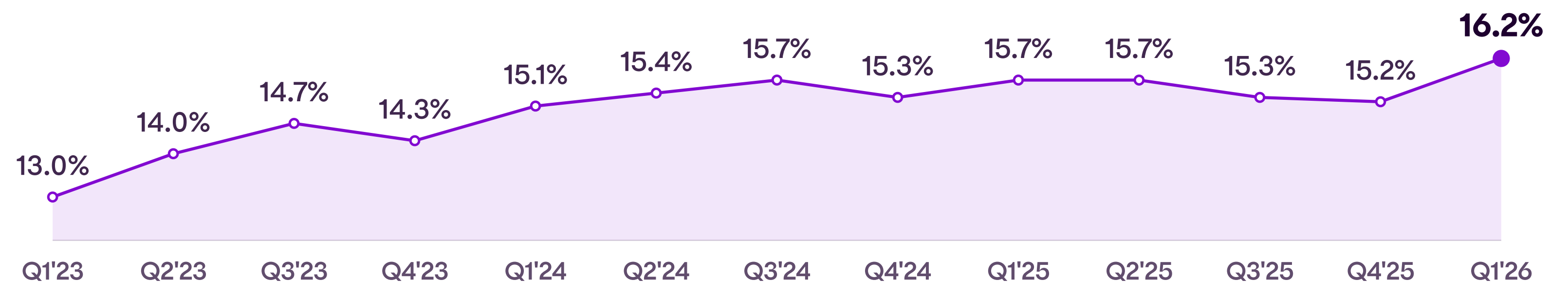
Note 1: Cohort build-up shown as % of total outstanding balance, annualized. Note 2: Figures based on Q1'26 credit policies. Source: Nu.

Fortress balance sheet, with strengthening coverage across all metrics

STOCK COVERAGE

Total Coverage Over Total Portfolio

16.2%
Q1'26



Allowance vs total receivables | Strengthening

LATE COVERAGE

Total Coverage Over NPL 90+

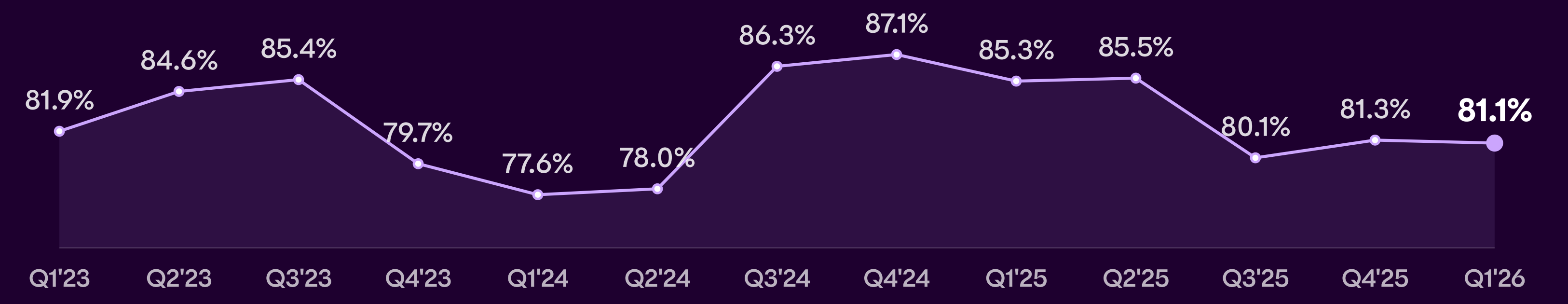
249.0%
Q1'26

Allowance vs 90+ stock | Strengthening

IFRS-9

Stage 3 Coverage Over Stage 3 Portfolio

81.1%
Q1'26

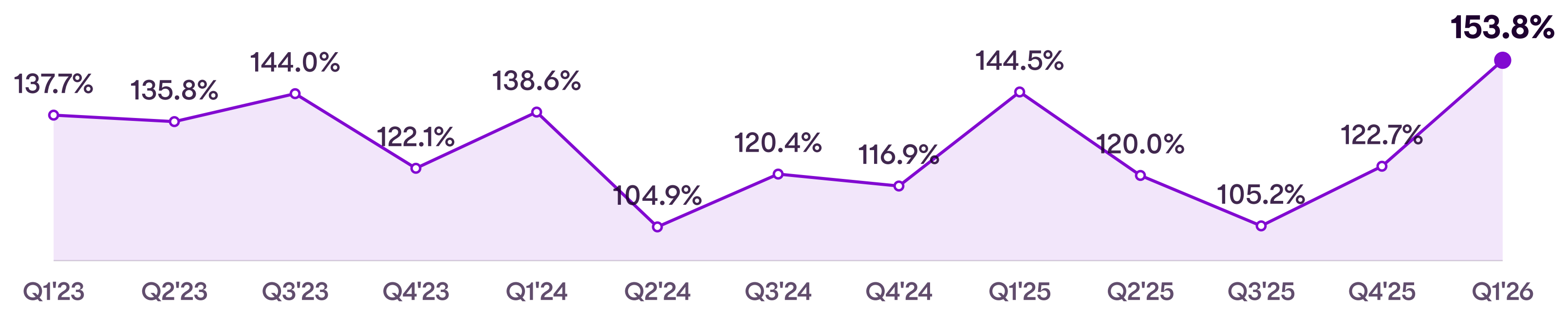


Stage-3 allowance vs Stage-3 exposure | Resilient

FLOW COVERAGE

Gross CLA Over NPL 90+ Formation

153.8%
Q1'26



Allowance vs new 90+ formation | Strengthening

Note 1: 'CLA' = Credit Loss Allowance. 'Gross CLA' = CLA Expenses before Recovery. Note 2: 'NPL 90+ Formation' = quarterly inflows into 90+ days past due, calculated as 90+ balance (current quarter) – 90+ balance (prior quarter) + write-offs. Note 3: Includes credit card receivables and loans across all geographies. Source: Nu.

