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# Q3 2022 Earnings Presentation

November 14, 2022



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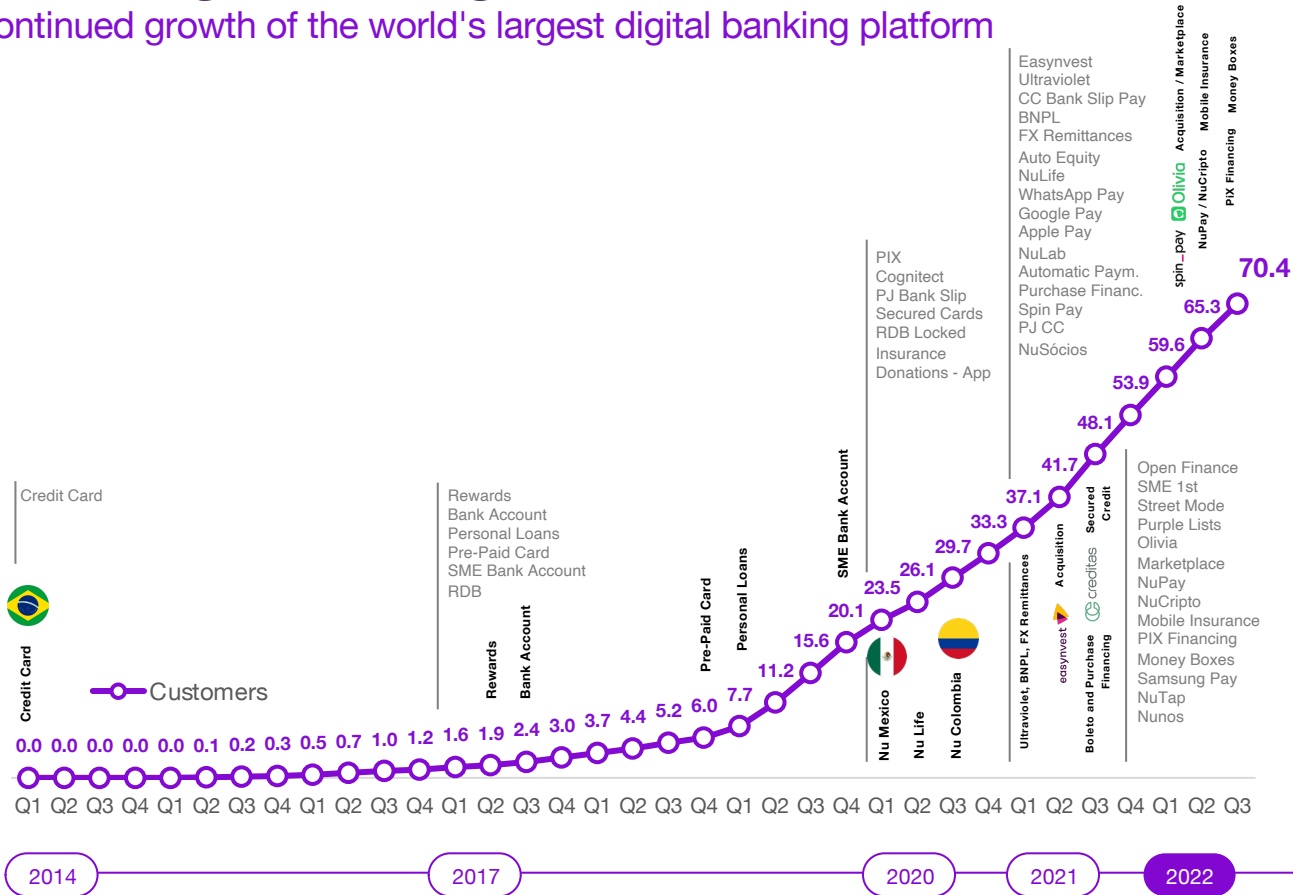
The financial information in this document includes forecasts, projections and other predictive statements that represent the Company’s assumptions and expectations in light of currently available information. These forecasts, projections and other predictive statements are based on the Company’s expectations and are subject to variables and uncertainties. The Company’s actual performance results may differ. Consequently, no guarantee is presented or implied as to the accuracy of specific forecasts, projections or predictive statements contained herein, and undue reliance should not be placed on the forward-looking statements in this presentation, which are inherently uncertain.

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References in this presentation to “R\$” refer to the Brazilian real, the official currency of Brazil.

# Cutting Through The Cycles

Continued growth of the world's largest digital banking platform



## Q3'22 Results

**70.4MM**

Customers (+46% YoY)  
39% of Adult population of Brazil  
82% Monthly activity rate

**US\$ 21.2Bn**

Purchase volume (+75% FXN YoY)  
12% Market share in Brazil

**US\$ 14.0Bn**

Deposits (+73% FXN YoY)  
3% Market share in Brazil

**US\$ 9.7Bn**

Credit portfolio (+83% FXN YoY)  
8% Credit card receivables market share  
5% Personal loans market share

**US\$ 1.3Bn**

Revenues (+171% FXN YoY)

**US\$ 7.8MM**

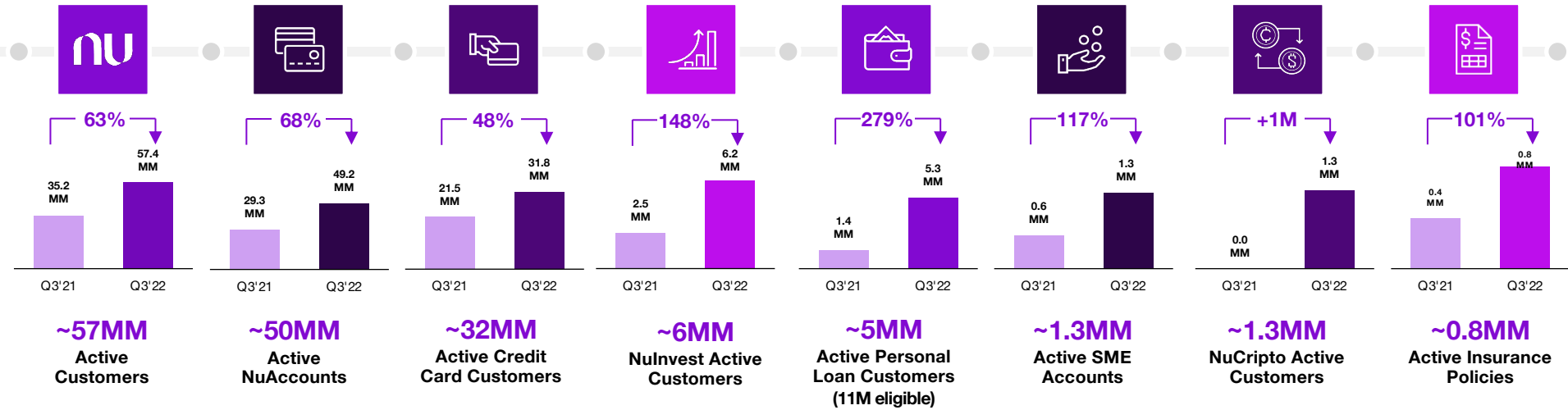
Net income

**US\$ 63.1MM**

Adj. Net income

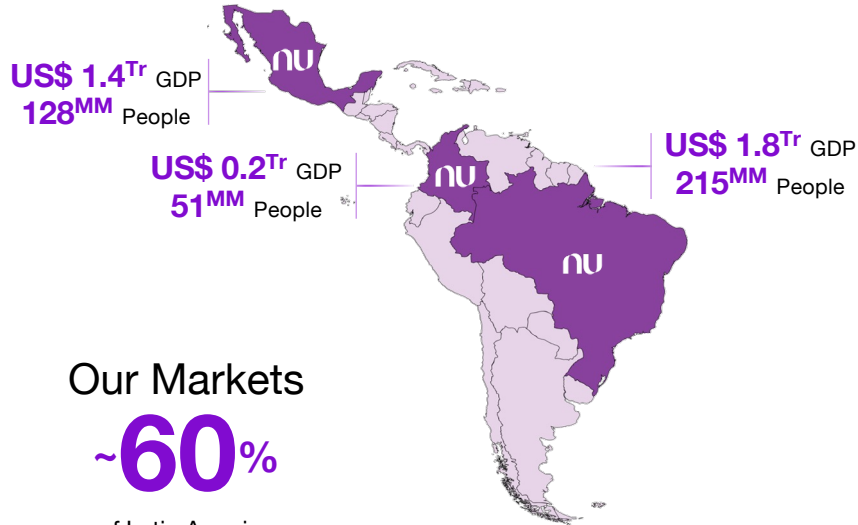
**Note 1:** Adult population is defined as 15+ years. **Note 2:** Market Share: Purchase Volume, Deposits, Credit Card Portfolio and Unsecured Personal Loans Portfolio as of 3Q'22. **Note 3:** Products and features shown are illustrative and may not correspond to the exact period launched. **Source:** Nu, ABECS, Brazilian Central Bank and IBGE.

# A Business Model That Cuts Through Multiple Products



# A Business Model That Cuts Through Multiple Geos

GDP, Population (US\$Tr,MM)

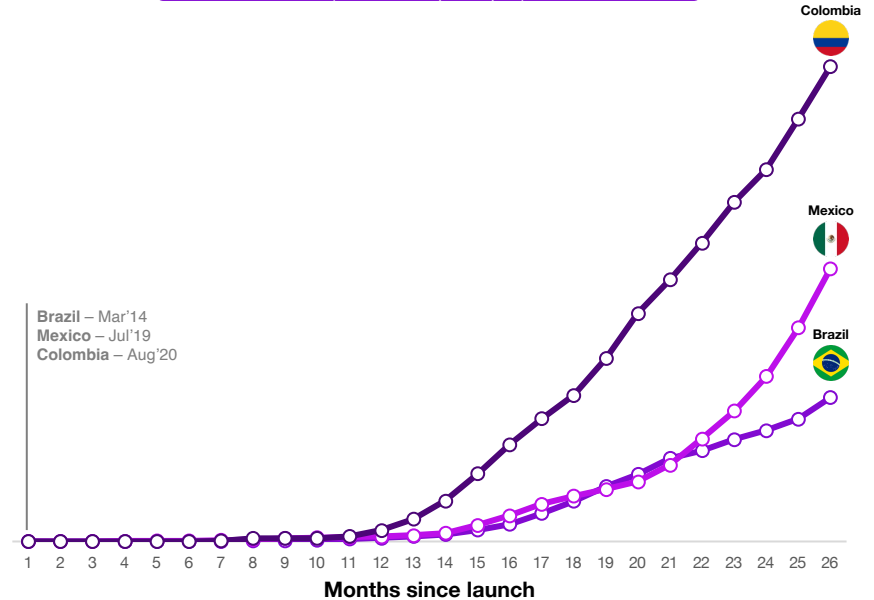


Our Markets

~60%

of Latin America  
GDP and Population

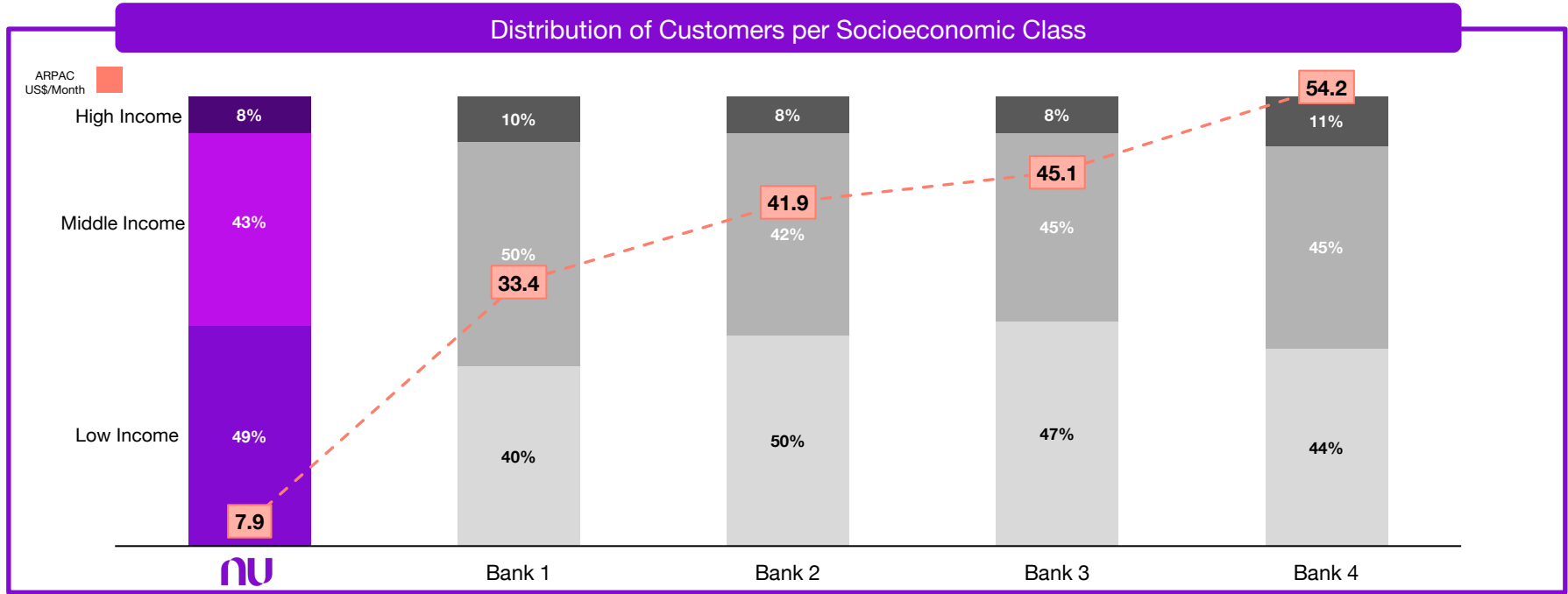
Customer Count Growth Since Launch  
(1000 inhab. per capita)



**Note 1:** 'GDP' stands for Gross Domestic Product. **Note 2:** GDP for the last twelve months as of September 2022 for Brazil, August 2022 for Colombia and July 2022 for Mexico. **Note 3:** Population as of September 2022 for Brazil and Colombia and August 2022 for Mexico. **Source:** IBGE, INEGI, DANE, Nu.

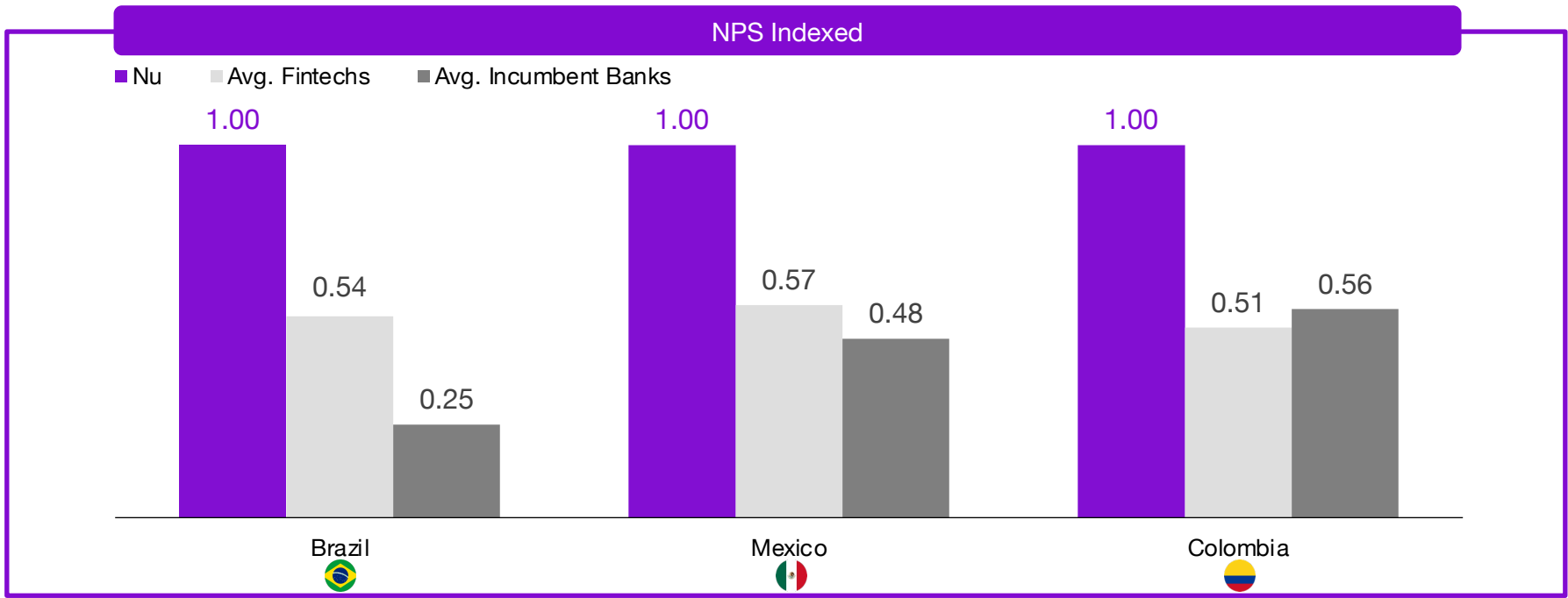
# A Business Model That Cuts Through Multiple Client Segments

Distribution of Customers per Socioeconomic Class



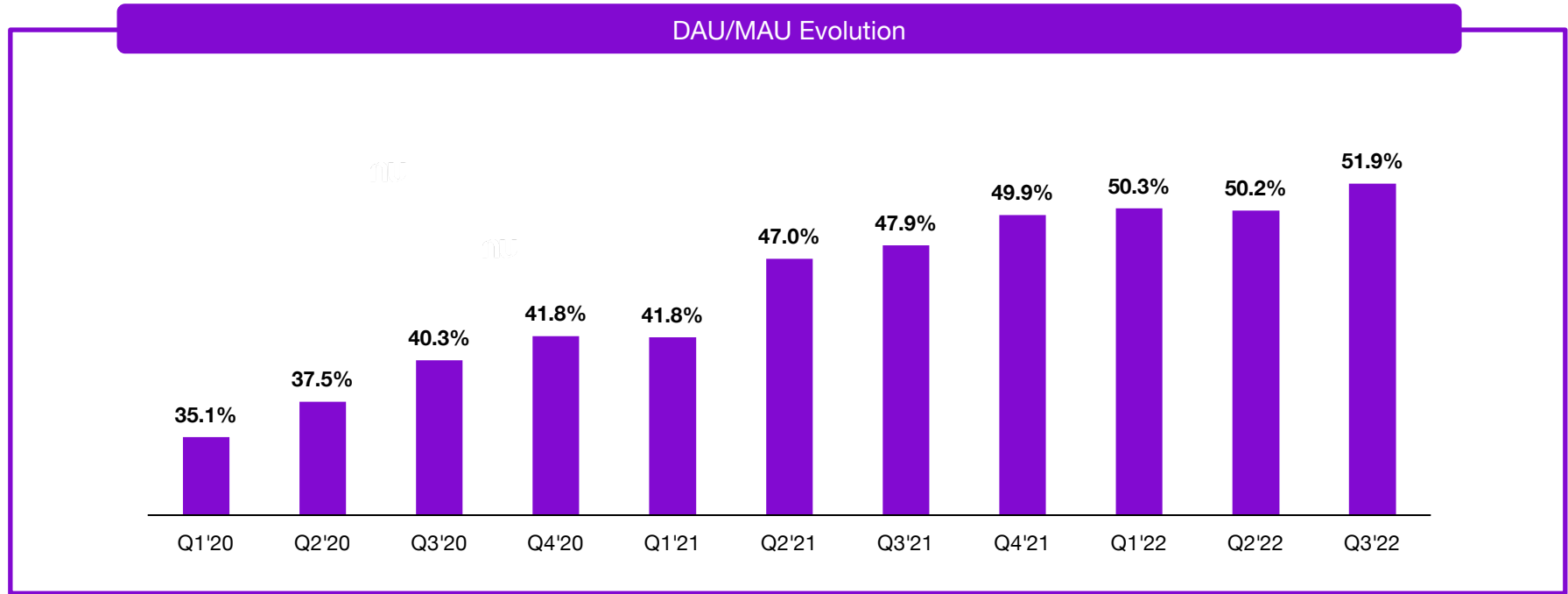
**Note 1:** 'ARPAC' stands for 'Average Revenue Per Active Customer'. **Note 2:** Other banks ARPAC estimation as of Q2'22. **Note 3:** Customers were categorized into socioeconomic classes in this survey based on the answers to several control questions that were correlated with income level, as: home characteristics (as number of bedrooms, bathrooms, garage etc.) and home appliances (as computers, dishwasher, refrigerator); number of cars; education level; places of vacation, among others. **Note 4:** The socioeconomic classes estimations as of Jan'22. **Source:** Morgan Stanley AlphaWise, Nu.

