Rendimento/

Financial Statements

December 31, 2025

Banco Rendimento S.A.

As of December 31, 2025
(in thousands of R$)

Contents

Management's Report 3

Financial Statements

Balance Sheets 5
Income Statements 6
Statement of Comprehensive Income 7
Statement of Changes in Equity 8
Statements of Cash Flows 9
Notes to the Financial Statements 10

A Message from Management

Dear Shareholders,

In accordance with legal and corporate provisions, the management of Banco Rendimento S.A. (the "Institution" or the "Bank") presents this Management's Report and these Financial Statements for the half year and full year ended December 31, 2025, together with the Independent Auditors' Report.

Banco Rendimento S.A. demonstrated resilience by prioritizing investments in technology, human capital, and innovative artificial intelligence solutions with the goal of updating business and control environments, as well as committing to operational efficiency and excellence. In line with the long-term strategy, these initiatives were designed to maintain asset quality, ensure the Bank's financial strength, and create sustainable economic value.

The highlights of the year included net income of R$98.8 million and a return on equity of 20.14%. These results were influenced by revenues from credit products, foreign exchange, and other services, as well as efficient capital allocation and business management, which drove our results. The expanded credit portfolio stood at R$2.3 billion, and funding totaled R$2.8 billion. Net equity, consistent with portfolio performance, reached R$493 million, underscoring the continued strength of our financial position.

Management reaffirms its commitment to transparency, governance, and regulatory compliance in line with best market practices and the expectations of the Bank's shareholders, customers, and other stakeholders.

The Bank

Banco Rendimento S.A. operates in the foreign exchange market through financial and tourism exchange transactions, import and export of currencies, international transfers, receipt of funds from abroad, local and international prepaid cards, and opening of foreign currency current accounts. In the credit area, it concentrates its activities in the middle market, granting loans, financing, bond discounts, prepayment of receivables, guarantees, BNDES onlending, and foreign trade. The service platform is focused on payment solutions for the bank-as-a-service segment and in automotive tax collection.

Economic Scenario

The 2025 fiscal year was a time of overcoming the global uncertainties that marked the beginning of the year. Initially, an adverse external environment marked by discussions about U.S. trade and fiscal policies intensified volatility in domestic assets. However, as the year progressed, the trade war proved to be less disruptive than anticipated. This allowed the period to end with indicators above initial projections. In this regard, domestic assets performed well. The Ibovespa index accumulated gains of 33.95% over the course of the year, while the US dollar depreciated against the Brazilian real by 11.18%. The appreciation of the local currency was driven by two factors: the global depreciation of the US dollar and the attractiveness of carry-trade strategies, which were boosted by the increase in the Selic rate to 15% per annum in June.

The economy is gradually cooling down. GDP grew by only 0.1% in the third quarter. High levels of debt among households and small- and medium-sized businesses are limiting consumption in a tighter financial environment. Household consumption lost momentum, slowing from 0.6% growth in the first and second quarters to just 0.1% in the third. There is sustained growth, particularly in the agriculture and mining sectors. Although the unemployment rate remains at historically low levels, there has been a reduction in the employed population and the labor force participation rate (LFPR). Growth projections have been revised upwards, but the outlook for a slowdown in activity remains, reflecting factors such as the greater degree of monetary tightening predicted and the expectation of lower fiscal stimulus. We expect GDP to grow by 2.2% in 2025 and by 1.7% in 2026.

In terms of monetary policy, the IPCA inflation index closed out the year at 4.26%, which is close to the 4.5% target ceiling. This figure represents a significant improvement compared to the more pessimistic projections at the beginning of the year and is the result of currency appreciation and the decline in global commodities. The Monetary Policy Committee (Copom) kept the Selic rate at 15% p.a. during the second half of the year, anchoring expectations and paving the way for a cycle of easing in 2026.

In 2025, Brazilian foreign exchange flows recorded a net outflow of $31.9 billion. The flow was driven by the financial channel, which accumulated a deficit of $81.1 billion, reflecting profit remittances, interest payments, and portfolio reallocations. Nevertheless, the Brazilian real appreciated over the period, benefiting from the high interest-rate differential and the weakening US dollar on the international stage. The external sector's resilience was bolstered by financing through foreign direct investment (FDI), which tends to be more stable. Meanwhile, the robust trade balance remained in surplus by $49.1 billion.

Risks and Internal Controls

The management of capital and risk permeates the entire organization, with structures in line with the nature of the transactions and adherent to best practices, which ensures the continuity of business through processes, systems, and effective controls that address risk exposure.

The Risk, Capital and Internal Controls function is focused on regulatory compliance and follows the guidelines, policies and levels of approval established by, independent of, and aligned with senior management in order to create and preserve the Bank's economic value.

Corporate Governance

The corporate management policy of Banco Rendimento S.A. is based on market practices that permeate the organization. They are based on principles of ethics, transparency, respect, and equitable treatment in the engagement with clients, partners, suppliers, and staff, always focused on continually improving management, supported by Senior Management guidelines and strategies.

Independent Auditors

Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Auditores Independentes Ltda. is the independent auditor engaged to review the financial statements of Banco Rendimento S.A. for the half-year and fiscal year ended December 31, 2025. The policy adopted complies with the principles that preserve the independence of the auditor, in accordance with internationally accepted criteria.

Acknowledgements

The Management of Banco Rendimento S.A. would like to thank its clients and partners for their trust and its employees for their commitment.

The Management

Banco Rendimento S.A.
Balance Sheet

As of December 31, 2025
(in thousands of R$)

ASSETS	Note	Dec/31/2025
Available funds	**4**	**254,955**
Financial assets		**3,736,998**
At fair value through profit and loss		**6,150**
Marketable securities	6a	3,397
Derivative financial instruments	7a	2,753
At fair value through other comprehensive income		**480,588**
Marketable securities	6a	480,588
At amortized cost		**3,250,260**
Interbank investments	5	1,143,049
Marketable securities	6a	185,270
Interbank accounts	8	1,488,314
Loan transactions and other transactions with loan characteristics	9a	433,627
Other assets	**10**	**187,533**
Tax assets	**17a**	**192,964**
Investments	**11b**	**60,677**
Fixed assets		**15,838**
Intangible	**12**	**17,549**
TOTAL ASSETS		**4,466,514**

LIABILITIES	Note	Dec/31/2025
Financial liabilities		**3,670,979**
At fair value through profit and loss		**2,385**
Derivative financial instruments	7a	2,385
At amortized cost		**3,668,594**
Deposits	13	2,765,655
Open market funding		59,451
Funds from acceptances and issuance of securities		1,220
Liabilities for loans and onlending	14	103,475
Other financial liabilities	15	738,793
Other liabilities	**16**	**118,493**
Allowances and other liabilities involving financial instruments		**2,468**
Tax liabilities	**17c**	**55,676**
Contingency allowances	**25b**	**125,642**
Equity	**19**	**493,256**
Capital stock		360,000
Earnings allowances		133,235
Other comprehensive income		21
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET WORTH		**4,466,514**

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

Banco Rendimento S.A.

