

BANCO MERCANTIL

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS UNDER IFRS

SEPTEMBER 2026

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Dear Shareholders:

We submit to your appreciation the consolidated Financial Statements in the international accounting standard of Banco Mercantil do Brasil S.A.

ECONOMIC SCENARIO

International scenario

The external environment remains shaped by significant geopolitical conflicts and their effects on oil supply, which have driven energy and food prices up. Nevertheless, the global economy is expected to grow by approximately 3.0%. Emerging economies remain the primary driver of expansion, with India and China standing out, while the U.S. and euro area economies are experiencing moderate growth.

Economic activity in Brazil

The performance achieved by the main sectors through August (the latest data available) reinforces the outlook for moderate GDP growth in 2026. Actually, services, expanded retail trade, and the industrial sector achieved growth of less than 2% compared with the same period in 2025. In this context, GDP growth is expected to be around 1.8%, amid inflationary pressures and restrictive monetary policy.

Inflation and monetary policy

The Extended Consumer Prices Index (IPCA) increased by 3.95% from January to September 2026, compared to 3.64% in the same period of 2025. Over twelve months, inflation reached 4.58%, slightly above the government's target tolerance ceiling of 4.5%. For 2026, given the current inflationary pressures, inflation is expected to reach 5.2%.

Monetary policy remains restrictive, despite the gradual reduction in the Selic rate, which dropped from 15.0% per year at the end of 2025 to 13.75% per year in September.

External sector

The external sector continued to make a positive contribution despite the unfavorable external environment. From January through September, exports totaled US$ 284.7 billion, up 10.4%, while imports amounted to US$ 222.3 billion, accounting for an increase of 5.0%. The surplus through September was US$ 62.4 billion, compared to US$ 46.3 billion in the same period of 2025, representing an increase of 34.8%.

National Financial System

The balance of the loan portfolio in the National Financial System (NFS) reached R$ 7,397.7 billion in August 2026 (the latest data available), accounting for an increase of 3.6%, compared to 4.8% in the same period of 2025, and 9.2% over twelve months.

The provisions-to-loan-portfolio ratio of the Brazilian National Financial System reached 8.0% in August 2026, against 7.5% in December 2025. The increase reflects higher credit risk amid inflationary pressures and a high Selic rate.

ABOUT MERCANTIL

Talents and Culture

Market recognition

At Mercantil, the improvement in organizational climate indicators reflects the ongoing investment in human capital, a commitment that positions the institution as a benchmark in the financial sector.

During the quarter, the certification awarded by the Great Place to Work Institute (GPTW) stands out, as it included Mercantil in the ranking of the 175 Best Companies to Work for in Brazil for the second consecutive year. In the 2026 edition, the institution ranked 44th nationally, up from 61st place in its debut in 2025.

Capital and Risk Management - Basel III

The Capital Management Framework is aligned with the business model and risk profile of the Institution, allowing for a robust assessment of capital needs to support the projected growth. This approach also favors a prospective outlook, anticipating potential capital demands arising from changes in market conditions.

The operating limits are calculated on a consolidated basis, and the capital adequacy index (according to Basel III guidelines) reached 18.5%, well above the regulatory minimum of 10.5%, already considering the additional core capital. Detailed information can be found in Note 21 of the Notes to The Financial Statements.

Money Laundering Prevention and Fighting

The Bank has policies, procedures, internal controls, and continuous monitoring intended to prevent and combat money laundering or concealment of assets, rights, and values. The guidelines for compliance with the policies and procedures are available in a internal Normative Act accessible by all employees.

ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE - CONSOLIDATED

Structure of Assets, Liabilities and Income

- Assets

Total Consolidated Assets amounted to R$ 39.2 billion, 10.1% growth. Cash and cash equivalents and other Financial instruments reached 91.6% of Total assets.

Cash and cash equivalents amount to R$ 9.1 billion (23.4% of total assets) and are used for managing short-term commitments. They are basically composed of short-term interbank investments of R$ 7.3 billion and cash equivalents of R$ 1.6 billion.

The main financial assets recognized at fair value through other comprehensive income total R$ 1.7 billion (4.3% of total assets) and are composed of Financial Treasury Bills (R$ 1.6 billion), Certificate of Agribusiness Receivables (R$ 17.5 million), Certificates of Real Estate Receivables (R$ 15.9 million), among other less significant ones.

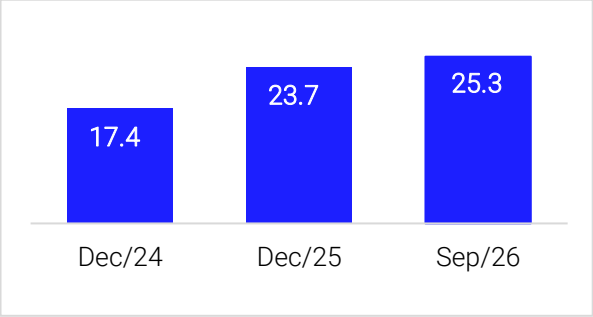
In financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, it is worth highlighting investments in real estate fund amounting to R$ 42.4 million and in credit rights investment funds amounting to R$ 16.1 million.

Financial assets recognized at amortized cost totaled R$ 32.6 billion (83.2% of total assets) and are mainly represented by short-term interbank investments, loan operations and other receivables, deposits at the Central Bank of Brazil, and other financial assets.

Short-term interbank investments total R$ 7.5 billion (19.2% of total assets) and are primarily represented by federal government bonds. Deposits at the Central Bank total R$ 834.3 million and other financial assets R$ 246.0 million.

Loan operations and other receivables reached R$ 25.3 billion (64.5% of Total assets), with an expansion of 6.5% in the nine-month period (17.2% over 12 months), despite the adverse scenario during the period. All this growth represents the direct result of a well-defined and well-executed strategy, with the work of a team determined to overcome challenges. The main credit facilities represent R$ 24.5 billion, 96.9% of the loan portfolio, and are segmented as follows with the following percentages of the loan portfolio: payroll-deducted loans R$ 18.6 billion (73.6%), personal loans R$ 3.5 billion (14.0%), FGTS Withdrawal loans R$ 2.1 billion (8.2%), and Working Capital R$ 278.4 million (1.1%). The provision for expected losses total R$ 1.3 billion (5.0%). More detailed information is available in Note 7.4.

(In R$ billion)



- Liabilities

Funding

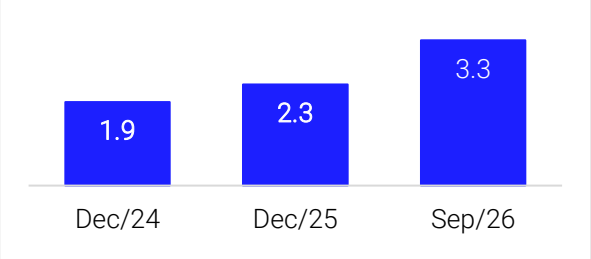
The financial liabilities measured at amortized cost are represented mainly by money market funding in the domestic market amounting to R$ 33.9 billion, of which R$ 20.3 billion come from time deposits, funds from acceptance and issue of securities R$ 9.9 billion, obligations from operations linked to assignments of R$ 1.5 billion, and eligible capital debt instruments R$ 1.3 billion, among other less significant items. More detailed information is available in note 14.

Raising through financial bills stood at R$ 9.6 billion. Of that total, R$ 1.3 billion are calculated in the Liabilities title "Debt Instruments Eligible for Capital" mentioned by CMN Resolution No. 4955/2021, of which R$ 498.1 million are used in the composition of Reference Equity Level II; and R$ 481.5 million as Supplementary Capital.

- Equity and income

Equity stood at R$ 3.3 billion, compared to R$ 2.3 billion in December 2025. During the period, capital increased by R$ 498.5 million. Additional information is available in note 17.1.

(In R$ billion)



- Net assets

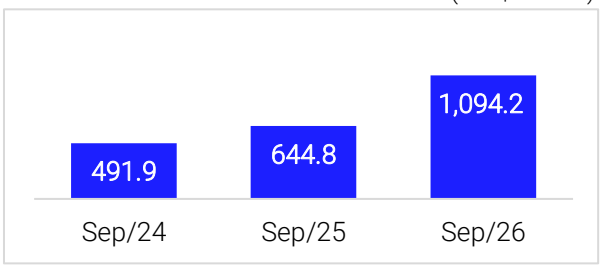
Interest Income stood at R$ 7.6 billion. It is basically represented by income from loan operations of R$ 6.5 billion and the result of marketable securities of R$ 905.0 million.

Interest expenses totaled R$ 3.3 billion (43.6% compared with interest revenue) and are composed of expenses on funds raised in the market. Further details are available in Note 14.4.

The Net result from Interest after provision for expected losses with financial assets reached R$ 3.2 billion (42.3% of Interest Income).

Revenue from the Provision of Services totaled R$ 1.1 billion (14.4% of Interest Revenue). This accounted for a significant growth of 69.7%.

(In R$ million)

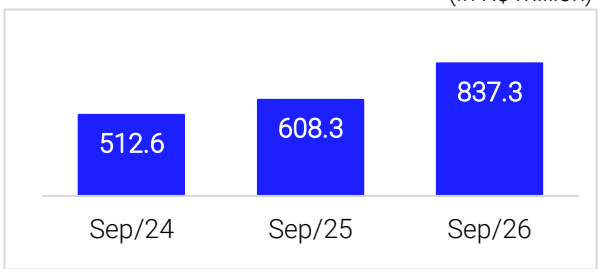


Personnel expenses reached R$ 705.3 million and administrative expenses totaled R$ 1.3 billion. Further details are available in Notes 18.2 and 18.3.

- Net Income

Profit reached R$ 837.3 million, compared to R$ 608.3 million in the same period of 2025, a growth of 37.6%.

(In R$ million)



- Dividends

In the period, dividends to shareholders, in the form of interest on capital (net), totaled R$ 224.7 million. More detailed information is available in note 17.3.

INTEREST IN SUBSIDIARIES

The equity interests, investments, and other events related to the subsidiaries are detailed in Notes to The Financial Statements No. 2.2 and 11.1.

In the period, the privatization of Mercantil Financial S.A. – Loans, Financing and Investment Company occurred, under the terms of the public offering for the acquisition of common and preferred shares of the Company approved by the Securities Commission – CVM, on January 15, 2026, and complementary acts in accordance with the governing standards. Additional information is available on the website www.bancomercantil.com.br..

RELATIONSHIP WITH THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

In compliance with the provisions of CVM Resolution No. 162/2022, Mercantil and its subsidiaries inform that services not related to external audit, when contracted, are supported by applicable regulation and international principles that preserve the independency and objectivity of the independent auditor. During the period, the independent auditors, PricewaterhouseCoopers Auditores Independentes Ltda., provided only external audit services.

Belo Horizonte, November 4, 2026.

Management

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Relatório de revisão sobre as demonstrações financeiras intermediárias consolidadas

Aos Administradores e Acionistas
Banco Mercantil do Brasil S.A.

Introdução

Revisamos o balanço patrimonial consolidado do Banco Mercantil do Brasil S.A. ("Banco") e suas controladas em 30 de setembro de 2026, e as respectivas demonstrações consolidadas do resultado e do resultado abrangente para os períodos de três e de nove meses findos nessa data e das mutações do patrimônio líquido e dos fluxos de caixa para o período de nove meses findo nessa data, bem como as correspondentes notas explicativas, incluindo as políticas contábeis materiais e outras informações elucidativas.

A administração do Banco é responsável pela elaboração e adequada apresentação dessas demonstrações financeiras intermediárias consolidadas de acordo com a norma internacional de contabilidade IAS 34 - *Interim Financial Reporting, emitida pelo International Accounting Standards Board* (IASB). Nossa responsabilidade é a de expressar uma conclusão sobre essas demonstrações financeiras intermediárias consolidadas com base em nossa revisão.

Alcance da revisão

Conduzimos nossa revisão de acordo com as normas brasileiras e internacionais de revisão de informações intermediárias (NBC TR 2410 - "Revisão de Informações Intermediárias Executada pelo Auditor da Entidade" e ISRE 2410 - *Review of Interim Financial Information Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity*, respectivamente). Uma revisão de informações intermediárias consiste na realização de indagações, principalmente às pessoas responsáveis pelos assuntos financeiros e contábeis, e na aplicação de procedimentos analíticos e de outros procedimentos de revisão. O alcance de uma revisão é significativamente menor do que o de uma auditoria conduzida de acordo com as normas de auditoria e, consequentemente, não nos permitiu obter segurança de que tomamos conhecimento de todos os assuntos significativos que poderiam ser identificados em uma auditoria. Portanto, não expressamos uma opinião de auditoria.

Conclusão

Com base em nossa revisão, não temos conhecimento de nenhum fato que nos leve a acreditar que as demonstrações financeiras intermediárias consolidadas acima referidas não apresentam adequadamente, em todos os aspectos relevantes, a posição patrimonial e financeira do Banco Mercantil do Brasil S.A. e suas controladas, em 30 de setembro de 2026, o desempenho consolidado de suas operações para os períodos de três e de nove meses findos nessa data e os seus fluxos de caixa consolidados para o período de nove meses findo nessa data, de acordo com a norma internacional de contabilidade IAS 34 - *Interim Financial Reporting, emitida pelo International Accounting Standards Board* (IASB).

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Banco Mercantil do Brasil S.A.

Outros assuntos - Demonstração do Valor Adicionado

As demonstrações financeiras intermediárias consolidadas acima referidas incluem a Demonstração do Valor Adicionado (DVA) consolidada referente ao período de nove meses findo em 30 de setembro de 2026, elaborada sob a responsabilidade da administração do Banco e apresentada como informação suplementar. Essa demonstração foi submetida a procedimentos de revisão executados em conjunto com a revisão das demonstrações financeiras intermediárias consolidadas, com o objetivo de concluir se ela está conciliada com as demonstrações financeiras intermediárias consolidadas e registros contábeis, conforme aplicável, e se sua forma e conteúdo estão de acordo com os critérios definidos no Pronunciamento Técnico CPC 09 - "Demonstração do Valor Adicionado". Com base em nossa revisão, não temos conhecimento de nenhum fato que nos leve a acreditar que essa demonstração do valor adicionado não foi elaborada, em todos os aspectos relevantes, segundo os critérios definidos nesse Pronunciamento Técnico e de forma consistente em relação às demonstrações financeiras intermediárias consolidadas tomadas em conjunto.

Belo Horizonte, 4 de novembro de 2026

PricewaterhouseCoopers
Auditores Independentes Ltda.
CRC 2SP000160/F-5



Luís Carlos Matias Ramos
Contador CRC 1SP171564/O-1

BALANCE SHEET

(All amounts in thousands of reais)

Assets	Note	09/30/2026	12/31/2025
Cash and cash equivalents	**4**	**1,552,947**	**1,063,077**
Financial instruments		**34,316,962**	**31,505,535**
At fair value through other comprehensive income	**5**	**1,676,535**	**1,423,798**
Marketable securities	5.1	1,676,535	1,423,798
At fair value through profit or loss	**6**	**68,527**	**88,141**
Marketable securities	6.1	68,527	88,141
At amortized cost	**7**	**32,571,900**	**29,993,596**
Deposited with the Central Bank	7.1	834,291	1,185,771
Short-term interbank investments	7.2	7,497,085	5,236,643
Marketable securities	7.3	-	630,199
Loan operations and other credits	7.4.a)	25,253,012	23,717,380
(Provision for expected losses)	7.4.e)	(1,258,454)	(995,623)
Other financial assets	7.6	245,966	219,226
Tax assets	**8**	**1,902,788**	**1,659,980**
Current	8.1	423,763	271,084
Deferred	8.2	1,479,025	1,388,896
Non-financial assets held for sale	**9**	**45,590**	**46,870**
Other assets	**10**	**524,186**	**428,774**
Investments	**11**	**32,464**	**23,073**
Property and equipment	**12**	**575,288**	**625,119**
Intangible assets	**13**	**206,019**	**212,558**
Total assets		39,156,244	35,564,986

Liabilities and equity	Note	09/30/2026	12/31/2025
Deposits and other financial instruments		**33,938,022**	**30,601,989**
Financial liabilities at amortized cost	**14**	**33,938,022**	**30,601,989**
Deposits	14.1	21,029,769	21,121,503
Money market funding		50,000	-
Acceptances and endorsements	14.2	9,936,255	7,197,741
Interbank accounts		79,153	98,466
Obligations for operations linked to assignment	7.5	1,546,567	1,230,108
Debt instruments eligible to capital	14.3	1,291,349	949,675
Other financial liabilities		4,929	4,496
Tax liabilities		**188,289**	**835,139**
Current	8.4	140,941	813,225
Deferred		47,348	21,914
Provisions	**15**	**385,928**	**322,798**
Other liabilities	**16**	**1,289,721**	**1,472,267**
Equity	**17**	**3,354,284**	**2,332,793**
Share capital	17.1	952,710	807,203
(Treasury shares)	17.1	(3,830)	(3,830)
Capital reserve	17.2	412,907	43,375
Revenue reserves	17.2	1,416,556	1,448,188
Other comprehensive income		(4,924)	(1,219)
Retained earnings		568,655	-
Non-controlling interest		12,210	39,076
Total liabilities and equity		39,156,244	35,564,986

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

(All amounts in thousands of reais)