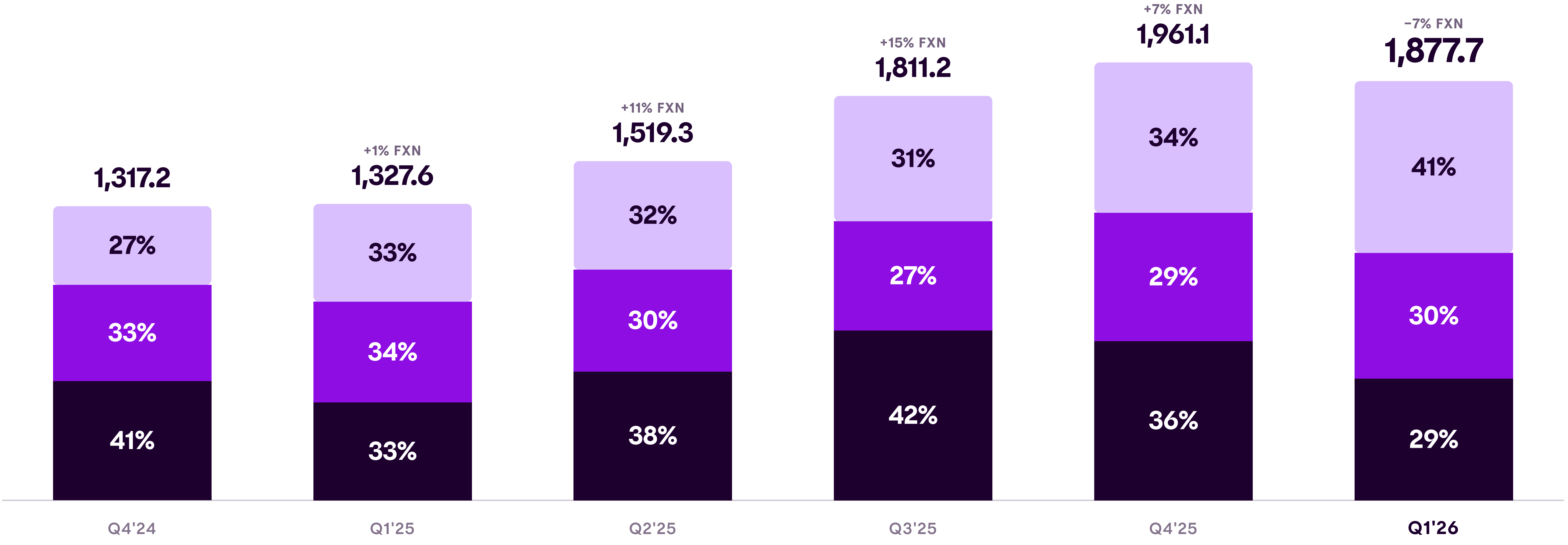
Fee and Float diversification compounds while Credit normalizes seasonally