Statement of Income

Half-year and fiscal year ended December 31, 2025
(in thousands of R$, except when otherwise stated)

	Note	Second half / 2025	Fiscal year / 2025
Income from financial intermediation		**448,829**	**833,842**
Loan transactions and other transactions		211,622	409,149
Income from interbank investments		94,507	168,172
Marketable securities		40,774	59,783
Income from derivative financial instruments		(1,939)	(48,905)
Income from foreign-exchange transactions		103,865	245,643
Expenses from financial intermediation		**(152,160)**	**(268,889)**
Open market funding		(143,736)	(252,220)
Borrowings and onlending		(6,444)	(13,968)
Allowance for expected losses associated with credit risks		(1,980)	(2,701)
Income from financial intermediation		**296,669**	**564,953**
Other operating income / (expenses)		**(224,384)**	**(423,616)**
Income from services rendered	20	71,434	148,457
Personnel expenses	21	(123,330)	(245,329)
Other administrative expenses	22	(87,981)	(161,945)
Tax expenses	23	(21,839)	(42,162)
Income from equity in subsidiaries	11b	1,854	3,385
(Recognition) / Reversal of allowance for contingent liabilities	25c	(4,562)	(8,057)
Other operating income	24a	15,179	23,727
Other operating expenses	24b	(75,139)	(141,692)
Operating income		**72,285**	**141,337**
Non-operating income		**453**	**325**
Earnings before taxes on income		**72,738**	**141,662**
Income and social contribution taxes		**(14,586)**	**(35,034)**
Current income and social contribution taxes	17d	(23,464)	(37,968)
Deferred income and social contribution taxes	17d	8,878	2,934
Statutory profit sharing		**(5,141)**	**(7,868)**
Net earnings		**53,011**	**98,760**
Number of shares		149,118	149,118
Basic and diluted earnings per share (in R$)		355.50	662.29

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

Banco Rendimento S.A.
Statement of Comprehensive Income

Half-year and fiscal year ended December 31, 2025
(in thousands of R$)

	Second half / 2025	Fiscal year / 2025
Net earnings	**53,011**	**98,760**
Other comprehensive income that is or will be reclassified to income	**21**	**18**
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	38	33
Deferred taxes	(17)	(15)
Comprehensive income	**53,032**	**98,778**

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

Banco Rendimento S.A.
Statement of Changes in Equity

Half-year and fiscal year ended December 31, 2025
(in thousands of R$)

	Note	Capital stock	Allowances		Other comprehensive income	Earnings / accrued losses	Total
			Legal	Other			
Balances at June 30, 2025		**360,000**	**15,459**	**114,267**	**–**	**(3,009)**	**486,717**
Adjustments at fair value, net of taxes		–	–	–	21	–	21
Net earnings		–	–	–	–	53,011	53,011
Allocation of legal allowance		–	2,544	–	–	(2,544)	–
Recognition of earnings allowance		–	–	12,165	–	(12,165)	–
Dividends	19b	–	–	(11,200)	–	(12,500)	(23,700)
Interest on own capital	19b	–	–	–	–	(22,793)	(22,793)
Balances as of December 31, 2025		**360,000**	**18,003**	**115,232**	**21**	**–**	**493,256**
Balances as of December 31, 2024		**360,000**	**13,065**	**114,267**	**3**	**–**	**487,335**
Initial adoption of CMN Directive no. 4966/21.		–	–	–	–	(3,942)	(3,942)
Balances at January 1, 2025		**360,000**	**13,065**	**114,267**	**3**	**(3,942)**	**483,393**
Adjustments at fair value, net of taxes		–	–	–	18	–	18
Net earnings		–	–	–	–	98,760	98,760
Recognition of legal allowance		–	4,938	–	–	(4,938)	–
Recognition of earnings allowance		–	–	12,165	–	(12,165)	–
Dividends	19b	–	–	(11,200)	–	(35,500)	(46,700)
Interest on own capital	19b	–	–	–	–	(42,215)	(42,215)
Balances as of December 31, 2025		**360,000**	**18,003**	**115,232**	**21**	**–**	**493,256**

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

Banco Rendimento S.A.

Statement of Cash Flow

Half-year and fiscal year ended December 31, 2025 (in thousands of R$)

	Note	Second half / 2025	Fiscal year / 2025
Cash flow from operating activities			
Net earnings		**53,011**	**98,760**
Adjustments to reconcile profit:			
Effect of the changes in foreign-exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents		10,541	(50,626)
Allowance / (reversal) of expected losses associated with credit risks		1,980	2,701
Income from equity in subsidiaries	11	(1,854)	(3,385)
Depreciation and amortization	22	19,666	27,470
Operating and administrative allowances / (reversals)		(361)	(6,829)
Inflation adjustment of taxes and court deposits	24a	(6,292)	(10,733)
(Recognition) / Reversal of allowance for contingent liabilities	25c	4,562	8,057
Current and deferred taxes	17d	14,586	35,034
Written-off fixed assets		19	42
Adjusted net earnings		**95,858**	**100,491**
Changes in operating assets:		**(295,291)**	**87,460**
(Increase) / reduction in bonds and securities		(381,168)	(328,092)
(Increase) / reduction in derivative financial instruments		34,525	12,798
(Increase) / reduction in interbank investments		(9,437)	(8,906)
(Increase) / reduction in loan transactions and other transactions with loan characteristics		142,684	205,579
(Increase) / reduction in interbranch accounts		(66,565)	221,074
(Increase) / reduction in other assets		(15,330)	(14,993)
Changes in operating liabilities:		**146,393**	**497,387**
Increase / (reduction) in derivative financial instruments		(26,223)	(17,012)
Increase / (reduction) in deposits		252,074	583,618
Increase / (reduction) in open market funding		21,166	8,031
Increase / (reduction) in funds from acceptances and issuance of securities		90	(13,031)
Increase / (reduction) in liabilities for loans and onlending		(14,186)	(48,248)
Increase / (reduction) in other financial assets		29,157	11,290
Increase / (reduction) in other liabilities		(99,880)	20,156
Increase / (reduction) in current tax liabilities		8,579	10,894
Paid IRPJ and CSLL		(24,384)	(58,312)
Net cash earned from (consumed by) operating activities		**(53,040)**	**685,338**
Cash flow from investment activities:			
Acquisition of fixed-assets in use		(3,427)	(4,628)
Acquisition of intangible assets		(19,545)	(27,622)
Decrease in investments		–	2,000
Net cash earned from (consumed by) investment activities		**(22,972)**	**(30,250)**
Cash flow from lending activities:			
Dividends distributed and paid	19b	(23,700)	(46,700)
Interest on own capital distributed and paid	19b	(19,374)	(35,883)
Net cash earned from (consumed by) lending activities		**(43,074)**	**(82,583)**
Increase / (reduction) in cash and cash equivalents		**(119,086)**	**572,505**
Start of the period		1,494,568	741,810
Foreign-exchange changes in cash and cash equivalents		(10,541)	50,626
End of the period	4	1,364,941	1,364,941
Increase / (reduction) in cash and cash equivalents		**(119,086)**	**572,505**

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

1. Operating context

Banco Rendimento S.A. (the "Institution," the "Bank," or "Banco Rendimento"), with principal offices at Avenida das Nações Unidas, 8501 – 10º andar, is a private corporation. Together with its subsidiaries (jointly called the "Rendimento Group"), it carries out asset, liability, and accessory transactions permitted to commercial banks, including foreign-exchange portfolio, prepayment of receivables, payment solutions, and the management of bonds and securities. The benefits of the services rendered between these organizations and the costs of the operational and administrative structure are allocated to individual companies or to the group, as practical or reasonable.

2. Presentation of the financial statements

The financial statements are the responsibility of Management and have been prepared in accordance with accounting practices adopted in Brazil, based on accounting guidelines defined by the Brazilian Business Corporation Act (Law no. 6404/76), and its later changes, and comply with standards and instructions issued by the National Monetary Council (CMN), the Central Bank of Brazil (Bacen), based on CMN Directive no. 4818/20 and BCB Directive no. 2/20, the Accounting Plan for the Institutions of the National Financial System (Cosif), and the Financial Statements Committee (CPC), as applicable.

As of January 1, 2025, the Institution adopted CMN Directive no. 4966/21 and BCB Directive no. 352/23, changing the accounting criteria applicable to financial instruments and opted to use the exemption from comparative presentation in the financial statements for the periods of 2025 in relation to previous periods, as provided for in Article 79 of CMN Directive no. 4966/21. Law no. 14467/22 became effective on January 1, 2025 and provides for the tax treatment applicable to losses incurred in the collection of credits arising from the activities of financial institutions and other institutions authorized to operate by the Central Bank of Brazil. The effects resulting from its application are reflected in the expected realization of tax credits.

CMN Directive no. 4975/21 approved CPC 06 – (R2), which deals with the concepts of right-of-use assets and lease liabilities. Such transactions are recognized in the balance sheet if they meet the standard's criteria. As the Bank opted to apply the directive only to instruments entered or renewed after its effective date, there was no impact on the financial statements in relation to retroactive adjustments.