	Note	07/01 - 09/30/2026	01/01 - 09/30/2026	07/01– 09/30/2025	01/01– 09/30/2025
Interest income		**2,600,209**	**7,596,051**	**2,170,227**	**5,887,754**
Loan operations	7.4.d)	2,231,015	6,535,828	1,871,419	5,191,829
Foreign exchange operations		(1)	35	(51)	(141)
Marketable securities income and interbank funds applied	5.1.d)/6.1.c)/ 7.2.b)/7.3.c)	345,306	905,003	264,265	652,956
Income (loss) from derivative financial instruments	6.2.c)	(2,385)	75,320	8,128	(21,307)
Income from Investments at the Central Bank		26,274	79,865	26,466	64,417
Interest expense	**14.4**	**(1,154,883)**	**(3,308,676)**	**(970,913)**	**(2,488,752)**
Net result from interest		**1,445,326**	**4,287,375**	**1,199,314**	**3,399,002**
Provision for expected losses associated with credit risk	**7.4.e)**	**(311,310)**	**(1,072,802)**	**(114,390)**	**(581,338)**
Net result from Interest after provision for expected Losses		**1,134,016**	**3,214,573**	**1,084,924**	**2,817,664**
Other operating income/expenses		**(762,720)**	**(2,135,150)**	**(758,640)**	**(2,095,454)**
Income from services rendered	18.1	359,184	1,094,182	235,426	644,832
Equity in earnings of associates	11	387	387	-	-
Personnel expenses	18.2	(244,946)	(705,303)	(210,879)	(601,530)
Administrative expenses	18.3	(420,980)	(1,255,465)	(356,511)	(976,606)
Tax expenses	18.4	(103,855)	(311,526)	(80,916)	(230,779)
Other operating income	18.5	73,250	235,283	29,468	109,598
Other operating expenses	18.6	(336,267)	(950,606)	(302,993)	(862,884)
Reversals of/(Expenses on) provisions	18.7	(89,493)	(242,102)	(72,235)	(178,085)
Income tax and social contribution income/(expense)		**371,296**	**1,079,423**	**326,284**	**722,210**
Income tax and social contribution	**8.3**	**(90,311)**	**(228,960)**	**(59,091)**	**(97,176)**
Current		(51,080)	(261,965)	(75,640)	(222,319)
Deferred assets		(39,231)	33,005	16,549	125,143
Non-controlling interest		**(4,576)**	**(13,183)**	**(6,109)**	**(16,737)**
Profit for the period		276,409	837,280	261,084	608,297
Basic and diluted earnings per share (in reais)					
Common shares		2.2403	6.9138	2.4988	5.8220
Preferred shares		2.2403	6.9138	2.4988	5.8220
Profit attributed (in R$'000)					
Common shares		188,304	565,377	162,812	379,335
Preferred shares		88,105	271,903	98,272	228,962
Weighted average number of outstanding shares - basic and diluted					
Common shares		84,052,790	81,774,585	65,155,744	65,155,744
Preferred shares		39,327,336	39,327,336	39,327,336	39,327,336

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

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

(All amounts in thousands of reais)

	07/01 - 09/30/2026	01/01 - 09/30/2026	07/01– 09/30/2025	01/01– 09/30/2025
Profit attributable to controlling shareholder	**276,409**	**837,280**	**261,084**	**608,297**
Non-controlling interest	4,576	13,183	6,109	16,737
Total profit	**280,985**	**850,463**	**267,193**	**625,034**
Other comprehensive income	**(1,956)**	**(3,705)**	**(301)**	**(5,694)**
Items to be subsequently reclassified to income	**(1,956)**	**(3,705)**	**(301)**	**(5,694)**
Marketable securities at fair value through other comprehensive income - Own	(3,741)	(2,785)	(552)	(10,715)
Tax effect	1,785	(920)	251	5,021
Comprehensive income for the period	**279,029**	**846,758**	**266,892**	**619,340**
Comprehensive income attributable to Controlling shareholder	274,453	833,575	260,783	602,603
Comprehensive income attributable to Non-controlling Interest	4,576	13,183	6,109	16,737

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

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

(All amounts in thousands of reais)

	Capital stock	Capital reserve	Revenue reserves		Other comprehensive income	Retained earnings	(-) Treasury shares	Equity	Non-controlling interest	Consolidated equity
			Legal	Statutory						
Balances at 12/31/2025	**807,203**	**43,375**	**194,036**	**1,254,152**	**(1,219)**	**-**	**(3,830)**	**2,293,717**	**39,076**	**2,332,793**
Prior year adjustments (see note 2.6)	-	-	-	(27,958)	-	-	-	(27,958)	-	(27,958)
Adjusted balance at 01/01/2026	**807,203**	**43,375**	**194,036**	**1,226,194**	**(1,219)**	**-**	**(3,830)**	**2,265,759**	**39,076**	**2,304,835**
Capital transactions with partners	**145,507**	**369,532**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(272,299)**	**-**	**242,740**	**-**	**242,740**
Capital increase (See note 17.1.)	145,507	352,997	-	-	-	-	-	498,504		498,504
Stock Option Plan (See note 17.5.)	-	16,535	-	-	-	-	-	16,535		16,535
Declared / paid / accrued interest on equity (See note 17.3.)	-	-	-	-	-	(272,299)	-	(272,299)	-	(272,299)
Total comprehensive income	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(3,705)**	**837,280**	**-**	**833,575**	**13,183**	**846,758**
Profit for the period	-	-	-	-	-	837,280	-	837,280	13,183	850,463
Other comprehensive income	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(3,705)**	**-**	**-**	**(3,705)**	**-**	**(3,705)**
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	(2,785)	-	-	(2,785)	-	(2,785)
Tax effect	-	-	-	-	(920)	-	-	(920)	-	(920)
Internal changes in equity	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(3,674)**	**-**	**3,674**	**-**	**-**	**(40,049)**	**(40,049)**
Transfer to reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	(3,674)	-	3,674	-	-	(40,049)	(40,049)
Balances at 09/30/2026	**952,710**	**412,907**	**194,036**	**1,222,520**	**(4,924)**	**568,655**	**(3,830)**	**3,342,074**	**12,210**	**3,354,284**
Balances at 12/31/2024	**807,203**	**43,375**	**156,370**	**848,038**	**6,839**	**-**	**(3,830)**	**1,857,995**	**36,594**	**1,894,589**
Capital transactions with partners	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(213,126)**	**-**	**(213,126)**	**-**	**(213,126)**
Declared / paid / accrued interest on equity (See note 17.3.)	-	-	-	-	-	(213,126)	-	(213,126)	-	(213,126)
Total comprehensive income	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(5,694)**	**608,297**	**-**	**602,603**	**16,737**	**619,340**
Profit for the period	-	-	-	-	-	608,297	-	608,297	16,737	625,034
Other comprehensive income	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(5,694)**	**-**	**-**	**(5,694)**	**-**	**(5,694)**
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	(10,715)	-	-	(10,715)	-	(10,715)
Tax effect	-	-	-	-	5,021	-	-	5,021	-	5,021
Internal changes in equity	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(128,180)**	**-**	**137,563**	**-**	**9,383**	**(11,875)**	**(2,492)**
Other	-	-	-	(128,180)	-	137,563	-	9,383	(11,875)	(2,492)
Balances at 09/30/2025	**807,203**	**43,375**	**156,370**	**719,858**	**1,145**	**532,734**	**(3,830)**	**2,256,855**	**41,456**	**2,298,311**

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

(All amounts in thousands of reais)

	09/30/2026	09/30/2025
Cash flow from operating activities		
Income before tax on profit	1,079,423	722,210
Adjustments to profit	1,525,309	941,009
Expense / (Reversal) and Interest/indexation with Tax, Civil and Labor Provisions	255,937	192,167
(Provision for expected losses)	1,072,802	581,338
Depreciation and amortization	196,777	167,615
Equity in earnings of associates	(387)	-
(Gain) Losses on Non-financial assets held for sale	180	(111)
(Increase) / decrease in assets	(2,229,062)	(4,421,150)
Financial assets at amortized cost	(1,800,512)	(4,779,660)
Current tax assets	(152,679)	77,075
Non-financial assets held for sale	1,100	4,489
Deferred tax assets	(57,124)	(8,624)
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(144,049)	482,714
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	19,614	24,019
Other assets	(95,412)	(221,163)
(Decrease) / increase in liabilities	1,691,264	5,310,087
Financial liabilities at amortized cost	2,621,543	5,272,972
Current tax liabilities	(621,754)	18,806
Provisions	(192,807)	26,671
Deferred tax liabilities	25,434	6,078
Other liabilities	(141,152)	(14,440)
Cash generated by / (invested in) operations	2,066,934	2,552,156
Taxes paid	(312,495)	(209,061)
Net cash generated / (invested) in operating activities	1,754,439	2,343,095
Cash flow from investment activities		
Acquisition of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(933,527)	(237,193)
Investment acquisition	(9,000)	(4,500)
Acquisition of own property and equipment	(15,002)	(67,639)
Acquisition of intangible assets	(74,582)	(84,204)
Disposal of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	821,134	43
Disposal of investments	120	104
Disposal of own property and equipment	844	180
Disposal of intangible assets	6,392	-
Net cash generated / (invested) in investing activities	(203,621)	(393,209)
Cash flow from financing activities		
Obligations for operations linked to assignment	405,948	-
Debt instruments eligible to capital	308,542	69,941
Dividends and interest on capital paid	(383,299)	(129,512)
Capital increase	498,504	-
Change in minority interest	(40,049)	(11,875)
Net cash generated/ (invested) in financing activities	789,646	(71,446)
Increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	2,340,464	1,878,440
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	6,808,059	3,934,842
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	9,148,523	5,813,282
Increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	2,340,464	1,878,440

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

STATEMENT OF VALUE ADDED

(All amounts in thousands of reais)

	09/30/2026	09/30/2025
1 - Income	**6,660,006**	**5,019,877**
Financial Intermediation	7,596,051	5,887,754
Rendering of services	1,094,182	644,832
Provision for expected losses associated with credit risk	(1,072,802)	(581,338)
Other	(957,425)	(931,371)
2 - Expenses on financial intermediation	**(3,308,676)**	**(2,488,752)**
3 - Inputs acquired from third parties	**(1,055,683)**	**(806,500)**
Materials, energy, and other	(46,904)	(38,270)
Outsourced services	(491,701)	(379,806)
Other	**(517,078)**	**(388,424)**
Communications	(12,209)	(9,563)
Data processing	(273,381)	(194,457)
Advertising, publicity and publications	(107,921)	(66,560)
Financial system services	(20,881)	(21,047)
Transportation	(43,035)	(38,278)
Insurance	(22,370)	(22,799)
Other	(37,281)	(35,720)
4 - Gross added value (1-2-3)	**2,295,647**	**1,724,625**
5 - Depreciation, amortization and depletion	**(196,777)**	**(167,615)**
Depreciation and amortization	(196,777)	(167,615)
6 - Net value added produced by the entity (4-5)	**2,098,870**	**1,557,010**
7 – Value added received as transfer	**387**	**-**
Equity in earnings of associates	387	-
8 - Value added payable (6+7)	**2,099,257**	**1,557,010**
9 - Distribution of added value	**2,099,257**	**1,557,010**
Personnel	**610,087**	**521,317**
Direct remuneration	486,448	416,188
Benefits	100,290	83,957
FGTS	23,349	21,172
Taxes, rates and contributions	**635,702**	**408,168**
Federal	597,901	381,051
State	29	15
Municipal	37,772	27,102
Third-party capital remuneration	**3,005**	**2,491**
Rents	3,005	2,491
Remuneration of own capital	**850,463**	**625,034**
Interest on capital	272,299	213,126
Retained earnings for the period	564,981	395,171
Non-controlling interests in retained earnings	13,183	16,737

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

1. Operations

Banco Mercantil do Brasil S.A. (Mercantil or Bank) is a publicly-held company authorized to operate as a multiple bank and offers a wide variety of products and services made available through digital and physical channels, through its network of 352 Service Points. It operates directly and indirectly through its subsidiaries in several types of loans, with emphasis on payroll-deductible loan operations, personal loans, personal loans secured by FGTS, and in other financial segments, in the areas of investment, distribution, and intermediation of securities, as well as in the sale of insurance and complementary marketplace services. The registered office of the Bank and its main place of business are located at Avenida do Contorno, 5800 – 11th to 15th floor, Savassi, Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais, Brazil.

2. Preparation and presentation of the financial statements

2.1. Presentation of financial statements

The accounting information contained in the financial statements for the period ended September 30, 2026, was prepared in accordance with the requirements and guidelines of Resolution 4818/20 of the National Monetary Council (CMN), which requires the preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements adopting the international accounting standard in accordance with the pronouncements issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), currently known as IFRS accounting standards (IFRS® Accounting Standards), including the interpretations issued by the IFRS Interpretations Committee (IFRIC® Interpretations) or its predecessor, the Standing Interpretations Committee (SIC® Interpretations), translated into Portuguese by a Brazilian entity accredited by the International Financial Reporting Standards Foundation (IFRS Foundation).

In accordance with IAS 1, the consolidated financial statements in IFRS include the balance sheet, the statement of income, the statement of comprehensive income, the statements of changes in equity, the statements of cash flows, and the Notes to the Financial Statements. For the preparation of consolidated financial statements in IFRS in R$ thousand, in general, rounding is considered 1 up and 1 down, following the ABNT rounding rules.

Additionally, the Statement of Value Added – SVA required by Brazilian corporate law applicable to publicly-held companies is included. The Statement of Value Added was prepared in accordance with the criteria defined in Technical Pronouncement CPC 09 - “Statement of Added Value”.

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of estimates to record certain assets, liabilities, income and expenses. The consolidated financial statements include, therefore, estimates referring to Provision for expected losses associated with credit risk, labor, civil and tax provisions, provisions for income tax and other similar items. The real figures may vary from these estimates.

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

The financial statements were concluded and approved by the Banco Mercantil’s Board of Directors on November 4, 2026.

2.2. Consolidated financial statements

The consolidated financial statements for the period ended September 30, 2026 have been prepared in accordance with Law 6404/76 and the rules of the BACEN and CVM.

Accordingly, intercompany investments, account balances and income and expenses have been eliminated, the minority interest in net income and shareholders' equity has been disclosed separately.

The consolidated financial statements include the Bank and its subsidiaries, directly or indirectly, listed below:

Direct and indirect subsidiaries:	Acronym	Interest %	Interest %
		09/30/2026	12/31/2025
Banco Mercantil de Investimentos S.A.	BMI	92.53	92.53
Mercantil Financeira S.A. – Sociedade de Crédito, Financiamento e Investimento (II)	Financial	100.00	95.31
Mercantil do Brasil Corretora S.A. – Câmbio, Títulos e Valores Mobiliários (IV)	MBC	-	99.99
Mercantil do Brasil Distribuidora S.A. – Títulos e Valores Mobiliários	MBD	100.00	100.00
Domo Digital Tecnologia S.A. (I)	Domo	99.63	99.16
COSEFI – Companhia Securitizadora de Créditos Financeiros	COSEFI	100.00	100.00
SANSA - Negócios Imobiliários S.A.	SANSA	100.00	100.00
MB REIF – Real Estate Investment Fund (V)	MB REIT	100.00	100.00
OPEA SPE 01 - Companhia Securitizadora de Créditos Financeiros	OPEA	100.00	100.00
Mercantil Adm. Corretagem de Seguros S.A. (V)	MACS	99.56	99.56
Bem Aqui Administradora e Corretora de Seguros, Previdência Privada e Correspondente Bancário S.A.	Bem Aqui	100.00	100.00
Mercantil do Brasil Marketplace e Empreendimentos Imobiliários S.A.	Marketplace	100.00	100.00
Altivis Plataforma de Bem Estar Ltda. (III) (V)	Altivis	95.00	95.00
Dente Vitta Assistência Odonto Ltda. (III) (V)	Dente Vitta	95.00	95.00
Geração Saber Cursos Livres Ltda. (III) (V)	Geração Saber	95.00	95.00
Maturitec Solução em Tecnologia Ltda. (III) (V)	Maturitec	95.00	95.00
Viva Notícias Ltda. (III) (V)	Live	95.00	95.00
Assistência Pet Nacional Ltda. (III) (V)	Pet Nacional	90.00	90.00
Assistência Conecta Saúde Ltda. (III) (V)	Conecta Saúde	95.00	95.00
Total Social Security Assistance Ltd. (III) (V)	Total Prev	95.00	95.00
Plataforma Fidelidade e Benefícios Ltda. (III) (V)	Plat. Fidelidade	95.00	-
Lar Assistência Ltda. (III) (V)	Lar Assist.	95.00	-
Converge Serviços e Otimização Ltda. (III) (V) (VI)	Converge	100.00	-

(I) The total equity interest of Domo held by the Bank and its subsidiaries Banco Mercantil de Investimentos S.A. and Mercantil Financeira S.A. – Sociedade de Crédito, Financiamento e Investimento.
(II) The Bank came to hold 100% of the shares as of April 08, 2026, following the public offering process for the acquisition of shares issued by its subsidiary Mercantil Financeira S.A. – Sociedade de Crédito, Financiamento e Investimento.
(III) Subsidiaries controlled by the Marketplace that were established to complement the portfolio of non-financial services in the Bank's 50+ public ecosystem.
(IV) Disposal of the entire equity interest of Mercantil do Brasil Corretora S.A. CTVM ("MB Corretora", "subsidiary").
(V) Indirect subsidiaries.
(VI) Company established for operations in three complementary fronts: External sales, with teams in the field throughout Brazil and continuous commercial expansion; Customer service, with relationship, retention, and experience operations; and Backoffice, with operational support and process management focused on quality and efficiency.

2.3. Significant accounting policies and critical estimates

a) Presentation of statements per operating segments

The presentation of information by segments is consistent with the Strategic Planning and Marketing, through which the Bank makes decisions for the allocation of resources and investments, primarily focusing on the Financial Segments, which operate loans in their sundry modalities, the Marketplace that complements the portfolio of non-financial services of the 50+ ecosystem, among other segments basically constituted by the real estate, securitization, and information technology sectors.

b) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents basically include cash on hand, deposits with banks and other short-term highly liquid investments which are readily convertible into cash, are subject to immaterial risk of change in value and limits and have a maturity of three months or less on the acquisition date, and are used by the Bank to manage its short-term commitments.

c) Foreign currency translation

- Functional and presentation currency

The accounting information of the Bank and its subsidiaries, directly or indirectly, is presented in Reais, which is its functional and presentation currency.

- Foreign currency translation into functional currency

The criterion for converting the asset and liability balances of foreign currency translation into functional currency (if any) consists of converting these amounts into the national currency (R$) at the exchange rate effective on the closing date of the period. As of September 30, 2026, the applicable exchange rate was: US$ 1.00 = R$ 5.1808 (as of December 31, 2025, US$ 1.00 = R$ 5.5024).

d) Financial instruments

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

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

To ratify the classification based on the business model, in the categories that consider the management's intention to obtain contractual cash flows, it is necessary to apply the Solely Payments of Principal and Interest (SPPI) Test, whose objective is to verify whether the contractual provisions of the financial assets and liabilities constitute only payment of principal and interest, that is, they must include only consideration for the time value of money and the respective credit risk.