Gross Profit by component · US$ MM · % OF TOTAL

Credit · Fees · Float

$1.88 BN
Gross Profit · Q1'26

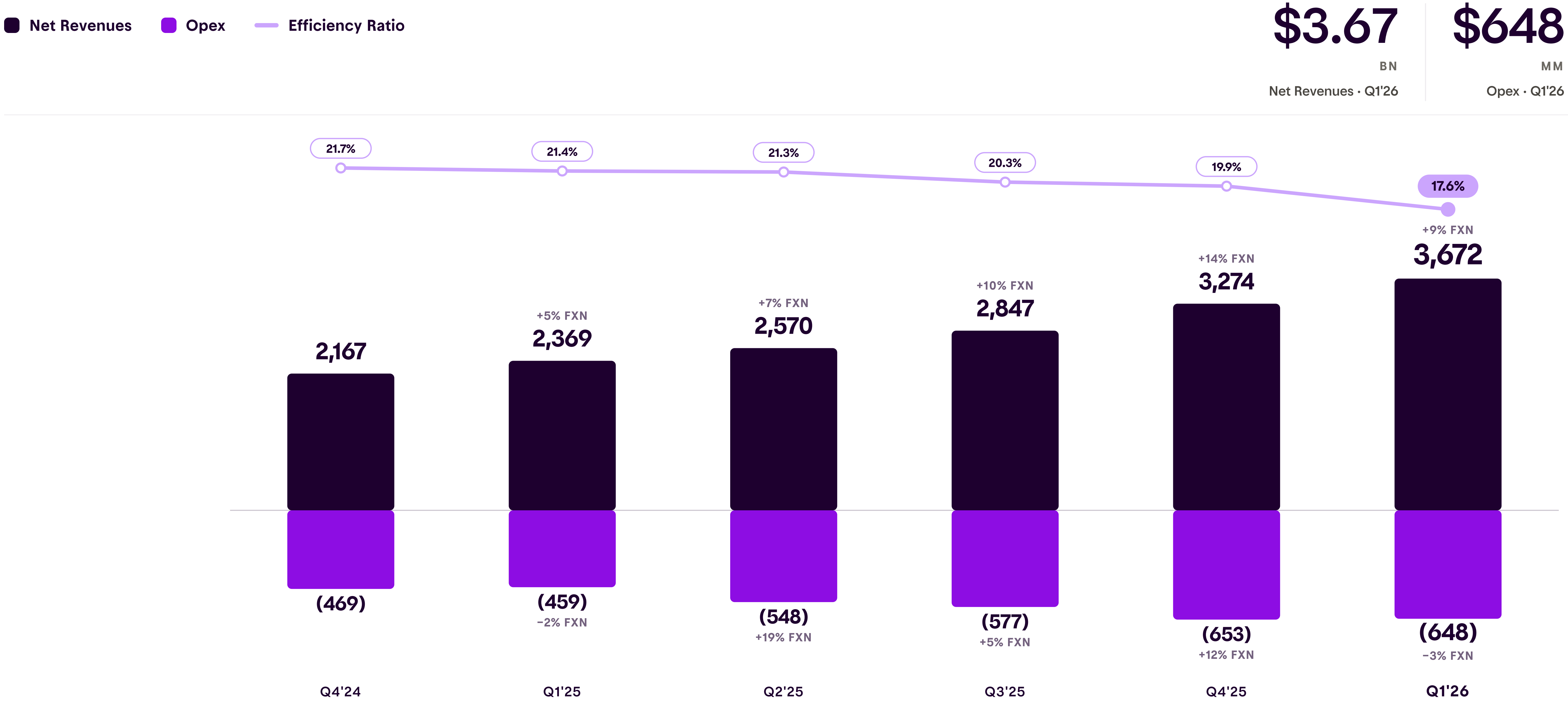
+27% YOY
FX-Neutral growth



Note 1: Amounts in USD; growth on FX-Neutral basis. Note 2: Credit refers to Credit Income net of funding cost and Cost of Credit. Note 3: Fees = Fee Income less Transactional Cost. Note 4: Float = total Gross Profit − (Credit + Fees).

Scalable business model delivering continued operating leverage

Net Revenues & Opex · US$ MM · EFFICIENCY RATIO %



$3.67 BN
Net Revenues · Q1'26

$648 MM
Opex · Q1'26

16.6%
CORE EFFICIENCY RATIO
17.6% REPORTED

Note 1: 'Efficiency Ratio' = Total Operating Expenses ÷ (NII + Fee Income net of Transactional Cost and Revenue-Based Taxes). Note 2: Q1'25 includes a US$47M one-off in Opex from deferred tax remeasurement. Note 3: 'Core Efficiency Ratio' excludes investments in RTO (Return to Office), Global Expansion and AI. Note 4: Amounts in USD; growth on FX-Neutral basis. Source: Nu.

Solid earnings trajectory with sustained ROE

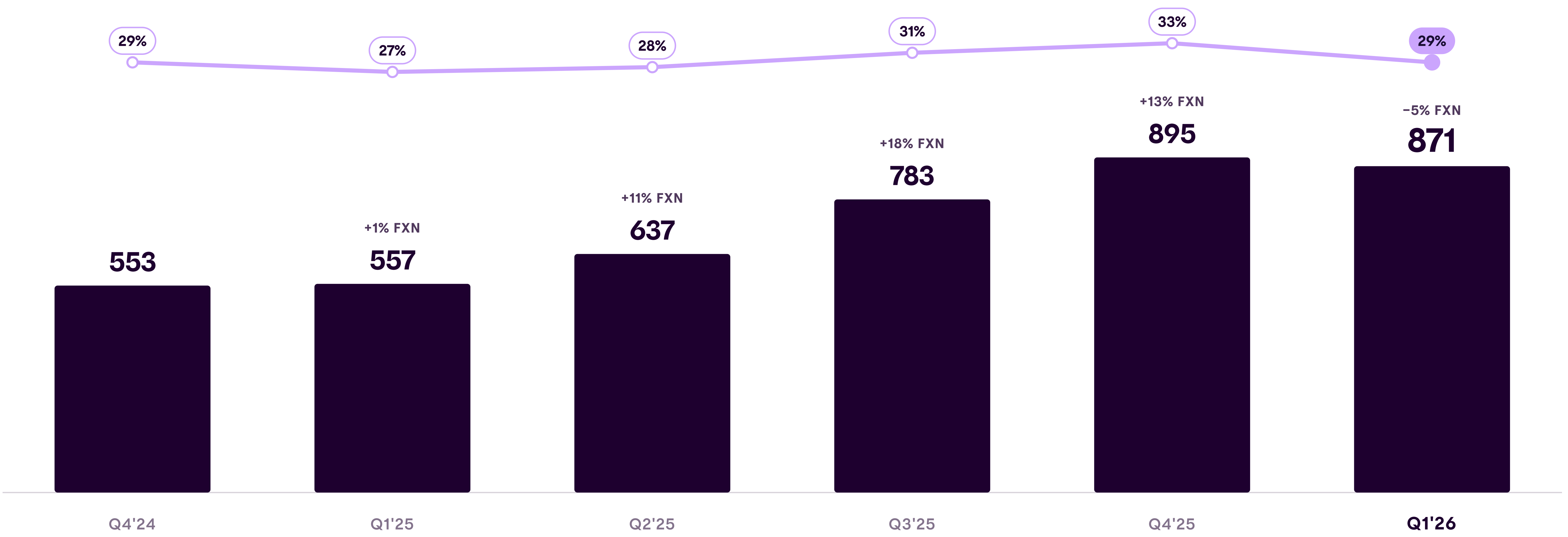
Net Income · US$ MM · ROE %

Net Income · US$ MM — ROE %

$871.4
MM
Net Income · Q1'26

+41%
FXN YOY
Net Income growth · Q1'26

29% · 31%
ROE · ADJ. ROE
Sustained at scale



	Q4'24	Q1'25	Q2'25	Q3'25	Q4'25	Q1'26
Adj. Net Income	610	607	694	829	943	937
Adj. ROE	32%	30%	31%	33%	35%	31%

Note 1: Amounts in USD; growth on FX-Neutral basis. Note 2: 'ROE' = Return on Equity, annualized, non-GAAP. 'Adj. Net Income' and 'Adj. ROE' are non-GAAP measures. Refer to appendix for reconciliations. Source: Nu.