# NPS Leadership Continues Indisputable After a Decade-Long Expansion



**Note 1:** 'NPS' stands for Net Promoter Score. **Note 2:** NPS Indexed (1=Nu's). **Note 3:** NPS as of the Q2'22. **Source:** Nu.

# Superior Customer Engagement Levels Brings Multiple Additional Growth Vectors





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# Q3 2022 Results



# Our Model Powers Our Earnings Generating Formula



Rapidly Growing Customer Base

Increasing Revenue Per Customer

Low Cost Operating Platform

Substantial Earnings Power



ACTIVE CUSTOMERS



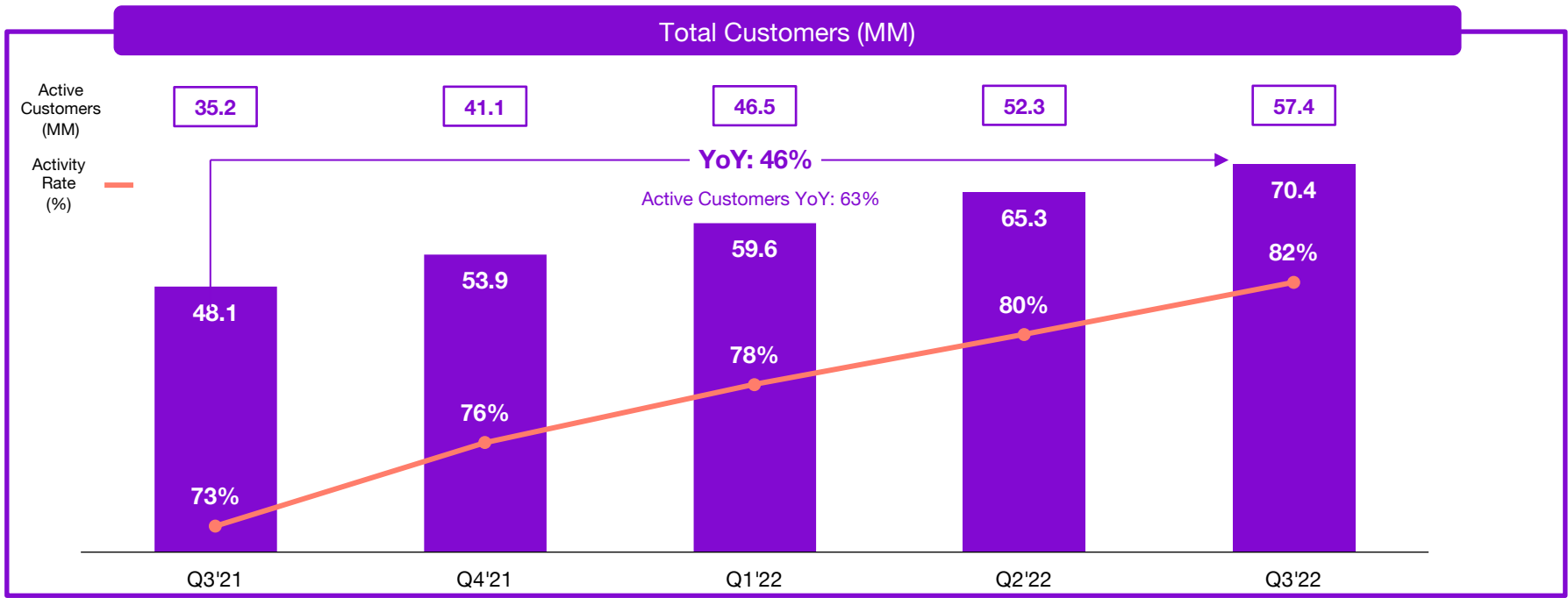
ARPAC



COST TO SERVE

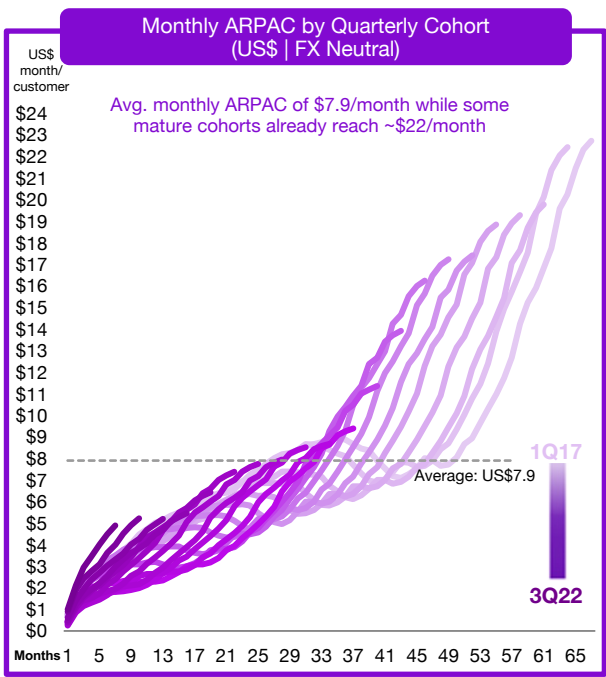
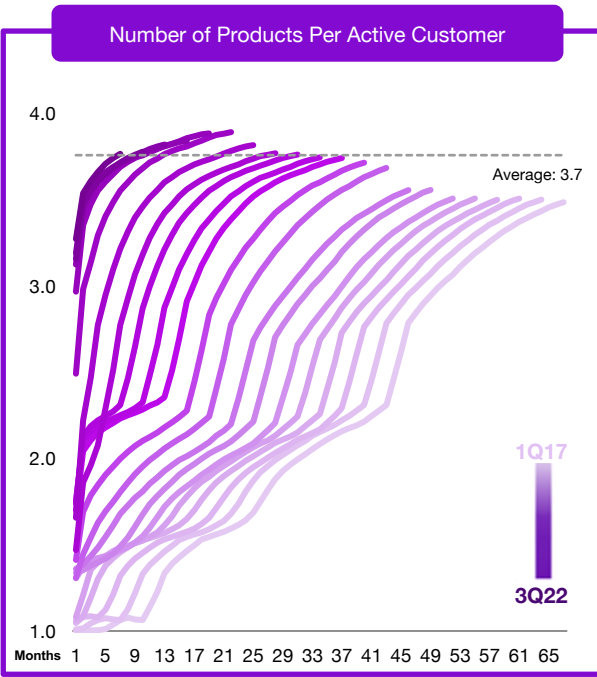
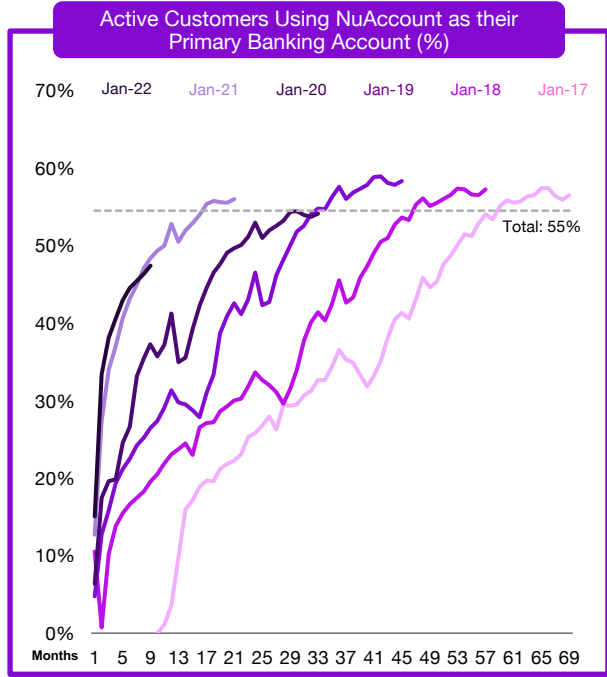


# Strong Customer Acquisition and Activity Rate Improvement Continue



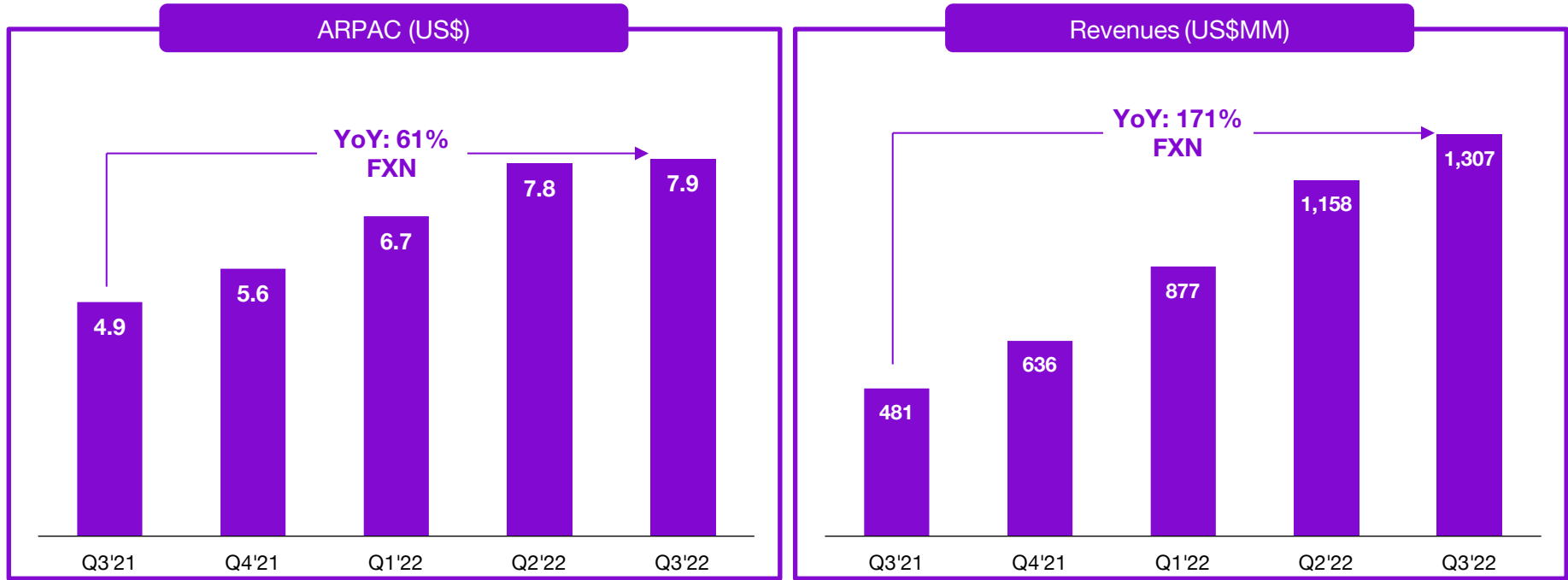
**Note 1:** 'Active Customers' relates to all customers that have generated revenue in the last 30 calendar days, for a given measurement period. **Note 2:** 'Activity Rate' is defined as monthly active customers divided by the total number of customers as of a specific date. **Source:** Nu.

# Compounding Effect of More Engagement And More Cross-sell Driving ARPAC Expansion



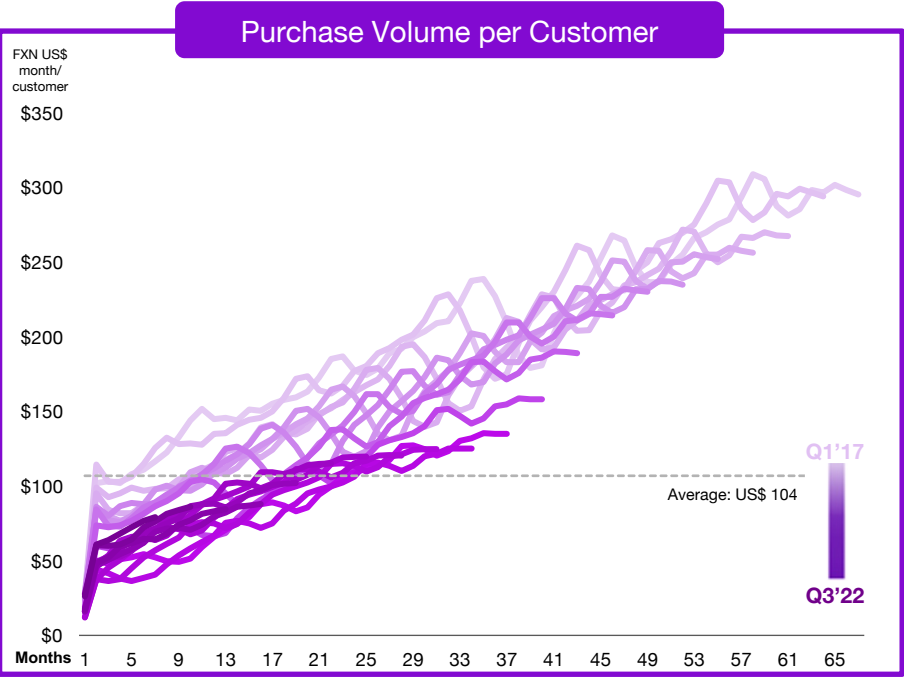
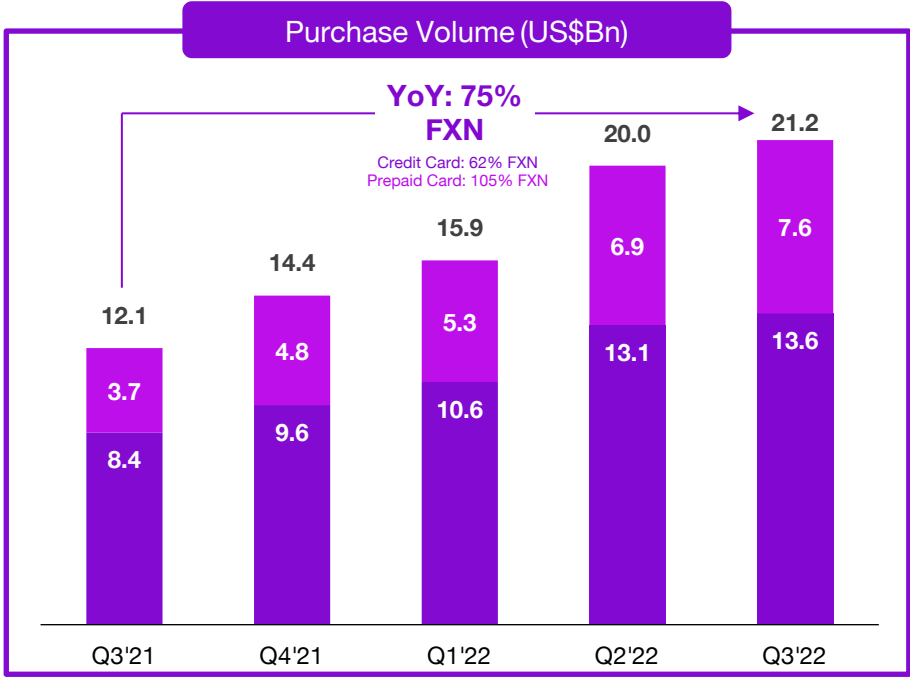
**Note 1:** 'Primary banking account' refers to our relationship with those of our customers who had at least 50% of their post-tax monthly income transferred out of their NuAccount in any given month, excluding self transfers. We calculate the percent of customers with a primary banking relationship 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. **Note 2:** 'Number of products per active customer' refers to the number of active products an active customer has. **Note 3:** 'Monthly 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). **Note 4:** The averages are calculated for the entire user base for each metric, respectively. **Source:** Nu.