Management authorized the issuing of the financial statements on February 12, 2026.

3. Summary of significant accounting practices

a) Income recording

Revenues and expenses are appropriated on an accrual basis; any financial revenues and expenses are appropriated on a daily-pro-rata basis.

Financial revenues and expenses are calculated exponentially, except those pertaining to discounted notes or related to transactions abroad, which are computed using the linear method. Fixed-rate transactions are recorded at their redemption amount, and revenues and expenses relative to the future period are recorded in a reduction account of the respective assets and liabilities. Floating-rate transactions are updated up to the date of the balance sheet, using the agreed indexes.

b) Functional currency

The financial statements of Banco Rendimento S.A. are shown in Brazilian reais (R$), which is the Institution's functional currency.

c) Cash and cash equivalents

The item cash and cash equivalents includes actual cash, deposits in financial institutions, short-term high-liquidity investments, with maturities of up to 90 days after investment, all with insignificant risks of change of value or limits.

d) Interbank investments

Fixed-rate transactions are recorded at their redemption amount, less any income relative to future periods, while floating-rate transactions are recorded at cost plus earnings recorded by the date of the balance sheet, less any devaluation allowances, if applicable. Investment in agreed transactions are classified according to their maturities, regardless of the maturity dates of the securities backing the transactions.

e) Financial instruments

The Bank maintains its financial instruments in accordance with CMN Directive no. 4966/21, BCB Directive no. 352/23, and supplementary regulations.

Classification of Financial Instruments – The criteria adopted for this classification were based on the business model defined by Senior Management, considering the characteristics of the contractual cash flows and identifying, specifically, whether they meet the "Principal and Interest Payment Only" criterion. Under these conditions, financial instruments will be classified into three categories: i. Amortized Cost (CA): These are financial assets managed to receive contractual cash flows, consisting only of payments of principal and interest (SPPJ), including credit operations, prepayment of receivables, and credit cards. For the appropriation of income and expenses relating to transaction costs and other amounts received on the origination or issue of the financial instrument, the process uses the differentiated interest rate method; ii. Fair Value in Other Comprehensive Income (VJORA): These are financial assets managed for cash flow and sale, provided they meet the SPPJ criteria; and iii. Fair Value in Profit or Loss (VJR): These are financial assets whose cash flows do not meet the SPPJ criterion or are managed for sale, in which foreign exchange transactions and derivatives are classified.

Principal and Interest Only Test (SPPJ) – When applying the SPPJ test, it was observed whether the contractual cash flows consisted only of payments of principal and interest on the principal amount and whether the rates charged did not show substantial fluctuations that influenced these cash flows. After applying the SPPJ test, the Bank concluded that the cash flows from credit, foreign exchange, and treasury operations meet the SPPJ criterion, justifying their classification as Amortized Cost or FVTPL. For new products, the test will be applied at the time of contracting, ensuring compliance with regulatory standards.

Effective Interest Rate – The effective interest rate (TJE) will be calculated based on the effective interest method in accordance with Article 15 of CMN Directive no. 4966/21. For financial instruments classified as Amortized Cost, transaction costs and any amounts received in the origination or acquisition of the assets are taken into account and a different methodology was selected, appropriating income and expenses on a straight-line basis over the contractual term.

Allowances for Credit Risk – The Bank adopted the simplified methodology for calculating expected losses on financial instruments, in accordance with Article 50 of Directive 4966/21. Losses are estimated based on the analysis of the probability of the debtor's default, the percentage of non-recoverable exposure and the amount exposed at the time of default, whose classifications follow the methodology and percentages defined in BCB Directive no. 352/23.

Portfolio 1 (C1) – This includes transactions with lower risk guarantees, such as fiduciary alienation of real estate and guarantees from the federal government or multilateral organizations.

Portfolio 2 (C2) – This covers transactions with high-quality collateral or guarantees, such as leasing, first mortgages, pledges, fiduciary sales of personal property, deposit guarantees, public entity securities, and credit insurance.

Portfolio 3 (C3) – This includes transactions backed by credit rights, including discounting of receivables and guarantees by fiduciary assignment, surety or pledge of credits, in addition to guarantees not included in the higher portfolios.

Portfolio 4 (C4) – This includes unsecured transactions, mainly for businesses, such as working capital, foreign-exchange and export advances (ACC/ACE), debentures, and unsecured farm credit for investment.

Portfolio 5 (C5) – This covers higher-risk transactions, such as personal loans, consumer loans, revolving credit, and other unsecured transactions not included in other portfolios.

Nonperforming Assets – These are those that are more than 90 days overdue or indicate that the payment will not be fully honored, taking into account the criteria defined by CMN Resolution 4.966/21 regarding late payment, qualitative indicators of operations and restructuring.

Renegotiations and **restructurings** of credit transactions are carried out with the aim of mitigating losses and preserving the relationship with the client, taking into account changes in contractual conditions and the intention to avoid default on the operation. After the restructuring, transactions are monitored for assessment and possible reclassification to lower risk stages.

The fair value measurement of securities is based on quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities at the measurement date. Quoted prices in an active market are considered to be the most reliable evidence of fair value and should be used without adjustment when available. As described below, fair value measurements are categorized into three hierarchical levels:

• Level 1: Prices quoted on active markets for the same instrument, without the need for additional adjustments or estimates.

• Level 2: Prices quoted in active markets for similar assets or liabilities, or values obtained through valuation methods such as the "Discounted Cash Flow" method, in which all significant inputs are based on observable market data.

• Level 3: Valuation techniques in which significant inputs are not observable in the market, requiring estimates and assumptions based on available information.

In the specific case of the securities held by the Bank, these are classified in Levels 1 and 2 of the fair value hierarchy. This means that the value is calculated by multiplying the quoted price of each individual security by the quantity held by the Bank, without the need for any further adjustments. This approach ensures greater confidence and transparency in measurement, since it is based directly on observable and verifiable market data.

f) Investments

Investments in subsidiaries are valued by the equity method. All other investments are valued at their cost of acquisition, less any allowance for losses, as applicable.

g) Property and equipment in use

These correspond to the rights acquired for tangible property intended for the upkeep of the institution's business or performed for this purpose. These assets are recorded at their cost of acquisition, less accrued depreciation. Depreciation of premises and equipment is computed using the linear method at rates of 4% per annum for buildings; 10% per annum for installations, furniture, and fixtures and communication systems; and 20% per annum for all other items.

h) Intangible

Intangible assets represent the rights acquired for and investments in intangible property intended for the upkeep of the organization or performed for this purpose. These are valued at their cost of acquisition, less any accrued amortization and losses for the decrease in the recoverable value, as applicable. Intangible assets with defined working life are amortized considering their actual use or a method that reflects their economic benefits, while assets with undefined working life are tested annually regarding their recoverability.

i) Impairment (reduction of non-financial assets to their recoverable value)

The book recording of assets must reflect events or changes in economic, operating, or technological circumstances that could suggest deterioration or loss of their recoverable value. When such evidence is identified, and if the net book value exceeds the recoverable value, the Institution creates a deterioration allowance adjusting the net book value to the recoverable value. These allowances are recognized in the earnings for the period, as provided under CMN Directive no. 4924/21 and considering Technical Opinion no. 01, issued by the Accounting Statement Committee (CPC).

The values of non-financial assets are reviewed annually, except tax credits, which are realized every six months.

j) Deposits, open market funding, funds from acceptances and issuance of securities, and liabilities for lending and onlending

These are recorded according to their eligibility amount and considering the liability charges by the date of the balance sheet, recognized on a daily pro rata basis. Liabilities in foreign currency are adjusted according to official exchange rates in effect on the date of the balance sheets. Money marking funding is classified according to maturities, regardless of the maturity dates of the securities backing the transactions.

k) Income and social contribution taxes

Corporate income tax is provided for at the rate of 15% on taxable income, plus an additional 10% charge on taxable income, adjusted with additions and exclusions provided under the applicable tax code. The corporate social contribution tax (CSLL) rate is 20% for financial institutions, applicable on the company's net profit, after all adjustments provided under the applicable tax code.