Closing Remarks

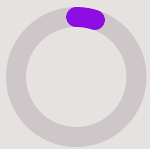
Digital challengers: from 5% to 35% of the world's banking revenue pool

The pool itself grows roughly 5× from the early 2000s to 2030, and the digital-challenger share within it keeps compounding.

EARLY 2000S

$2.9T

total addressable pool



CHALLENGER SHARE

~5%

TODAY

$8–10T

total addressable pool

CHALLENGER SHARE

~20%

2030E

$15–17T

total addressable pool

CHALLENGER SHARE

~35%

THE BOUNDED COST TO ENTER THE US MARKET

<100 bps

MAX ANNUAL EFFICIENCY-RATIO HEADWIND · 2026 & 2027

Even in a scenario where we do not find product-market fit, the maximum cost remains at this level: **less than 100 bps on our efficiency ratio in each of 2026 and 2027, temporary, fully absorbable, and with no effect on the trajectory of the core business.**

Bounded downside, uncapped upside. That asymmetry is at the center of our investment thesis in the US.

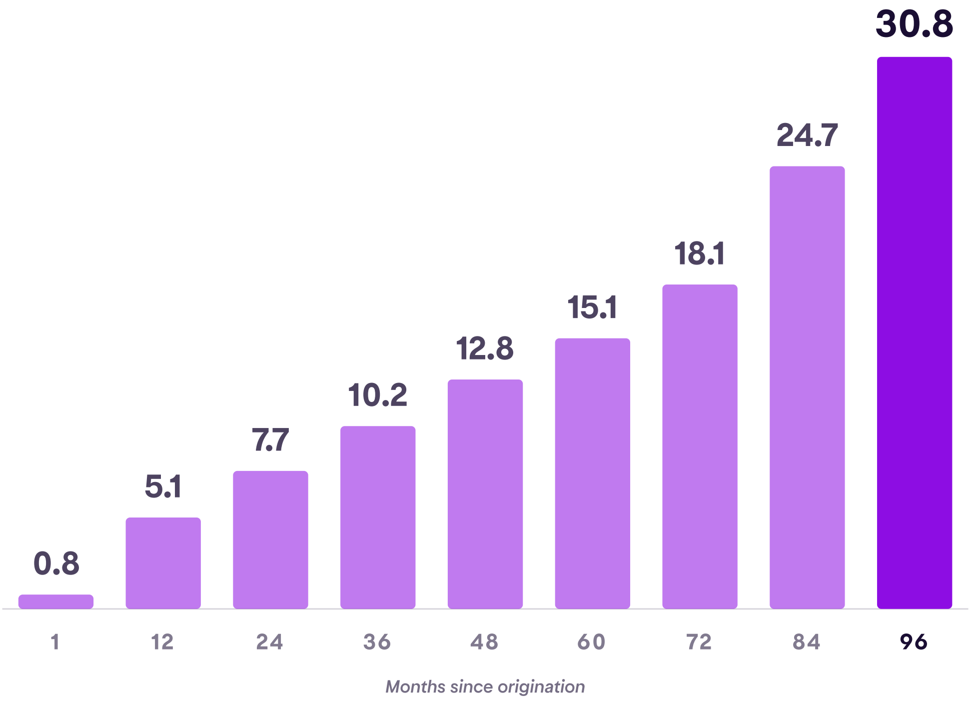
Source: Bain & Company; Nubank

Q&A

Appendix

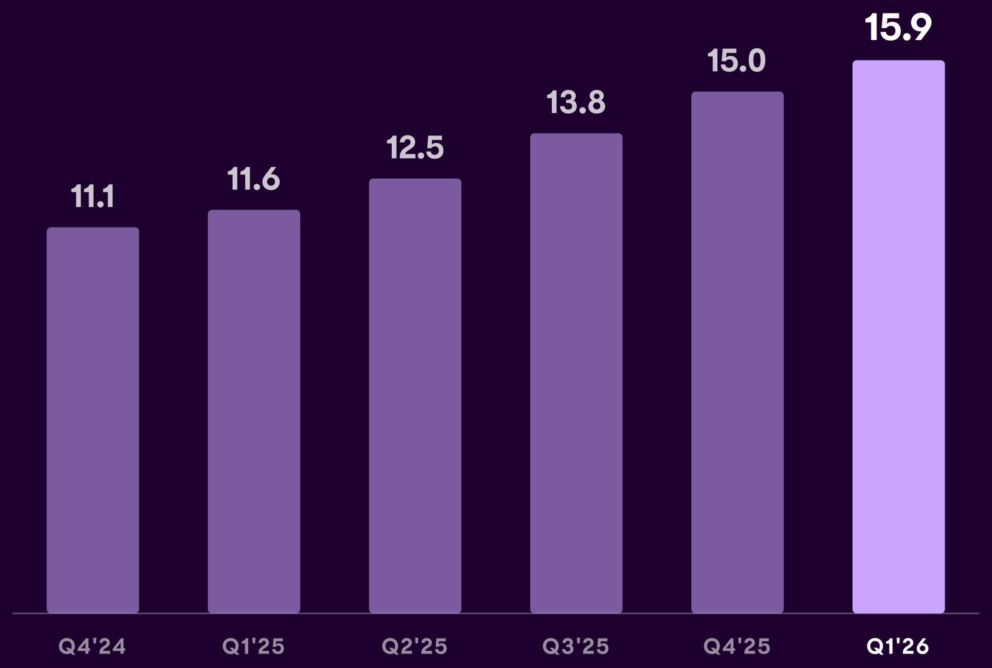
Unlocking long-term value
through engagement, monetization and scale