# Triple-digit Revenue Growth Sustained by Customer Growth and ARPAC Expansion



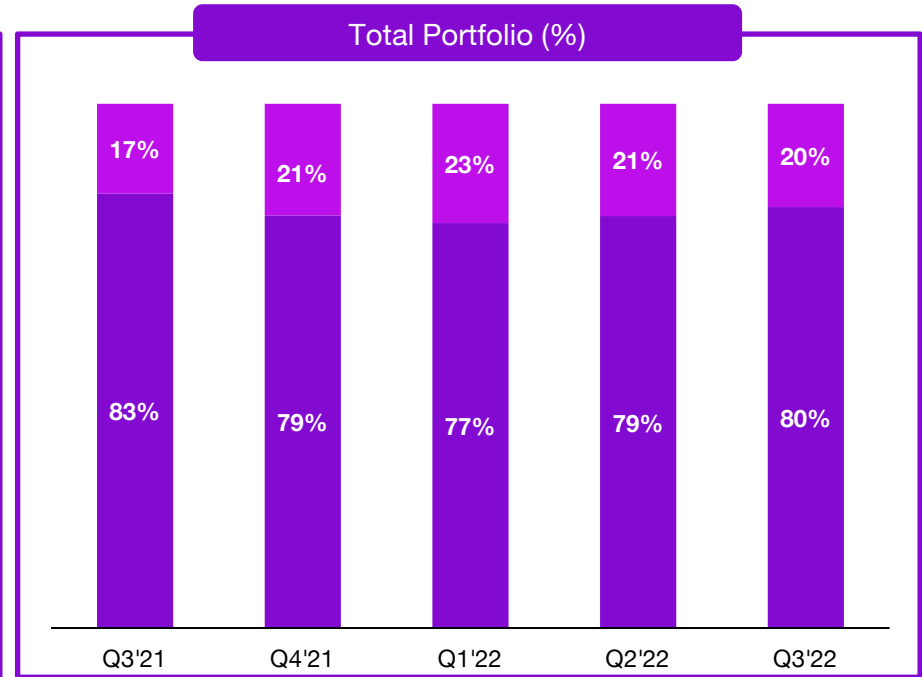
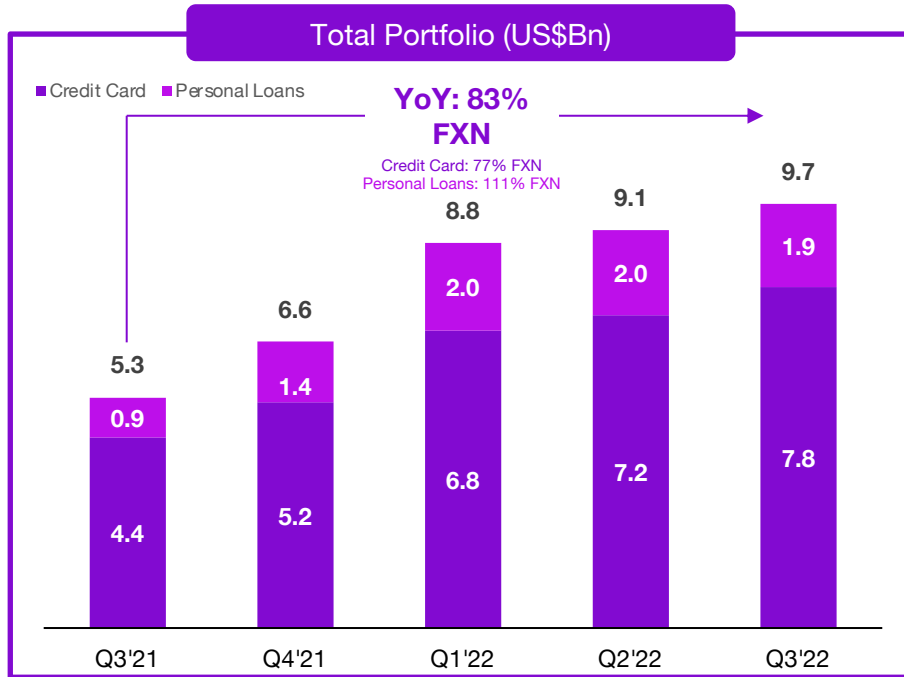
**Note 1:** Amounts are presented in US dollars and growth rates on an FX Neutral basis. For additional detail on calculations please refer to the appendix Non-IFRS Financial measures and reconciliations. **Note 2:** 'Average revenue per active customer' or 'ARPAC' is defined as the average monthly revenue (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.

# Compounding Effect of Customer Addition and Rising Limits Driving Purchase Volume



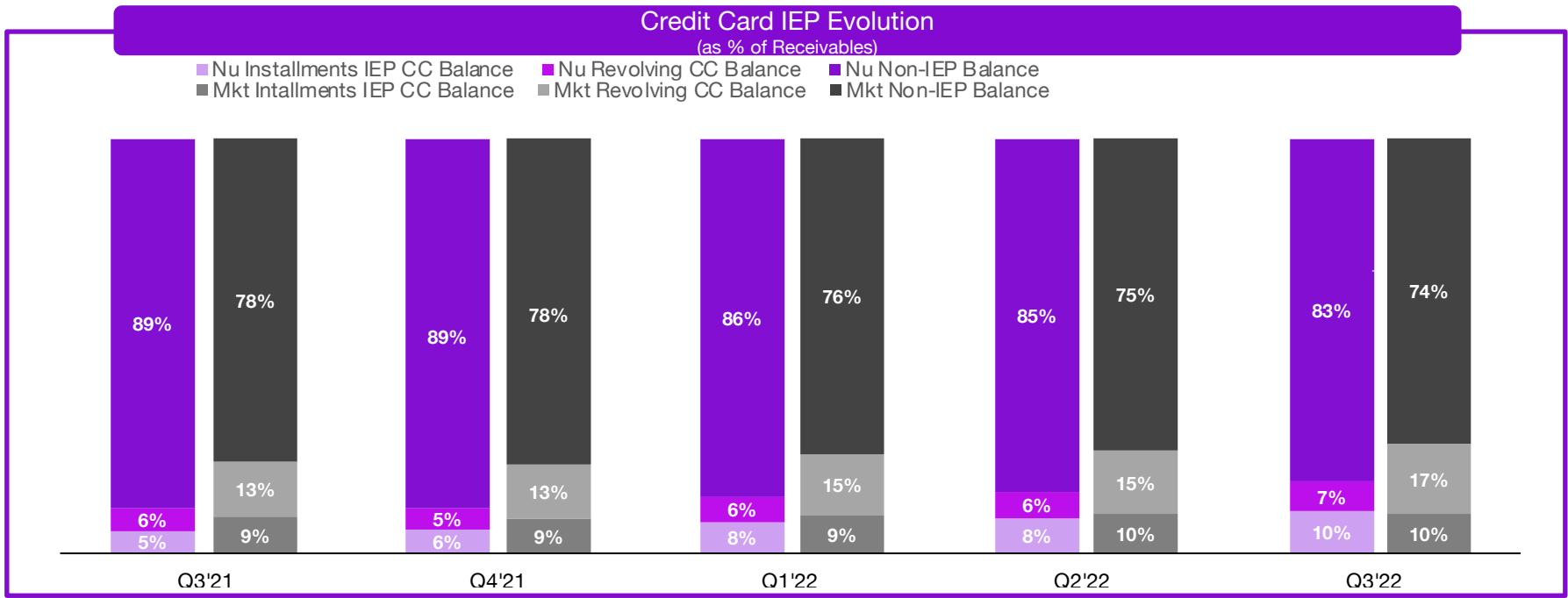
**Note 1:** Amounts are presented in US dollars and growth rates on an FX Neutral basis. For additional detail on calculations please refer to the appendix Non-IFRS Financial measures and reconciliations. **Note 2:** The average represents the average monthly purchase volume per customer defined as the total purchase volume of the period divided by the number of months in the period, 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). **Source:** Nu.

# Strong Loan Growth, Despite FX Devaluation and Stable Personal Loan Origination



**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.

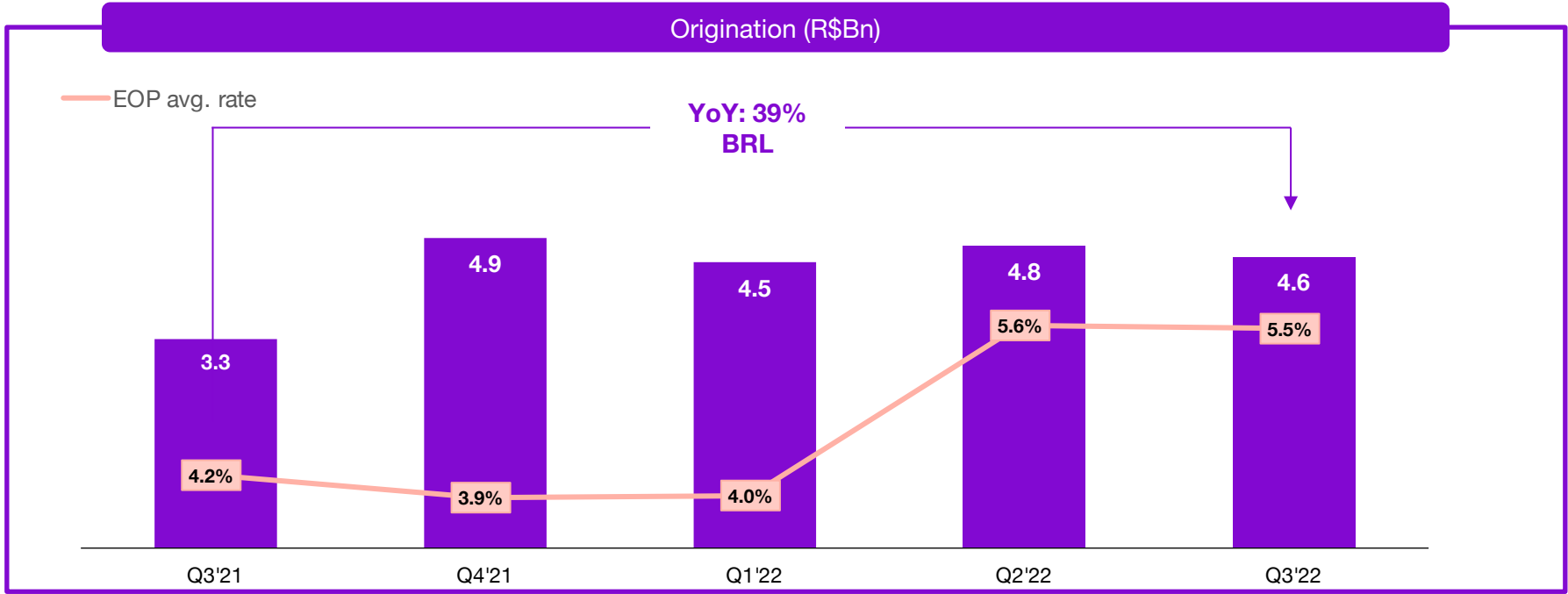
# Gap to the Market on Interest Earning Portfolio (IEP) Narrows as Nu Expands Financing Features



**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 CC purchases in installments, directly in the app; 'PIX Financing': allows customers to make PIX transactions using their credit card limit. **Note 4:** Market balances excluding Nu. **Source:** Nu, Brazilian Central Bank.

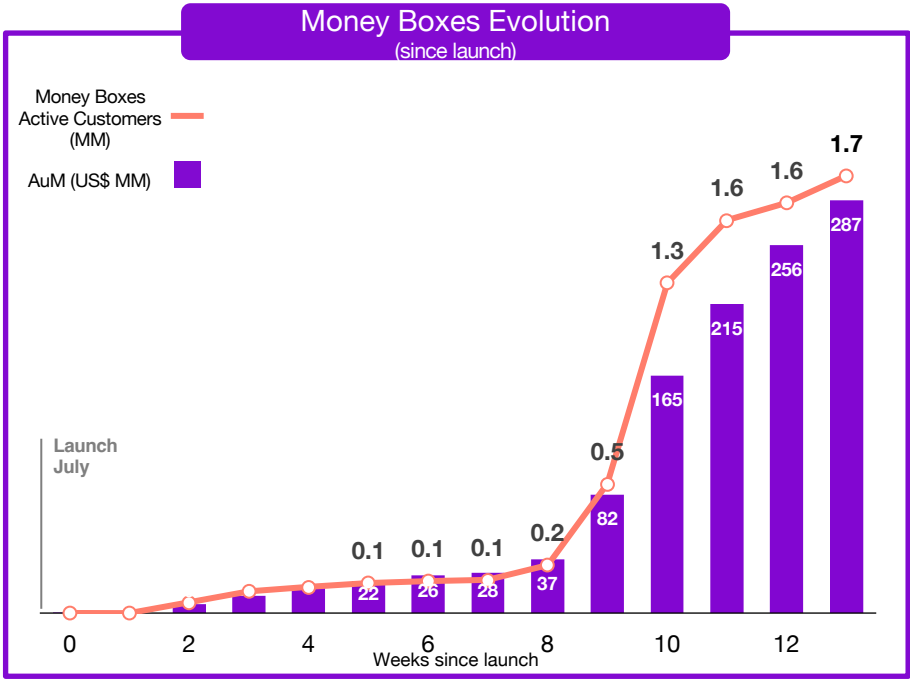
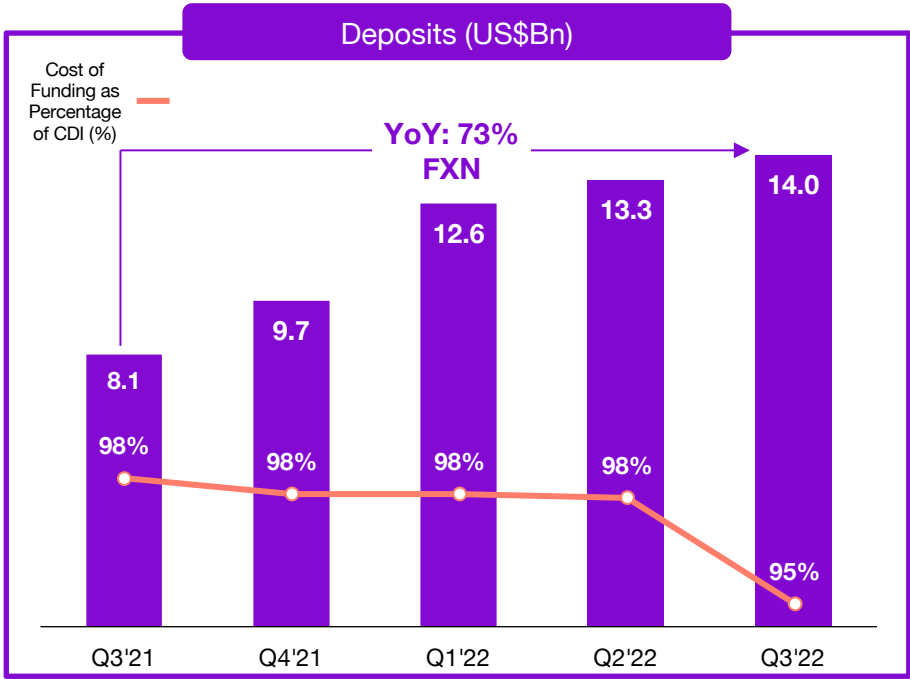


# Sustained Tighter Credit Conditions on Personal Loans During the Quarter



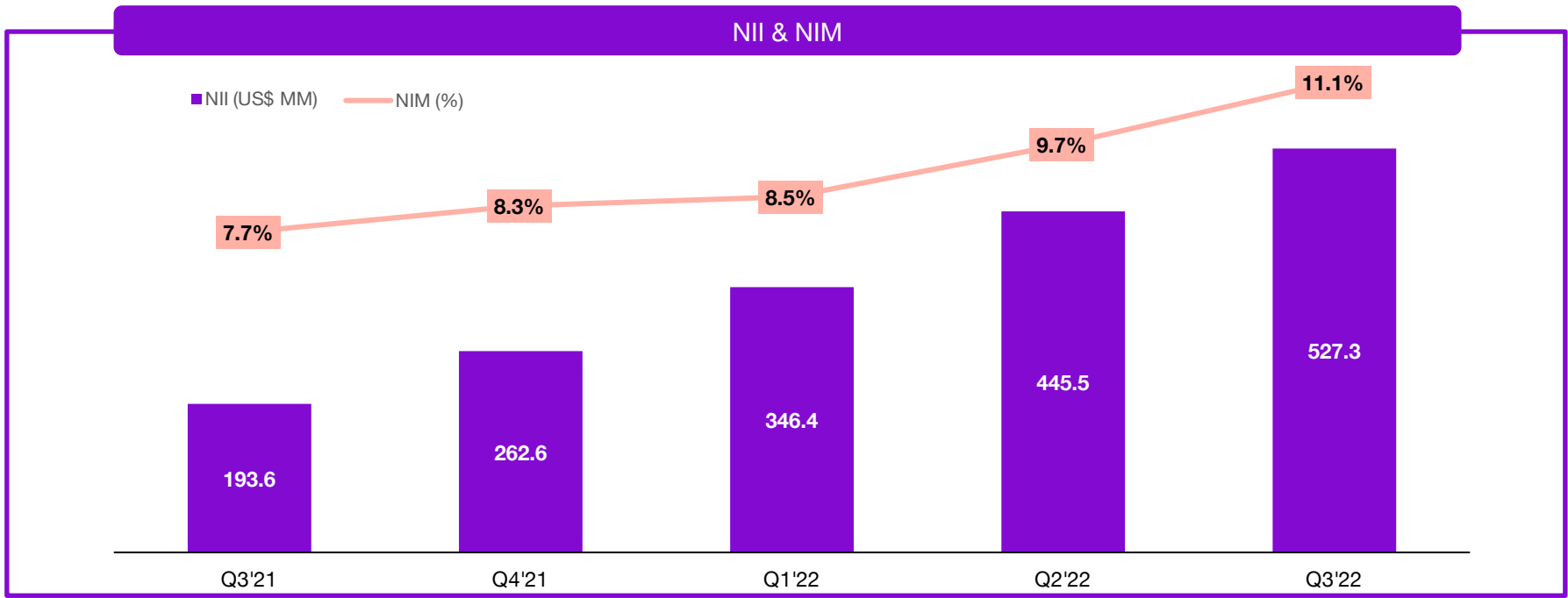
Note 1: Amounts are presented in BRL. Note 2: Rates presented are the originations average rate for the last month of each quarter. Source: Nu.