Credits for the above taxes are computed using temporary additions and subtractions. Tax credits on temporary additions are realized when the respective allowances are used and/or reverted and are based on the current expectations for realization and considering technical studies and Management reviews.

l) Foreign-exchange transactions

The rate used to convert assets and liabilities into foreign currency is that in effect on the day of closing. The effects of foreign-exchange rate fluctuations on foreign currency transactions are distributed in the items of the Statement of Income based on the nature of the respective asset accounts.

m) Contingent assets and liabilities and legal, tax, and social security obligations

Contingent assets and liabilities and legal obligations are recognized, measured, and reported according to Directive 3823/09 and Technical Opinion CPC 25, issued by the Accounting Statements Committee (CPC), following the criteria below:

(i) Asset contingencies – These are not recognized in the financial statements except when there is evidence that guarantees their realization and on which all appeals have been exhausted.

(ii) Liability contingencies – These are recognized in the financial statements when based on the opinion of the Management and legal counsel there is a probable risk of loss or of legal or administrative action, with a probable withdrawal of funds to settle the liabilities and when the amounts involved can be measured with reasonable accuracy. Contingent liabilities classified as possible losses by the legal counsel are disclosed only in the explanatory notes, while those classified as remote losses are neither provisioned for nor disclosed.

(iii) Legal, tax and social security obligations – These refer to legal actions challenging the legality or constitutionality of some taxes. The amount questioned is quantified, recorded, and updated monthly.

n) Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements includes estimates and assumptions, such as the measuring of allowances for expected losses associated to credit risks, market value estimates for some financial instruments, contingency allowances, losses from the decrease in the recoverable value, and other allowances. Actual results can be different from such estimates and assumptions.

o) Subsequent events

This considers the events taking place between the base date of the financial statements and the date on which these financial statements have been cleared for publication, and which result from conditions not existing on the base date of these financial statements.

p) Recurring and non-recurring income

As provided by Bacen Directive no. 2/20, recurring and non-recurring income must be reported separately, incidentally related or not to typical activities of the financial institution and not expected to frequently take place in future years. The effects of these events, deemed non-recurring, are explained in Note 26.

q) Conversion of foreign currency to update positions

Based on Bacen Directive no. 4924/21, to convert positions in foreign currency the Bank has used the rates announced by B3.

4. Cash and cash equivalents

	Dec/31/2025
Available funds	**254,955**
Available funds in local currency	22,432
Available funds in foreign currency	232,523
Open market investments (Note 5)[1]	**1,109,986**
Total	**1,364,941**
Current	1,364,941

[1]Open market investment transactions included under "Cash and cash equivalents" have maturities of up to 90 days.

5. Interbank investments

	Dec/31/2025
Open market investments – Bank resources	**1,109,986**
National Treasury Bills (LT)	909,999
National Treasury Notes (NTN)	99,999
Financial Treasury Bills (LFT)	99,988
Foreign currency investments[1]	**24,290**
Interbank deposits	**8,773**
Total	**1,143,049**
Current	1,143,049

[1]Investments tied to partners abroad.

6. Marketable securities

a) Breakdown of securities by classification

	Dec/31/2025		
	Cost value	Adjustments to market value	Fair value
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit and loss	**3,397**	**–**	**3,397**
Own portfolio – available for trading	**3,397**	**–**	**3,397**
Shares in fixed-income investment funds[1]	1,633	–	1,633
Shares[2]	1,764	–	1,764
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income[3]	**480,550**	**38**	**480,588**
Own portfolio – available for trading	**311,228**	**21**	**311,249**
Financial Treasury Bills (LFT)[4]	309,143	23	309,166
National Treasury Notes (NTN)[4]	2,085	(2)	2,083
Linked to repurchase commitments	**59,491**	**(14)**	**59,477**
Financial Treasury Bills (LFT)[4]	56,967	1	56,968
National Treasury Notes (NTN)[4]	2,524	(15)	2,509
Linked to guarantees given	**109,831**	**31**	**109,862**
Financial Treasury Bills (LFT)[4]	109,831	31	109,862
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	**185,270**	**–**	**185,270**
Own portfolio – available for trading	**185,270**	**–**	**185,270**
Trade notes[1][5]	185,270	–	185,270
Total	**669,217**	**38**	**669,255**

(1) The transactions are classified as Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

(2) The transactions are classified as Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

(3) Public securities held in custody at Selic were adjusted to market; the comparison used ANBIMA rates and the counterpart was the asset value adjustment account in the net worth, net of tax effects, which resulted in R$21.

(4) The transactions are classified as Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy.

(5) Includes expected losses associated with credit risk totaling R$3,342 measured in accordance with BCB Directive 4966/21 and BCB Directive 352/23.

b) Breakdown of securities by maturity

	Dec/31/2025				
	No maturity	Up to 3 months	3 to 12 Months	Over 12 months	Total
Government securities	**–**	**278,730**	**3,203**	**198,655**	**480,588**
Financial Treasury Bills (LFT)	–	278,730	–	197,266	475,996
National Treasury Notes (NTN)	–	–	3,203	1,389	4,592
Private securities	**3,397**	**41,141**	**17,548**	**126,581**	**188,667**
Shares in investment funds	1,633	–	–	–	1,633
Shares	1,764	–	–	–	1,764
Trade notes	–	41,141	17,548	126,581	185,270
Total	**3,397**	**319,871**	**20,751**	**325,236**	**669,255**

7. Derivative financial instruments

The Bank uses derivative financial instruments to hedge against market risks in foreign-exchange transactions involving fluctuations in exchange and interest rates.

Hedging decisions are made based on consolidated positions, according to currency. Accordingly, the Bank monitors the positions in foreign currency and the real (R$), subdivided into various indexes. The Bank uses high-liquidity derivative financial instruments, generally consisting of B3 S.A. – Brasil, Bolsa, Balcão future contracts, which are appraised at their fair value on a daily basis.

a) Breakdown of the portfolio of derivative financial instruments

	Dec/31/2025		
	Notional amount	Amortized cost	Fair value
Futures contracts[1]	**–**	**–**	**–**
Long position	**1,545,135**	**–**	**–**
Currency	356,843	–	–
Interbank deposits	1,188,292	–	–
Short position	**(1,545,135)**	**–**	**–**
Currency	(1,188,292)	–	–
Interbank deposits	(356,843)	–	–
Other financial instruments	**–**	**(254)**	**(221)**
Long position	**187,471**	**1,581**	**1,653**
Non-deliverable forwards (NDF)	187,471	1,581	1,653
Short position	**(187,471)**	**(1,835)**	**(1,874)**
Non-deliverable forwards (NDF)	(187,471)	(1,835)	(1,874)
Foreign-exchange contracts	**589**	**589**	**589**
Long position	**1,100**	**1,100**	**1,100**
Foreign currency purchase contract	1,099	1,099	1,099
Foreign currency sale contract	1	1	1
Short position	**(511)**	**(511)**	**(511)**
Foreign currency purchase contracts	(304)	(304)	(304)
Foreign currency sale contracts	(207)	(207)	(207)
Total asset position	**1,733,706**	**2,681**	**2,753**
Total liability position	**(1,733,117)**	**(2,346)**	**(2,385)**

(1) The daily adjustments of payable futures contracts totaling R$112 are recorded in the Trading and Intermediation of Securities item. B3 S.A. - Brasil, Bolsa, Balcão is the custodian of these transactions.

b) Breakdown by maturity

Notional amount	Dec/31/2025			
	Up to 3 months	3 to 12 months	Over 12 months	Total
Long position	**951,874**	**732,870**	**48,962**	**1,733,706**
Futures contracts	865,915	630,258	48,962	1,545,135
NDF	84,859	102,612	–	187,471
Foreign-exchange contracts	1,100	–	–	1,100
Short position	**(951,285)**	**(732,870)**	**(48,962)**	**(1,733,117)**
Futures contracts	(865,915)	(630,258)	(48,962)	(1,545,135)
NDF	(84,859)	(102,612)	–	(187,471)
Foreign-exchange contracts	(511)	–	–	(511)

c) Guarantee margin

The assets below are given as margin to guarantee the transactions involving derivative financial instruments:

	Dec/31/2025
Linked to guarantees given	**109,862**
Financial Treasury Bills (LFT) (Note 6a)	109,862

8. Interbank accounts

	Dec/31/2025
Payment transactions	1,417,201
Central Bank deposits	68,876
Domestic correspondent banks	2,237
Total	**1,488,314**
Current	1,447,725
Noncurrent	40,589

9. Loan transactions and other transactions with loan characteristics

a) Loan portfolio

	Dec/31/2025
Loan transactions and other transactions with loan characteristics	**488,059**
Working capital	188,589
BNDES/FINAME	84,405
Confirme	43,931
Guaranteed current account	39,685
Foreign-exchange contract advances (ACC)	31,796
Export credit certificates (CCE)	30,860
Discounted securities	16,082
Check guarantee (overdraft)	15,576
Personal loans	15,253
Foreign-currency loans	12,239
Credit card	3,143
Debt admission	2,585
Consumer loans	2,076
Advances to depositors	1,820
Other	19
Allowance for expected losses	**(54,432)**
Allowance for expected losses associated with credit risks	(52,992)
Allowance for other expected losses associated with credit risks	(1,440)
Total loan portfolio net of allowance	**433,627**

b) Portfolio breakdown by type of client and business

	Dec/31/2025
Legal entities – private sector	**455,538**
Retail	81,164
Chemical and	63,165
petrochemical	52,346
Construction and real	52,137
estate Private services	49,088
Machinery and equipment	40,123
Education, healthcare, and other social	34,192
services Transportation	28,432
Wood and furniture	27,006
Automotive Food	12,263
and beverages	9,830
Farming and	4,468
ranching	893
Textile and garments Steel	431
and metallurgy Other	**32,521**
Total loan portfolio	**488,059**

c) Portfolio breakdown by maturity

	Dec/31/2025
Past due:	**4,913**
up to 90 days	1,665
from 91 to 365 days	2,722
over 365 days	526
Falling due:	**483,146**
up to 90 days	164,557
from 91 to 365 days	210,343
over 365 days	108,246
Total	**488,059**

d) Concentration of portfolio

	Dec/31/2025	
	Amount	%
10 largest debtors	197,537	40.47%
50 next largest debtors	240,015	49.18%
100 next largest debtors	36,631	7.51%
Other debtors	13,876	2.84%
Total loan portfolio	**488,059**	**100.00%**

e) Allowances for expected losses associated with credit risks

The allowance for expected loan losses associated with credit risks is distributed according to the following risk levels:

Risk level	Dec/31/2025			
	Falling due allowance	Past due	Total	Total
C1	104,369	225	**104,594**	**(27,421)**
C2	14,951	107	**15,058**	**(307)**
C3	207,301	299	**207,600**	**(8,166)**
C4	52,535	485	**53,020**	**(2,246)**
C5	103,990	3,797	**107,787**	**(16,292)**
Total	**483,146**	**4,913**	**488,059**	**(54,432)**

f) Changes in the allowance for expected losses associated with credit risks

The allowance for expected losses associated with credit risks had the following changes:

	Dec/31/2025
Opening balance	**(50,771)**
Effect from the initial adoption of CMN Resolution no. 4966/21.	(5,860)
Initial balance at January 1, 2025	**(56,631)**
Additions[(1)]	(22,995)
Reversals[(1)]	23,614
Credit write-offs against losses	1,580
Closing balance	**(54,432)**

[(1)] Changes in guarantees provided and credits not released are not included in the accrual and reversal balances.

g) Renegotiated and recovered loans

	Second half / 2025	Fiscal year / 2025
Renegotiated loans	640	1,175
Recovered loans	368	1,743
Total	**1,008**	**2,918**

h) Guarantees provided to third parties

Liability for guarantees, sureties, and warranties provided to third parties in the fiscal year ended December 31, 2025, totaled R$120,174, with an allowance for losses of R$2,233, and income from guarantees provided in the amount of R$ 2,846 in the fiscal year ended December 31, 2025. 174, with an allowance for losses totaling R$2,233, and income from guarantees provided of R$2,846 in the fiscal year ended December 31, 2025, and R$1,605 in the six-month period ended December 31, 2025, recorded in service revenues (Note 20).

10. Other assets

	Dec/31/2025
Debtors for security deposits (Note 25b)	111,171
Other assets[(1)]	42,301
Sundry debtors in Brazil	16,364
Note and credit receivables without loan characteristics	3,887
Income receivable	2,762
Wage advances	698
Other	10,350
Total	**187,533**
Current	65,486
Noncurrent	122,047

(1) Includes amounts related to the acquisition of virtual assets.

11. Investments

a) Summarized subsidiary information

	Dec/31/2025				
	Percentage stake	Number of shares held	Capital stock	Adjusted equity	Earnings for the year
Cotação Serviços Finan. Ltda.	100.00%	1,381,522,683	13,815	29,885	2,650
Adm. Empreend. Imob. Ltda.	98.96%	28,734,208	28,971	31,114	735

b) Breakdown of investment in subsidiaries

	Equity in earnings		Investment balance
	Second half / 2025	Fiscal year / 2025	Dec/31/2025
Cotação Serviços Finan. Ltda.	1,449	2,650	29,885
Adm. Empreend. Imob. Ltda.	405	735	30,792
Total	**1,854**	**3,385**	**60,677**

12. Intangible

	Dec/31/2025
Data processing systems	50,853
Licenses and copyrights	19,385
Other	2,089
Total	**72,327**
Accrued amortization	(54,778)
Total intangible	**17,549**

13. Deposits

Funding in cash, interbank, term, and foreign-currency deposits is traded at usual market rates; their maturities are distributed as follows:

a) Portfolio breakdown by maturity

	Dec/31/2025				
	No maturity	Up to 3 months	3 to 12 months	Above 12 months	Total
Demand deposits	561,518	–	–	–	**561,518**
Foreign-currency deposits	313,625	–	–	–	**313,625**
Interbank deposits	–	10,695	48,450	3,240	**62,385**
Time deposits	–	157,504	703,135	967,488	**1,828,127**
Total	**875,143**	**168,199**	**751,585**	**970,728**	**2,765,655**

b) Concentration of depositors

	Dec/31/2025	
	Amount	%
10 largest depositors	737,537	27%
Next 50 largest depositors	707,413	26%
Next 100 largest depositors	351,633	13%
Other depositors	969,072	35%
Total	**2,765,655**	**100%**

14. Liabilities for loans and onlending

	Dec/31/2025			
	Up to 3 months	3 to 12 months	Over 12 months	Total
Total foreign borrowings (USD)	1,074	11,331	–	**12,405**
BNDES	–	56	25,079	**25,135**
FINAME	28	15,293	43,748	**59,069**
Leases[(1)]	–	243	6,623	**6,866**
Total	**1,102**	**26,923**	**75,450**	**103,475**

(1) This includes real estate rental liabilities related to CMN Directive No. 4975/21, which approved CPC 06 – Leases (R2).

Expenses with BNDES and Finame onlending in the fiscal year and full year totaled R$12,366 and R$5,488, respectively.

15. Other financial liabilities

	Dec/31/2025
Domestic correspondent banks	386,184
Foreign currency liabilities	173,073
Foreign-currency payment orders	109,364
Liabilities with instant payments	70,172
Total	**738,793**
Current	566,496
Noncurrent	172,297

16. Other liabilities

	Dec/31/2025
Social and statutory	59,835
Allowance for future payments	39,139
Collected taxes and similar fees	6,340
Miscellaneous creditors – domestic[1]	6,187
Trading and intermediation of securities	5,698
Payables to related companies	1,290
Other	4
Total	**118,493**
Current	99,137
Noncurrent	19,356

[1] This includes obligations arising from the custody of clients' virtual assets.