Monthly ARPAC by Cohort · US$
$30.8 MATURE COHORT



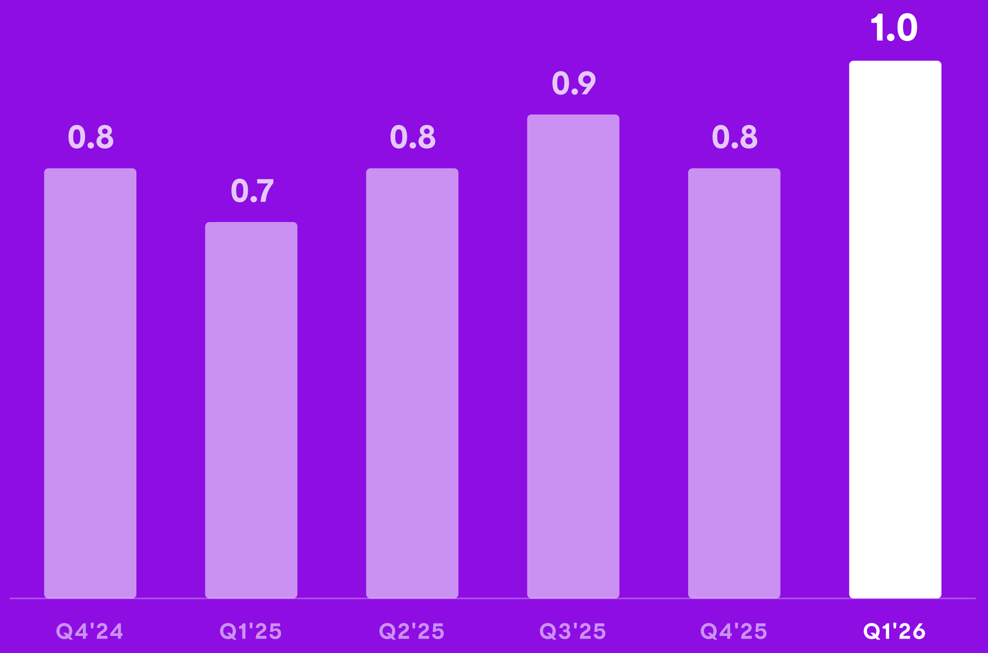
Months since origination · oldest → newest cohort

Monthly ARPAC · US$
$15.9 +23% YOY FXN



Quarterly · Q4'24 → Q1'26 · all customers

Cost to Serve · US$
$1.0 +19% YOY FXN



Quarterly · Q4'24 → Q1'26 · per active customer

Note 1: Amounts in US dollars; growth rates on an FX-Neutral basis. Note 2: 'ARPAC' is average monthly revenue (total revenue divided by number of months in the period) divided by the average number of individual active customers during the period (defined as the average of monthly active customers at the beginning and end of the period). Note 3: 'Cost to Serve' is the monthly average of transactional expenses, customer support and operations expenses, divided by the average number of individual active customers during the period (same averaging methodology as Note 2). Source: Nu.

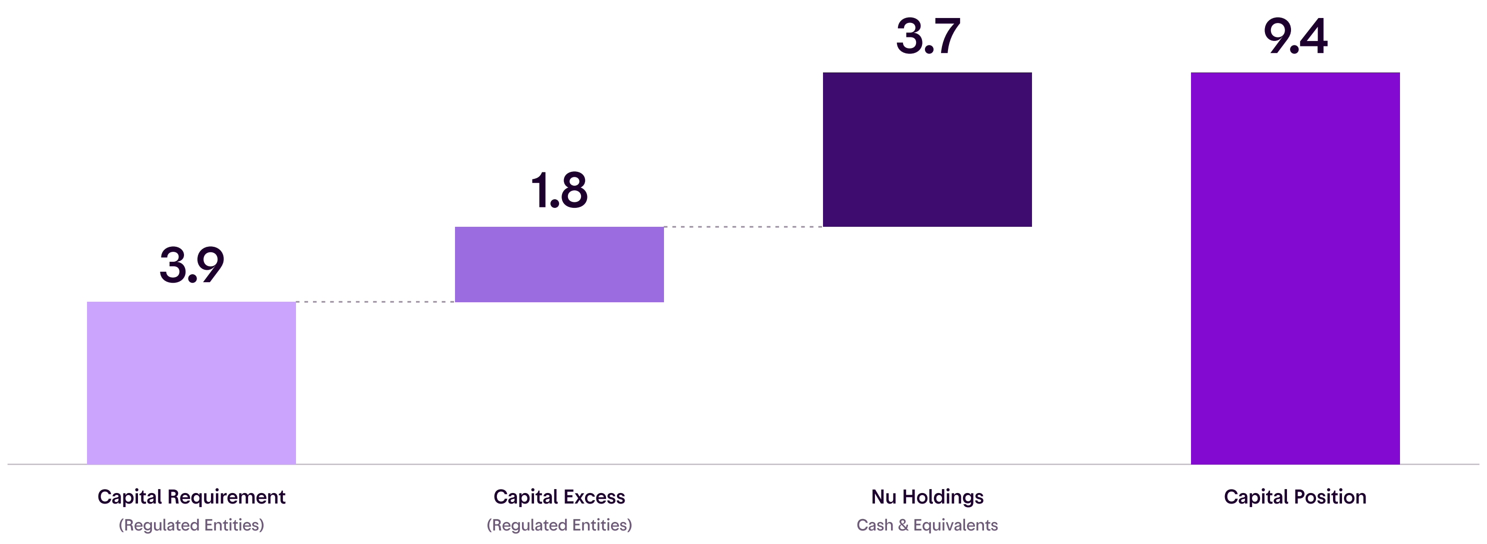
Strong capital position to fund both growth and global expansion

CAPITAL POSITION · Q1'26
$9.4 BN
Across regulated entities + Nu Holdings cash · funds growth and global expansion