# Deposits Grow Despite Money Boxes Ramp-Up, **While Funding Cost Gradually Declines**



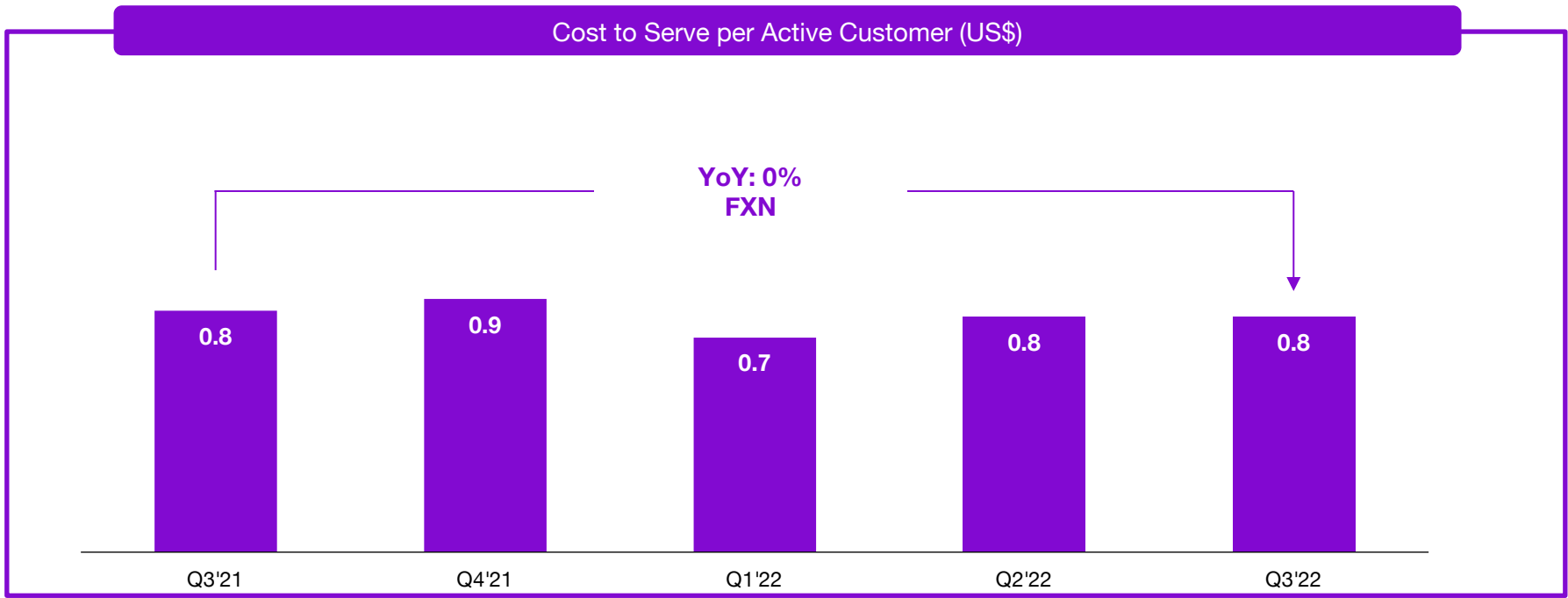
**Note 1:** Amounts are presented in US dollars and growth rates on an FX Neutral basis. For additional detail on calculations please refer to the appendix Non-IFRS Financial measures and reconciliations. **Note 2:** Rates presented are the average cost of funding as percentage of CDI of the quarter. **Note 3:** 'CDI' stands for the Brazilian Interbank Deposit rate. **Note 4:** 'AuM' stands for Assets Under Management. **Source:** Nu.

# NIM Expected to Continue Expanding as Loans Outpace Deposits and Funding Cost is Optimized



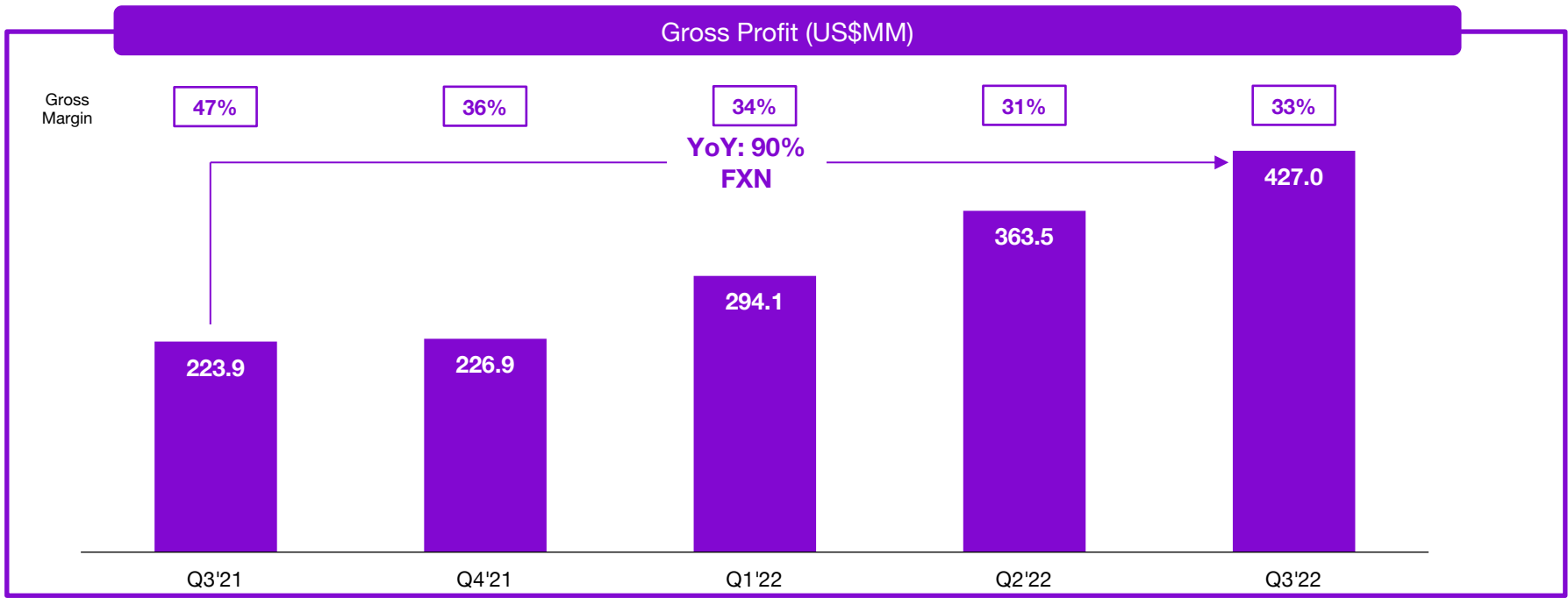
**Note 1:** 'NII' (Net Interest Income) is calculated as Interest income and gains (losses) on financial instruments minus Interest and other financial expenses. **Note 2:** 'NIM' stands for Net Interest Margin, is annualized, and is the ratio between NII in the numerator and the denominator and is defined 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. **Source:** Nu.

# Cost to Serve Remains Stable Implying Scale Benefits



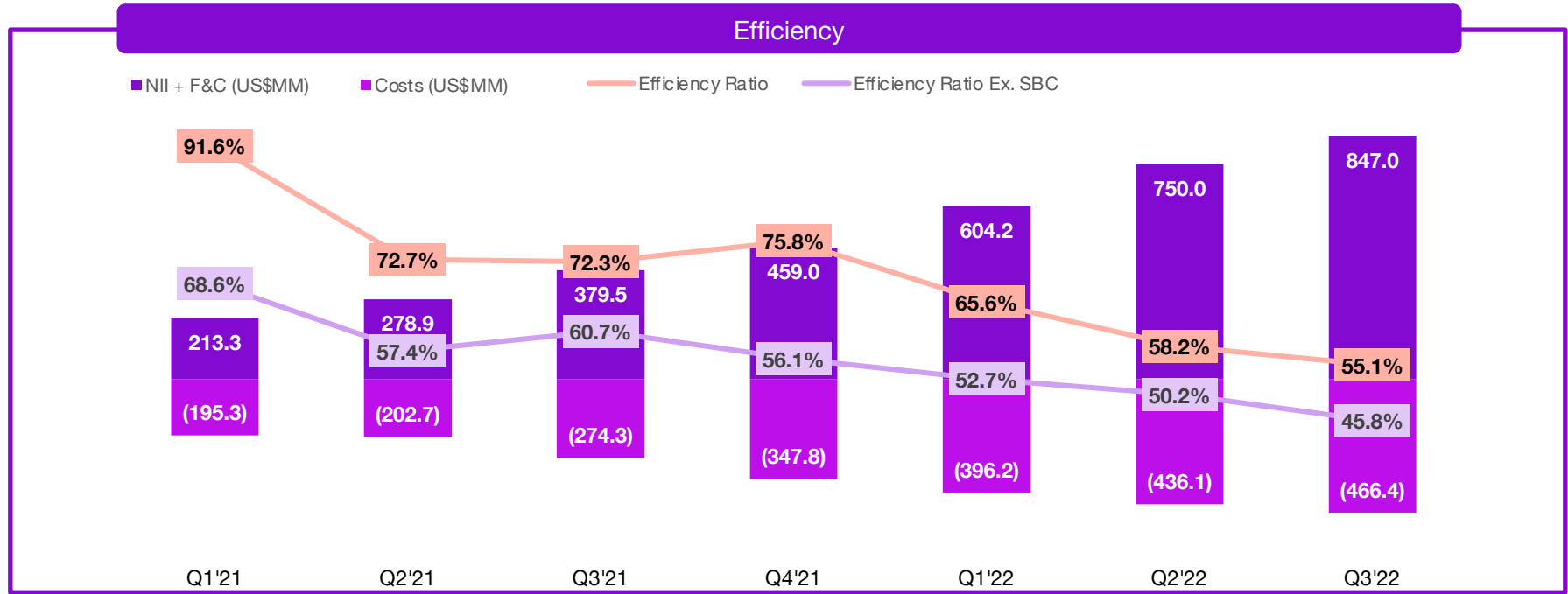
**Note 1:** Amounts are presented in US dollars and growth rates on an FX Neutral basis. For additional detail on calculations please refer to the appendix Non-IFRS Financial measures and reconciliations. **Note 2:** 'Cost to serve' is defined as the monthly average of the sum of transactional expenses 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 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.

# Gross Profit Margin Expansion After Sequential Compressions



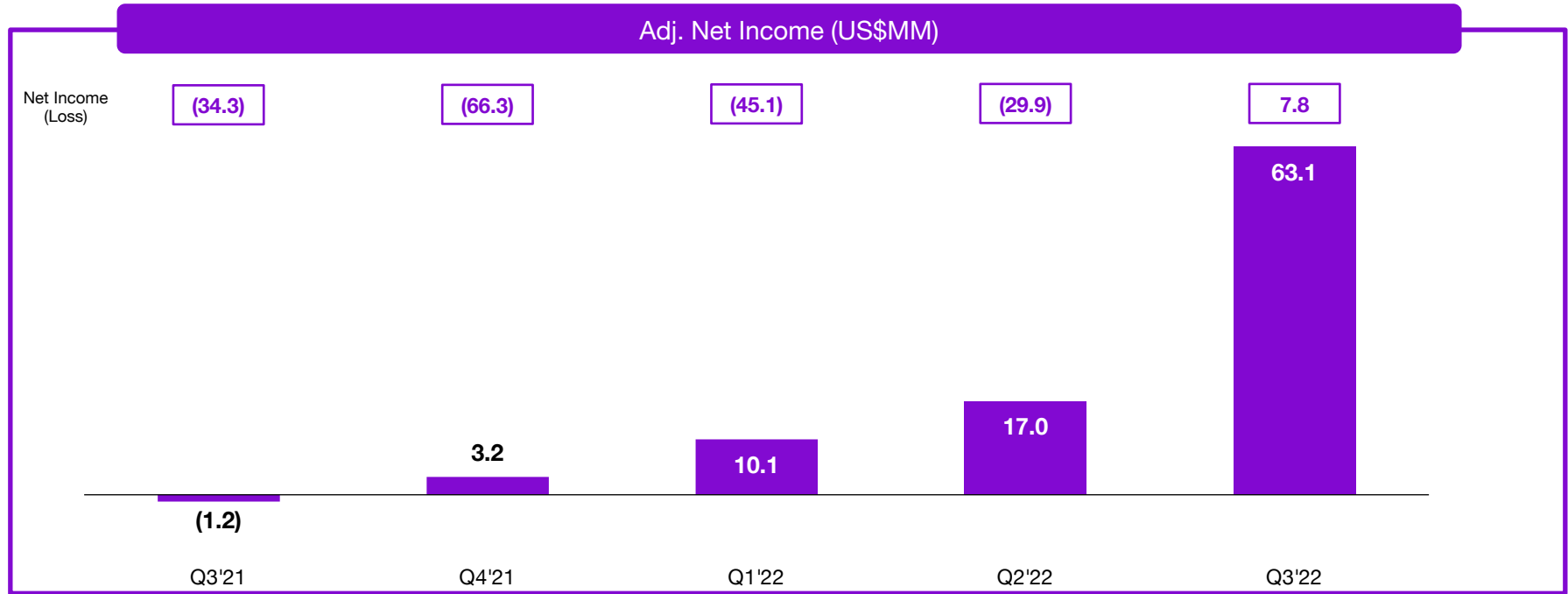
**Note 1:** Amounts are presented in US dollars and growth rates on an FX Neutral basis. For additional detail on calculations please refer to the appendix Non-IFRS Financial measures and reconciliations. **Source:** Nu.

# Improving Operating Leverage as Business Continues to Scale



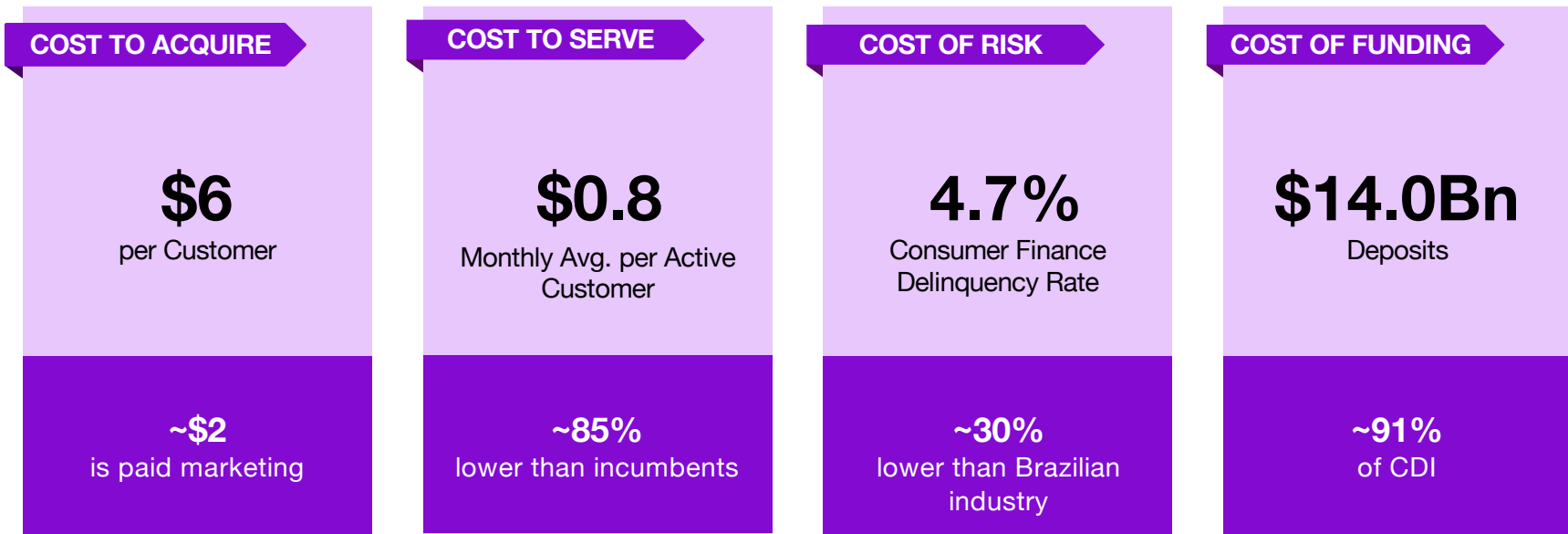
**Note 1:** 'NII' (Net Interest Income) is calculated as Interest income and gains (losses) on financial instruments minus Interest and other financial expenses. **Note 2:** 'F&C' stands for Fee and Commission Income. **Note 3:** Efficiency Ratio is defined as Total Operating Expenses plus Transactional Expenses divided by NII and Fees and Commission Income. **Note 4:** 'SBC' refers to Share Based Compensation. **Note 5:** Costs include transactional costs and operating expenses. **Source:** Nu.

# Sequential Improvement in Adjusted Net Income



# Best-In-Class Cost Structure is a Key Long-term Strategic Differential

The Four Cost Pillars of Retail Financial Services



Driving sustainable competitive advantages against both incumbents and fintechs

**Note 1:** Cost to Acquire and Cost to Serve consider consolidated figures. Cost of Risk and Cost of Funding for Brazil only. **Note 2:** Cost of Risk comparison versus the Market is done on a like-for-like basis, using Nu under the old write-off methodology versus the Brazilian system adjusted by the same income distribution of Nu's portfolio. **Note 3:** Cost of Funding as of September 2022. **Note 4:** 'CDI' stands for the Brazilian Interbank Deposit rate. **Note 5:** Cost to Acquire presented from January 2019 until September 2022 on an FX neutral basis. **Note 6:** Cost to Acquire consists of the following expenses: printing and shipping of a card, credit data costs (primarily consisting of credit bureau costs) and paid marketing. **Source:** Nu.