(i) Financial assets at amortized cost

They are financial assets acquired or originated with the objective of receiving contractual cash flows that consist exclusively of the payment of principal and interest. Financial assets measured at amortized cost are initially assets recognized at fair value, including direct and incremental costs, and subsequently recorded at amortized cost under the effective interest rate method.

Interest is recognized in the statement of income under the "Interest Income" group in their respective captions.

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

They are assets acquired or originated whose purpose is achieved by both the receipt of contractual cash flows and their sale.

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

Interest income from financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income is recognized in the Income under the "Income from Financial Intermediation" group in their respective captions.

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

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

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss are initially recorded and measured at fair value, and the respective subsequent changes in the fair value are immediately recognized in profit or loss.

Interest income from financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss is recognized in the "Income from Financial Intermediation" group under its respective captions.

(iv) Financial liabilities

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

Financial liabilities at fair value are initially measured at the transaction cost and are subsequently adjusted to fair value. Stated at the amounts of the liabilities and consider, when applicable, the restated charges enforceable up to the balance sheet date, recognized on a "pro rata" daily basis.

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

(v) Derivatives

Derivative financial instruments are classified on the date of their acquisition according to the intention of Management to use them as hedge instruments or not, in accordance with IAS 39 (making use of the prerogative to continue applying the hedge accounting requirements set forth in IAS 39, as permitted by IFRS 9). Derivative Financial Instruments used as a hedging strategy by the Institution can be classified according to their nature into the following categories:

- Fair value hedge - The financial instruments classified into this category, as well as its related financial assets and liabilities, subject to hedge, have their gains and losses, realized or not realized, recorded in an income account;
- Cash flow hedge - The financial instruments classified into this category have effective the portion of gains or losses recorded, net of tax effects, in a separate account in shareholders' equity. The non-effective portion of the hedge is recognized directly in income; and
- Hedge of net investment in foreign operation - the financial instruments classified in this category aim to hedge the exchange rate change of investments abroad, whose functional currency is different from the local currency, and are accounted for in accordance with the accounting procedures applicable to the cash flow hedge category, i.e., with the effective portion recognized in equity, net of tax effects, and the non-effective portion recognized in income for the period.

The transactions that use financial instruments and do not meet the criteria of accounting hedge, mainly derivatives used to manage the global risk exposure, are recognized at market value, with gains or losses directly recognized in profit or loss.

(vi) Recognition and write-off of financial assets and liabilities

The Bank recognizes a financial asset or a financial liability in its balance sheet when it becomes a party to the instrument's contractual provisions.

The accounting treatment for financial asset transfers depends on the extent to which risks and benefits related to granted assets are transferred to third parties:

- Credit assignment with substantial retention of risks and rewards - the assigned transactions remain recorded in the Bank's assets and the received funds are recorded in assets as contra-entry to the financial liability arising from the assumed recourse. The income and expenses from these assignments are recognized in the income statement over the remaining term of the operations.
- Loan assignment without substantial retention of risks and rewards - the assigned transactions are written down from the Bank's assets. The positive or negative income realized in the negotiation is recognized in income for the period.

The write-down of financial assets is carried out when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering their respective amounts, when the contractual rights to their cash flows expire, or when the rights to receive these cash flows are transferred along with the substantial transfer of all the risks and rewards inherent to the ownership of the asset.

Financial liabilities are written down when the contractual obligations are settled, canceled, redeemed, or expire.

(vii) Determination of the fair value

The determination of the fair value of financial assets and liabilities may be based on market quotation prices, provided through feeders and according to trades in active markets. In the absence of this data, the fair value will be determined through the formation of theoretical prices using projected interest rate curves, discounted cash flow method, comparison with similar instruments for which there are observable prices, and evaluation models.

According to IFRS 13 – Fair Value Measurement, financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value after initial recognition are grouped into Levels 1 to 3 based on the observable level of fair value:

- Level 1: are obtained by means of quoted prices (not adjusted) in active markets for identical assets and liabilities.
- Level 2: are obtained by means of inputs observable for assets or liabilities, whether directly or indirectly, except for quoted prices, included in Level 1.
- Level 3: are those obtained through assessment techniques which include variables for the assets or liabilities, which, however, mostly are not based on observable market data.

(vii) Provision for expected losses (Impairment)

- Financial assets measured at amortized cost

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

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

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

These policies, methods, and procedures are applied in the assignment amount, examination, and documentation of debt instruments and commitments, in identifying their non-recovery, and in calculating the amounts necessary to cover the respective credit risk.

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

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

- Stage 1 – Realizable Assets: Application of loss allowances based on the expected credit loss for the next 12 months, for assets that do not show a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition.
- Stage 2 – Doubtful Realization Assets: Provision application considering the expected loss over the life of the asset, for those that have suffered a significant increase in credit risk.
- Stage 3 – Non-Current Assets: It is characterized by the amounts overdue for more than 90 days and/or indicative that the respective obligation will not be fully met under the agreed conditions, without it being necessary to resort to guarantees or collateral. In this stage, the recognition of revenue of any kind not yet received from financial assets with credit recovery problems in the income for the period is not allowed.

The reclassification between stages occurs according to the evolution of the credit risk of the assets, except in cases of financial assets acquired or originated already with evidence of credit loss, which remain in Stage 3 until their settlement or write-down.

Provisioning Methodology

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

- Individually assessed loans: It encompasses operations in which the provision is determined based on specific criteria for each product and on previously defined impairment triggers.
- Collectively assessed loans: It covers operations subject to statistical modeling for estimating expected loss, based on historical default patterns. For these loans, loss percentages are applied according to the portfolio segmentation and the different Credit risk Stages.

Loss parameters are calculated using historical series, resulting in the definition of a median expected loss rate. This analysis is reviewed annually based on the most recent information available and incorporating prospective outlooks.

Classification and Evaluation Criteria

The Bank's loan portfolio is segmented to allow a granular assessment of risk and the proper measurement of loss allowances. This segmentation takes into account factors such as: Geographical Area; Product type; Remaining contractual term; Client or beneficiary profile; Age; Gender; etc.

To improve the accuracy of the provision, periodic studies on credit recovery are conducted, as well as studies on the reduction of credit risk based on the number of installments paid after the regularization of the loan, a process known as "Cure."

Recognition of Interest Income

Interest income on assets classified in Stages 1 and 2 is recognized proportionally to the elapsed term, since there is still an expectation of cash flow realization.

In Stage 3, operations with an outlook of liquidity problems (Non-performing assets) are recorded. At this stage, the recognition of interest income is discontinued. In cases where the operation ceases to be classified as an asset with credit recovery problems, taking into account the Cure criteria, recognition may be resumed prospectively, following the effective interest method.

Based on the analysis of the loans and receivables portfolio, it is considered that operations with delays of less than 90 days and without other signs of credit deterioration remain classified as realizable.

This approach ensures that the loss allowance is adequate to the actual risk of the portfolio and complies with applicable accounting and regulatory principles.

- Assets classified as At fair value through other comprehensive income

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

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

The provision for losses of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income will be recognized in the income statement, under the caption Other operating expenses.

e) Taxes and contributions

- Social contributions related to PIS and COFINS

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

- Current and deferred income taxes

The provision for income tax is recorded on accrual basis of accounting and set up based on profit, adjusted by additions and exclusions of temporary and permanent nature, at the rate of 15%, plus an additional 10% on annual taxable profit in excess of R$ 240. The social contribution was established based on the taxable profit at the rate of 20% in accordance with Law 7689/1988 and Supplementary Law 224/2025.

Deferred taxes arising from temporary differences, tax loss, and social contribution loss are recognized based on a technical study estimating future taxable income, in accordance with CMN Resolution 4,842/20 and BCB Resolution 15/20. The recognition and measurement of these assets consider the effects of Law 14,467/22, amended by Law 15,078/2024, which regulates the deductibility of impairment losses on Financial instruments in monthly 1/84ths for the stock of losses calculated during the transition to CMN Resolution 4,966. Deferred tax assets are presented in non-current assets, following the guidelines of Resolution BCB 2/20.

f) Non-financial assets held for sale

They consist of real estate, machinery, equipment, and vehicles not operationally used, intended for sale or received as payment in kind.

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

Non-financial assets held for sale, which may eventually face difficulties in completing the negotiation, are periodically assessed for impairment through a technical report.

g) Property and equipment

- Rental properties

Rental properties or investment properties refer to land and developments established by the Bank's subsidiaries. They are recorded at acquisition cost and depreciated based on the useful life of the assets.

- Property and equipment in use

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

- Leased property and equipment

The Bank is mainly a lessee of real estate, operationally used as branches and service points. They are recognized at present value in the Bank's Financial Statements as a "right-of-use asset" against the "Lease Liability," which corresponds to the balance payable of the leases recorded at present value, in accordance with IFRS 16 – Leases.

Leases are those that the Bank substantially holds all risks and rewards of the property and they are capitalized at the lease's commencement at the lower of the fair value of the leased asset and the present value of the minimum lease payments.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated based on the useful life of the asset. The financial expense corresponding to interest on lease liabilities is recognized under "Other Operating Expenses" in the Income.

h) Intangible assets

Intangible assets correspond to expenses on software acquisition and development and are recorded at acquisition cost. The amortization of intangible assets is calculated based on the useful life assigned to the asset, which is basically set between 3 and 5 years, depending on the case.

i) Impairment of assets

Based on the Management's analysis, if the recognized amount of assets or the group of non-financial assets, except other amounts and assets and deferred tax assets, exceed the recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recognized in income.

j) Provision, contingent assets and liabilities

The control of contingent assets, contingent liabilities, and provision is carried out in accordance with the criteria defined by IAS 37 - Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets:

- Contingent assets – are not recognized in accounting books, except when the realization of the gain is considered practically certain, which usually occurs when there are secured collateral or final favorable court decisions (res judicata). Contingent assets with probable chance of success are only disclosed in the financial statements.
- Contingent liabilities – these are disclosed whenever they are classified as possible losses, observing the opinion of external legal advisors, the nature of lawsuits, the similarity with previous cases, the complexity and the positioning of Courts.
- Provisions – originate from lawsuits related to tax, labor, civil and other obligations, in compliance with opinions of external legal advisors, nature of lawsuits, similarity with prior lawsuits, complexity and Court position. These lawsuits have their amounts recognized as provisions when an outflow of resources to settle the obligation is probable, provided that the amounts involved can be reliably estimated.

k) Earnings per share

Basic earnings (losses) per share are presented based on the two classes of shares, common and preferred, and are calculated by dividing the net income attributable to the parent company by the weighted average number of shares of each class outstanding in the year (See Note 17.4).

The restricted shares granted (note 17.5) were antidilutive during the period; diluted earnings are equal to basic earnings.

l) Share-based payments

The stock-based payment plans are granted by Banco Mercantil do Brasil S.A. to its directors and key employees. Such plans are classified as share-based payment settled in equity instruments. The fair value at the grant date is recognized as personnel expenses, with a corresponding increase in equity (capital reserves), over the period in which the beneficiaries acquire the right to the awards (vesting period).

m) Interest on capital

Interest on capital, declared, accrued, and paid to shareholders, and received or receivable from subsidiaries, are calculated in accordance with Law No. 9,249/95 and are presented in the financial statements as established by CMN Resolution No. 4,872/20 as follows: (i) Interest on capital that represents an obligation present on the trial balance is recognized in liabilities, as the case may be, with a corresponding entry to the appropriate retained earnings account; and (ii) Interest on capital receivable from subsidiaries is recognized in assets, when the institution obtains the right to receive it, measured according to the amount declared by the investee, as a contra entry to the corresponding investment. Additionally, on the amount of interest on capital to be paid, the Bank acts as the tax responsible party for the withholding and collection of Withholding income tax – IRRF, whose rate was increased to 17.5% under the terms of Supplementary Law 224/2025, for taxable events occurring from January 1, 2026.

n) Benefit plans

The Bank has a Remuneration Plan specific to the administrators that contemplates the guidelines on payment of fixed and variable payment aligned with the risk management policy of the Institution and the best market practices, in compliance with the IAS 19 - Employee Benefits. The amount of global remuneration is annually approved at the Ordinary General Meeting. The right to variable remuneration is subject to the achievement of the Bank's strategic goals, the individual goals and the goals of the management's operating areas.

o) Non-recurring events

Non-recurring profits or losses, when they occur, are shown in accordance with what is addressed in BCB Resolution 2/20 and refer to events that are not related to the typical activities of the Bank or are related but are not expected to occur frequently in future years.

p) Critical accounting estimates and judgments

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting practices and the reported values of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual values may differ from these estimates.

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

- Provision for expected losses (Impairment): the Bank assesses, at each balance sheet date, whether there has been an increase in the credit risk of a financial asset or group of financial assets and the expected loss attributed to these assets. To determine the measurement of expected credit loss, the Bank exercises its judgment considering whether there is objective evidence indicating that there has been an increase in credit risk.
- Fair value of financial assets and liabilities: the measurement of value is based on quotations in the main market or, in the absence of a main market, in the most advantageous market for the assets or financial liabilities, considering all reasonably available information. The fair value of financial assets and liabilities that are not traded in a principal market and for which no information is available is determined based on valuation techniques.
- Contingent assets and liabilities: the Bank's contingencies are recorded according to technical studies conducted by external legal consultants, who classify the actions based on the likelihood of success; and internal studies whose applied modeling results in a better assessment of mass contingencies; and
- Deferred income tax and social contribution: deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is considered probable that institutions will have sufficient future taxable profit to cover the deferred tax assets to be used, and are valued based on a technical study estimating taxable profit.

2.4. Standards and interpretations applicable in future periods

The following standards and interpretations were issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) but were not effective for the period ended September 30, 2026. The Institution did not opt for the early adoption of these standards, unless otherwise indicated:

I. IFRS 18 - Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

IFRS 18 will replace IAS 1 and introduce significant changes to the structure of the Statement of Income for the Period (IS), focusing on the classification of income and expenses into three new categories (operating, investing, and financing) and the requirement for subtotals of "operating profit." The standard is effective for annual periods started as of or after January 1, 2027. The Institution is in an advanced phase of account mapping and system review to ensure the correct comparative reclassification.

II. IFRS S1 and IFRS S2 – Sustainability and Climate Disclosures (ISSB)

In line with global requirements and the national roadmap, the Bank will adopt the ISSB sustainability standards. IFRS S1 (General Requirements for Disclosing Financial Information Related to Sustainability) and IFRS S2 (Climate-Related Disclosures) aim to integrate non-financial risks into the annual financial report.

Banco Mercantil has already started the process of collecting qualitative and quantitative data, with the forecast to issue the first financial sustainability report in accordance with IFRS for the year 2026 (to be published in 2027).

III. Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 - Classification and measurement of financial instruments

The recent changes by the International accounting standards board—IASB regarding the cash flow characteristics of financial assets (SPPI tests) and disclosures about liquidity risk and financial liabilities with ESG characteristics are being monitored. Unlike BRGAAP (CMN Resolution 4966/21), IFRS already has the Expected Loss (ECL) model fully implemented, and the Bank follows the guidelines of IFRS 9 for renegotiations and modifications of cash flows, without using the temporary provisions provided exclusively in local regulation (such as CMN Resolution 5146/2024), unless there is specific convergence.

IV. Hedge accounting

Unlike the transition schedule for local standards (BRGAAP), which postponed the application of the new requirements to January 1, 2027, the Institution already exercises under IFRS the prerogative provided in IFRS 9 to maintain the application of hedge accounting requirements in accordance with IAS 39. Thus, the Institution does not anticipate changes in its hedge accounting policies for the year 2027, maintaining consistency with the classification practices already adopted and described in our current policies.

The Institution continues to evaluate and analyze the quantitative and qualitative impacts of adopting the aforementioned standards. Based on the preliminary analysis, Management does not expect that the initial adoption of the standards, besides IFRS 18 (which will substantially change the presentation), will have an immediate material effect on the equity or the adjusted income of the Institution, although the disclosure requirements are expanded.

2.5. Reclassification of comparative information

For better comparability, the balances of provision reversal and income from compulsory investments related to the period ended September 30, 2025 have been reclassified as follows:

Statement of income	Original	Reclassification	Reclassified
Personnel expense	(572,678)	(28,852)	(601,530)
Other operating income	80,746	28,852	109,598
Net Income	**608,297**	-	**608,297**

2.6. Prior-year adjustments

The adjustment in equity refers to the write-down of the balances of prepaid expenses related to resources applied in accelerating the origination of loan operations, prior to the effective date of CMN Resolution 4966/21, of R$ 27,958 net of tax effects.

3. Statement by operating segments

The presentation of information by segments is as follows:

Balance sheet	Financial (I)	Insurance and Business Intermediation	Marketplace (II)	Other (III)	Elimination	BRGAAP	Adjustments	09/30/2026	12/31/2025
Cash and cash equivalents	1,536,741	368	244	16,130	(536)	**1,552,947**	-	**1,552,947**	**1,063,077**
Financial assets	34,604,750	275,480	444,668	2,145,759	(3,177,654)	**34,293,003**	23,959	**34,316,962**	**31,505,535**
Tax assets	1,841,682	50,670	16,748	5,753	-	**1,914,853**	(12,065)	**1,902,788**	**1,659,980**
Non-financial assets held for sale	45,590	-	-	-	-	**45,590**	-	**45,590**	**46,870**
Other assets	582,744	13,938	11,639	1,612	(85,747)	**524,186**	-	**524,186**	**428,774**
Investments	777,484	16,411	12,415	1,940	(775,786)	**32,464**	-	**32,464**	**23,073**
Property and equipment	520,692	50,905	752	2,939	-	**575,288**	-	**575,288**	**625,119**
Intangible assets	202,320	-	3,699	-	-	**206,019**	-	**206,019**	**212,558**
Total assets	**40,112,003**	**407,772**	**490,165**	**2,174,133**	**(4,039,723)**	**39,144,350**	**11,894**	**39,156,244**	**35,564,986**
Financial liabilities	35,033,168	-	-	1,603,486	(2,698,632)	**33,938,022**	-	**33,938,022**	**30,601,989**
Tax liabilities	141,879	18,329	27,192	1,976	-	**189,376**	(1,087)	**188,289**	**835,139**
Provisions	383,823	1,901	-	204	-	**385,928**	-	**385,928**	**322,798**
Other liabilities	1,212,967	87,268	41,544	33,690	(85,748)	**1,289,721**	-	**1,289,721**	**1,472,267**
Shareholders' equity	3,340,166	300,274	421,429	534,777	(1,255,343)	**3,341,303**	12,981	**3,354,284**	**2,332,793**
Total Liabilities	**40,112,003**	**407,772**	**490,165**	**2,174,133**	**(4,039,723)**	**39,144,350**	**11,894**	**39,156,244**	**35,564,986**

(I) The "Financial" segment is represented by financial institutions that operate loans in their sundry modalities.
(II) Marketplace and its companies that complement the portfolio of non-financial services of the 50+ ecosystem.
(III) The "Other" segment is basically made up of the securitization and technology segments.