17. Taxes

a) Tax assets

	Dec/31/2025
Current tax assets	**54,379**
Taxes to be offset (IR/CSLL)	50,333
Other taxes to be offset	4,046
Deferred tax assets	**138,585**
Tax credits	138,585
Total	**192,964**
Current	37,096
Noncurrent	155,868

b) Tax credits

Tax credits had the following changes in the year:

	Dec/31/2024	Fiscal year /2025		Dec/31/2025
		Additions	(Realization)	
Losses associated with credit risks	26,559	13,897	(11,216)	**29,240**
Tax risks – PIS/Cofins	45,048	2,779	–	**47,827**
Contingencies	7,319	3,214	(1,820)	**8,713**
Profit-sharing and bonuses	23,054	18,019	(17,554)	**23,518**
Other	29,490	17,332	(17,536)	**29,286**
Total	**131,471**	**55,241**	**(48,126)**	**138,585**

Tax credits are reviewed periodically based on future taxable profit for corporate income tax (IRPJ) and social contribution tax (CSLL) in amounts that justify recovering such credits. Tax credits will be offset within the time allowed under CMN Directive no. 4842/20, subject to the nature of the credit produced. Tax credits have been booked only on any differences temporarily not deductible. The Bank does not have any tax losses or negative tax basis for the social contribution tax (CSLL).

The projected realization of tax credits:

Year	Notional value	Present value
2026	43,530	37,667
2027	68,617	59,848
2028	9,024	7,869
2029	8,147	7,090
2030	8,309	7,220
Beyond 2030	958	830
Total	**138,585**	**120,525**

Based on earnings forecasts, the Management believes that it will earn taxable income within the necessary time to recover the tax credits recorded in the financial statements. This estimate is reviewed regularly, so that any possibilities of recovering such tax credits are timely included in the financial statements. The present value is estimated using the rate (Selic) of funding cost stipulated for the respective periods.

c) Tax liabilities

	Dec/31/2025
Current tax liabilities	**53,848**
Unpaid taxes	53,848
Deferred tax liabilities	**1,828**
Allowance for deferred taxes[1]	1,828
Total	**55,676**
Current	53,848
Noncurrent	1,828

(1) Deferred tax liabilities consist essentially of inflation adjustment of court deposits to be realized after five years.

d) Statement of income tax (IR) and social contribution tax (CSLL) expenses

	Second half / 2025	Fiscal year / 2025
Present values	**(23,464)**	**(37,968)**
IR and CSLL in Brazil – current	(23,464)	(37,968)
Deferred values	**8,878**	**2,934**
Temporary differences	8,878	2,934
Total	**(14,586)**	**(35,034)**

e) Conciliation of income tax and social contribution tax charges

	Second half / 2025	Fiscal year / 2025
Earnings prior to taxes and equity interest	**72,738**	**141,662**
Total charges of IR (25%) and CSLL (20%)	(32,732)	(63,747)
JCP charges	8,361	17,101
Employee profit sharing	2,313	3,541
Charges on investment in subsidiaries	834	1,523
Other amounts[1]	6,638	6,548
Income and social contribution taxes in the period	**(14,586)**	**(35,034)**

(1) Includes mainly amounts related to innovation tax incentives (*Lei do Bem*).

18. Related-party transactions

a) Balance of the transactions

Related-party transactions were carried out in usual market conditions regarding charges and times.

	Dec/31/2025	Second half / 2025	Fiscal year /
	Assets / / (Liabilities)	Revenues / (Expenses) (Expenses)	Revenues
Other assets	**2,110**	**-**	**-**
Rendimento DTVM S.A.	2,110	-	-
Deposits	**(13,938)**	**17**	**558**
Rendimento DTVM S.A.	(3,744)	17	558
RendimentoPay Instituição de Pagamentos S.A.	(9,195)	-	-
Individuals	(705)	-	-
Mac Participações and subsidiaries	(46)	-	-
Action Empreendimentos e Participações Ltda.	(5)	-	-
Cotação Câmbio e Turismo Ltda.	(5)	-	-
Cotação Serviços Financeiros Ltda.	(3)	-	-
Other	(235)	-	-
Bank Deposit Certificates (CDB)	**(442,200)**	**(32,700)**	**(57,454)**
Action Empreendimentos e Participações Ltda.	(12,632)	(395)	(412)
Ades Investimentos e Participações Ltda.	(139)	(27)	(42)
Adm Empreendimentos Imobiliários Ltda.	(8,336)	(577)	(1,021)
Rendimento Ventures Ltda.	(110)	(31)	(218)
RendimentoPay Instituição de Pagamentos S.A.	(12,947)	(950)	(2,027)
Cotação Câmbio & Turismo Ltda.	(16,288)	(1,187)	(2,156)
Cotação Serviços Financeiros Ltda.	(652)	(592)	(1,448)
Rendimento Holding S.A.	(688)	(89)	(131)
Mac Participações and subsidiaries	(164,515)	(12,604)	(21,337)
Levpay Intermediação Financeira S.A.	(75)	(10)	(19)
Individuals	(214,366)	(15,351)	(26,933)
Other	(11,452)	(887)	(1,710)
Real-estate credit notes	**-**	**-**	**(208)**
Individuals	-	-	(208)
Liabilities for agreed operations	**(3,235)**	**(831)**	**(1,728)**
Rendimento DTVM S.A.	(3,235)	(831)	(1,728)
Interbank accounts	**(102)**	**-**	**-**
Rendimento DTVM S.A.	(90)	-	-
RendimentoPay Instituição de Pagamentos S.A.	(12)	-	-
Prepaid and postpaid cards	**(602)**	**(6,679)**	**(12,451)**
RendimentoPay Instituição de Pagamentos S.A.	(602)	(6,679)	(12,451)
Other operating and administrative income/expenses	**-**	**1,381**	**2,701**
RendimentoPay Instituição de Pagamentos S.A.	-	978	1,929
Rendimento DTVM S.A.	-	403	772

b) Compensation of Management

Every year, during the Ordinary General Stockholders' Meeting, stockholders decide the annual amount for Management compensation, as determined by the Institution's bylaws and in accordance with the 30% limit defined by CMN Directive no. 4820/20. The Institution offered the following short-term benefits to its Management:

	Second half / 2025	Fiscal year / 2025
Fixed remuneration	7,762	15,140
Variable remuneration	4,048	8,262
Payroll charges	2,913	5,796
Total	**14,723**	**29,198**

The Bank does not offer any long-term benefits, after-employment benefits, severance benefits, or compensation based on actions of key Management personnel.

19. Equity

a) Capital stock

The subscribed and paid-up capital stock of the Bank totals R$360,000 and comprises 149,118 nominative shares with no par value, of which 74,559 are shares of common stock and 74,559 are shares of preferred stock.

Preferred stock has no voting rights. However, the preferred stockholders have priority in returns of capital and are entitled to dividends and bonuses equally with common stock.

b) Payment of dividends and interest on own capital

The Board of Directors proposes the distribution of dividends for approval at the Ordinary General Stockholders' Meeting, which decides how much of the profits will be retained.

In the fiscal year ended December 31, 2025, the Bank made the following payments of interest on equity capital (JCP) and dividends:

	Agreed amount	IRRF	Net amount	Date of decision
Dividends	15,000	–	15,000	Jan/28/2025
Interest on own capital	19,422	(2,913)	16,509	Jan/28/2025
Dividends	8,000	–	8,000	Jun/13/2025
Interest on own capital	21,905	(3,286)	18,619	Jul/03/2025
Interest on own capital	888	(133)	755	Oct/16/2025
Dividends	12,500	–	12,500	Dec/11/2025
Dividends	11,200	–	11,200	Dec/11/2025
Total	**88,915**	**(6,332)**	**82,583**	

c) Earnings allowances

Legal allowance: Banco Rendimento S.A. must set aside 5% of its net profit every half-year in a legal allowance, which should not exceed 20% of the paid-in capital.