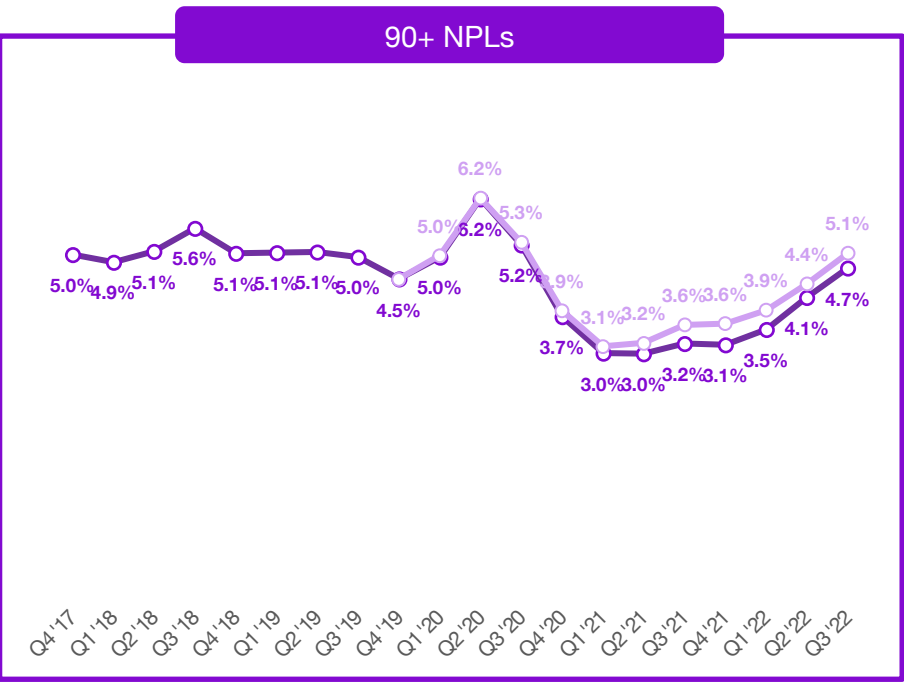
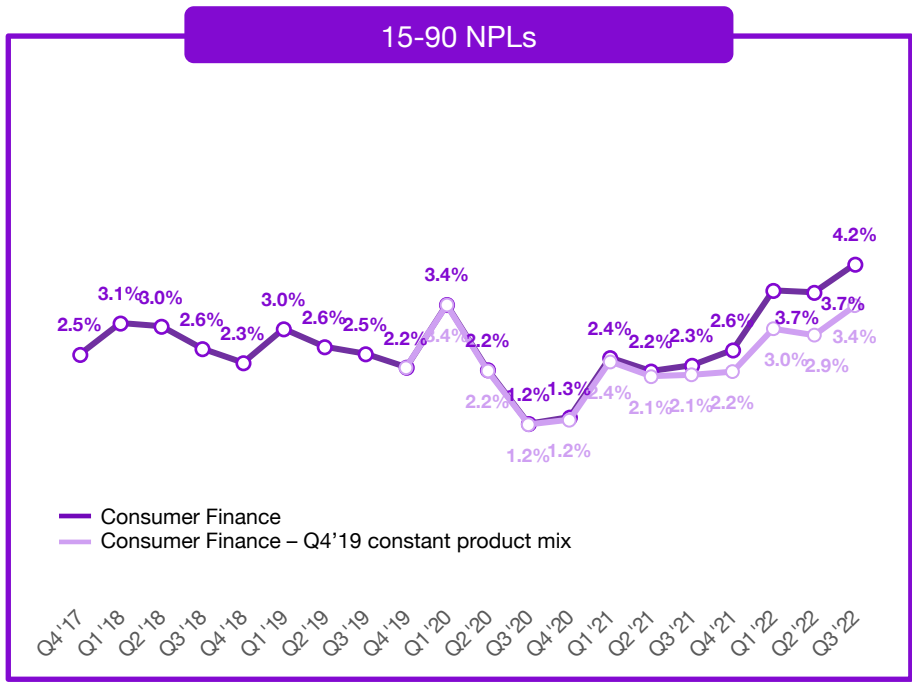


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# Q3 2022 Credit Underwriting



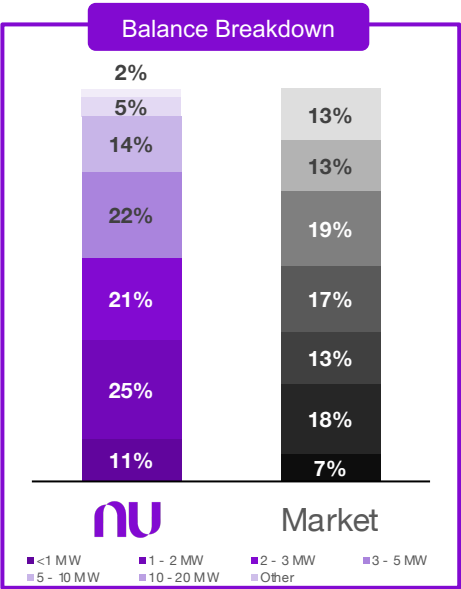
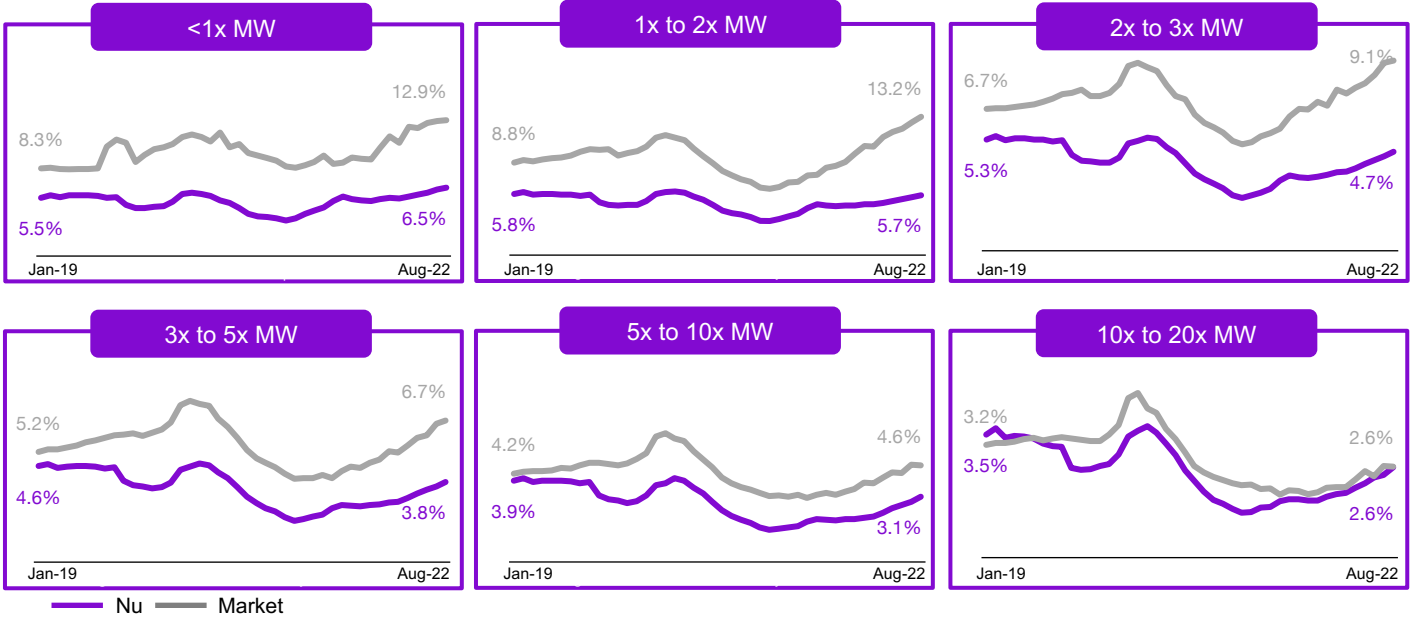
# Delinquency Continued to Increase Following Macro Trends



**Note 1:** 'NPL' is nonperforming loan. **Note 2:** In Q2'22, we reviewed and changed our write-off methodology for recovery of the contractual cash-flows of NPLs arising from unsecured personal loans from 360+ days to 120+ days. Figures consider this change. Our write-off methodology for credit cards remained unchanged at 360+ days. **Note 3:** Information presented for Brazil only. **Source:**

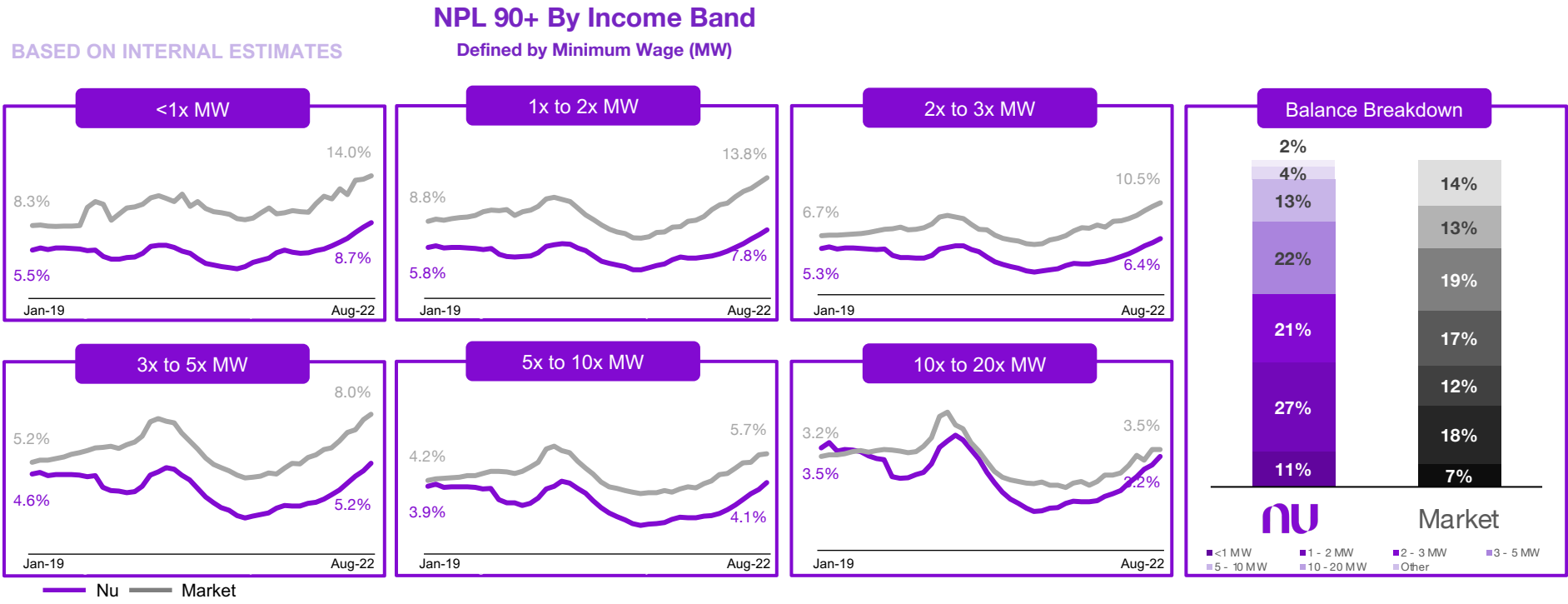
# Nu Has Shown Superior Credit Underwriting Across All Income Bands For Credit Cards

**NPL 90+ By Income Band**  
Defined by Minimum Wage (MW)



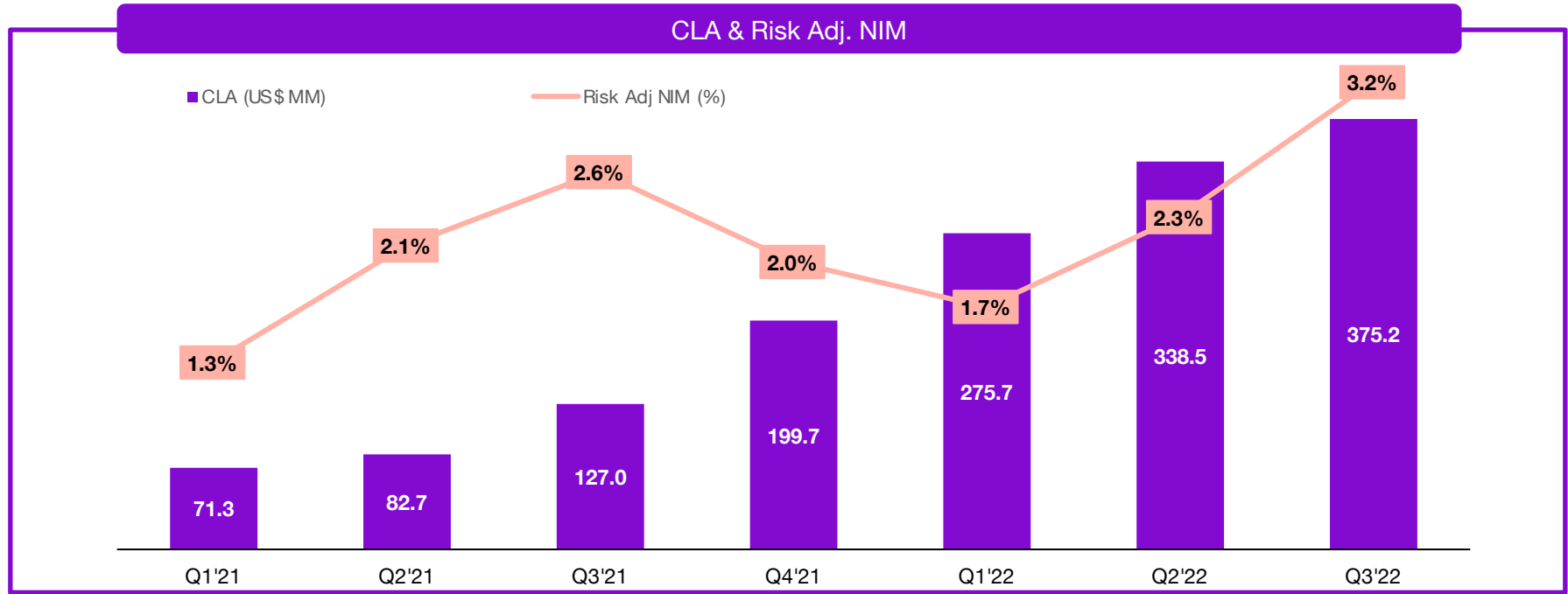
**Note 1:** Credit card delinquency rate is defined as the sum of outstanding credit balances with at least one payment past due for 90 days, divided by the total credit balance. **Note 2:** 'NPL' is a nonperforming loan, where a borrower is 90 days past due. **Note 3:** 'MW' refers to minimum wage (at R\$ 1,212 per month as of 2022). **Note 4:** Data presented until August 2022. **Note 5:** Income segmentation is estimated based on the average profile of each product and leading institutions offering them, normalized to the Brazilian Central Bank's SGS NPL indicator. **Source:** Nu, Brazilian Central Bank - SGS/SCR, Company Reports.

# Nu Has Shown Superior Credit Underwriting Across All Income Bands For Consumer Finance



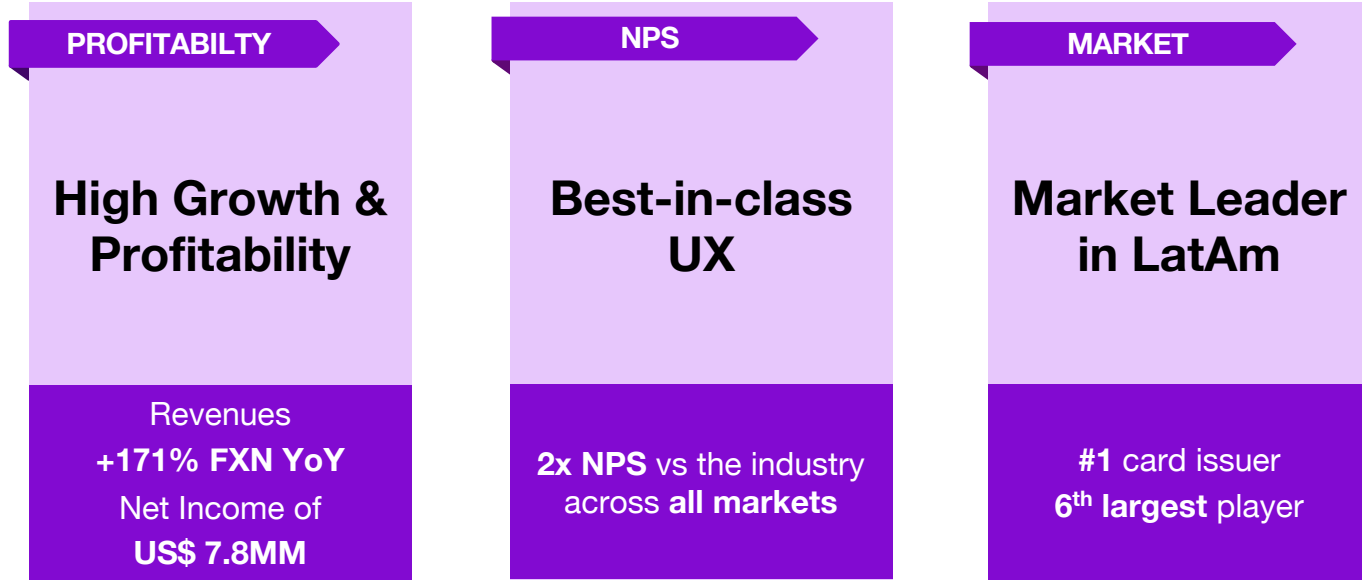
**Note 1:** Consumer finance delinquency rate is defined as the sum of outstanding credit balances with at least one payment past due over 90 days, divided by the total credit balance. **Note 2:** 'NPL' is a non-performing loan, where a borrower is 90 days past due. **Note 3:** 'MW' refers to minimum wage (at R\$ 1,212 per month as of 2022). **Note 4:** Data presented until August 2022. **Note 5:** For the purpose of this analysis, Nu's NPL ratios are calculated using 360+ days write-off methodology. For the industry, we estimated collateralized lines reported inside Personal Loans (ex-Payroll) evolving from 10% in Jan-2019 to 28% in Aug 2022. In addition, to estimate NPL ratios for those collateralized lines over the period analyzed, we used NPL ratios evolution of other collateralized products in Brazil, such as mortgages, payroll and auto financing as benchmarks. Income segmentation is estimated based on the average profile of each product and leading institutions offering them, normalized to the Brazilian Central Bank's SGS NPL indicator. **Source:** Nu, Brazilian Central Bank - SGS/SCR, Company Reports.

# Risk-Adjusted NIM Improvement Shows that Nu is Adequately Pricing for Credit Risk



**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 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 credit operations ix) Other financial assets at amortized cost. **Source:** Nu.

# Wrapping up...



Driving sustainable competitive advantages against both incumbents and fintechs

Note 1: 'UX' stands for User Experience. Note 2: '6<sup>th</sup> largest player' in terms of active customers. Note 3: '#1 card issuer' in terms of new cards in the countries Nu operates. Note 4: 'NPS' stands for Net Promoter Score. Source: Nu.