Statement of income	Financial [I]	Insurance and Business Intermediation	Marketplace [II]	Other [III]	Elimination	BRGAAP	Adjustments	09/30/2026	09/30/2025
Interest income	7,724,813	18,030	30,015	328,318	(506,713)	**7,594,463**	1,588	**7,596,051**	**5,887,754**
Interest expense	(3,497,255)	-	-	(178,485)	367,064	**(3,308,676)**	-	**(3,308,676)**	**(2,488,752)**
Net result from interest	**4,227,558**	**18,030**	**30,015**	**149,833**	**(139,649)**	**4,285,787**	**1,588**	**4,287,375**	**3,399,002**
Provision for expected losses associated with credit risk	(1,088,249)	-	-	-	-	**(1,088,249)**	**15,447**	**(1,072,802)**	**(581,338)**
Net result from interest after provision for losses	**3,139,309**	**18,030**	**30,015**	**149,833**	**(139,649)**	**3,197,538**	**17,035**	**3,214,573**	**2,817,664**
Other operating income/expenses	**(2,293,480)**	**300,040**	**356,336**	**(4,619)**	**(493,427)**	**(2,135,150)**	**-**	**(2,135,150)**	**(2,095,454)**
Income from services rendered	320,882	398,009	435,508	37,734	(97,951)	**1,094,182**	**-**	**1,094,182**	**644,832**
Equity in earnings of subsidiaries	492,428	848	538	-	(493,427)	**387**	**-**	**387**	**-**
Personnel expenses	(639,854)	(36,999)	(11,671)	(16,779)	-	**(705,303)**	**-**	**(705,303)**	**(601,530)**
Administrative expenses	(1,293,977)	(15,401)	(27,951)	(15,803)	97,667	**(1,255,465)**	**-**	**(1,255,465)**	**(976,606)**
Tax expenses	(217,954)	(49,208)	(37,705)	(6,659)	-	**(311,526)**	**-**	**(311,526)**	**(230,779)**
Other operating income	230,450	4,150	364	395	(76)	**235,283**	**-**	**235,283**	**109,598**
Other operating expenses	(943,254)	(1,464)	(2,741)	(3,507)	360	**(950,606)**	**-**	**(950,606)**	**(862,884)**
Reversals of/(Expenses on) provisions	(242,201)	105	(6)	-	-	**(242,102)**	**-**	**(242,102)**	**(178,085)**
Income tax and social contribution income/(expense)	**845,829**	**318,070**	**386,351**	**145,214**	**(633,076)**	**1,062,388**	**17,035**	**1,079,423**	**722,210**
Income tax and social contribution	(17,301)	(109,224)	(92,959)	(1,919)	-	**(221,403)**	(7,557)	**(228,960)**	**(97,176)**
Non-controlling interest	(555)	-	(12,455)	-	(2)	**(13,012)**	(171)	**(13,183)**	**(16,737)**
Profit for the period	**827,973**	**208,846**	**280,937**	**143,295**	**(633,078)**	**827,973**	**9,307**	**837,280**	**608,297**

[I] The "Financial" segment is represented by financial institutions that operate loans in their sundry modalities.
[II] Marketplace and its companies that complement the portfolio of non-financial services of the 50+ ecosystem.
[III] The "Other" segment is basically made up of the securitization and technology segments.

4. Cash and cash equivalents

Description	09/30/2026	12/31/2025
Cash and cash equivalents	**1,552,947**	**1,063,077**
Interbank funds applied	**7,279,131**	**5,233,897**
Money market investments - Own portfolio (I)	7,249,996	5,201,721
Interbank deposits	29,135	32,176
Voluntary investments in the Central Bank (II)	**316,445**	**511,085**
Total	**9,148,523**	**6,808,059**

(I) Refers to investments whose maturity on the effective date of the operation is equal to or less than 90 days and are subject to an insignificant risk of change of value.
(II) Refers to voluntary investments in the Central Bank (see Note 7.1).

5. Financial instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income

5.1. Securities at fair value through other comprehensive income

a) Breakdown of securities at fair value through other comprehensive income

Description	Amortized cost	Mark-to-market	Expected loss	Fair value/ Carrying amount
Financial Treasury Bills	1,631,928	1,118	-	1,633,046
Certificate of Agribusiness Receivables	22,018	(247)	(4,279)	17,492
Certificate of Real Estate Receivables	19,307	(3,396)	(25)	15,886
Certificate of Agribusiness Credit Rights	6,640	-	(10)	6,630
Commercial note	3,085	-	(10)	3,075
Debentures	5,077	(2,188)	(2,483)	406
Total on 09/30/2026	**1,688,055**	**(4,713)**	**(6,807)**	**1,676,535**
Total at 12/31/2025	**1,434,448**	**(1,928)**	**(8,722)**	**1,423,798**

b) Securities at fair value through other comprehensive income by maturity date

Delivery date	09/30/2026	12/31/2025
Up to 01 year	236,652	326,734
From 1 to 2 years	93,598	197,480
From 2 to 3 years	18,428	99,971
From 3 to 4 years	147,585	54,205
From 4 to 5 years	201,005	737,641
>05 years	979,267	7,767
Total	**1,676,535**	**1,423,798**

The marketable securities, according to their specificities, are registered with the B3 S.A. – Brasil, Bolsa, Balcão (B3) and Special System for Settlement and Custody (SELIC).

The main methodology for valuing securities used is the multiplication of the quantity of assets in stock by the market prices disclosed by market information systems (ANBIMA, B3, or other feeders). If it is not possible to capture market prices due to low liquidity of the assets or because they do not have transaction records, theoretical prices will be established through methodologies recognized as commonly used in the national financial market.

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

c) Expected loss

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

Description	12/31/2025	Gains / losses	Settlements	Transfers	09/30/2026
Stage 1	**(3,098)**	**(3,877)**	**25**	**6,820**	**(130)**
Debentures	(33)	(515)	6	542	-
Commercial Note - Securities	(13)	(2)	5	-	(10)
CRA	(3,009)	(3,356)	2	6,278	(85)
CDCA	(13)	(1)	4	-	(10)
CRI	(30)	(3)	8	-	(25)
Stage 2	**-**	**(4,648)**	**6,100**	**(1,452)**	**-**
CRA	-	(4,648)	6,100	(1,452)	-
Debentures	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 3	**(5,624)**	**(2,039)**	**6,354**	**(5,368)**	**(6,677)**
CRA	(5,624)	(92)	6,348	(4,826)	(4,194)
Debentures	-	(1,947)	6	(542)	(2,483)
Total	**(8,722)**	**(10,564)**	**12,479**	**-**	**(6,807)**

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

The income from marketable securities at fair value through Other comprehensive income totaled R$ 171,385 (R$ 172,003 as of September 30, 2025).

6. Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss

6.1. Securities at fair value through profit or loss

a) Breakdown of securities at fair value through profit or loss

Description	09/30/2026	12/31/2025
Real Estate Fund Quotas	42,368	43,668
Investment fund in credit receivables	16,134	34,909
Fiagro	7,135	906
Funcine	1,766	1,609
Investment Fund Quotas	413	379
Quota investment funds	711	901
Trading Participation Fund and Clearing Member	-	5,769
Total	**68,527**	**88,141**

b) Securities at fair value through profit or loss by maturity date

Description	09/30/2026	12/31/2025
Undetermined	46,296	53,232
Up to 01 year	-	17,861
From 1 to 2 years	6,129	-
From 2 to 3 years	16,102	17,048
Total	**68,527**	**88,141**

The marketable securities, according to their specificities, are registered with the B3 S.A. – Brasil, Bolsa, Balcão (B3) and Special System for Settlement and Custody (SELIC).

The investment fund quotas were recorded according to the price informed by administrators.

c) Income from securities at fair value through profit or loss

The income from marketable securities at fair value through other comprehensive income totaled R$ 5,162 (R$ 3,360 as of September 30, 2025).

6.2. Derivative financial instruments

The derivative financial instruments traded by the Bank are basically transactions and futures contracts used as instruments aimed at hedging transactions in foreign currency in view of exchange variation risks and interest rates to hedge fixed positions and are classified in accordance with the Management's intention in accordance with IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments.

They are used in two strategies: trading portfolio and banking portfolio. Derivatives held with the intention of trading, or allocated to hedge other elements of the Trading Portfolio, which are not subject to tradability restrictions, are classified in the trading portfolio. In the banking portfolio, derivatives intended for structural operations, not classified as trading, are maintained.

The risk management is controlled and overseen separately from the area generating exposure to risk. Its evaluation and measurement are conducted daily, based on the metrics of Delta EVE (Economic Value Equity) and Delta NII (Net Interest Income). Additionally, sensitivity analyses and stress tests are conducted for the derivative instruments.

The fair value of derivative financial instruments and respective hedged items are determined by estimating the cash flow of each of its parties is estimated discounted to present value, according to the rates released by B3, adjusted by risk spread, determined at the closing of the transaction.

Operations with derivative financial instruments are held in custody at B3 (stock exchange) or at the Balcão organizado de ativos e derivativos—CETIP (B3 - over-the-counter). The nominal values of these transactions are recorded in offsetting accounts.

Derivative financial instruments are as follows:

a) Derivative financial instruments

By index	Notional amount		Fair value	
	09/30/2026	12/31/2025	09/30/2026	12/31/2025
Future contract - Financial investments - DI [(I)] Short position - Interest rate	6,193,698	10,661,764	6,192,731	10,664,889
Mini-Index Future Contract [(II)] Asset position – Ibovespa	675	1,881	685	1,911
Future contract - Dollar [(III)] Liability position - Foreign currency	1,403	131	1,416	132
Total	**6,195,776**	**10,663,776**	**6,194,832**	**10,666,932**

[(I)] The operation with DI Futures Contract has the purpose of protecting exposures to interest rates.
[(II)] The operation with Mini-Index Futures Contract refers to a mini futures contract derived from the Bovespa Index, traded on the stock exchange.
[(III)] The transaction with Dollar Future Contract aims at hedging, on a supplementary manner, foreign exchange exposures of the Bank calculated at daily market value and adjusted in B3.

By maturity	01–90 days	91–360 days	Over 360 days	Reference value
Future contract - Financial investments - DI	-	2,941,636	3,252,062	**6,193,698**
Future Contract – Mini-Index	675	-	-	**675**
Future contract - Dollar	1,403	-	-	**1,403**
Total on 09/30/2026	**2,078**	**2,941,636**	**3,252,062**	**6,195,776**
Total at 12/31/2025	**2,012**	**-**	**10,661,764**	**10,663,776**

b) Hedge accounting

Mercantil provides for hedge operations, classified in the fair value hedge category:

Fair value hedge	Carrying amount		Adjustment to fair value	
	09/30/2026	12/31/2025	09/30/2026	12/31/2025
Hedged Item – Asset Portfolio [(I)]	6,148,670	9,829,219	6,172,936	9,859,797
Hedge Instrument – Interest Rate	6,172,928	9,859,791	6,172,928	9,859,791

[(I)] The Hedge Accounting operation with DI Futures Contract has the purpose of partially protecting the Bank's prefixed loan operations (see Note 7.4).

The effectiveness of Hedge Accounting hedge transactions is verified through the hedge Index, which is measured by the ratio between the quantity of the hedge instrument and the hedged item, in terms of their relative weighting, in addition to the qualitative assessment of the hedging relationship, aligned with the Institution's Risk management strategy.

c) Income from derivative financial instruments

The gains and losses of derivative financial instruments are directly recorded in income under the caption "Income from derivative financial instruments" as follows:

Description	Gain	Loss	Net result
Future contract - Financial investments - DI	434,732	(359,578)	75,154
Future contract - Dollar	523	(558)	(35)
Future Contract – Mini-Index	826	(625)	201
Total on 09/30/2026	**436,081**	**(360,761)**	**75,320**
Total at 09/30/2025	**318,489**	**(339,796)**	**(21,307)**

7. Financial instruments at amortized cost

7.1. Deposits at the Central Bank of Brazil

Description	09/30/2026	12/31/2025
Voluntary investments in the Central Bank	316,445	511,085
Time deposits	488,802	639,321
Saving deposit	19,055	21,093
Microcredit Allocation	9,239	9,272
Compulsory Cash Reserves at the Central Bank	750	5,000
Total - Current	**834,291**	**1,185,771**

7.2. Short-term interbank investments

a) Breakdown of short-term interbank investments

Description	09/30/2026	12/31/2025
Money market repurchase commitments	**7,464,915**	**5,201,721**
Own portfolio	**7,414,915**	**5,201,721**
National Treasury Bills - LTN	2,350,000	2,700,000
National Treasury Notes - NTN	4,899,996	2,299,999
Private securities	164,919	201,722
Financed operations	**50,000**	**-**
National Treasury Bills - LTN	50,000	-
Interbank deposits	**32,170**	**34,922**
Total	**7,497,085**	**5,236,643**
Current	7,494,050	5,233,897
Non-current	3,035	2,746

b) Income from short-term interbank investments

Description	09/30/2026	09/30/2025
Money market repurchase commitments	**713,327**	**430,227**
Own portfolio	705,189	422,978
Third-party portfolio position	8,138	7,249
Interbank deposits	**3,023**	**5,802**
Total	**716,350**	**436,029**

7.3. Securities at amortized cost

a) Breakdown of securities at amortized cost

Description	09/30/2026	12/31/2025
Sovereign External Securities	-	630,199
Total	**-**	**630,199**

b) Marketable securities at amortized cost by maturity

Description	09/30/2026	12/31/2025
Up to 01 year	-	630,199
Total	**-**	**630,199**

The Marketable securities are registered and held in custody according to their specific characteristics and jurisdictions. National Securities are registered with B3 S.A. – Brasil, Bolsa, Balcão and the Special System for Settlement and Custody (SELIC), and Sovereign External Securities are held in custody at Euroclear.

The cost value of securities classified at amortized cost is determined based on the acquisition value adjusted by the intrinsic interests of each transaction in view of the lapse of term. Additionally, the marketable securities are subject to the assessment of expected credit losses, using specific methodology and risk models as defined in the institutional policy.

c) Income from securities at amortized cost

The income from marketable securities at amortized cost totaled R$ 12,106 (R$ 41,564 as of September 30, 2025).

7.4. Loans and other receivables

a) Breakdown of portfolio by products

Description	09/30/2026	12/31/2025
Loans and financing	**24,843,933**	**23,221,312**
Payroll loan [I]	18,592,871	16,754,540
FGTS Withdrawal Loan	2,075,717	2,637,606
Personal loans	3,523,742	3,157,040
Working capital	278,364	365,603
Overdraft	72,404	94,533
Credit card	23,339	27,505
Secured Account	17,697	19,877
Other loans and financing	259,799	164,608
Other credits	**387,691**	**469,956**
Amounts receivable related to payment transactions	132,608	142,906
Debtors in purchase of assets	46,702	47,098
Securities and credits receivable	208,381	279,952
Subtotal	**25,231,624**	**23,691,268**
Mark-to-market of loan operations - hedged item [II]	24,266	30,578
Effective Rate Adjustment	(2,878)	(4,466)
Total	**25,253,012**	**23,717,380**

(I) Includes operations of INSS, Public, and Private Payroll Loan.
(II) The Bank has a Hedge Accounting operation aimed at protecting part of the Fixed-Rate Loan Portfolio against market fluctuations. (see Note 6.2).

b) Breakdown of loan portfolio by maturity

Maturity	09/30/2026	12/31/2025
Up to 01 year	10,544,707	9,874,714
1–5 years	12,087,928	11,101,950
>05 years	2,598,989	2,714,604
Total	**25,231,624**	**23,691,268**

c) Portfolio movement by stage

Description	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Balance at 12/31/2025	**22,516,283**	**296,809**	**878,176**	**23,691,268**
Recognition/ Reversal	1,614,535	2,032	468,117	**2,084,684**
Transfer to Stage 1	113,863	(19,001)	(94,862)	-
Transfer to Stage 2	(94,514)	94,621	(107)	-
Transfer to Stage 3	(485,658)	(95,294)	580,952	-
Write-down to loss	-	-	(544,328)	**(544,328)**
Balance at 09/30/2026	**23,664,509**	**279,167**	**1,287,948**	**25,231,624**

d) Income from Loan Operations and Other Credits

Description	09/30/2026	09/30/2025
Loans	6,503,148	5,153,420
Income from financing	2,507	2,614
Other credits	30,173	35,795
Total	**6,535,828**	**5,191,829**

e) Changes in expected losses by stages

Description	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Balance at 12/31/2025	**139,501**	**116,050**	**740,072**	**995,623**
Formation/Settlement	78,454	30,155	698,550	**807,159**
Transfer to Stage 1	6,548	(6,060)	(488)	-
Transfer to Stage 2	(934)	1,023	(89)	-
Transfer to Stage 3	(7,667)	(38,954)	46,621	-
Write-down to loss	-	-	(544,328)	**(544,328)**
Balance at 09/30/2026	**215,902**	**102,214**	**940,338**	**1,258,454**

The expected losses on financial assets are presented by the concept of expanded loss, which includes the recovery of credits written-off as loss and discounts granted, totaling an effect on income of R$ 265,643 (R$ 60,921 as of September 30, 2025).

The Bank assesses the objective evidence of Losses on Loans and Financing of clients individually for Financial Assets that are individually significant and collectively for Financial Assets that are not individually significant (see Note 2.3.d.viii).

7.5. Sale or transfer of financial assets

With substantial risk and reward retention

The Bank has loan assignment operations with substantial retention of risks and rewards configured by the co-obligation in the credit assignments, or by the subscription of subordinated series in receivables securitization structures.