AVAILABLE FUNDING · Q1'26
$39.1 BN
1.7× the net credit portfolio · ample liquidity to fund expansion

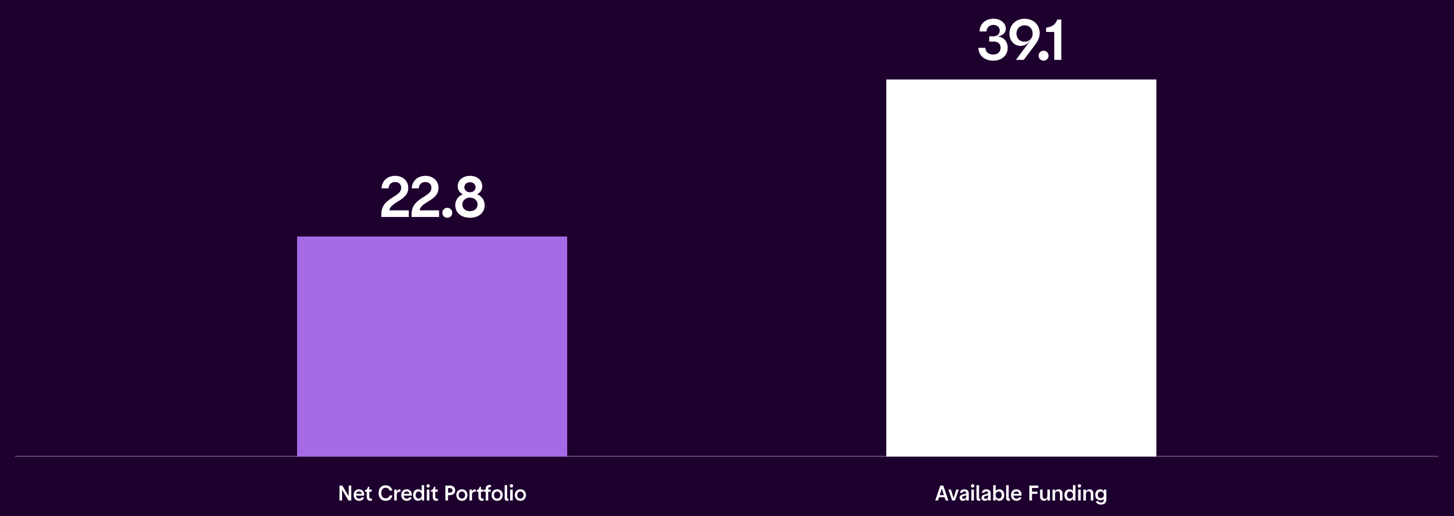
READ
Capital cushion deepens; liquidity stays abundant and resilient
Capital position grows alongside funding headroom.

REGULATORY + HOLDCO
Capital Position
$9.4
BN · Q1'26



US$ BN · regulated entities + Nu Holdings cash
Strengthening

FUNDING VS NET CREDIT
Liquidity Position
58%
NET CREDIT / FUNDING



US$ BN · available funding outsizes net credit
Ample headroom

Note 1: Brazil considers Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) requirement of 10.5% (BCB Resolution No. 200/22). Mexico considers NICAP for SOFIPO type 4 (CAR 10.5%); Colombia minimum CAR 10.5% for Nu Financiera. Note 2: Capital Excess includes US$130M under approval by BCB, approved early Feb 2026. Note 3: Net Credit Portfolio = Credit Card Receivables + Loans to Customers, net of Payables to Credit Card Network. Note 4: Available Funding = Total Deposits less Compulsory Deposits + Financial Bills.

Non-IFRS Financial Measures and Reconciliations

Definitions & rationale · Adjusted Net Income

This presentation includes financial measures defined as "non-IFRS financial measures" by the SEC, including Adjusted Net Income, certain FX Neutral measures and managerial profit and loss (P&L), 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

Managerial P&L · Framework, reclassifications & tax-equivalency

The Managerial P&L reporting framework is intended to facilitate understanding of the underlying operational and economic drivers of the Company's results and how value is generated across products, segments, and geographies. The Managerial P&L line items are derived from the Company's IFRS financial statements and are constructed through a defined set of operational reclassifications and tax-equivalency adjustments. Such reclassifications and adjustments are managerial in nature and do not affect the Company's reported net income, cash flows, equity, regulatory capital metrics or any other measures prepared in accordance with IFRS. The Managerial P&L framework and related measures are supplemental, non-audited, non-IFRS or managerial measures and should not be considered in isolation or as substitutes for, or superior to, financial information prepared in accordance with IFRS. Operational reclassifications are applied to align income, costs, and expenses with the economic activities to which they relate, with the objective of improving comparability, analytical consistency, and transparency of operating performance. These reclassifications represent presentation-only changes between income statement line items and should be considered together with the Company's IFRS results.

As part of the Managerial P&L, the Company applies a defined set of tax-equivalency adjustments designed to improve comparability of pre-tax performance metrics for managerial analysis across components subject to specific statutory tax treatments. Conceptually, tax-equivalency adjustments normalize statutory tax effects so that the underlying economic contribution of certain products, services, and activities can be compared on a consistent pre-tax basis. These adjustments are net-income neutral and do not alter reported income tax expenses under IFRS or cash taxes paid.

The methodologies, definitions, and classification principles underlying the Managerial P&L view are applied consistently across periods. This marks the formal introduction of the framework for purposes of the Company's external reporting. Any future enhancements to the framework or its presentation will be disclosed transparently and supported by appropriate reconciliation to IFRS results. IFRS consolidated financial statements remain the sole basis for statutory reporting and accounting purposes and should be read together with any Managerial P&L measures presented herein.