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# Q&A

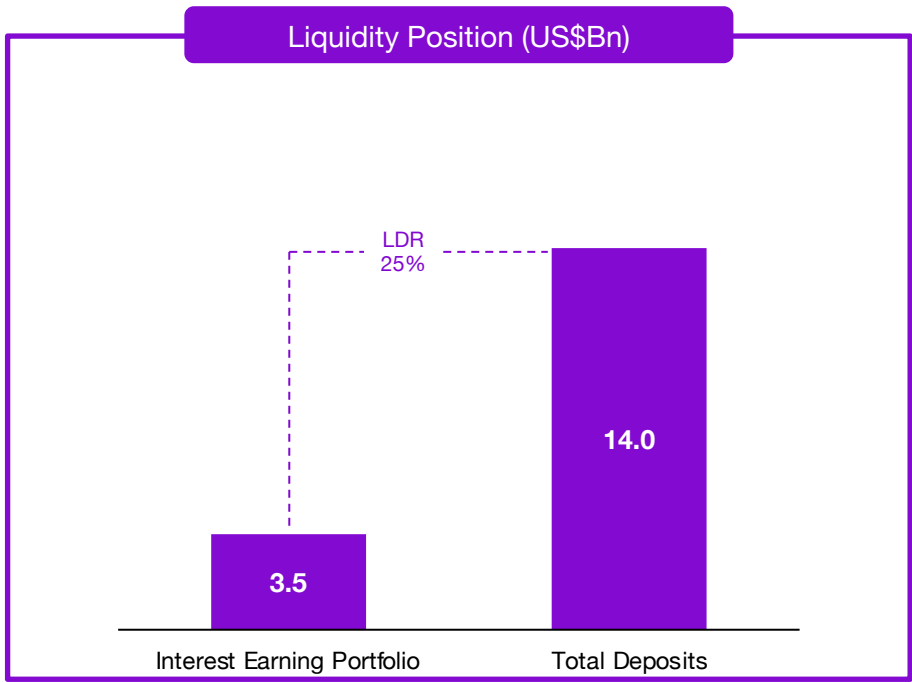
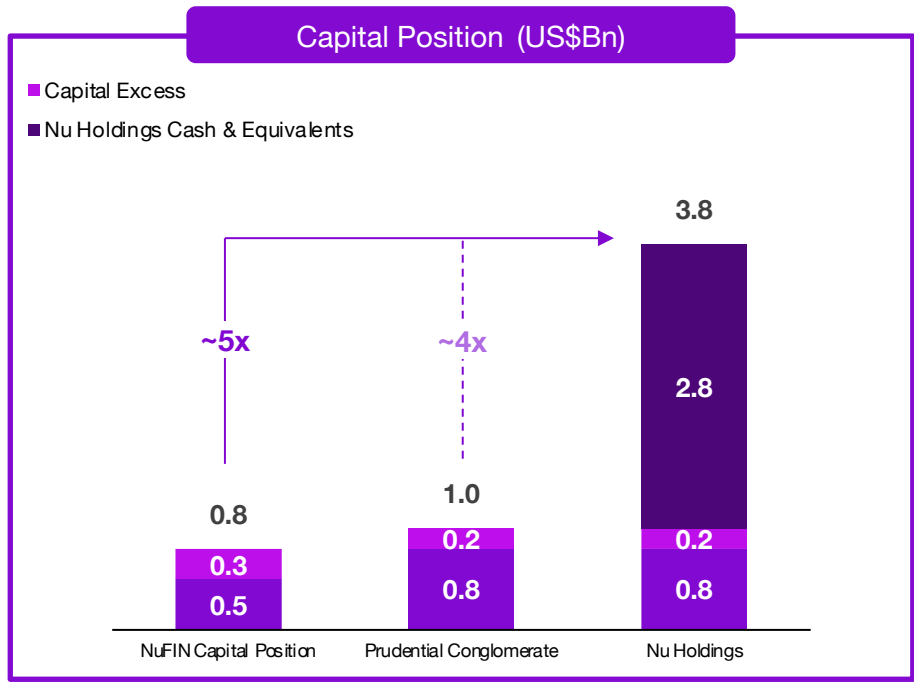




# nu Appendix

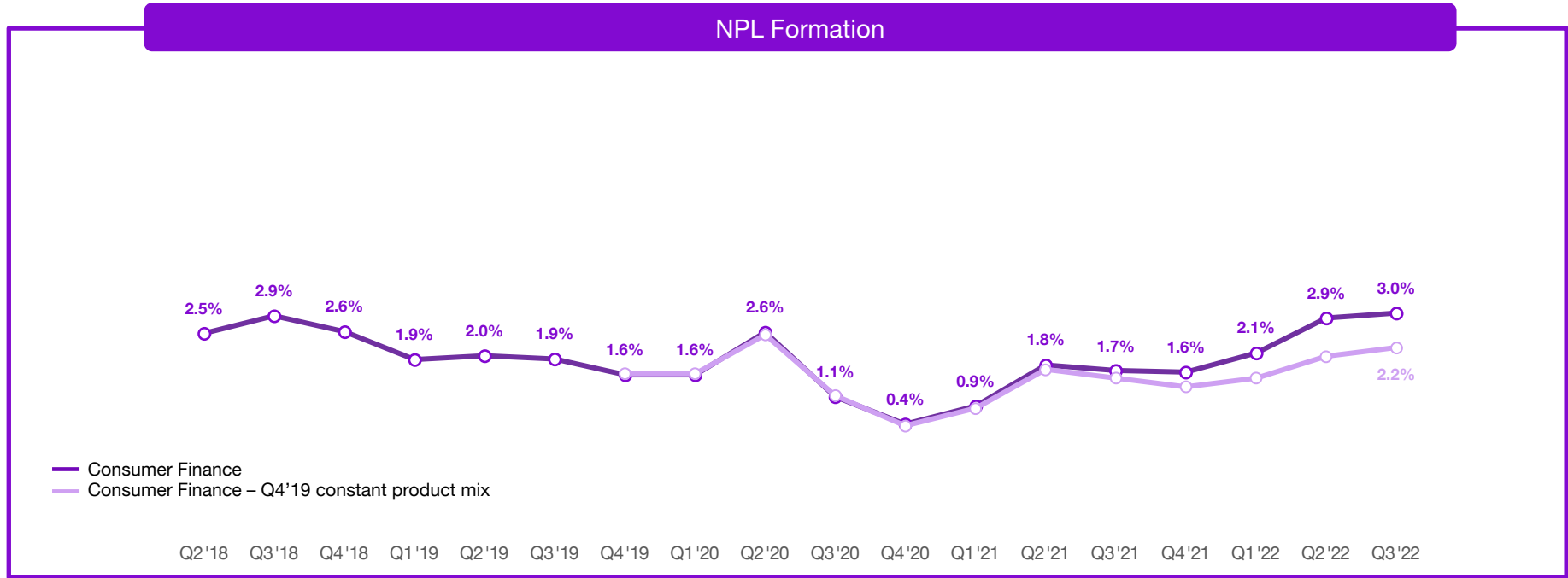


# Strong Capital and Liquidity Position to Navigate the Cycle



**Note 1:** The first bar considers a CAR of 10.5% for Nu Financeira S.A., our main financial institution, as of September 2022, according to CMN Resolution No. 4.955/21, and excludes US\$71M of capital requirements applicable to Nu Pagamentos S.A., our main payment institution, on the same date, according to Circular No. 3681/13. The second and third bars consider a CAR of 6.75% from BCB Resolution No. 200/22, applicable to the conglomerate led by Nu Pagamentos S.A. starting in January 2023. **Note 2:** 'LDR' stands for Loan to Deposit Ratio. **Source:** Nu.

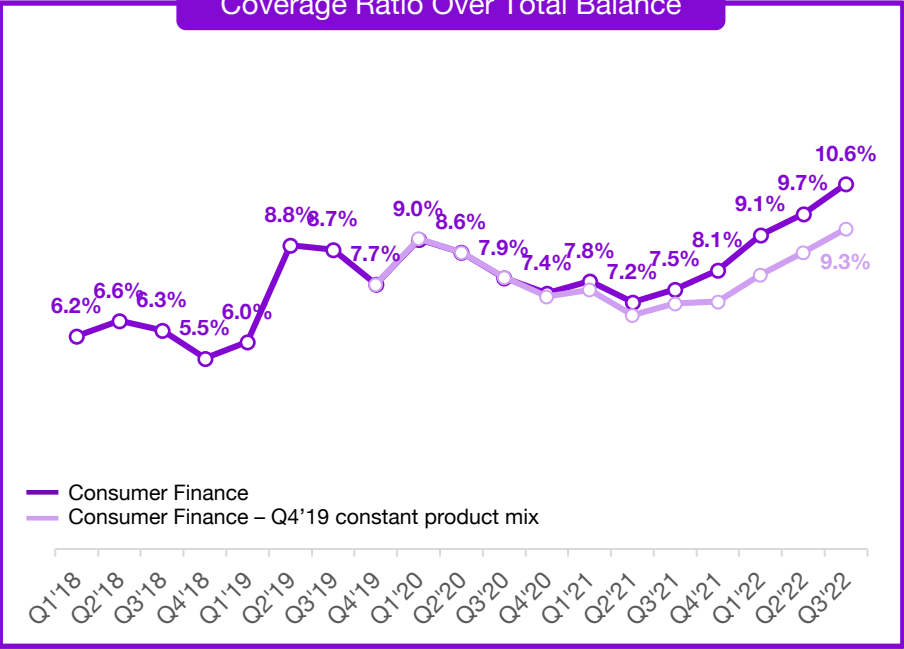
# NPL Formation Increasing Following Macro Trends



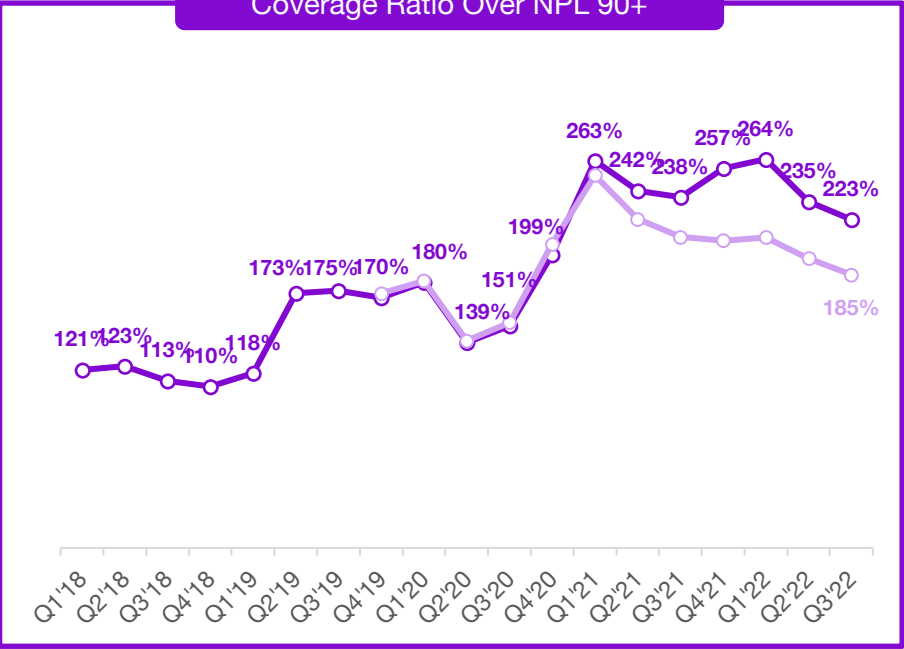
**Note 1:** 'NPL' is a nonperforming loan. **Note 2:** NPL Formation calculated as the delta balance of the NPL 90+ plus the write-offs of the period divided by the total balance of previous period. **Source:** Nu.

# Evolution of Coverage Ratios

Coverage Ratio Over Total Balance



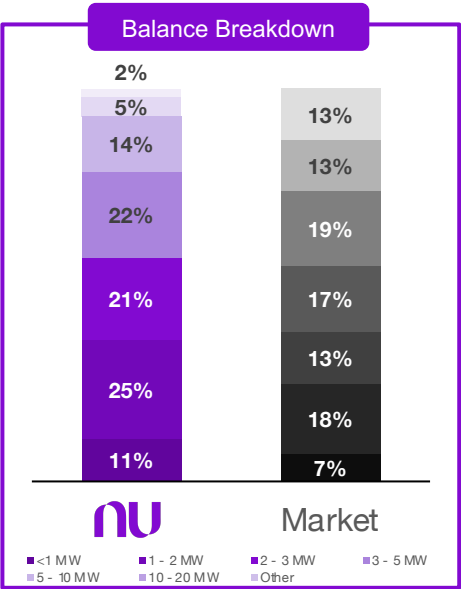
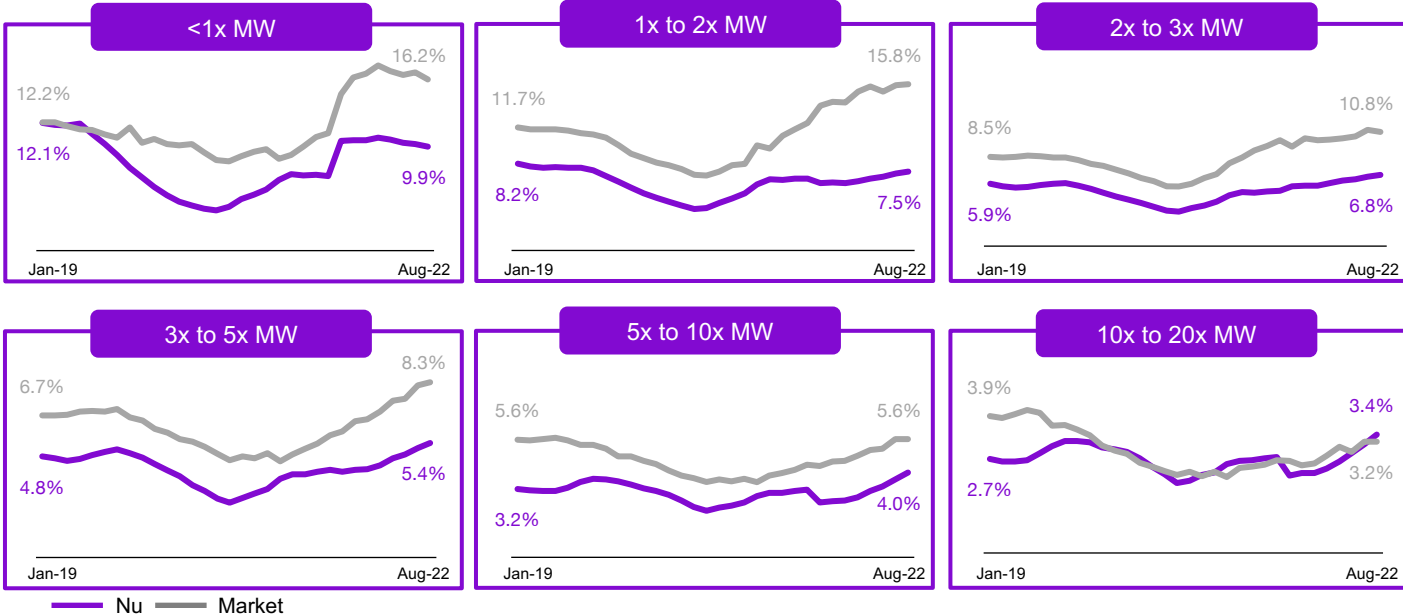
Coverage Ratio Over NPL 90+



**Note 1:** Includes both credit card and personal loans. **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 personal loans from 360+ days to 120+ days. Figures consider this change. Our write-off methodology for credit cards remained unchanged at 360+ days. **Source:** Nu.

# Credit Card: Superior Asset Quality Even Adjusted by Growth

**LAGGED NPL 90+ By Income Band**  
Defined by Minimum Wage (MW)



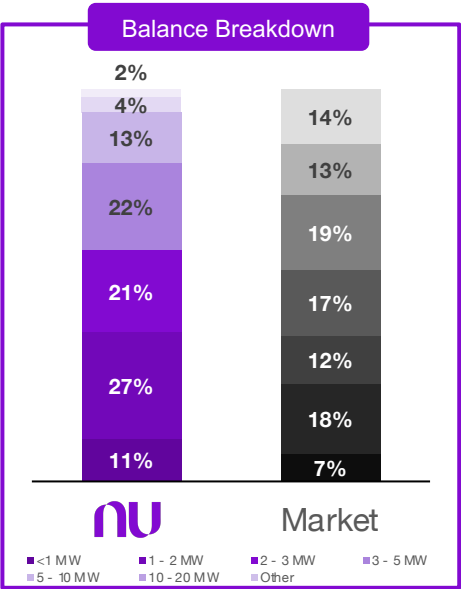
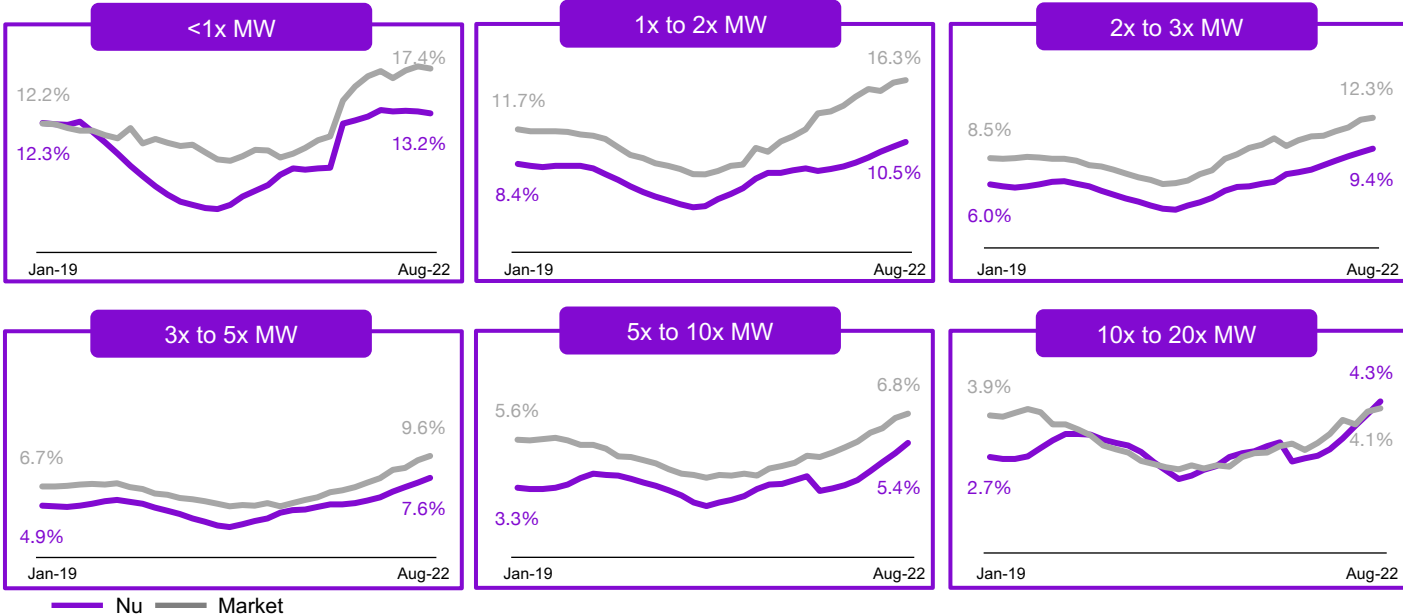
**Note 1:** Credit card delinquency rate is defined as the sum of outstanding credit balances with at least one payment past due for 90 days, divided by the average credit balance between the last twelve and four months. **Note 2:** NPL is a nonperforming loan, where a borrower is 90 days past due. **Note 3:** MW refers to minimum wage (at R\$ 1,212 per month as of 2022). **Note 4:** Data presented until August 2022. **Note 5:** Income segmentation is estimated based on the average profile of each product and leading institutions offering them, normalized to the Brazilian Central Bank's SGS NPL indicator. **Source:** Nu, Brazilian Central Bank - SGS/SCR, Company Reports.