The value of the assigned operations and the assumed obligations are as follows

Description	Assigned loan operations	Assumed obligations
Loan assignment – Others [1]	2,287,126	1,546,567
Total on 09/30/2026	**2,287,126**	**1,546,567**
Total at 12/31/2025	**1,665,074**	**1,230,108**

[1] It basically refers to the assignment of credit receivables with characteristics of substantial retention of risks and rewards in a structured operation backed by credit receivables assigned by Banco Mercantil.

7.6. Other financial assets

Description	09/30/2026	12/31/2025
Marketable securities and credits receivable [1]	235,759	214,337
Payments and receipts pending settlement	10,101	1,116
Securities clearing accounts	106	3,773
Total	**245,966**	**219,226**
Current	54,433	12,156
Non-current	191,533	207,070

[1] Refers basically to Credit Receivables and Court-ordered debt payments receivable and recorded a provision of R$ 7,200 as of September 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025.

8. Tax assets and liabilities

8.1. Current Tax Assets – Recoverable Taxes

Description	09/30/2026	12/31/2025
Corporate Income Tax (IRPJ) / Social Contribution on Net Income (CSLL) - repetition of undue payment	3,860	36,693
IRPJ / CSLL [1]	50,270	43,319
Taxes and contributions withheld	110,651	59,304
Advances on IRPJ/CSSL	257,161	129,948
Other	1,821	1,820
Total	**423,763**	**271,084**
Current	420,960	266,899
Non-current	2,803	4,185

[1] It basically refers to the credit balances determined in the DIPJ for prior years.

8.2. Deferred tax assets - Tax credits

a) Breakdown and changes in tax credits

Description	12/31/2025	Formation	Realization	09/30/2026
Temporary differences	**900,088**	**486,378**	**(373,318)**	**1,013,148**
Provision for expected loss	702,146	369,347	(281,952)	789,541
Provision for contingencies	127,469	34,438	(6,348)	155,559
MTM	1,476	3,793	-	5,269
Other temporary differences	68,997	78,800	(85,018)	62,779
Tax loss / negative basis (II)	**488,708**	**10,157**	**(32,988)**	**465,877**
EO 2.158/2001 (I)	**100**	-	(100)	**-**
Total	**1,388,896**	**496,535**	**(406,406)**	**1,479,025**

(I) The implementation of EO No. 2.158-35/01 does not impact, provided the income is taxes that can be offset, pursuant to article 8 of said EO.

(II) Refers to the tax credit established in December 2025, related to the Individual Tax Transaction, non-recurring, dated December 23, 2025, signed by the Bank together with the Attorney General of the Brazilian Treasury (PGFN) and the Special Secretariat of the Brazilian Federal Revenue Service (RFB), concerning all administrative and judicial tax proceedings related to the disputes: (i) on the incidence of PIS and COFINS on financial revenues, under Law 9718/98, and (ii) on the incidence of IRPJ and CSLL on the inflation adjustment of the Balance Sheet – IPC/89. The Tax Transaction was established under the support of Law 13988/20 and PGFN Ordinance 6757/22, with subsequent modifications, and included the applicable legal benefits, with a negotiated discount of 58.8%. The signing of the agreement reflects Banco Mercantil's strategy in managing tax risks, and the main objective of the transaction was the comprehensive resolution of legal disputes, promoting greater predictability, legal safety, and efficiency in capital allocation, with positive effects on the quality and sustainability of future profits or losses.

b) Realization of tax credits:

The tax credits to offset, set up and recorded according to EO 2158-35/01, arising from the application of the rate of 18.00% on the negative basis and temporary additions to net income for purposes of determination of the CSL, corresponding to calculation periods ended until December 31, 1998. The deferred tax assets, the expected realization amounts and their respective present values, calculated based on the expected funding rates for corresponding years, as follows:

Description	Temporary differences	Tax loss and negative basis	09/30/2026	12/31/2025
2026	198,530	2,052	**200,582**	**529,265**
2027	516,515	69,246	**585,761**	**281,864**
2028	68,644	204,096	**272,740**	**323,248**
2029	52,879	189,073	**241,952**	**69,501**
2030 to 2032	176,580	1,410	**177,990**	**185,018**
Total	**1,013,148**	**465,877**	**1,479,025**	**1,388,896**
Present value	**821,971**	**339,491**	**1,161,462**	**997,186**

c) Tax credits not recorded in assets

As of September 30, 2026, the balance of temporary additions, as well as tax losses and negative basis, on which no tax credits were recorded, amounts to R$ 183 from the subsidiary Mercantil Administração e Corretagem de Seguros S.A.

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

Description	09/30/2026	09/30/2025
Income before taxes	**1,079,423**	**722,210**
Income tax and social contribution in accordance with current rates [I]	(406,055)	(278,185)
Adjustments in the tax calculation		
Interest on capital	122,534	95,906
Other amounts	54,561	85,103
Income tax and social contribution income/(expense)	**(228,960)**	**(97,176)**

[I] Current rates: (i) Provision for income tax of Group's companies is formed at the rate of 15% on taxable income, plus a surtax of 10% on annual taxable income exceeding R$ 240; and (ii) the social contribution is set up based on taxable profit at the rate of 20% for the Bank and BMI; 17.5% for the Financial Institution; 15% for MBD and 9% for the commercial companies that make up the Consolidated.

8.4. Current tax liabilities

Description	09/30/2026	12/31/2025
Tax Transaction [I]	-	686,777
IRPJ/CSLL	39,292	10,185
Withholding income tax (IRRF) on salaries and outsourced services	33,214	40,004
PIS	4,583	6,003
COFINS	25,932	34,655
Other	37,920	35,601
Total - Current	**140,941**	**813,225**

[I] Refers to the remaining balance payable from the Tax Transaction as of December 31, 2025, which was settled in January 2026.

9. Non-financial assets held for sale

a) Breakdown of Non-financial assets held for sale

Description	Cost	Provision	09/30/2026	12/31/2025
Properties	63,091	(17,501)	45,590	46,870
Total	**63,091**	**(17,501)**	**45,590**	**46,870**

b) Changes in Non-financial assets held for sale

Description	Properties
Balance at 12/31/2025	**46,870**
Write-downs	(1,100)
Reversal / (formation) of provision	(180)
Balance at 09/30/2026	**45,590**

Assets held for sale are presented at their fair value, measured using market observable inputs, such as the prices for recent sales of similar businesses.

10. Other assets

Description	09/30/2026	12/31/2025
Prepaid expenses (see Note No. 10.1)	75,510	137,867
Debtors due to guarantee deposits (see Note 15.b)	131,074	139,457
Advances to FGC	102,872	-
Credit card (I)	65,612	62,461
Sundry debtors - Domestic	96,334	58,150
Other	52,784	30,839
Total	**524,186**	**428,774**
Current	116,549	180,990
Non-current	407,637	247,784

(I) Refers to the amounts receivable, related to purchases made with Credit Card by Mercantil's clients.

10.1. Prepaid expenses

Description	09/30/2026	12/31/2025
Advertising and publicity (I) (II)	21,062	83,175
Financial system services (II)	6,244	17,402
Insurance (III)	6,055	11,246
Other prepaid expenses (IV)	42,149	26,044
Total	**75,510**	**137,867**
Current	20,887	30,083
Non-current	54,623	107,784

(I) Refers, basically, to the hiring of institutional advertisements not yet aired.

(II) In the second quarter of 2026, the balances related to funds used to accelerate the origination of loan operations, prior to the entry into force of CMN Resolution 4966/21, were written down (see Note 2.6). The remaining balance primarily refers to credit card issue costs, including printing, packaging, shipping, and other costs. Expenses are amortized based on the card's estimated useful life methodology, adjusted for any cancellations.

(III) This basically refers to the cost of the surety – guarantee, in administrative and court proceedings whose appropriation of expenses are made on a monthly basis in accordance with the policy term.

(IV) It basically refers to IPTU, rents, permit fee and license from branches, whose appropriation of expenses are performed monthly according to the contractual terms.

11. Investments

11.1 Investments in affiliates

Affiliates	Capital stock	Equity	Total shares	Indirect ownership	Profit (loss) for the period	Equity in the earnings of subsidiary		Investment value	
						09/30/2026	09/30/2025	09/30/2026	12/31/2025
PrecPago [I] [II]	3,000	8,582	900,000	27.76%	1,290	387	-	14,015	-
Total					**1,290**	**387**	**-**	**14,015**	**-**

[I] PrecPago – Soluções em Créditos Judiciais Ltda. ("PrecPago") – Company in which the subsidiary Banco Mercantil de Investimentos ("BMI") holds 30% of the share capital, corresponding to an indirect equity interest of 27.76% by Banco Mercantil do Brasil S.A. The process for the additional acquisition of 20% of PrecPago's share capital, increasing the total equity interest from 10% to 30%, was submitted to and approved by Bacen on 07/17/2026. The difference between the transaction amount and the investment amount, totaling R$ 11,440, was recorded as Goodwill.

[II] The equity method was recognized based on financial information prepared one month behind the reporting date of these financial statements.

11.2 Other investments

Description	09/30/2026	12/31/2025
CIP S.A. [I]	16,286	16,286
PrecPago [II]	-	4,500
Gyramais Tecnologia S.A.	1,940	1,940
Other	223	347
Total	**18,449**	**23,073**

[I] Trade name: Nuclea.

[II] Following Bacen's approval of the process for the additional acquisition of PrecPago's share capital on 07/17/2026, the Bank began evaluating the investment using the equity method, in accordance with IAS 28 / CPC 18 (R2) – Investments in Affiliates and Joint Ventures.

12. Property and equipment

12.1. Own property and equipment

a) Breakdown of own property and equipment

Description	Rate	Cost	Depreciation	09/30/2026	12/31/2025
Rental properties	-	**2,984**	**(30)**	**2,954**	**2,955**
Land	-	2,947	-	**2,947**	**2,947**
Buildings	4%	37	(30)	**7**	**8**
Property and equipment in use	-	**449,692**	**(290,020)**	**159,672**	**181,185**
Data processing equipment	20%	230,335	(181,985)	**48,350**	**59,638**
Properties and leasehold improvements	4%	123,525	(49,092)	**74,433**	**83,197**
Furniture and equipment	10%	95,228	(58,943)	**36,285**	**37,751**
Inventory of supplies	-	604	-	**604**	**599**
Total		**452,676**	**(290,050)**	**162,626**	**184,140**

b) Changes in own property and equipment

Description	Data processing equipment	Properties and leasehold improvements	Furniture and equipment	Rental properties	Stock material	Total
Balance at 12/31/2025	**59,638**	**83,197**	**37,751**	**2,955**	**599**	**184,140**
(+) Additions	3,081	7,987	3,385	-	549	**15,002**
(+/-) Transfer	33	-	511	-	(544)	**-**
(-) Disposals	(477)	(10,683)	(139)	-	-	**(11,299)**
(-) Depreciation in the period	(14,362)	(16,003)	(5,306)	(1)	-	**(35,672)**
(-) Write-offs of depreciation	437	9,935	83	-	-	**10,455**
Balance at 09/30/2026	**48,350**	**74,433**	**36,285**	**2,954**	**604**	**162,626**

12.2. Leased property and equipment

a) Breakdown of lease property

Description	Cost	Depreciation [(I)]	09/30/2026	12/31/2025
Properties	480,389	(120,114)	360,275	397,331
Machinery and equipment	64,922	(12,535)	52,387	43,648
Total	**545,311**	**(132,649)**	**412,662**	**440,979**

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

b) Changes in lease property

Description	Properties	Machinery and equipment	Total
Balance at 12/31/2025	**397,331**	**43,648**	**440,979**
(+) Additions	75,801	16,424	**92,225**
(-) Disposals	(40,578)	-	**(40,578)**
(-) Depreciation in the period	(78,690)	(7,685)	**(86,375)**
(-) Write-offs of depreciation	6,411	-	**6,411**
Balance at 09/30/2026	**360,275**	**52,387**	**412,662**

13. Intangible assets

a) Balances of intangible assets

Description	Rate	Cost	Amortization	09/30/2026	12/31/2025
Data processing systems	20%	268,261	(118,638)	149,623	143,741
Permits and rights-of-use [I]	-	119,152	(64,017)	55,135	66,888
Security systems	20%	1,581	(1,367)	214	690
Other intangible assets	20%	1,137	(90)	1,047	1,239
Total		390,131	(184,112)	206,019	212,558

[I] Amortization according to the term of the contract.

b) Changes in intangible assets

Description	Data processing systems	Licenses and Right of use	Security systems	Other intangible assets	Total
Balance at 12/31/2025	143,741	66,888	690	1,239	212,558
(+) Additions	40,313	33,912	-	357	74,582
(+/-) Transfer	96	-	-	(96)	-
(-) Disposals	(4,011)	(18,895)	(2,020)	(374)	(25,300)
(-) Amortization in the period	(32,723)	(41,451)	(476)	(79)	(74,729)
(+) Write-offs of amortization	2,207	14,681	2,020	-	18,908
Balance at 09/30/2026	149,623	55,135	214	1,047	206,019

14. Financial liabilities at amortized cost

14.1. Deposits

Description	Up to 90 days	91–360 days	Over 360 days	09/30/2026	12/31/2025
Demand	433,684	-	-	433,684	398,707
Savings account	94,226	-	-	94,226	105,612
Interbank	4,840	26,947	203,002	234,789	216,020
Time	2,144,594	7,531,986	10,586,989	20,263,569	20,388,960
Other	3,501	-	-	3,501	12,204
Total	2,680,845	7,558,933	10,789,991	21,029,769	21,121,503

14.2. Funds from acceptance and issue of securities

Description	Up to 90 days	91–360 days	Over 360 days	09/30/2026	12/31/2025
Financial bills	831,901	1,745,049	5,741,430	8,318,380	5,588,408
Debentures	-	-	1,603,486	1,603,486	1,583,571
Agribusiness credit bills	1,530	12,859	-	14,389	25,762
Total	833,431	1,757,908	7,344,916	9,936,255	7,197,741

14.3. Debt instruments eligible to capital

The balance of Debt instruments eligible to capital is as follows:

Description	Maturity	Transaction amount	09/30/2026	12/31/2025
Subordinated Financial Bill - Level II	2026 to 2039	591,151	809,882	687,798
Subordinated Financial Bill – Supplementary Capital	Perpetual	425,933	481,467	261,877
Total			**1,291,349**	**949,675**
Current			91,458	95,228
Non-current			1,199,891	854,447

Out of the total Subordinated Financial Bills - Level II, the amount of R$ 498,101 is being used in the breakdown of Level II Regulatory Capital according to the term of maturity.

14.4. Expenses on funding from the market

Description	09/30/2026	09/30/2025
Expenses on funds raised in the market	**3,308,187**	**2,477,236**
Deposits	1,994,746	1,860,329
Agribusiness credit note, Real estate credit bills, and FB expenses	935,054	469,617
Debenture expenses	178,485	119,359
Sale or transfer of financial assets	174,325	4,987
Purchase and sale commitments	3,618	2,555
Other	21,959	20,389
Loan and onlending operations	**489**	**11,516**
Total	**3,308,676**	**2,488,752**

15. Provision and contingent liabilities

Management continuously monitors the progress of its judicial and administrative proceedings and periodically evaluates the provisions recognized, covering cases where the probability of loss is deemed probable by its external legal counsel, in accordance with IAS 37 (CPC 25) - Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets. The final outcome of these actions may result in the partial or total reversal of the respective Provisions as the institution obtains favorable court decisions.

In the recognition of Provisions, the following criteria are observed:

- Labor: are recorded according to technical studies performed by external legal consultants. In the labor lawsuits with judicial deposits or in provisional execution, with relevance and approved calculations, the provision is the full amount of the respective deposits and approved amounts. It is worth noting that the labor lawsuits filed by the Union of Banking Employees are analyzed individually, not considering, therefore, the history of loss percentage.
- Civil: are recorded based on internal studies whose applied methodology results in a better evaluation of these contingencies.
- Tax: are registered, in compliance with opinions of external legal advisors, nature of shares, similarity with prior lawsuits, complexity and Court position.

Additionally, the provisions arising from labor, civil and tax lawsuits are considered sufficient by Management to cover probable losses.

a) Breakdown of provisions

Description	09/30/2026	12/31/2025
Civil	239,740	179,326
Labor	70,609	67,988
Tax [I]	75,579	75,484
Total – Non-current	**385,928**	**322,798**

[I] Refers to judicial inquiries arising from the following cases:

- COFINS: increase in the rate from 3% to 4% and the increase in the calculation basis.
- CSLL: increase of the rate established by Law 8114/90, LC 70/91, Constitutional Amendments 01/94 and 10/96, and Law 9316/96. The amounts are deposited in court.
- SAT/RAT: increase in social security contribution rate from 15% to 20% for autonomous workers, directors, and managers and Other (Law no. 9,876/99 - FAP Index).
- PIS: Increase in the calculation basis, introduced by the Constitutional Amendment No. 10/96, which continued to require the levy of PIS on gross operating income, making its collection retroactive to January 1996. The amounts are deposited in court.
- ISS: The matter disputed in court is mainly related to the municipal tax requirements that exceed the rule provisions of the Complementary Law 116/03, in relation to the taxation of revenue that are not related to service provision and provision is based on the determination of historical loss percentage in similar proceedings, ended in the last three years.

b) Changes in provisions

Description	Civil	Labor	Tax	Total
Balances at 12/31/2025	**179,326**	**67,988**	**75,484**	**322,798**
Recognition/ (Reversal)	210,453	33,683	(2,034)	**242,102**
Monetary restatement	6,472	4,251	3,112	**13,835**
Settlements / Restatement of deposits	(156,511)	(35,313)	(983)	**(192,807)**
Balances at 09/30/2026	**239,740**	**70,609**	**75,579**	**385,928**
Judicial deposits (See Note 10)	**20,528**	**26,179**	**84,367**	**131,074**

c) Contingent liabilities

The Bank has civil and tax lawsuits involving loss risks classified by Management as possible, based on the assessment of its external legal advisors, for which no provisions had been recorded, in compliance with IAS 37 (CPC 25). The balance of civil lawsuits stood at R$ 4,871 (R$ 14,522 at December 31, 2025). Tax lawsuits stood at R$ 31,222 (R$ 22,883 at December 31, 2025).