Other allowances: This consists of profits earned and to be distributed as per resolution of the Shareholders' General Meeting.

20. Income from services rendered

	Second half / 2025	Fiscal year / 2025
Clearing and collection fees	45,733	89,638
Foreign-exchange transaction fees	12,061	28,147
Processing fees (PIX)	3,078	7,203
Income from billing	1,631	3,252
Income on guarantees provided	1,605	2,846
Service bundles	922	1,827
Other	6,404	15,544
Total	**71,434**	**148,457**

21. Personnel expenses

	Second half / 2025	Fiscal year / 2025
Payroll	(65,123)	(131,003)
Payroll charges	(24,876)	(49,528)
Benefits	(21,766)	(41,130)
Directors' fees	(11,305)	(23,069)
Other	(260)	(599)
Total	**(123,330)**	**(245,329)**

22. Other administrative expenses

	Second half / 2025	Fiscal year / 2025
Data processing	(35,869)	(69,040)
Depreciation and amortization	(19,666)	(27,470)
Specialized technical services	(6,451)	(12,610)
Transportation	(4,629)	(9,279)
Financial system services	(3,793)	(8,619)
Rental	(3,663)	(7,214)
Advertising and publicity	(2,073)	(3,674)
Charity donations	(1,639)	(3,180)
Communications	(1,644)	(2,962)
Public relations	(1,404)	(2,844)
Property maintenance	(1,027)	(3,503)
Third-party services	(1,016)	(1,959)
Condominium expenses	(731)	(1,536)
Security services	(613)	(1,218)
Utilities expenses	(333)	(765)
Supplies expenses	(105)	(195)
Insurance expenses	(212)	(600)
Publication expenses	(90)	(182)
Other	(3,023)	(5,095)
Total	**(87,981)**	**(161,945)**

23. Tax expenses

	Second half / 2025	Fiscal year / 2025
Cofins (4%)	(14,835)	(27,966)
ISS (5%)	(3,562)	(7,418)
PIS (0.65%)	(2,428)	(4,586)
Other	(1,014)	(2,192)
Total	**(21,839)**	**(42,162)**

24. Other operating income and expenses

a) Other operating income

	Second half / 2025	Fiscal year / 2025
Inflation adjustment of taxes and court deposits	6,292	10,733
Reversal of operating allowances	3,743	3,863
Recovery of expenses	2,128	5,661
Other	3,016	3,470
Total	**15,179**	**23,727**

b) Other operating expenses

	Second half / 2025	Fiscal year / 2025
Operational agreements	(69,394)	(130,124)
Payment transaction processing	(46)	(804)
Other	(5,699)	(10,764)
Total	**(75,139)**	**(141,692)**

25. Contingent assets and liabilities and legal, tax, and social security obligations

a) Contingent assets

As of December 31, 2025, there were no processes deemed by management to be likely realized.

b) Contingent liabilities classified as probable losses and legal obligations

(i) Civil and labor allowances – Contingencies are allowances according to the potential loss value of the individual actions, considering the present stage of the process, the opinion of courts on such matters, and the opinion of independent legal consultants. The estimated contingency classified as probable loss, plus the respective charges, is fully provisioned and updated at the frequency determined by law.

Civil litigation primarily stems from financial transactions that customers contest through compensation claims. These claims usually allege irregularities or failures in the institution's service provision, such as illegally charging fees, irregularities in opening accounts, cyber fraud, and other risks associated with offering products and services in the financial industry.

Legal contingencies of a labor nature mainly arise from disputes over rights relating to working hours, overtime, and various types of compensation.

(ii) Tax allowances – Allowances for tax risks consist of legal and administrative cases, provisioned in noncurrent liabilities under the "Contingency allowances" item and are represented mainly by the following case:

• Legal questioning of PIS and Cofins withholdings, based on Law no. 9718/98. For this cause, the Bank provisioned R$106,282 at December 31, 2025.

Changes in allowances for contingencies, court deposits, and other legal obligations taking place during the year are detailed below:

Contingency allowance	Tax	Labor cases	Civil cases	Total
Opening balance at Dec/31/2024	**105,427**	**8,917**	**3,241**	**117,585**
Additions / updates / (reversals) (payment	6,714	3,718	(939)	9,493
write-offs)	–	(1,248)	(188)	(1,436)
Closing balance at Dec/31/2025	**112,141**	**11,387**	**2,114**	**125,642**

Court deposits	Tax	Labor cases	Civil cases	Total
Opening balance at Dec/31/2024	**101,465**	**2,005**	**1,549**	**105,019**
Additions/adjustments	6,284	122	121	6,527
(Realizations)	–	–	(375)	(375)
Closing balance at Dec/31/2025 (Note 10)	**107,749**	**2,127**	**1,295**	**111,171**

c) (Recognition) / Reversal of allowance for contingent liabilities

	Second half / 2025	Fiscal year / 2025
Tax	(3,610)	(6,714)
Labor	(993)	(2,470)
Civil	41	1,127
Total	**(4,562)**	**(8,057)**

d) Contingent liabilities classified as possible losses

At December 31, 2025, liability contingencies classified as possible losses are represented as follows:

• 82 civil cases totaling R$13,432, originating from actions of review of loan contracts, from indemnity actions of financial transactions, and from physical and moral damages (pain and suffering);

• 24 labor suits totaling R$15,824;

• One tax suit totaling R$893;

• 3 administrative proceedings of labor nature totaling R$131; and

• 1 legal proceeding under the Securities Commission (CVM) totaling R$1,269.

26. Non-recurring income

As of December 31, 2025, there was no non-recurring income.

27. Risk and capital management

Banco Rendimento adopts a capital and risk management policy aligned with best practices and in compliance with the prudential regulatory framework defined by the Central Bank of Brazil. The risk area is responsible for defining the principles determined in the Risk Appetite Statement, as approved by Senior Management. This area always pursues compliance with all legal provisions and actual control processes engaging the corporate structure and raising awareness to the need to understand and embed this issue and to everyone's responsibilities in monitoring and managing risks. In compliance with BCB Directive No. 54/2020, detailed information on the risk management structure and capital adequacy is provided in the "Pillar 3 Report," available at: *https://www.rendimento.com.br/institucional/governanca-corporativa.*

a) Market risk

This is represented by the possibility of losses associated with fluctuations in market factors (interest rates, price indices, currency coupons, exchange rates, share prices, and commodity prices).

The management of market risks relies on effective controls and is based on internal policies and guidelines approved by Senior Management. It identifies, monitors, and mitigates risk situations associated with losses.

The controls adopted are designed to comply with regulatory standards, quickly report risk to internal areas, and have consistent information communicated to ensure ideal decision making. On a daily basis, they monitor (i) compliance with the defined exposure limits; (ii) maximum expected economic loss (using the VAR methodology); (iii) GAP analysis; and (iv) stress scenario analysis.

Portfolios

Based on CMN Directive no. 4557, the Bank's asset and liability positions are segregated in the Trading and Bank Portfolio, as better defined below:

I. Trading Portfolio – This consists of transactions involving Bank positions on financial instruments and goods, including derivatives, maintained with the intention of trading or intended to hedge the trading portfolio, when there is the intention of trading them prior to their contract maturity, always considering usual market conditions, and which lack non-trading clauses.

II. Bank Portfolio – This consists of transactions not classified under the Trading Portfolio and which are intended to be held to maturity. They are represented by transactions originating from the Bank's business lines.

Stress scenario analysis

These analyses use shocks on metrics of sensitivity and loss control, demonstrating the impact on the market value of the positions when they are submitted to an increase of one basis point in the current interest rates or index used, when exposed to market risk, including derivative financial instruments. Below we have the results obtained after applying the above methodology.