# Consumer Finance: Superior Asset Quality Even Adjusted by Growth

## LAGGED NPL 90+ By Income Band

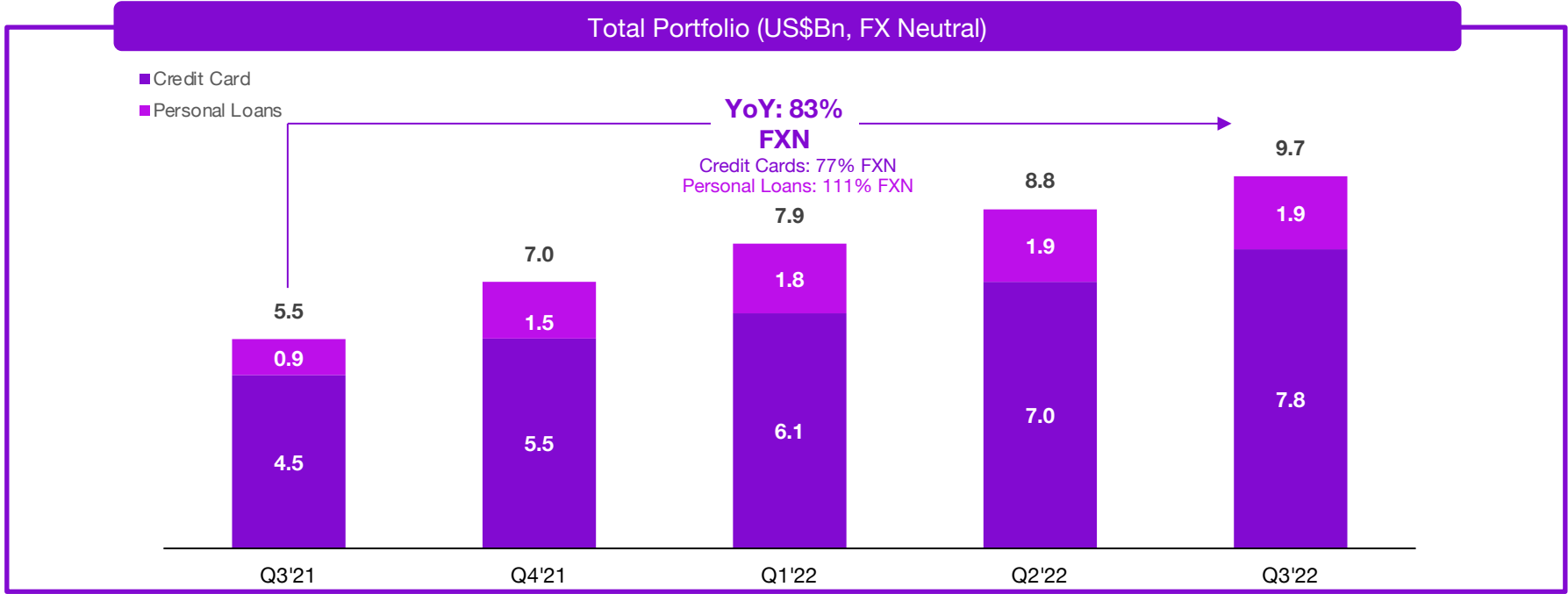
BASED ON INTERNAL ESTIMATES

Defined by Minimum Wage (MW)



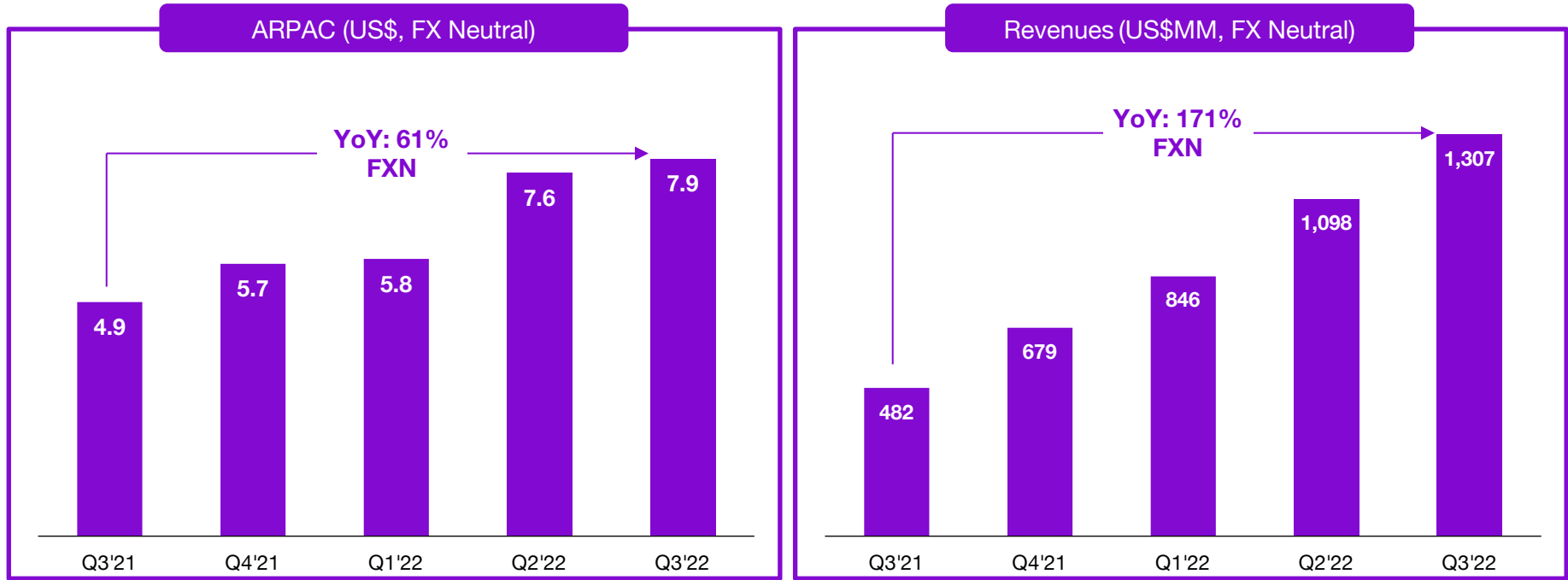
**Note 1:** Consumer finance delinquency rate is defined as the sum of outstanding credit balances with at least one payment past due over 90 days, divided by the average credit balance between the last twelve and four months. **Note 2:** NPL is a non-performing loan, where a borrower is 90 days past due. **Note 3:** MW refers to minimum wage (at R\$ 1,212 per month as of 2022). **Note 4:** Data presented until August 2022. **Note 5:** For the purpose of this analysis, Nu's NPL ratios are calculated using 360+ days write-off methodology. For the industry, we estimated collateralized lines reported inside Personal Loans (ex-Payroll) evolving from 10% in Jan-2019 to 28% in Aug 2022. In addition, to estimate NPL ratios for those collateralized lines over the period analyzed, we used NPL ratios evolution of other collateralized products in Brazil, such as mortgages, payroll and auto financing as benchmarks. Income segmentation is estimated based on the average profile of each product and leading institutions offering them, normalized to the Brazilian Central Bank's SGS NPL indicator. **Source:** Nu, Brazilian Central Bank - SGS/SCR, Company Reports.

# Portfolio Growth Remains Strong on an FX Neutral Basis



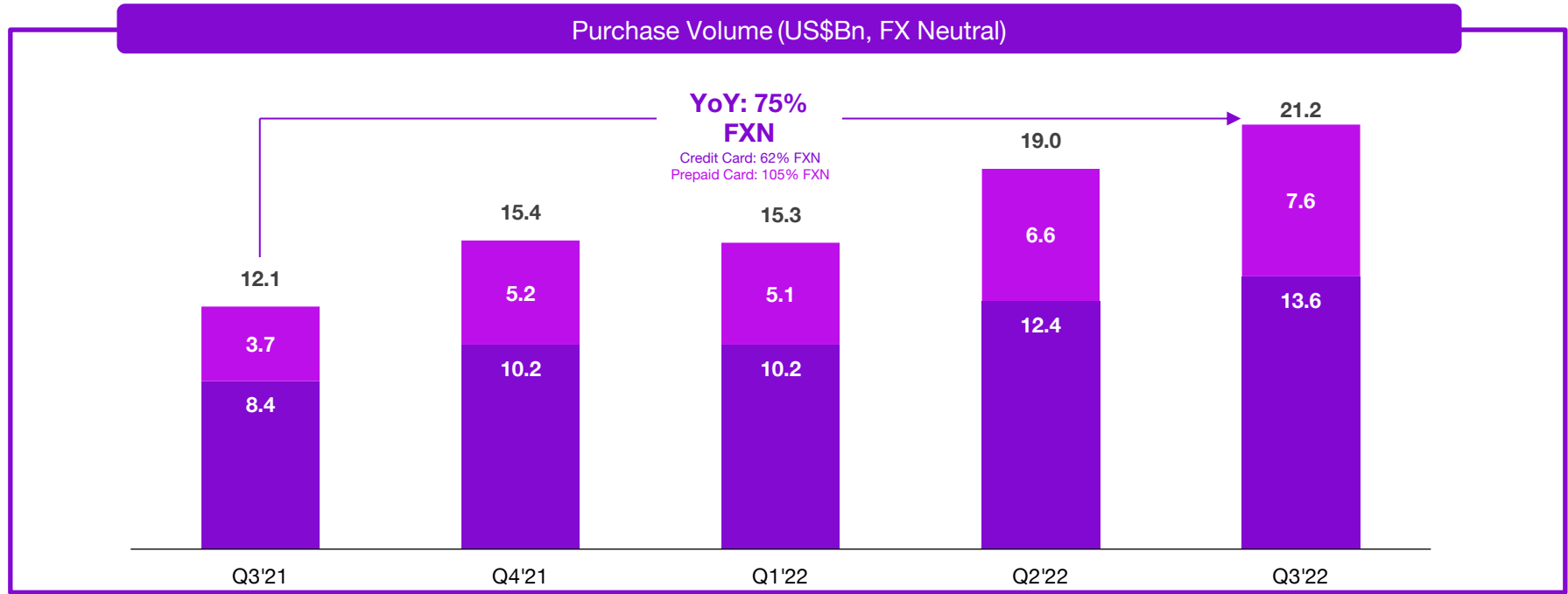
**Note 1:** All amounts are presented gross of provisions. **Note 2:** Amounts and growth rates are presented on an FX Neutral basis. For additional detail on calculations please refer to the appendix Non-IFRS Financial measures and reconciliations. **Note 3:** Figures consider the changes to the write-off estimates implemented in the Second Quarter of 2022. **Source:** Nu.

# Triple-digit Revenue Growth Sustained by Customer Growth and ARPAC Expansion



**Note 1:** Amounts and growth rates 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:** '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.

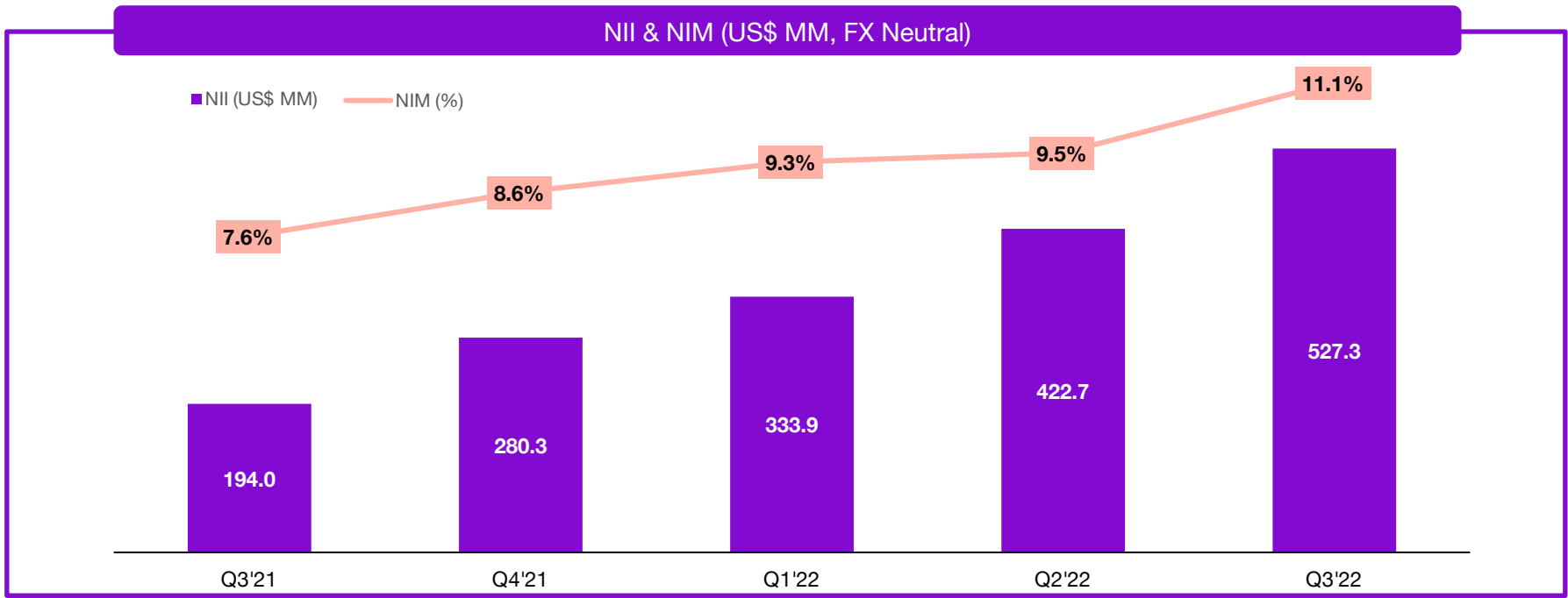
# Compounding Effect of Customer Addition and Rising Limits Driving Purchase Volume



**Note 1:** Amounts and growth rates 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:** 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, 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). **Source:** Nu.