16. Other liabilities

Description	09/30/2026	12/31/2025
Liabilities due to acquisitions of assets and rights [I]	412,190	460,390
Sundry creditors	371,386	412,743
Liabilities for official partnerships	227,622	198,161
Social and statutory obligations	142,151	313,194
Credit card [II]	78,753	66,344
Collection of taxes and similar charges	43,616	7,496
Other	14,003	13,939
Total	**1,289,721**	**1,472,267**
Current	891,644	1,195,284
Non-current	398,077	276,983

[I] Refers basically to Lease Liabilities related to Right-of-Use Assets (see Note 12.2.)

[II]It basically refers to onlendings to credit card companies amounts payable to card operators, which are responsible for the payment to businesses for purchases made by clients of Mercantil.

17. Equity

17.1. Capital stock

Capital – of those domiciled in the country is divided in book-entry registered shares, fully subscribed and paid-up as follows:

Description	09/30/2026		12/31/2025	
	Quantity	In thousand of reais	Quantity	In thousand of reais
Common shares	84,052,790	647,206	65,155,744	501,699
Preferred shares	39,675,836	305,504	39,675,836	305,504
Total subscribed and paid-in capital	**123,728,626**	**952,710**	**104,831,580**	**807,203**
(-) Preferred shares in treasury	(348,500)	(3,830)	(348,500)	(3,830)
Total capital in circulation	**123,380,126**	**948,880**	**104,483,080**	**803,373**

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

Capital increase

The Board of Directors of the Bank, at a meeting held on December 23, 2025, approved an increase in share capital to be effected within the limit of the authorized capital, by private subscription, of at least three hundred million and seven reais and seventy-six cents (R$ 300,000,007.76) and at most five hundred million and four reais and fourteen cents (R$ 500,000,004.14), through the issuance of new common, nominative, book-entry shares with a nominal value of seven reais and seventy cents (R$ 7.70) each, at an issue price per share of twenty-six reais and thirty-eight cents (R$ 26.38), fixed in accordance with article 170, §1, item III, of the Brazilian Corporations Law. Additional information is available on the Institution's website (www.bancomercantil.com.br), on the CVM website (www.cvm.gov.br) and on the website of B3 S.A. - Brasil, Bolsa, Balcão (www.b3.com.br/pt_br/).

During the period for exercising the preemptive right in the Capital Increase, which ended on February 2, 2026 ("Preemptive Right Exercise Period"), seventeen million, three hundred and twenty-nine thousand, three hundred and seventy-three (17,329,373) common, nominative, book-entry shares with a nominal value of seven reais and seventy cents (R$ 7.70) each, issued by the Company, were subscribed at the price of twenty-six reais and thirty-eight cents (R$ 26.38), totaling four hundred and fifty-seven million, one hundred and forty-eight thousand, eight hundred and fifty-nine reais, seventy-four cents (R$ 457,148,859.74), thus reaching a value higher than the minimum established for the Capital Increase.

During the period for exercising the right to subscribe to remaining shares, which began on February 5, 2026 (inclusive) and ended on February 13, 2026 (inclusive), one million, five hundred and sixty-seven thousand, six hundred and seventy-three (1,567,673) common, nominative, book-entry shares with a nominal value of seven reais and seventy cents (R$ 7.70) issued by the Company were subscribed, at an issue price per share of twenty-six reais and thirty-eight cents (R$ 26.38), totaling a subscribed amount, during the aforementioned period for exercising the right to subscribe to remaining shares, of forty-one million, three hundred and fifty-five thousand, two hundred and thirteen reais, seventy-four cents (R$ 41,355,213.74), the payment of which occurred in accordance with the procedures set forth in the Second Notice to Shareholders.

Thus, considering both the period for exercising the preemptive right and the period for exercising the right to subscribe to remaining shares, a total of eighteen million, eight hundred and ninety-seven thousand, forty-six (18,897,046) common, nominative, book-entry shares with a nominal value of seven reais and seventy cents (R$ 7.70) issued by the Company were subscribed and fully paid in, at an issue price per share of twenty-six reais and thirty-eight cents (R$ 26.38), totaling a subscribed amount of four hundred and ninety-eight million, five hundred and four thousand, seventy-three reais, forty-eight cents (R$ 498,504,073.48), with one hundred and forty-five million, five hundred and seven thousand, two hundred and fifty-four reais and twenty cents (R$ 145,507,254.20) allocated to the capital and three hundred and fifty-two million, nine hundred and ninety-six thousand, eight hundred and nineteen reais and twenty-eight cents (R$ 352,996,819.28) allocated to the capital reserve.

As only 56,707 (fifty-six thousand, seven hundred and seven) unsubscribed shares remained, Management submitted to the Company's Board of Directors, which approved the partial Capital increase, with the cancellation of the remaining unsubscribed shares, without conducting a leftover auction, considering the achievement of a value higher than the Minimum Capital Increase (as defined in the First Notice to Shareholders). The fractions of shares resulting from the exercise of the preemptive right, the exercise of the subscription right of the leftovers, or the allocation of shares were disregarded.

The Company's capital increased from eight hundred and seven million, two hundred and three thousand, one hundred and sixty-six reais (R$ 807,203,166.00), divided into one hundred and four million, eight hundred and thirty-one thousand, five hundred and eighty (104,831,580) shares, being sixty-five million, one hundred and fifty-five thousand, seven hundred and forty-four (65,155,744) common shares and thirty-nine million, six hundred and seventy-five thousand, eight hundred and thirty-six (39,675,836) preferred shares, all nominative, book-entry and with a nominal value of seven reais and seventy cents (R$ 7.70), to nine hundred and fifty-two million, seven hundred and ten thousand, four hundred and twenty reais and twenty cents (R$ 952,710,420.20), divided into one hundred and twenty-three million, seven hundred and twenty-eight thousand, six hundred and twenty-six (123,728,626) shares, being eighty-four million, fifty-two thousand, seven hundred and ninety (84,052,790) common shares and thirty-nine million, six hundred and seventy-five thousand, eight hundred and thirty-six (39,675,836) preferred shares, all nominative, book-entry and with a nominal value of seven reais and seventy cents (R$ 7.70). The capital increase was approved by the Brazilian Central Bank (BACEN) on March 6, 2026.

Additional information is available on the Institution's website (www.bancomercantil.com.br) on CVM's website (www.cvm.gov.br), and on B3 S.A. - Brasil, Bolsa, Balcão's website (www.b3.com.br/pt_br/).

17.2. Capital and profit reserves

a) Capital reserve: They are represented by share premium on subscription of shares, in accordance with article 13, §2, of Law 6404/76. The amount of R$ 352,996,819.28 was appropriated to the capital reserve, increasing the balance from R$ 43,374,979.60 to the total of R$ 396,371,798.88. The capital increase, with the respective formation of a capital reserve, was approved by Bacen on March 6, 2026.

b) Legal reserve: Recorded at the rate of 5% of the profot for the period, up to the limit of 20% of the capital. Its purpose is to ensure the integrity of the share capital and it is intended to offset losses or increase the capital.

c) Statutory reserves: Set up based on the remaining net income after all the allocations provided for in the by-laws, its balance remaining accumulated at the disposal of shareholders for future deliberation in General Meeting, in accordance Institution's standards in force and Bylaws.

17.3. Dividends and Interest on capital

The distribution of the profit or loss is calculated based on statutory profit, as presented in the financial statements prepared in accordance with accounting practices adopted in Brazil, applicable to institutions authorized to operate by the Central Bank of Brazil.

According to the by-laws provision, it is ensured to shareholders the payment of mandatory dividend, at a percentage that could be uniform or variable each half annual, but that should make up at least 25% of the net income for each fiscal year under the terms of Article 202 of Law 6404/76.

Description	09/30/2026	09/30/2025
Profit for the period	827,973	737,548
(-) Legal reserve	(41,399)	(36,877)
Calculation basis	**786,574**	**700,671**
Interest on capital (gross) approved and paid [(I)]	189,526	-
Interest on capital (gross) provisioned	82,773	213,126
Subtotal	**272,299**	**213,126**
(-) Withholding income tax related to interest on capital	(47,652)	(31,969)
Interest on capital (net) approved / provisioned /paid	**224,647**	**181,157**
Percentage of interest on own capital (net) on the calculation basis	**28.6%**	**25.9%**

[(I)] Interest on capital for fiscal year 2026, approved on 08/04/2026 and paid on 08/19/2026.

17.4. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to the Parent Company by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period, excluding shares acquired by the Bank and held in Treasury.

Description	Common	Preferred	09/30/2026	09/30/2025
Final number of shares	84,052,790	39,327,336	123,380,126	104,483,080
Weighted average number of outstanding shares	81,774,585	39,327,336	121,101,921	104,483,080
Basic profit attributable (in R$'000)	565,377	271,903	837,280	608,297
Basic earnings per share	6.9138	6.9138	6.9138	5.8220

In the period, diluted earnings per share are equal to basic earnings per share.

17.5. Share-based payment

a) Restricted stock option plan

On November 26, 2025, Banco Mercantil approved at an Extraordinary General Meeting the Company's Restricted Stock Grant Plan ("Plan"), aimed at statutory and non-statutory directors and employees in key positions at the Bank and Controlled Companies.

Within the scope of the Restricted Shares Medical, restricted shares may be granted that entitle the holder to receive common shares issued by the Bank ("Restricted Common Shares"), and/or restricted shares that entitle the holder to receive preferred shares issued by the Bank ("Restricted Preferred Shares"). The shares resulting from the restricted shares to be granted under the Medical will represent, at most, 10% of the Company's total share capital, considered on a fully diluted basis, which may be adjusted under the terms of the Medical, and both Restricted ON Shares and Restricted PN Shares may be granted, without maintaining a proportion between the types.

On March 3, 2026, the Board of Directors approved the 1st Restricted Share Grant Program, exclusively intended for Statutory Directors.

b) 1st Program characteristics:

Granting date	Approved shares (common shares)	Vesting	Fair Value upon Grant (per share)	Participants
05/20/2026	4,300,000	Up to 5 years	R$ 56.01	Statutory Directors

- **Vesting criterion:** The acquisition of the right occurs in a staggered manner: 10% in the 1st year; 15% in the 2nd year, and 25% respectively in the 3rd, 4th, and 5th years.
- **Restriction Period:** After delivery, the shares are subject to a trading restriction (lock-up) for an additional period of 5 years.
- **Pricing:** The fair value of the shares was determined by the market value quoted on the date of their grant.

c) Impact on profit or loss

In the period ended September 30, 2026, the Bank recognized a net amount of R$ 13,498 (R$ 3,037 related to charges, totaling R$ 16,535) as share-based compensation expense related to this plan (see Note 20), recorded under "Personnel expenses."

According to CMN Resolution 5.177/2024, 50% of the variable remuneration of the administrators is paid through instruments compatible with the creation of long-term value, being directed to the acquisition of quotas of the Bank's Equity Investment Fund.

18. Other operating income /(Expenses)

18.1. Income from services rendered

Description	09/30/2026	09/30/2025
Revenue from business intermediation [I]	980,803	489,414
Bank fees	91,546	125,816
Collection services	9,899	3,519
Collection	1,642	1,912
Management of investment funds	2,668	1,971
Credit Card - Interchange	5,652	19,992
Other	1,972	2,208
Total	**1,094,182**	**644,832**

[I] Refers basically to income from insurance brokerage services and assistance generated by the Bank and through subsidiaries.

18.2. Personnel expenses

Description	09/30/2026	09/30/2025
Employees remuneration	308,645	262,433
Social charges	118,565	101,385
Benefits	100,290	83,957
Fees	123,659	95,607
Profit sharing	54,144	58,148
Total	**705,303**	**601,530**

18.3. Administrative expenses

Description	09/30/2026	09/30/2025
Outsourced services	340,982	262,025
Data processing	273,381	194,457
Amortization and depreciation	196,777	167,615
Specialized technical services	150,719	117,781
Advertising, publicity and publications	107,921	66,560
Transportation	43,035	38,278
Material, maintenance and preservation of assets	34,988	26,810
Insurance	22,370	22,799
Financial system services	20,881	21,047
Communications	12,209	9,563
Water, electric energy and gas	11,916	11,460
Other	40,286	38,211
Total	**1,255,465**	**976,606**

18.4. Tax expenses

Description	09/30/2026	09/30/2025
COFINS	230,243	166,031
PIS	40,298	28,458
ISSQN	32,791	21,505
Other taxes	8,194	14,785
Total	**311,526**	**230,779**

18.5. Other operating income

Description	09/30/2026	09/30/2025
Recovery of charges and expenses	97,721	28,004
Foreign exchange gains	84,428	35,209
Reversal of provisions	24,858	32,043
Other operating income	28,276	14,342
Total	**235,283**	**109,598**

18.6. Other operating expenses

Description	09/30/2026	09/30/2025
Right to payment of social security benefits [I]	723,811	591,559
Occasional-type of expenses [II]	65,337	45,955
Foreign exchange losses	13,835	14,082
Other expenses [III]	147,623	211,288
Total	**950,606**	**862,884**

[I] Refers to the cost of the INSS Auction related to the right to payment of social security benefits.
[II] Refers basically to the cancellation of loan operations and judicial write-downs.
[III] It basically refers to cashback expenses.

18.7. Reversals of/(Expenses on) provisions

Description	09/30/2026	09/30/2025
Civil	(210,453)	(154,759)
Labor	(33,683)	(23,553)
Tax	2,034	227
Total	**(242,102)**	**(178,085)**

18.8. Non-recurring income (loss)

In the periods ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, there were no significant non-recurring income (expenses) as addressed by BACEN Resolution 2/20.

19. Related-party transactions

19.1. Related-party transactions

Operated with the terms, rates and conditions compatible with those practiced in the market in force, as follows:

Assets	Maximum term	09/30/2026	12/31/2025
Financial investments - DI [I]		**348,006**	**367,076**
Banco Mercantil de Investimentos S.A.	-	348,006	358,129
Mercantil Financeira S.A.	-	-	8,947
Marketable securities [II]		**479,557**	**424,909**
OPEA	10/24/2035	479,557	424,909
Amounts receivable from associated companies [III]		**595**	**861**
Banco Mercantil de Investimentos S.A.	10/31/2026	41	63
Bem Aqui Adm. e Corretora de Seguros, Prev. Privada e Correspondente Bancário S.A.	10/31/2026	130	131
COSEFI	10/31/2026	26	26
Domo Digital Tecnologia S.A.	10/31/2026	10	11
Mercantil Adm. Corretagem de Seguros S.A.	10/31/2026	9	7
Mercantil do Brasil Corretora S.A.	10/31/2026	-	26
Mercantil do Brasil Distribuidora S.A.	10/31/2026	11	30
Mercantil do Brasil Marketplace e Empreendimentos Imobiliários S.A.	10/31/2026	77	77
Mercantil Financeira S.A.	10/31/2026	178	407
SANSA	10/31/2026	3	3
Dente Vitta Assistência Odonto Ltda.	10/31/2026	10	10
Altivis Plataforma de Bem Estar Ltda.	10/31/2026	10	10
Geração Saber Cursos Livres Ltda.	10/31/2026	10	10
Maturitec Solução em Tecnologia Ltda.	10/31/2026	10	10
Viva Notícias Ltda.	10/31/2026	10	10
Assistência Pet Nacional Ltda.	10/31/2026	10	10
Assistência Conecta Saúde Ltda.	10/31/2026	10	10
Total Assistência Previdenciária Ltda.	10/31/2026	10	10
Plataforma Fidelidade e Benefícios Ltda.	10/31/2026	10	-
Lar Assistência Ltda.	10/31/2026	10	-
Converge Serviços e Otimização Ltda.	10/31/2026	10	-
Dividends / interest on capital receivable		**79,783**	**15,342**
Mercantil do Brasil Marketplace e Empreendimentos Imobiliários S.A.	No deadline	42,897	-
Bem Aqui Adm. e Corretora de Seguros, Prev. Privada e Correspondente Bancário S.A.	No deadline	36,886	-
Banco Mercantil de Investimentos S.A.	No deadline	-	2,660
Mercantil Financeira S.A.	No deadline	-	12,480
Mercantil do Brasil Distribuidora S.A.	No deadline	-	110
COSEFI	No deadline	-	92

[I] Refers to the Bank's investments through interbank deposits with rates equivalent to the CDI.
[II] Refers to the subordinated Quotas of the Debentures held by the Bank issued by OPEA, which are backed by credit receivables from payroll-deductible loans assigned by Banco Mercantil.
[III] It basically refers to the amounts receivable from associated companies, arising from the Expense Sharing Agreement, which includes the reimbursement of management and administration costs due to the rendering of services related to treasury management and funding, business referrals, and other.