Non-IFRS Financial Measures and Reconciliations

Managerial P&L — Q1'2026 · Nu Holdings consolidated · US$ million

Managerial P&L · Nu Holdings — Consolidated (US$ million)	THREE-MONTH PERIOD ENDED	
	3/31/2026	3/31/2025
Total Revenue	**5,315.5**	**3,372.7**
Credit Income	3,173.3	1,976.0
Float Income	1,383.0	880.1
Fee Income	759.1	516.6
Total Direct Costs	**(3,437.7)**	**(2,045.2)**
Funding Cost	(1,305.0)	(841.1)
Cost of Credit	(1,794.0)	(1,041.8)
Transaction Cost	(120.7)	(63.1)
Revenue-Based Taxes	(217.9)	(99.2)
Gross Profit	**1,877.7**	**1,327.5**
Operating Expenses	**(647.6)**	**(459.2)**
Customer Support and Operations	(204.9)	(151.5)
G&A Expenses	(371.8)	(283.8)
Marketing Expenses	(62.9)	(40.3)
Other Operating Expenses	(8.1)	16.3
Share of Results From Associates	(1.0)	(1.1)
EBT	**1,229.1**	**867.2**
Income Taxes	(357.6)	(310.0)
Net Income	**871.4**	**557.2**

Source: Nu. · Amounts in US$ million. · Comparison of three-month periods ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025.

Unaudited Interim Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income

Accounting P&L — Q1'2026 · Nu Holdings consolidated · US$ million

Accounting P&L · Nu Holdings — Consolidated (US$ million)	THREE-MONTH PERIOD ENDED	
	3/31/2026	3/31/2025
Interest income and gains net of losses on financial instruments	4,275.3	2,732.1
Fee and commission income	692.7	515.6
Total revenue	**4,968.0**	**3,247.7**
Interest and other financial expenses	(1,269.2)	(896.2)
Transactional expenses	(115.9)	(58.5)
Expected credit loss	(1,718.0)	(973.5)
Total cost of financial and transactional services provided	**(3,103.1)**	**(1,928.2)**
Gross profit	**1,864.9**	**1,319.5**
Operating (expenses) income		
Customer support and operations	(204.9)	(151.5)
General and administrative expenses	(492.0)	(289.8)
Marketing expenses	(62.9)	(44.1)
Other expenses	(169.8)	(106.9)
Other income	20.0	69.1
Total operating (expenses) income	**(909.5)**	**(523.3)**
Share of loss in associates	(1.0)	(1.1)
Income before income taxes	**954.3**	**795.1**
Income taxes	(82.9)	(237.9)
Net income for the period	**871.4**	**557.2**

Source: Nu, IFRS consolidated financial statements. · Comparison of three-month periods ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025.

Non-IFRS Financial Measures and Reconciliations

Managerial P&L — Bridge from Accounting · Q1'26 · Nu Holdings consolidated · US$ million

Q1'26 Nu Holdings — Consolidated (US$ million)	Accounting P&L	Reclassifications & Adjustments	Managerial P&L
Total Revenue	**4,968.0**	**347.5**	**5,315.5**
Credit Income	3,159.0	14.3	3,173.3
Float Income	1,116.3	266.7	1,383.0
Fee Income	692.7	66.5	759.1
Total Direct Costs	**(3,103.1)**	**(334.7)**	**(3,437.7)**
Funding Cost	(1,269.2)	(35.8)	(1,305.0)
Cost of Credit	(1,718.0)	(76.2)	(1,794.2)
Transaction Cost	(115.9)	(4.8)	(120.7)
Revenue-Based Taxes	0.0	(217.9)	(217.9)
Gross Profit	**1,864.9**	**12.9**	**1,877.7**
Operating Expenses	**(909.5)**	**261.9**	**(647.6)**
Customer Support and Operations	(204.9)	0.0	(204.9)
G&A Expenses	(492.0)	120.3	(371.8)
Marketing Expenses	(62.9)	0.0	(62.9)
Other Operating Expenses	(149.7)	141.7	(8.1)
Share of Results From Associates	(1.0)	0.0	(1.0)
EBT	**954.3**	**274.8**	**1,229.1**
Income Taxes	(82.9)	(274.8)	(357.6)
Net Income	**871.4**	**0.0**	**871.4**

Source: Nu. · Reclassifications and tax-equivalency adjustments are net-income neutral.

Non-IFRS Financial Measures and Reconciliations

Adjusted Net Income · Nu Holdings — Consolidated · For the three-month period ended

Adjusted Net Income (US$ million)	Mar 31, 2026	Dec 31, 2025	Mar 31, 2025
Profit attributable to shareholders of the parent company	**872.1**	**892.4**	**557.2**
Share-based compensation	82.6	79.6	75.5
Allocated tax effects on share-based compensation	(25.1)	(26.0)	(24.8)
Hedge of the tax effects on share-based compensation	7.5	(3.2)	(1.4)
Adjusted Net Income for the period	**937.1**	**942.8**	**606.5**

Source: Nu. · Adjusted Net Income is a non-IFRS measure; see definitions on prior slide.

Non-IFRS Financial Measures and Reconciliations

Equity & Annualized ROE / Adjusted ROE · Nu Holdings — Consolidated · US$ million

Nu Holdings — Consolidated	Reconciliation – ROE				
	Q1'25	Q2'25	Q3'25	Q4'25	Q1'26
Total equity at the end of the period	8,607.9	9,574.8	10,552.0	11,332.6	12,591.8
Net Income for the period	557.2	637.0	782.7	894.8	871.4
Adjusted Net Income for the period	606.5	694.5	829.0	942.8	937.1
Annualized ROE	**27%**	**28%**	**31%**	**33%**	**29%**
Annualized Adjusted ROE	**30%**	**31%**	**33%**	**35%**	**31%**

Note 1: 'ROE' stands for Return on Equity. It is annualized. · Source: Nu.