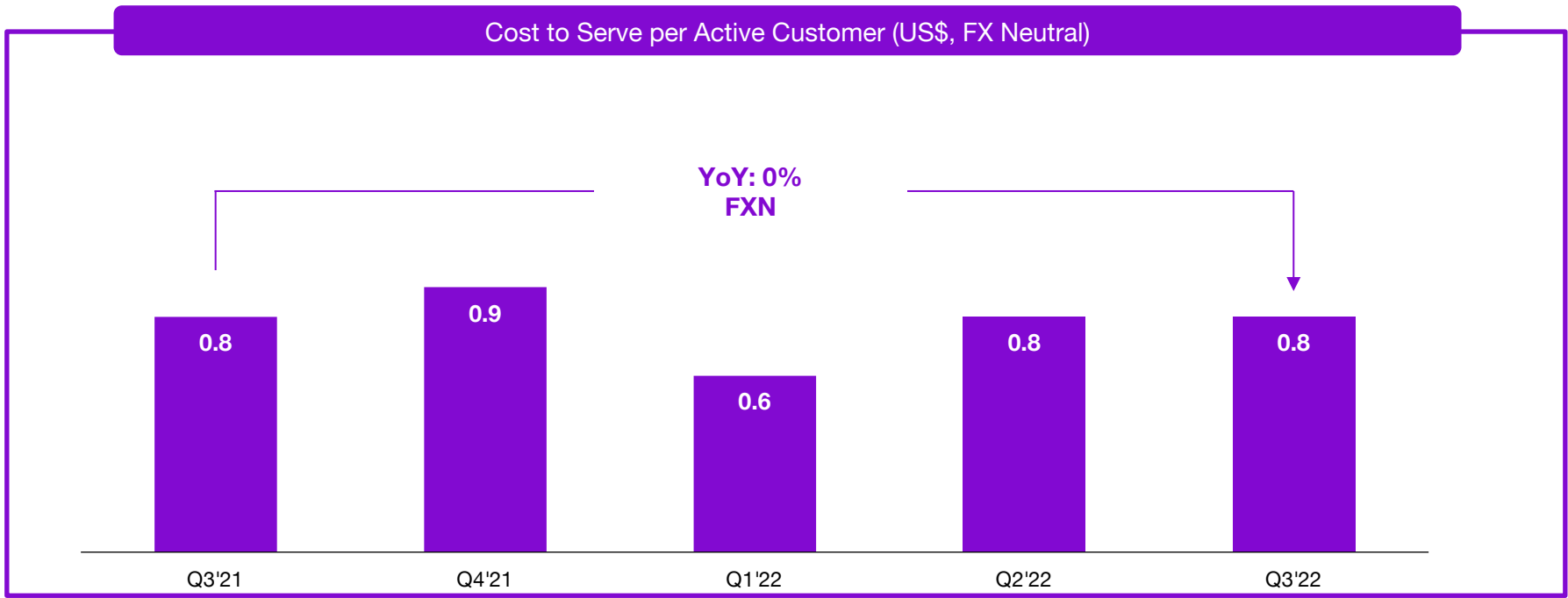


# NIM Expected to Continue Expanding as Loans Outpace Deposits and Funding Cost is Optimized



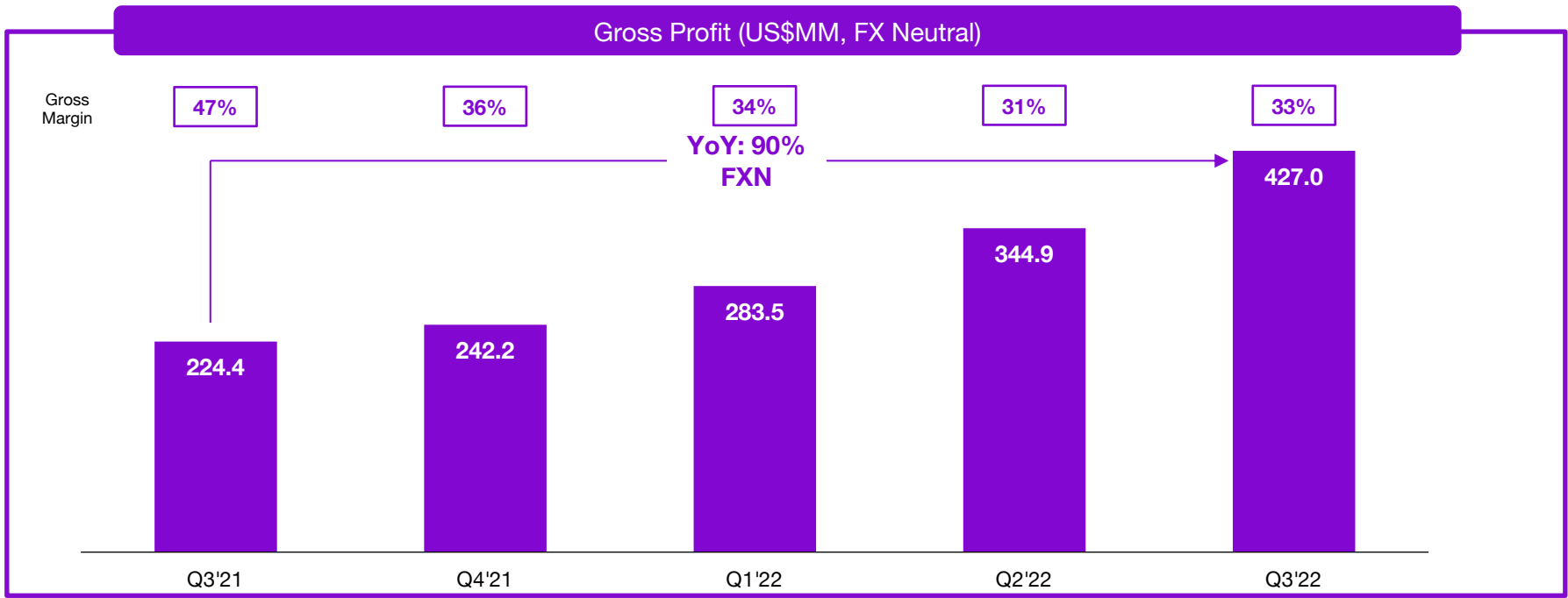
**Note 1:** 'NII' (Net Interest Income) is calculated as Interest income and gains (losses) on financial instruments minus Interest and other financial expenses. **Note 2:** 'NIM' stands for Net Interest Margin, is annualized, and is the ratio between NII in the numerator and the denominator is defined 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 credit operations ix) Other financial assets at amortized cost. **Note 3:** Amounts are presented on an FX Neutral basis. For additional detail on calculations please refer to the appendix Non-IFRS Financial measures and reconciliations. **Source:** Nu.

# Cost to Serve Remains Stable Implying Scale Benefits



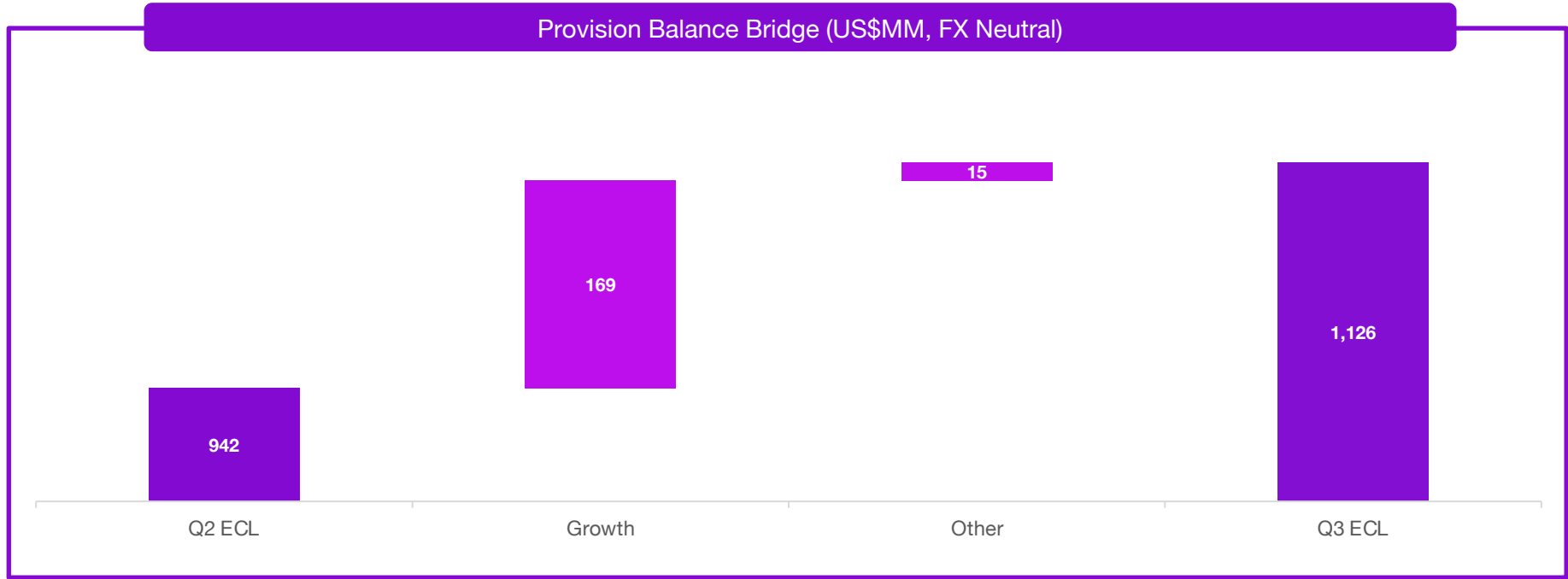
**Note 1:** Amounts and growth rates are presented on an FX Neutral basis. For additional detail on calculations please refer to the appendix Non-IFRS Financial measures and reconciliations. **Note 2:** 'Cost to serve' is defined as the monthly average of the sum of transactional expenses and customer 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 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.

# Gross Profit Margin Expansion After Sequential Compressions



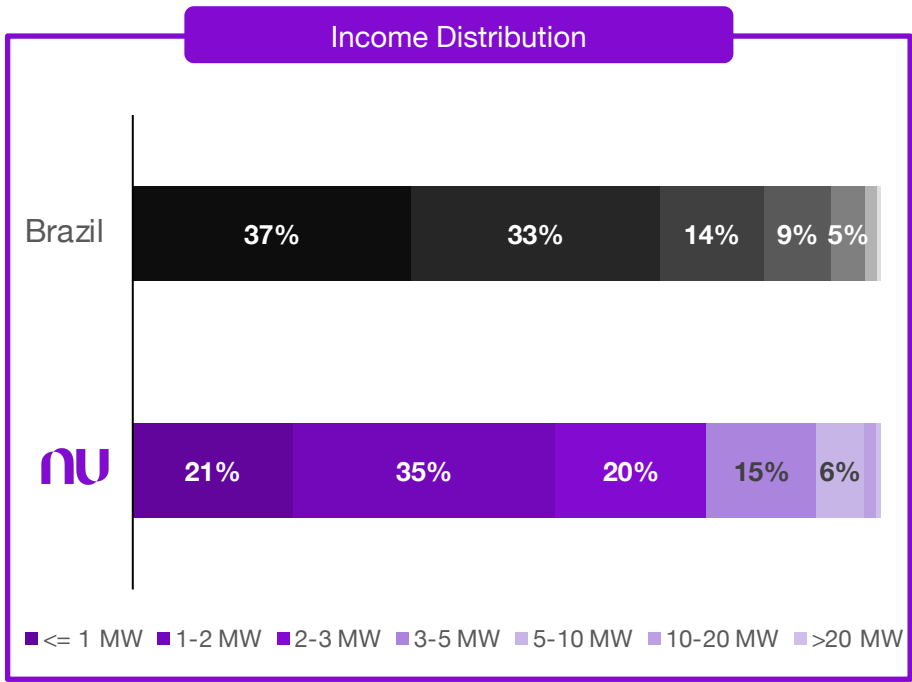
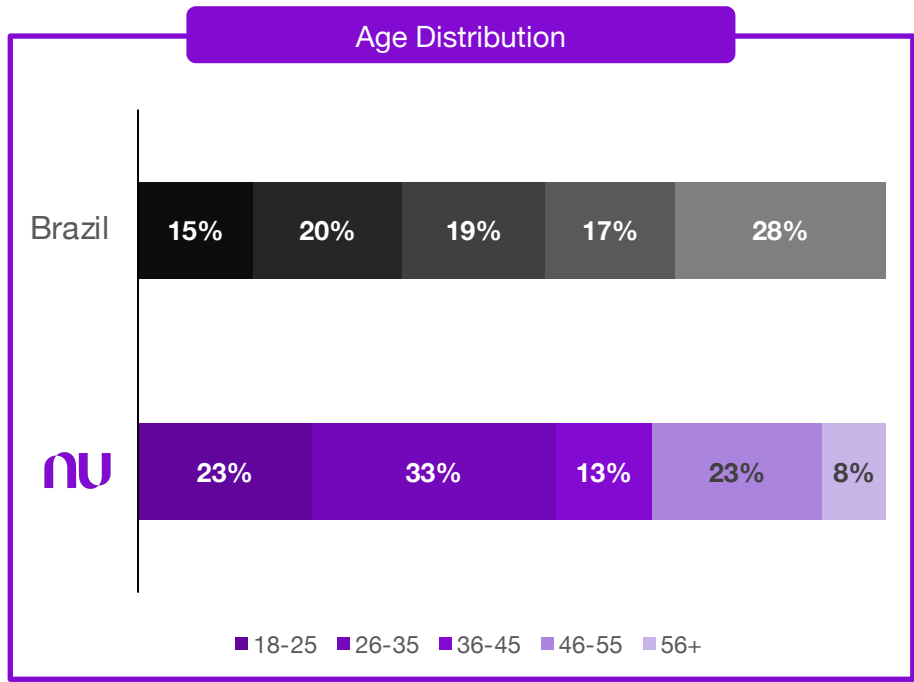
Note 1: Amounts and growth rates are presented on an FX Neutral basis. For additional detail on calculations please refer to the appendix Non-IFRS Financial measures and reconciliations. Source: Nu.

# Portfolio Growth Continues to be the Main Driver of Provision Balance Increase



**Note 1:** The information presented is for Nu Holdings and includes both credit card and personal loans provision balance. **Note 2:** Amounts presented in FX neutral. **Note 3:** In Q2 2022, we reviewed and changed our write-off methodology for recovery of the contractual cash-flows of NPLs arising from unsecured personal loans from 360+ days to 120+ days. Figures consider this change. Our write-off methodology for credit cards remained unchanged at 360+ days. **Source:** Nu.

# Nu is in the Sweet-spot of Demographics



Note 1: 'MW'; refers to minimum wage (at R\$ 1,212 per month as of 2022). Note 2: Data presented for Brazil only. Note 3: All data as of September 2022. Source: IBGE, Nu.

# Non-IFRS Financial Measures and Reconciliations

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

Adjusted Net Income (Loss) is presented because our management believes that this non-IFRS financial measure can provide useful information to investors, securities analysts and the public in their review of our operating and financial performance, 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. We also use Adjusted Net Income (Loss) as a key profitability measure to assess the performance of our business. We believe Adjusted Net Income (Loss) is useful to evaluate our operating and financial performance for the following reasons:

- Adjusted Net Income (Loss) 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.
- Non-cash equity grants made to executives, employees or consultants at a certain price and point in time, and their income tax effects, do not necessarily reflect how our business is performing at any particular time and the related expenses (and their subject impacts in the market value of our assets and liabilities) are not key measures of our core operating performance.

Adjusted Net Income (Loss) is not a substitute for Net Income, which is the IFRS measure of earnings. Additionally, our calculation of Adjusted Net Income (Loss) may be different from the calculation used by other companies, including our 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, our measure may not be comparable to those of other companies.

# Non-IFRS Adj. Net Income Reconciliations

	As reported		
	For the three months ended September 30, 2022		
	2022	2021	2020
<b>Adjusted Net Income (Loss) (em US\$ million)</b>			
<b>Profit (Loss) attributable to shareholders of the parent company</b>	7.8	(34.2)	(32.6)
Share-based compensation	78.9	43.9	13.3
Allocated Tax Effects on Share-Based Compensation	(23.6)	(10.9)	(3.2)
<b>Adjusted Net Income (Loss)</b>	<b>63.1</b>	<b>(1.2)</b>	<b>(22.5)</b>

	FX neutral		
	For the three months ended September 30, 2022		
	2022	2021	2020
<b>Adjusted Net Income (Loss) (em US\$ million)</b>			
<b>Profit (Loss) attributable to shareholders of the parent company</b>	7.8	(34.3)	(33.7)
Share-based compensation	78.9	44.0	13.8
Allocated Tax Effects on Share-Based Compensation	(23.6)	(10.9)	(3.3)
<b>Adjusted Net Income (Loss)</b>	<b>63.1</b>	<b>(1.2)</b>	<b>(23.2)</b>

# 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 our financial performance despite variations in foreign currency exchange rates, which may not be indicative of our core operating results and business outlook.

FX Neutral measures are presented because our management believes that these non-IFRS financial measures can provide useful information to investors, securities analysts and the public in their review of our 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, 2021 were calculated by multiplying the as reported amounts of Adjusted Net Income (Loss) 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, 2021 (R\$5.269 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, 2022 (R\$5.258 to US\$1.00), so as to present what certain of our 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, 2022.

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, 2022 and 2021 as reported by Bloomberg.



# Non-IFRS Financial Measures and Reconciliations

FX Neutral measures for deposits and interest-earning portfolio were calculated by multiplying the as reported amounts as of September 30, 2021, by the spot Brazilian reais/U.S. dollars exchange rates as of this date (R\$5.4429 to US\$1.00), 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, 2022 (R\$5.4155 to US\$1.00) so as to present what these amounts would have been had exchange rates been the same as those on September 30, 2022. The Brazilian reais/U.S. dollars exchange rates were calculated using rates as of such dates as reported by Bloomberg.

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 ("COP") entity is the Colombian Peso.

As of January 31, 2022, income statement figures were divided by the average FX Rate of the month (R\$ 5.5295, MXN 20.5014 and COP 3,998.1929 to US\$ 1.00) and balance sheet figures were divided by the last price FX rate of the month (R\$ 5.3102, MXN 20.5336 and COP 3,947.0100 to US\$ 1.00).

As of February 28, 2022, income statement figures were divided by the average FX Rate of the month (R\$ 5.1929, MXN 20.4532 and COP 3,937.9400 to US\$ 1.00) and balance sheet figures were divided by the last price FX Rate of the month (R\$ 5.1522, MXN 20.4692 and COP 3,937.9400 to US\$ 1.00).

As of March 31, 2022, income statement figures were divided by the average FX Rate of the month (R\$ 4.9620, MXN 20.5400 and COP 3,798.9841 to US\$ 1.00) and balance sheet figures were divided by the last price FX Rate of the month (R\$ 4.7417, MXN 19.8699 and COP 3,771.0500 to US\$ 1.00).

As of April 30, 2022, income statement figures were divided by the average FX Rate of the month (R\$ 4.7543, MXN 20.0793 and COP 4,019.7900 to US\$ 1.00) and balance sheet figures were divided by the last price FX rate of the month (R\$ 4.9721, MXN 20.4280 and COP 3,960.9500 to US\$ 1.00).

As of May 31, 2022, income statement figures were divided by the average FX Rate of the month (R\$ 4.9513, MXN 20.0219 and COP 3,937.9400 to US\$ 1.00) and balance sheet figures were divided by the last price FX Rate of the month (R\$ 4.7336, MXN 19.6571 and COP 3,772.1000 to US\$ 1.00).

As of June 30, 2022, income statement figures were divided by the average FX Rate of the month (R\$ 5.0586, MXN 19.9912 and COP 3,941.5970 to US\$ 1.00) and balance sheet figures were divided by the last price FX Rate of the month (R\$ 5.2568, MXN 20.1183 and COP 4,155.1100 to US\$ 1.00).

# Non-IFRS Financial Measures and Reconciliations

As of July 31, 2022, income statement figures were divided by the average FX Rate of the month (R\$ 5.3687, MXN 20.5260 and COP 4.395,2275 to US\$ 1.00) and balance sheet figures were divided by the last price FX rate of the month (R\$ 5.1733, MXN 20,3672 and COP 4.295,5200 to US\$ 1.00).

As of August 31, 2022, income statement figures were divided by the average FX Rate of the month (R\$ 5.1445, MXN 20.1315 and COP 4.336,7423 to US\$ 1.00) and balance sheet figures were divided by the last price FX Rate of the month (R\$ 5.1839, MXN 20,1382 and COP 4.429,1700 to US\$ 1.00).

As of September 30, 2022, income statement figures were divided by the average FX Rate of the month (R\$ 5.2357, MXN 20.0617 and COP 4.448,6386 to US\$ 1.00) and balance sheet figures were divided by the last price FX Rate of the month (R\$ 5.4155, MXN 20,1382 and COP 4.608,7500 to US\$ 1.00).

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



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