Liabilities	Maximum term	09/30/2026	12/31/2025
Deposits [I]		**(1,292,159)**	**(940,494)**
Banco Mercantil de Investimentos S.A.	-	(281)	(1,259)
Bem Aqui Adm. e Corretora de Seguros, Prev. Privada e Correspondente Bancário S.A.	-	(274,555)	(85,231)
COSEFI	-	(29,635)	(28,541)
Domo Digital Tecnologia S.A.	-	(9,703)	(7,616)
Mercantil Adm. Corretagem de Seguros S.A.	-	(6,869)	(6,559)
Mercantil do Brasil Corretora S.A.	-	-	(197)
Mercantil do Brasil Distribuidora S.A.	-	(35)	(130)
Mercantil do Brasil Marketplace e Empreendimentos Imobiliários S.A.	-	(331,594)	(28,559)
Mercantil Financeira S.A.	-	(1,397)	(982)
SANSA	-	(2,677)	(2,532)
Dente Vitta Assistência Odonto Ltda.	-	(15,921)	(11,539)
Altivis Plataforma de Bem Estar Ltda.	-	(8,693)	(11,409)
Geração Saber Cursos Livres Ltda.	-	(7,581)	(32,443)
Maturitec Solução em Tecnologia Ltda.	-	(14,951)	(33,094)
Viva Notícias Ltda.	-	(7,196)	(7,422)
Assistência Pet Nacional Ltda.	-	(12,971)	(13,387)
Assistência Conecta Saúde Ltda.	-	(8,676)	(8,388)
Total Social Security Assistance Ltd.	-	(7,175)	(14,479)
Plataforma Fidelidade e Benefícios Ltda.	-	(9,003)	-
Lar Assistência Ltda.	-	(16,533)	-
Converge Serviços e Otimização Ltda.	-	(3,653)	-
Key management personnel	-	(523,060)	(646,727)
Money market borrowings		**(96,586)**	**(42,999)**
Banco Mercantil de Investimentos S.A.	-	-	(8,566)
Mercantil Financeira S.A.	-	(73,594)	-
Mercantil do Brasil Corretora S.A.	-	-	(12,857)
Mercantil do Brasil Distribuidora S.A.	-	(22,992)	(21,576)
Obligations for operations linked to assignment [II]		**(1,931,245)**	**(1,832,936)**
OPEA	10/24/2035	(1,931,245)	(1,832,936)
Amounts payable to related companies		**(6,020)**	**(28,410)**
Bem Aqui Adm. e Corretora de Seguros, Prev. Privada e Correspondente Bancário S.A.	10/31/2026	-	(19,140)
Mercantil do Brasil Corretora S.A.	10/31/2026	-	(17)
Mercantil do Brasil Marketplace e Empreendimentos Imobiliários S.A.	10/31/2026	(656)	(7,429)
Mercantil Financeira S.A.	10/31/2026	(419)	(419)
Dente Vitta Assistência Odonto Ltda.	10/31/2026	(641)	(133)
Altivis Plataforma de Bem Estar Ltda.	10/31/2026	(194)	(133)
Geração Saber Cursos Livres Ltda.	10/31/2026	(232)	(295)
Maturitec Solução em Tecnologia Ltda.	10/31/2026	(711)	(300)
Viva Notícias Ltda.	10/31/2026	(407)	(106)
Assistência Pet Nacional Ltda.	10/31/2026	(515)	(159)
Assistência Conecta Saúde Ltda.	10/31/2026	(407)	(106)
Total Assistência Previdenciária Ltda.	10/31/2026	(308)	(173)
Plataforma Fidelidade e Benefícios Ltda.	10/31/2026	(407)	-
Lar Assistência Ltda.	10/31/2026	(636)	-
Converge Serviços e Otimização Ltda.	10/31/2026	(487)	-
Funds from acceptance and issue of securities[III]		**(1,106)**	**(2,874)**
Key management personnel	-	(1,106)	(2,874)
Debt instruments eligible to capital [IV]		**(5,366)**	**(7,420)**
Key management personnel	-	(5,366)	(7,420)
Dividends / interest on capital payable		**(51,070)**	**(117,377)**
Key management personnel	-	(51,070)	(117,377)

[I] Refers to the balances of checking accounts and investments in time deposits, demand deposits, and savings accounts of subsidiaries and Parent Company held at the Bank.
[II] Refers to the obligation arising from the operation of assignment of credit receivables without recourse and with risk retention carried out with OPEA.
[III] Refers to the investments of Parent Company in Financial bills and Agribusiness credit notes held at the Bank.
[IV] Refers to the investments of Controllers in Subordinated Financial bills held at the Bank.

Income / (Expenses)	09/30/2026	09/30/2025
Income from financial intermediation [I]	**(399,720)**	**(266,494)**
Banco Mercantil de Investimentos S.A.	38,126	33,953
Bem Aqui Adm. e Corretora de Seguros, Prev. Privada e Correspondente Bancário S.A.	(17,827)	(22,706)
COSEFI	(2,902)	(2,766)
Domo Digital Tecnologia S.A.	(706)	(542)
MB REIT	-	(30)
Mercantil Adm. Corretagem de Seguros S.A.	(665)	(515)
Mercantil do Brasil Corretora S.A.	-	(811)
Mercantil do Brasil Distribuidora S.A.	(2,256)	(2,078)
Mercantil do Brasil Marketplace e Empreendimentos Imobiliários S.A.	(19,991)	(31,919)
Mercantil Financeira S.A.	(2,941)	921
OPEA	(314,917)	(199,347)
SANSA	(259)	(239)
Dente Vitta Assistência Odonto Ltda.	(1,224)	(1,125)
Altivis Plataforma de Bem Estar Ltda.	(841)	(1,112)
Geração Saber Cursos Livres Ltda.	(1,137)	(1,126)
Maturitec Solução em Tecnologia Ltda.	(1,569)	(1,181)
Viva Notícias Ltda.	(578)	(858)
Assistência Pet Nacional Ltda.	(1,087)	(126)
Assistência Conecta Saúde Ltda.	(760)	(87)
Total Assistência Previdenciária Ltda.	(804)	-
Plataforma Fidelidade e Benefícios Ltda.	(677)	-
Lar Assistência Ltda.	(944)	-
Converge Serviços e Otimização Ltda.	(174)	-
Key management personnel	(65,587)	(34,800)
Income from services rendered [II]	**5,389**	**7,779**
Banco Mercantil de Investimentos S.A.	375	686
Bem Aqui Adm. e Corretora de Seguros, Prev. Privada e Correspondente Bancário S.A.	1,184	1,197
COSEFI	237	240
Domo Digital Tecnologia S.A.	96	96
Mercantil Adm. Corretagem de Seguros S.A.	80	61
Mercantil do Brasil Corretora S.A.	-	227
Mercantil do Brasil Distribuidora S.A.	107	252
Mercantil do Brasil Marketplace e Empreendimentos Imobiliários S.A.	705	708
Mercantil Financeira S.A.	1,713	3,875
SANSA	32	27
Dente Vitta Assistência Odonto Ltda.	90	90
Altivis Plataforma de Bem Estar Ltda.	90	90
Geração Saber Cursos Livres Ltda.	90	90
Maturitec Solução em Tecnologia Ltda.	90	90
Viva Notícias Ltda.	90	20
Assistência Pet Nacional Ltda.	90	30
Assistência Conecta Saúde Ltda.	90	-
Total Assistência Previdenciária Ltda.	90	-
Plataforma Fidelidade e Benefícios Ltda.	80	-
Lar Assistência Ltda.	30	-
Converge Serviços e Otimização Ltda.	30	-
Other administrative expenses	**(94,835)**	**(46,094)**
Bem Aqui Adm. e Corretora de Seguros, Prev. Privada e Correspondente Bancário S.A. [III]	(54,203)	(19,923)
Domo Digital Tecnologia S.A. [IV]	(37,636)	(25,850)
Viva Notícias Ltda.	(2,920)	-
Mercantil do Brasil Corretora S.A.	-	(245)
Mercantil do Brasil Marketplace e Empreendimentos Imobiliários S.A.	(76)	(76)
Other operating expenses	**(500)**	**(11,841)**
Banco Mercantil de Investimentos S.A.	(500)	-
Mercantil do Brasil Marketplace e Empreendimentos Imobiliários S.A.	-	(141)
Dente Vitta Assistência Odonto Ltda.	-	(2,478)
Altivis Plataforma de Bem Estar Ltda.	-	(2,446)
Geração Saber Cursos Livres Ltda.	-	(2,474)
Maturitec Solução em Tecnologia Ltda.	-	(2,756)
Viva Notícias Ltda.	-	(1,546)

[I] Refers to the remuneration of the interest earning bank deposits (Savings Accounts, Time Deposit, Agribusiness Letter of Credit, and Financial bills) held at the Bank by the Linked companies and Parent Company.

[II] Refers to the total of the monthly amounts received or to be received from affiliates related to the Expense Sharing Agreement, which includes the reimbursement of management and administration costs due for the provision of services related to treasury management and funding, business referrals, and other.

[III] Refers basically to the amounts paid to Bem Aqui Adm. and Brokerage Firm of Insurance, Private Pension and Banking Correspondent S.A. regarding the provision of services as a banking correspondent.

[IV] Refers to the amounts paid to Domo Digital Technology S.A. regarding the payment of Data processing costs.

19.2. Other information

Loans or advances are given to any subsidiary, members of the Board of Directors, of Executive Management, or their related spouses, partners, up to second-degree relatives and other people, if any, will be carried out in compliance with CMN Resolution No. 4.693/18.

20. Benefit plans

The Bank has a Remuneration Plan specific to the management members that contemplates the guidelines on payment of fixed and variable payment aligned with the risk management policy of the Institution and the best market practices, in compliance with the CMN Resolution No. 5.177/24.

Annually, at the Annual Shareholders' Meeting, a global compensation amount is set for the members of the Board of Directors and Board of Executive Officers of the Bank, as provided for in the By-laws. The right to variable remuneration is subject to the achievement of the Bank's strategic goals, the individual goals and the goals of the management's operating areas.

The remuneration of Bank's administrators was approved at the Annual Shareholders' Meeting dated 04/23/2026, which set the limit for the year at R$ 197,000.

For the periods ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, the expense recognized in profit or loss related to Key management compensation is composed as follows:

Description	09/30/2026	09/30/2025
Short and long-term benefits	110,161	95,607
Share-based payments	13,498	-
Subtotal	**123,659**	**95,607**
Charges	24,732	19,121
Total	**148,391**	**114,728**

No post-employment, other long-term, or termination benefits were awarded during the period.

Management compensation consists of fees for the Board of Directors, the Statutory Audit Board, and the Executive Board, payroll charges, bonuses, and share-based payments.

Up to September 30, 2026, no deliberation was made regarding the post-employment benefits.

- **Short and long-term benefits to management members and share-based compensation**

As described in Note 17.5, the Bank established the Restricted Stock Option Plan. On March 3, 2026, the 1st Grant Program was approved, intended exclusively for the Statutory Directors.

In the period ended September 30, 2026, the Bank recognized in profit or loss the amounts of R$ 110,161 for short- and long-term benefits and R$ 13,498, in the Bank and Consolidated, for share-based payment, in accordance with the guidelines of CMN Resolution 5177/24 (which provides for the compensation policy of administrators of financial institutions).

The granted shares have a vesting term of up to 5 years and are subject to lock-up restrictions for an additional 5-year period after delivery, aiming to align long-term interests and risk management, as required by current regulations.

- **Benefits of employment contract rescission**

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

21. Risk Management and Capital Management

The risk management activity is an integral and fundamental part of the activities of Mercantil, aiming at obtaining the best risk-return ratio compatible with the risk appetite of the prudential conglomerate. Risk management is carried out in an integrated way, enabling the identification, measurement, evaluation, monitoring, reporting, control and mitigation of adverse e ects resulting from interactions between risks, aiming at more assertive decision making and optimization of capital.

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

Based on good practices of Corporate Governance and Market, Mercantil aims at setting a standard of information disclosure, which enables the market to evaluate the essential information related to the risk exposure and capital adequacy and the responsible social and environmental operation. This information, both quantitative and qualitative, is available on the website: www.bancomercantil.com.br.

The following will be a brief description of the activities related to the evaluation and management of the main risks in the Institution:

a) Capital Management

Mercantil's Capital Management comprises the continuous process of capital monitoring and control kept by the institution, the evaluation of capital requirement to face the risks to which it is subject and the planning of capital targets and requirements, in compliance with Institution's strategic and market goals.

The Bank's Capital Management Framework is compatible with the business model and the Institution's risk profile, enabling a consistent evaluation of Capital needs to support projected growth, as well as the adoption of a prospective posture, anticipating Capital requirements arising from possible changes in market conditions.

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

Among the ongoing capital management activities is the monitoring of Capital indicators known as Basel III, adopted by Bacen through CMN Resolution 4.958/21, which provides for the minimum requirements of Regulatory Capital (RC), Tier I Capital, Core Capital, and the Additional Core Capital (ACC).

The table below shows the calculation of the Capital Indicators:

Operating Limits and Basel Index	09/30/2026	12/31/2025
Reference Equity - PR	**3,822,445**	**2,566,562**
Level I Reference Equity	**3,324,344**	**2,126,814**
Core Capital - ST	2,842,877	1,864,937
Supplementary Capital - CC	481,467	261,877
Tier II Regulatory Capital	**498,101**	**439,748**
Risk-weighted assets (RWA)	**20,712,880**	**18,966,362**
Credit Risk by Standardized Approach - RWA_{cpad}	18,398,901	16,925,922
Market risk - RWA_{mpad}	23,619	38,981
Operational Risk by Standardized Approach - RWA_{opad}	2,290,360	2,001,459
Basel Rate	**18.5%**	**13.5%**
Capital Tier I	**16.0%**	**11.2%**
Core Capital	**13.7%**	**9.8%**

As widely disclosed in the relevant fact and notice to shareholders dated December 23, 2025, the Bank, with the objective of restoring its capital margin to levels prior to the transaction entered into with the Attorney General's Office of the Brazilian Treasury (PGFN) and the Special Secretariat of the Brazilian Federal Revenue Service (RFB), announced a private capital increase from R$ 300,000 to R$ 500,000 aimed at continuing the growth shown by Banco Mercantil in recent years. After regulatory procedures, on February 24, 2026, the Board of Directors approved the capital increase of R$ 498,504, already paid into the Bank and approved by the Central Bank of Brazil (Bacen) on March 06, 2026 (see Note 17.1).

The funds invested in permanent assets, determined on consolidated basis, are limited to 50.00% of shareholders' equity adjusted according to the regulation in effect. The Bank opted for the determination of the fixed assets-to-equity capital ratio and consolidate risk ratio, comprising all financial institutions of the conglomerate, positioning the fixed assets-to-equity capital ratio at 23.43% (19.32% in December 2025).

- Leverage ratio

In compliance with BCB Resolution 478/25, the Bank assesses the Leverage Ratio (LR) of the equity structure. It is the relationship between the Tier I Regulatory Capital, addressed by CMN Resolution No. 4,955/21 and complementary standards.

More details on the Capital Management Policy and leverage ratio (LR) of its equity structure from both the quantitative and qualitative aspects are available on the Bank's website (www.bancomercantil.com.br), in the Investor Relations (IR) area.

b) Credit risk management

As set forth by the CMN Resolution 4557/17, it is understood as the possibility of total or partial non-fulfillment, by certain counterparty, of obligations related to the settlement of transactions involving the negotiation of financial assets as well as disbursements to pay sureties and guarantees, recourses, loan commitments or other operations alike. Furthermore, it also characterizes as credit risk the restructuring of financial instruments, in addition to the recovery costs of exposures classified as non-performing assets.

The segregation of activities is an important pillar and contemplates the origination, analysis, decision, formalization, follow-up, control, risk management, collection and recovery. The entire process is supported by modern technology systems, high integration, which makes available full managerial and constant validation process to everybody involved in this activity, making transparent and integrated the results of each cycle.

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

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

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

It is also worth noting that the loan granting process takes into account the operating limits, as it includes locks, alerts, and the definition of different approval levels according to the exposure level of each client and economic group, always respecting the regulatory limit.

The care with the quality of financial assets of the Bank is concomitant to the credit granting process and goes through the settlement of contracts. This activity is under the direct responsibility of the Executive Board of Legal Affairs, Ombudsman, Loans, and Corporate Governance, together with the Assets Superintendency, which have all of their guidelines supported by the Credit Policy of the Institution.

For the effectiveness of Credit Risk Management, procedures for identification, measurement, evaluation, monitoring, reporting, control, and mitigation of credit risks associated with Mercantil and the institutions that are part of the prudential conglomerate are adopted, always pursuing the risk appetite defined in the RAS (Risk Appetite Statement), in line with the institution's business strategies. In this context, the credit risk management in the Institution contemplates internal factors such as the analysis of the portfolio development, its default levels, product profitability, portfolio quality and adequacy of allocated economic capital; besides external factors such as monitoring the macroeconomic environment and economic sectors, interest rates, market default indicators, consumption conditioning factors, among others.

Credit risk management is also included: the calculation of the expected loss of loan operations based on a robust statistical methodology, tested and validated by an independent Auditor; the calculation of the portion of credit risk (RWAcpad) of the Operating Limits Statement (DLO); the execution of *backtesting* to evaluate the classification and sufficiency of the provisioning established by the institution; in addition to projections of provision expenses and default using statistical techniques together with the assumptions defined in the corporate budget.

Finally, it is also worth highlighting the strong interaction between the risk management areas and the other actors in the loan process, always seeking opportunities to improve policies and processes, as well as to bring assertiveness and speed in potential adjustments and corrections in points that are causing losses, misclassifications, or inadequacies in relation to the institution's risk appetite.

So the changes in risk exposures that Mercantil do Brasil is subject to are followed up considering the business environment, the competition performance and the commitments to results that the Bank has with its clients, shareholders, employees and the society.

Credit risk exposure

Credit Risk Exposure includes Loan Operations and Other Receivables, the loan commitment not subject to unconditional and unilateral cancellation by the Institution, and the Collateral Provided.

The tables below include the quantitative data on your exposure to the Bank’s Credit risk based on information provided internally to key management personnel:

Total exposures by geographical area in Brazil:

Geographical Area	09/30/2026	12/31/2025
Southeast	28,473,097	26,647,860
Center-West	4,133,098	2,259,415
Northeast	1,049,444	528,979
South	285,733	109,361
North	16,948	32,990
Grand total	**33,958,320**	**29,578,605**

Total exposures by economic sector:

Risk sector	09/30/2026	12/31/2025
Individuals	24,025,663	22,813,979
Companies	9,932,657	6,764,626
Grand total	**33,958,320**	**29,578,605**

Total exposures by remaining term to maturity:

Remaining term	09/30/2026	12/31/2025
≤06 months	9,677,546	4,476,211
Above 6 months–1 year	1,288,462	1,344,001
Over 1–5 years	10,659,914	8,819,301
>05 years	12,332,398	14,939,092
Grand total	**33,958,320**	**29,578,605**

Nonperforming loans segregated by Geographical Area in Brazil:

Geographical Area	09/30/2026			12/31/2025		
	Exposure	Provision	Write-off to loss	Exposure	Provision	Write-off to loss
Southeast	1,152,158	856,810	161,248	628,567	393,252	141,834
Center-West	69,688	58,729	-	65,556	36,729	10,983
Northeast	52,309	45,044	20	86,758	67,044	10,101
South	14,153	12,342	-	100,274	25,819	1,287
North	405	339	-	8,365	7,183	1,050
Grand total	**1,288,713**	**973,264**	**161,268**	**889,520**	**530,027**	**165,255**

Total exposures segmented by delay brackets:

Past due ranges	09/30/2026	12/31/2025
Delay less than 30 days	252,512	337,508
Overdue 31 and 90 days	166,146	150,048
Overdue 91 and 180 days	140,231	37,997
Overdue 181 and 365 days	96,639	36,758
Overdue for more than 365 days	13,383	6,968
Grand total	**668,911**	**569,279**

Total of restructured exposures by course of operations:

Course of Operations	09/30/2026	12/31/2025
Normal Course	108,759	59,374
Abnormal course	177,052	19,237
Grand total	**285,811**	**78,611**

Percentage of concentration of the 10 and 100 largest exposures:

Ranking	09/30/2026	12/31/2025
10 Largest	1.3%	5.0%
100 Largest	1.8%	6.4%

The Exposure to Credit Risk is assessed, for credit risk purposes, according to the values determined under BRGAAP, which reflects how Management manages the risks.