Non-IFRS Financial Measures and Reconciliations

FX Neutral Measures · Methodology

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 March 31, 2025 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 March 31, 2025 (R$5.8487 to US$1.00) and using such results to re-translate the corresponding amounts back to U.S. dollars by dividing them by average based on the USD/BRL spot last price rate for all business days within the reporting in the three months ended March 31, 2026 (R$5.2560 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 March 31, 2026.

The average Brazilian reais/U.S. dollars exchange rates were calculated as the average based on the USD/BRL spot last price rate for all business days within the reporting in the three months ended March 31, 2026 and 2025 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 last price rate as March 31, 2026 (R$5.1805 to US$1.00) so as to present what these amounts would have been had exchange rates been the same on March 31, 2025. 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 · Monthly translation

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, 2026, income statement figures were divided by the average FX Rate of the month (R$ 5.33, MXN 17.66 and COP 3,689.73 to US$ 1.00) and balance sheet figures were divided by the last price FX Rate of the month (R$ 5.26, MXN 17.46 and COP 3,696.90 to US$ 1.00).

As of February 28, 2026, income statement figures were divided by the average FX Rate of the month (R$ 5.20, MXN 17.23 and COP 3,683.36 to US$ 1.00) and balance sheet figures were divided by the last price FX Rate of the month (R$ 5.13, MXN 17.23 and COP 3,756.82 to US$ 1.00).

As of March 31, 2026, income statement figures were divided by the average FX Rate of the month (R$ 5.23, MXN 17.78 and COP 3,713.33 to US$ 1.00) and balance sheet figures were divided by the last price FX Rate of the month (R$ 5.18, MXN 17.94 and COP 3,673.20 to US$ 1.00).

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

Glossary • A – M

Terms used throughout this presentation

13 terms

Activity rate → Monthly ARPAC

Activity rate — defined as monthly active customers divided by the total number of customers as of a specific date.

CDI ("Certificado de Depósito Interbancário") — Brazilian interbank deposit rate.

Credit Loss Allowance Expenses / Credit Portfolio — defined as credit loss allowance expenses, divided by the sum of receivables from credit card operations (current, installments and revolving) and loans to customers, in each case gross of ECL allowance, as of the period end date.

Customer — defined as an individual or SME that has opened an account with Nu and does not include any such individuals or SMEs that have been charged-off or blocked or have voluntarily closed their account.

ECL or ECL Allowance — means the expected credit losses in Nu's credit operations, including loans and credit cards.

Efficiency ratio — refers to the ratio between Total Operating Expenses divided by Net Interest Income and Fee Income net of Transactional Cost and Revenue-Based Taxes.

Foreign Exchange ("FX") Neutral Measures — refer to certain measures prepared and presented in this earnings release to eliminate the effect of FX volatility between the comparison periods, allowing management and investors to evaluate Nu's financial performance despite variations in foreign currency exchange rates, which may not be indicative of the Company's core operating results and business outlook. For additional information, see "Non-IFRS Financial Measures and Reconciliations".

IBR ("Indicador Bancario de Referencia") — Colombian interbank deposit rate.

Interest-Earning Portfolio ("IEP") — consists of receivables from credit card operations on which Nu is accruing interest and loans to customers, in each case prior to ECL allowance, as of the period end date.

Loan-to-Deposit Ratio ("LDR") — calculated as the total balance for Interest-Earning Portfolio divided by the total amount of deposits at the end of the same period.

Monthly Active Customers — defined as all customers that have generated revenue in the last 30 calendar days.

Monthly Average Cost to Serve per Active Customer — defined as the monthly average of the sum of transactional expenses and 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 monthly active customers during the period (average number of individual monthly 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).

Monthly ARPAC — defined as the average monthly revenue (total revenue divided by the number of months in the period) divided by the average number of individual monthly active customers during the period (average number of individual monthly 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).

Glossary • N – W

Terms used throughout this presentation

PAGE 2 OF 2

13 terms

NII → Write-off

Net Interest Income ("NII") — defined as interest income and gains (losses) on financial instruments minus interest and other financial expenses.

Net Interest Margin ("NIM") — defined as the annualized 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 credit operations ix) Other financial assets at amortized cost.

Non-Performing Loans ("NPL") — defined as the non-performing loans balance (e.g. NPLs 15 to 90 days or 90+ days) divided by the total outstanding balance of consumer credit portfolio (i.e. excluding SMEs).

Nu Pagamentos — Nu Holdings' subsidiary in Brazil.

Nu Financiera — Nu Holding's subsidiary in Colombia.

Primary Banking Account ("PBA") — refers to Nu's relationship with those customers who had at least 50% of their post-tax monthly income transferred out of their NuAccount in any given month, excluding self transfers. We calculate the percent of customers with a primary banking relationship as active customers with a primary banking relationship as a percentage of total active customers that have been with us for more than 12 months.

Purchase Volume ("PV") — defined as the total value of transactions that are authorized through Nu's credit, prepaid cards and payments through Nu's platform; it does not include other payment methods that we offer such as PIX transfers, WhatsApp payments or traditional wire transfers.

Recovery — the estimated amount of a defaulted contract with a customer that the company expects to receive.

Risk-Adjusted Net Interest Margin ("Risk-adjusted NIM") — annualized, and is calculated by dividing NII net of CLA 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 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.

SMEs — small and medium-sized enterprises.

TIIE ("Tasa de Interés Interbancaria de Equilibrio") — Mexican interbank deposit rate.

Total Portfolio — addition of credit card exposures and loans to customers.

Write-off — constitutes a derecognition event when the institution has no reasonable expectations of recovering the contractual cash flows.

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