	Dec/31/2025			
	MTM	**Stress**	**Delta**	**% MTM**
PL positions	1,386,559	1,386,524	(35)	0%
Amount exposed to stress	2,263,350	2,263,315	(35)	0%
Derivative exposure	(1,162,517)	(1,162,485)	32	0%
Total exposure	**1,100,833**	**1,100,830**	**(3)**	**0%**

b) Liquidity risk

By permanently monitoring and following daily cash positions, the Bank manages its liquidity risk considering asset and liability positions as well as contingent exposures under stress scenarios. This is designed to identify any mismatches between amounts paid and received that could impact the Bank's liquidity, as a result of internal and external factors, all considering different currencies, locations, and settlement times. This monitoring considers minimum liquidity limits in the respective financial flows, so that settlements happen safely and timely.

The risk area shares information with Senior Management, treasury, and business areas in daily reports that address cash position behavior and minimum cash limits considering the leveraging of its positions in relation to the Reference Net Worth and the flow of payments and credits, according to maturity dates over given time horizon.

c) Credit risk

In managing credit risk, the Bank defines parameters to mitigate the risk of lender defaults and requires guarantees that are compatible with the exposure and the financial capacity of clients, thus ensuring borrowers can honor their loan commitments. This is associated with economic, financial, market, and client information. The Risk and Credit areas monitor exposures in order to provide information that helps ensure efficient and optimal business opportunities, maintaining minimum yields that offset the risk involved in transactions.

When reviewing credit, the Bank relies on the following basic exposure assumptions: a review of the borrower's or counterparty's financial conditions under the terms agreed; devaluation of the credit contract; reduced gains or compensation because of exposure risk; and advantages granted to the client when renegotiating or restructuring operations.

When granting credit, a committee takes decisions based on approval limits and a financial review of the client. This is designed to ensure strict observance of the transaction risks, corrective measures, and action plans that identify and mitigate possible losses or credit risks, as defined by internal policies.

d) Operating risk

The management of operating risks and internal controls is in line with the Bank's businesses and activities. They rely on effective processes and tools that identify, assess, and monitor incidents such as fraud; labor claims and safety issues in the workplace; improper practices involving clients, products, and services; damage to physical assets; situations that could cause business interruption in the organization; technological malfunctions; and failure to execute and failure to honor times and activity management.

When applying these controls, the Bank relies on procedures that follow the legal framework by building a Risk and Control Matrix, which provide an accurate view of the operating risk exposure and its alignment using a mitigation action plan that applies to clients with higher exposure and that could impact both business continuity and the image of the Bank. This is designed to base the application of penalties by regulatory authorities and the pursuit of remedies to third parties.

The management model comprises three lines of defense, namely business area, risks and internal controls, and internal audit. They are supported by policies and defined roles, whose risk and control functions in the different lines share knowledge and information in order to help all functions better perform their roles.

e) Social and environmental risk

Social, environmental, and climate risk should be identified as a component of the various other types of risk to which the institution is exposed.

The Rendimento Group has reinforced its commitment to ESG (environmental, social, and governance) practices, incorporating them into its operations.

The Rendimento Group recognizes that ESG risks in the financial industry are essentially indirect and arise from relationships with customers, suppliers, and partners. For this reason, the Group has a comprehensive and rigorous due diligence process in place. This process involves a thorough review of all third parties to identify and mitigate risks related to criminal activities and illegal social and environmental acts.

To mitigate these risks, the Rendimento Group has implemented a Social, Environmental, and Climate Responsibility Policy (PRSAC), which guides our actions in favor of sustainability, as well as a robust Financial Education Policy, which in turn is designed to present financial education measures to its customers and users.

Senior management is committed to and aligned with the risk policy, in order to provide knowledge and disseminate to all staff the principles that guide effective applicability in work and business relationships with customers, partners, suppliers, and internal stakeholders.

f) Reputational risk

Banco Rendimento S.A. monitors its reputational risk in relation to its clients, employees, regulatory authorities, investors, and the market in general, in order to have a timely response and to identify and assess any such potential risks, always acting preventively to mitigate them.

g) Preventing money laundering and fighting terrorism financing

The Rendimento Group firmly upholds its role as a financial institution committed to and engaged in disseminating content to fight money laundering crimes, the financing of terrorism, the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, corruption, and any other unlawful practices that could potentially affect the Bank's financial standing, legal position, and reputation. This includes permanent monitoring of customer, supplier, and partner transactions to prevent such practices.

To this effect, we have reinforced our commitment to be conscientious, engaged, and diligent in our work and daily activities. This is always based on the guidelines part of our Code of Conduct and Internal Regulatory Policies.

As part of the ongoing training management program, we also emphasize the implementation of PLD/FT Training by the Rendimento Group for all organization employees, with periodic updates in the form of refresher courses.

h) Information security

The Rendimento Group follows legal and prudential regulations and implements protection mechanisms that adhere to best security practices in cyber security, to identify, protect against, and prevent attacks on the IT infrastructure and systems, with permanent monitoring of the technological environment and regular assessments of threats and of controls related to cyber security.

The Information Security area continuously works to improve the information and cyber security strategy, in order to mitigate risks and protect the Institution, its partners, and its clients from threats and vulnerabilities that could jeopardize the confidentiality, availability, and integrity of information. In addition, the Security department runs frequent awareness and training programs for all employees and third parties working at the Rendimento Group.

Regarding the General Data Protection Law, the Rendimento Group fully adheres to the procedures determined in that act, applying best market practices and creating policies, process reviews, tools, and a structure to control, monitor, and protect client data and related information from any vulnerabilities.

i) Capital management structure

Capital management is designed to monitor and control capital by assessing the needs to achieve the objectives and goals set by Management, always addressing the risks inherent to the business. To preserve its levels of capital, the Bank prepares a three-year capital plan that considers business expectations, guidelines and strategies, economic backdrop, and regulatory environment. This is based on recommendations of the Basel Committee on the capital structure of financial institutions.

The capital plan assesses the future compatibility of operating limits with the Basel index, employing stress testing of the capital levels and considering suitable coverage against possible risks.

These checks are based on a systematic monitoring of the Reference Net Worth that presents the operating limits and the Risk-Weighted Assets (RWA), consisting of Credit, Market, and Operational risks, in order to identify operating limits.

Capital management follows risk-appetite strategic guidelines defined by Top Management under a shared-management approach.

28. Operating limits

The proper level of regulatory capital is based on the Basel Index, Tier 1 Index and Main Capital Index. This is based on CMN Directive no. 4950/21, using methods determined in CMN Directives 4955/21 and 4958/21.

The Reference Net Worth for December 31, 2025 amounted to R$423,264, with the most significant prudential adjustments being deductions from Level I capital and tax credit adjustments, representing a consumption of R$90,008. Risk-weighted assets (RWA) totaled R$3,130,176.

	Dec/31/2025
Basel Index (IB)	**13.52%**
Reference Net Worth (PR)	**423,264**
Risk-weighted assets (RWA)	**3,130,176**
Credit risk – RWA_{CPAD}	**1,753,625**
Market risk – RWA_{MPAD}	**98,075**
Foreign-exchange risk – RWA_{CAM}	60,986
Interest rate risk: fixed rate – RWA_{PJUR1}	4,139
Interest rate risk: currency coupon – RWA_{PJUR2}	32,950
Payment services risk – RWA_{SP}	382,948
Operating risk – RWA_{OPAD}	**895,528**
Minimum reference net worth required for RWA	**250,414**

At December 31, 2025, the Basel index stood at 13.52%, computed in accordance with CMN Directive no. 4958/21, whose minimum requirements are computed using consolidated Prudential Conglomerate bases.

29. Subsequent events

On December 8, 2025, the Central Bank of Brazil (BCB) approved the transfer of control of N26 Sociedade de Crédito Direto S.A. pursuant to the share purchase agreement signed on July 9, 2024. Subsequently, on January 30, 2026, the closing date was effected, with all conditions precedent being met, resulting in the definitive conclusion of the transfer of share control.

On February 2, 2026, the Bank, through the Minutes of the Board of Directors Meeting (ARD), decided to pay dividends totaling R$12,000, as an advance on profits calculated for the 2026 fiscal year.

The Management

Johnata Alex Sandro Troquetti
– Accountant
CRC – SP 305295/O-0