Risk Mitigation - Collateral

The Bank uses various types of collateral as a way to mitigate the credit risk of the operations. These collaterals aim to ensure a secondary source of payment for the loans in case of client default. Thus, the quality and quantity of the collateral provided constitute a determining aspect in defining the risk level of each operation.

According to the Bank's Loans Policy, for each transaction there may be more than one type of collateral, each properly identified, quantified through the required percentage in relation to the transaction value, and duly formalized and accounted for.

Measurement of credit risk

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

Loss events can be specific, that is, related to just one client, such as payment delays, renegotiation, bankruptcy event, or they can be collective, affecting a larger group of assets, due to, for example, variations in interest rates or exchange rates or a decrease in the activity level of one or more economic sectors.

For the purpose of collective impairment assessment, financial assets are grouped according to similar credit risk characteristics, which indicate the debtor's ability to pay all amounts due under the contractual terms. The relevant factors used for this classification process are product, collateral, and contract value.

Based on the experience of historical losses of assets with similar credit risk characteristics, within each group, the triggers for the realization of the incurred loss are established and the loss percentages are estimated. Percentages which, when applied to the outstanding balance, allow for the calculation of the estimates of the amounts to be provisioned.

For clients who present specific objective evidence, the loss estimate is carried out individually, considering, among other aspects, the monetization of the collateral established linked to the operations.

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

c) Liquidity risk management

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

In this context, the liquidity risk is managed by means of methodologies and models that aim at administering the payment capacity of the Institution, considering the financial planning, the limits of risks and the optimization of available funds, enabling to support strategic decisions with a great agility and confidence level.

The Institution has two models: “mapping mismatches of financial flows” and “daily movement of products”. The first model enables the follow-up by product, currency, index and maturity, whereas the second provides inflow and outflow of loan operations and products that comprise the funding portfolio. Furthermore, Mercantil adopts operating limits for liquidity, monitored through the Minimum Cash Balance and the Liquidity Index. The latter indicates the Institution's ability to withstand stress situations and is based on the concepts of the Liquidity Risk Statement (DRL Model II). The Liquidity Index is obtained through the ratio between the stock of high liquidity assets and the total net cash outflows expected for the next 30 days, measured according to a stress scenario standardized by Bacen.

Mercantil also carries out, as one of the management instruments, the cash flow projection based on budgetary forecasts coupled with historical series of behavior of loan and funding portfolio products, advanced receipts, maturities and repurchase of time deposit operations, loan operations, credit assignments, bills, savings accounts, savings accounts, demand deposit and securities.

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

Mercantil also has a Contingency and Liquidity Plan containing responsibilities, strategies and procedures necessary for leading the Institution to the balance of its payment capacity, taking into account the potential problems identified in stress scenarios.

d) Market risk management

According to Resolution 4.557/17 of the National Monetary Council, amended by CMN Resolution 4.745/19, market risk is understood as the possibility of losses arising from the fluctuation in the market values of instruments held in the institution's portfolio.

The market risk management is carried out by methodologies and systems in line with the nature of their operations, with the complexity of its products and the dimension of its exposure, as well as the reality of the domestic and international market, enabling to support strategic decisions for the Bank prioritizing the agility and high degree of confidence.

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

For the operations contained in the trading portfolio, the methodology is based on the standard model of the Central Bank of Brazil, which establishes criteria and conditions for the calculation of the portions of risk-weighted assets (RWA) for the coverage of risk arising from exposure to interest rates, exchange-rate changes, stock prices, and commodity prices.

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

For the banking portfolio, the approach adopted for measurement and capital allocation takes into account the EVE (Economic Value of Equity) and NII (Net Interest Income) metrics, respecting the guidelines given by Bacen Circular Letter 3.876/18, amended by Bacen Circular Letter 3.938/19.

The EVE metric consists in estimating the variation between the present value of the repricing flows of financial instruments in a baseline scenario (current rate) and the present value of the repricing flows of these very same instruments in an interest rate shock scenarios (stress).

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

The economic value (EVE) and net interest income (NII) approaches were developed in line with best market practices and according to the framework contained in the current regulations, namely CMN Resolution 4557/17 and Bacen Circular Letter 3876/18.

Additionally, the interest rate risk for instruments classified in the banking book (IRRBB) and trading are calculated and reported daily to Top Management.

Additionally, stress tests are conducted of the fluctuation of the main macroeconomic variables, using historical or change in assumptions scenarios.

For large price fluctuations, Mercantil uses the hedge instrument to protect the financial transactions to which it is exposed. The hedge strategy is to offset to fully or partially offset the risks arising from exposure to variations in the market value or in the cash flow of any asset, liability, commitment or predicted future transaction.

- Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

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

Financial assets	Carrying amount	Fair value			
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
At fair value through other comprehensive income	**1,676,535**	**1,633,046**	**43,489**	**-**	**1,676,535**
Marketable securities	1,676,535	1,633,046	43,489	-	**1,676,535**
At fair value through profit or loss	**68,527**	**-**	**2,890**	**65,637**	**68,527**
Marketable securities	68,527	-	2,890	65,637	**68,527**
At amortized cost	**32,571,900**	**-**	**30,766,809**	**449,526**	**31,216,335**
Deposited with the Central Bank	834,291	-	834,291	-	**834,291**
Short-term interbank investments	7,497,085	-	7,497,085	-	**7,497,085**
Loan operations and other credits	23,994,558	-	22,435,433	203,560	**22,638,993**
Other financial assets	245,966	-	-	245,966	**245,966**
Total on 09/30/2026	**34,316,962**	**1,633,046**	**30,813,188**	**515,163**	**32,961,397**
Total at 12/31/2025	**31,505,535**	**1,423,797**	**31,117,470**	**1,351,766**	**33,893,033**

Financial liabilities	Carrying amount	Fair value		
		Level 2	Level 2	Total
At amortized cost	**33,938,022**	**33,929,592**	**8,430**	**33,938,022**
Deposits	21,029,769	21,026,268	3,501	**21,029,769**
Money market funding	50,000	50,000	-	**50,000**
Interbank accounts	79,153	79,153	-	**79,153**
Obligations for operations linked to assignment	1,546,567	1,546,567	-	**1,546,567**
Acceptances and endorsements	9,936,255	9,936,255	-	**9,936,255**
Debt instruments eligible to capital	1,291,349	1,291,349	-	**1,291,349**
Other financial liabilities	4,929	-	4,929	**4,929**
Total on 09/30/2026	**33,938,022**	**33,929,592**	**8,430**	**33,938,022**
Total at 12/31/2025	**30,601,989**	**30,585,289**	**16,700**	**30,601,989**

- Financial Instruments Positions and Sensitivity Analysis of Risks

In compliance with CVM Resolution 121/22 which approves CPC 40 (R1) – Financial instruments: Disclosure, the Sensitivity Analysis was performed involving all material financial instruments, assets and liabilities, with the measurement of fair value by the Institution.

Thus, Marketable Securities (MS) classified in the categories of fair value through profit or loss, fair value through Other comprehensive income, and amortized cost were considered, as well as Derivative financial instruments and their respective hedge objects.

Mercantil, aware of the market opportunities, took a position in the interest rate futures market, for the purposes of partially hedging credit assets. In this case, the instrument was classified as Hedge Accounting, being used in the management and protection of financial risks through the application of specific accounting rules, aiming at the reduction or elimination of the instability of the accounting income for the year.

It is worth noting that, most of the derivative financial instruments existing in the Bank are aimed at hedging the risk exposure of positions that it deems necessary, not having any speculative character.

The sensitivity analysis, which assumption is to identify the risk types that could generate loss to the Institution, was carried out from the following scenarios:

- Scenario I: It consists of a scenario considered probable, which data was obtained from external source (B3), such as: dollar price, securities' price and future interest rates. For example purposes, it was considered, for a term of one year, interest rate at 13.40% per year.

- Scenario II: It consists of a situation with variation of 25% in prices and a parallel shock at the same percentage to the curves effective as of 09/30/2026 that, in view of the exposure of the Institution to risk factors, would cause loss. So, for example, for the term of one (1) year, the considered interest rate was 16.92% per year.

- Scenario III: It consists of a situation with variation of 50% in prices and a parallel shock at the same percentage to the curves effective as of 09/30/2026 that, in view of the exposure of the Institution to risk factors, would cause loss. So, for example, for the term of one (1) year, the considered interest rate was 20.31% per year.

Chart demonstrating the Sensitivity Analysis of the financial conglomerate:

Effect on changes in fair value			Scenarios		
Operation	Risk factors	Components	I	II	III
Hedge Accounting	Fixed interest rate [(I)]	Loan operations (long position)	7,758	(187,154)	(362,069)
		Derivative (futures short position)	(7,612)	183,762	355,748
		Net Effect	**146**	**(3,392)**	**(6,321)**
SECURITIES	Fixed income	Debentures	(1,170)	(722)	(1,445)
		Commercial note	(125)	(6,270)	(12,540)
		CDCA	(33)	(1,660)	(3,320)
		CRI	(6,986)	(3,978)	(7,955)
		CRA	(3,266)	(5,443)	(10,886)
	Fund's quota	FIDC	(112)	(2,800)	(5,600)
		FIAGRO	(117)	(2,962)	(5,923)
Total with correlation			**(11,663)**	**(27,227)**	**(53,990)**
Total with correlation net of tax impacts			**(6,415)**	**(14,975)**	**(29,695)**

[(I)] The change in these risk factors is the one that provokes a negative net effect, once the reflection on derivative and hedged item are always opposite (profit/ loss or loss/profit).

The table above highlights the effects on income resulting from fluctuations in the main macroeconomic variables, especially the domestic interest rate in scenarios II and III. Furthermore, it is noteworthy that hedge accounting ensures the stability of the financial margin of loan operations even in an adverse scenario.

It is important to mention that the sensitivity analysis considers a situation in which the Institution's position would remain static, which should not necessarily occur. Additionally, it is worth emphasizing that Mercantil has an active management of its market risks, with the daily follow-up of the exposures to the several risk factors, as well as the potential effect that these exposures can cause on the fair value of its financial instruments, including the derivatives, which could indicate the change in position in order to mitigate these risks.

e) Operating risk management

Due to operational risk, it is understood as the possibility of losses resulting from external or failure, weakness or inadequacy events of internal processes, people and systems.

The Operating Risk management at Mercantil is integrated into the strategies and businesses of each participating institution in the group, aiming to align all existing and adopted processes with the effective policies. The Institution's strategy for this management is the monitoring of risk exposures through tools aimed at their mitigation and the consequent impact on operational losses.

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

The methodology adopted for managing the Operational Risk is comprised of two supplementary stages: qualitative and quantitative. The first stage contemplates the assessment of critical processes, the identification of risks and controls by using tests on the design and operating effectiveness of controls and finally, the strategy of response to residual risk – whether by means of action plans for improvement or monitoring actions. In this regard, it is important to highlight that the identified risks follow the categorization of the current legislation.

The quantitative step consists of the identification of operating losses and the formation of a basis with information related to events arising from exposure to Operating Risk at Mercantil, enabling the identification of the reasons for the most significant losses and their root causes, allowing the creation of action plans aimed at reducing future losses.

Operational Risk Management also includes the monitoring of key risk indicators (KRIs), that monitor the top reasons of losses to the Institution. Indicators have tolerance aligned to the risk appetite of Mercantil and when this metric is exceeded, actions are generated for returning the risk to acceptable levels. Moreover, the most relevant incidents of Mercantil, even those that do not create losses, are monitored and recorded in a specific base for making decisions to resolve the problem and prevent its recurrence.

Mercantil also has defined procedures for Relevant Third-Party Management. The management process is driven by the risk involved in the activity, with a structured process of segmentation, contracting, monitoring, management, and termination.

In the Mercantil group, the calculation of the RWAopad portion uses the Simplified Alternative Standardized Approach. The calculation methodology of the approach adopted by Institution was set following criteria for consistency, susceptible of verification and is duly formalized.

The Business Continuity Management, which is also included in the scope of Operating Risk Management, covers all companies of the Prudential Conglomerate and aims to ensure the Institution's operation at acceptable levels in the event of crises that may interrupt its activities. For this, the processes identified and classified as critical from the business continuity perspective have their contingencies planned and tested, aiming to reduce the impact of incidents. It provides a safer environment for operations, clients and counterparties, as well as to shareholders. The scope of Operations for Continuity Management at Mercantil encompasses three touch points: Technology Continuity; Continuity of Service Points and; Business Continuity (Central Management).

To ensure this resilience, Mercantil adopts a methodology that enables it to devise contingency strategies, determining alternative procedures and action lines that shall maintain the critical operations in operation, even in the adverse events that cause the stop of activities. All of these specifications are formalized in Operational Contingency Plans, updated periodically and disclosed in a way that ensures their activation when necessary, also contemplating the entire structure of resources and personnel available for business continuity. Still in this context, we highlight the Corporate Contingency Medical of the Conglomerate, which focuses on scenarios of unavailability that may affect client service and SERVICES RENDERED.

f) Social, Environmental and Climate Risk Management

The Management of Social, Environmental, and Climate Risks at Mercantil is based on the use of tools for identifying, controlling, and mitigating the social, environmental, and climate impacts inherent to banking activities and the business stakeholders.

Based on the Policy of Social, Environmental and Climate Responsibility (PRSA), the actions for control and reduction of impacts from the Institution's activity comprise the proper management of waste and the mapping and continuous study of opportunities that may contribute to efficiency in the consumption of power and natural resources of the company.

Within this context, the management of Social Risk at Mercantil includes the continuous monitoring of personnel included in restrictive lists of work analogous to slavery published by the Ministry of Labor and Social Security, as well as personnel who have some type of precautionary measure currently applied by Anvisa, whose economic activities exercised are of high sanitary risk. Clients who present such notes will have a minimum decision-making authority in the judgmental analysis of business proposals.

Regarding the management of Environmental Risk, its mitigation is carried out by including the restrictive environmental alert for the personnel responsible for the recovery of contaminated or degraded areas, as well as for the owners of real estate embargoed due to practices that do not comply with environmental regulations. Appraisals are also conducted for real estate collateral and real estate resulting from debt settlement processes. It is important to highlight that all urban real estate subjected to these processes have a report indicating signs of soil contamination.

Regarding climate risk, the sensitivity threshold of this risk is applied to the Institution's loan portfolio. With it, Mercantil is able to identify, based on relevance criteria (nature of activities and quality of the loan portfolios) and proportionality (equity interest of the portfolio over the total loan portfolio), which economic sectors and stakeholders are most sensitive to climate risk.

Furthermore, Mercantil assigns its clients a Classification of Exposure to Social, Environmental, and Climate Risks, ranging from "A" (highest risk) to "C" (lowest risk), with the worst partial classification among categories prevailing. Those clients who have high exposure are handled at the minimum level of the Credit Committee, following the value thresholds to reach the final level of the Superior Credit Committee.

Mercantil also monitors clients in terms of the quality of their loan operations, as well as their balances invested in funding products and the counterparts of investments in interbank investments and TVMs. It is worth noting that these monitorings and follow-ups are carried out within the scope of Mercantil's stakeholders, which include employees, suppliers of products and services, loan borrowers, and investors.

Also, Mercantil captures information related to social and environmental risks at the beginning of the customer relationship is enhanced, and criteria are adopted in the loan concession and credit management process, as well as in the Institution's relationship with third parties, which is supported by clauses and processes that require and promote a network of companies more responsible in the social, environmental, and climate spheres.

22. Other information

a) Investment funds – the management of investment funds is carried out by means of the subsidiary Mercantil do Brasil Distribuidora S.A.

b) Contracted insurance - the Bank and its subsidiaries have insurance at amounts considerate appropriate by Management to cover occasional losses with claims.

c) Agreement for clearing and settling liabilities- Bank has an agreement for clearing and settling obligations under the National Financial System, in accordance with CMN Resolution 3.263/05, resulting in greater assurance in the settlement of its obligations with financial institutions which has this type of agreement.

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

23. Events after the reporting period

There were no events after the reporting period between the period-end date and the date these financial statements were authorized for issue.

BANCO MERCANTIL

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Marco Antônio Andrade de Araújo – President
Mauricio de Faria Araújo – Vice-President
André Luiz Figueiredo Brasil – Secretary

Christian Orga Orglmeister
Clarissa Nogueira de Araújo
Gustavo Henrique Diniz de Araújo
Leonardo Ferreira Antunes
Luiz Henrique Andrade de Araújo
Marco Cesar de Castro Bravo

STATUTORY AUDIT BOARD

Ângela Mourão Cançado Juste
Euler Luiz de Oliveira Penido
Marcelo Rezende Amorim
Taise Christine da Cruz
Verena Moura Waisberg

AUDIT COMMITTEE

Glaydson Ferreira Cardoso
Carlos Augusto da Silva
Daniel Henrique Alves da Silva
Lauro Wilson da Silva

EXECUTIVE BOARD

Chief Executive Officer
Luiz Henrique Andrade de Araújo
Chief Executive Officer and Vice-President
Gustavo Henrique Diniz de Araújo
Vice President and Officers
Bruno Pinto Simão
Felipe Lopes Boff
Paulino Ramos Rodrigues
Executive Officers
Anderson Adeilson de Oliveira
Carolina Marinho do Vale Duarte
Gregório Moreira Franco
Mariana Machado de Araújo de Souza Lima
Directors
André Rodrigues Horta
Rodrigo de Araújo Simões

ACCOUNTANT

Anderson Guedes Inocêncio
CRC - MG 077029/O-7

Base date: 09/30/2026



BANCO
MERCANTIL