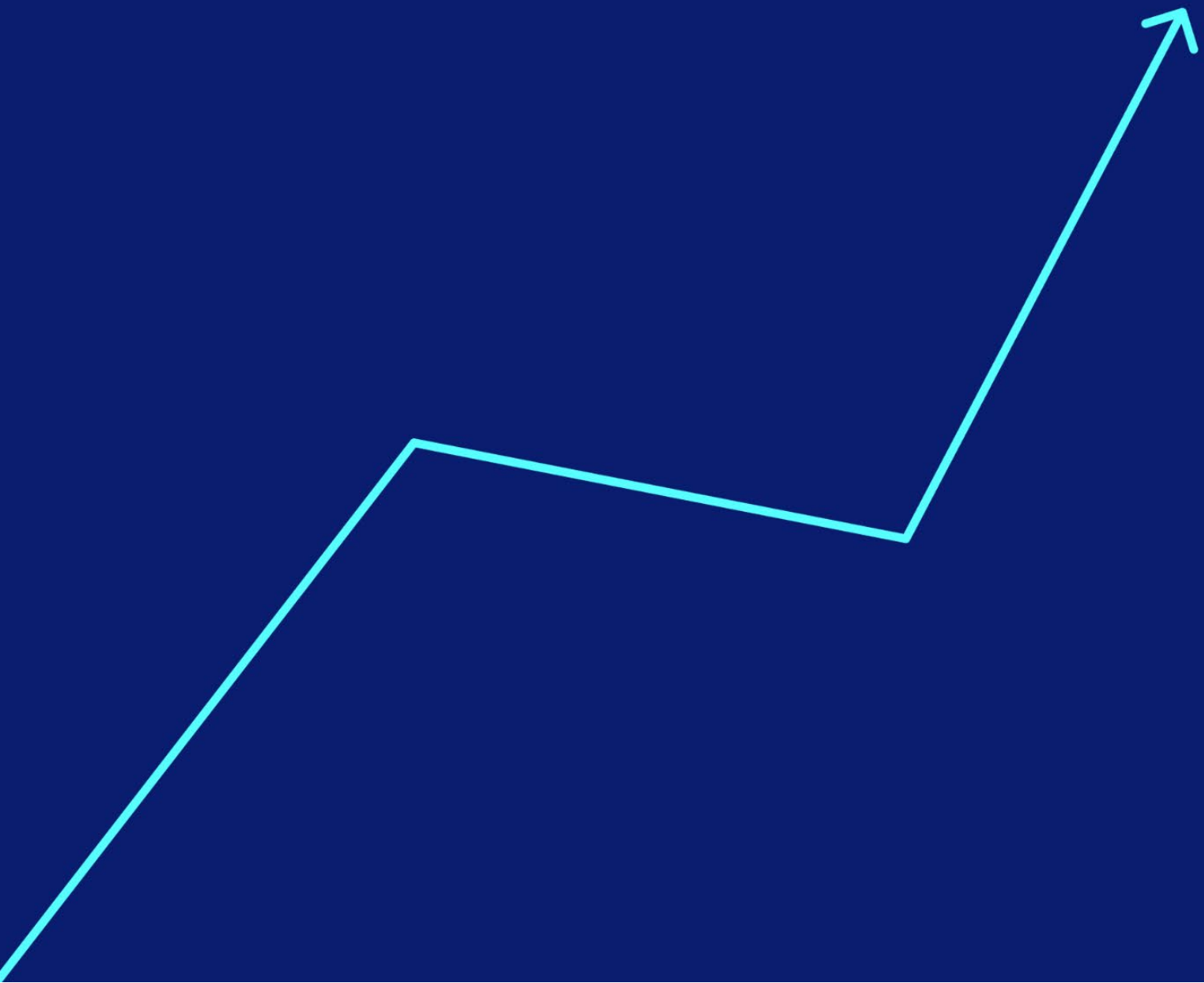
Rendimento/

Financial Statements

June 30, 2025



Contents

Management's Report	1
Financial Statements	
Balance Sheets	4
Income Statement	6
Statement of Comprehensive Income	7
Statement of Changes in Equity	8
Statement 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 ended June 30, 2025, together with the Independent Auditors' Report.

Macroeconomic instability, expectations for the approval of structural reforms proposed by the federal administration and legislature, geopolitical conflicts, and the global tariff realignment proposed by the United States impacted the end of the semester. These factors created the need for internal measures to mitigate the effects on the import and export markets.

In this scenario, 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 first half of the year included net income of R$45.7 million and a return on equity of 19.27%. 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$2.0 billion, and funding totaled R$2.7 billion. Net equity, consistent with portfolio performance, reached R$487 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 current accounts in foreign currency. 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 first half of 2025 was marked by high volatility in domestic assets as a result of the adverse global environment, requiring greater caution in emerging economies. US trade and fiscal policy has impacted the behavior and volatility of financial assets around the world. The escalation of geopolitical tensions adds further complexity to this picture, impacting global financial conditions.

The US dollar is facing pressure from trade instability and fiscal deterioration, which are exerting significant structural pressure on that currency. This pressure may be exacerbated by the possibility of further interest rate cuts. The euro has been the primary beneficiary of the weakening dollar, despite the continent's vulnerability to US trade policies. The US dollar (DXY) depreciated 10.75% in the first half of the year against other major currencies. Our forecast indicates that the US will begin to ease monetary policy in September 2025, with a 0.25% reduction. By the end of 2025, total cuts are expected to range from 0.5% to 0.75%.

On the domestic front, the Brazilian economy performed better than expected. In the first quarter of 2025, GDP grew 1.4% compared to the fourth quarter of 2024, in the seasonally adjusted series. From a production perspective, the growth in agriculture and livestock (12.2%) is especially noteworthy. There was an uptick in services (0.3%), while manufacturing (-0.1%) remained stable. Household consumption expenditure grew by 1.0%, while gross fixed capital formation grew by 3.1%. Meanwhile, government consumption expenditure remained level at 0.1%. The unemployment rate declined, with an increase in the employment level and participation rate, indicating a labor market that remains buoyant. Growth projections for 2025 and 2026 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% in 2025 and by 1.6% in 2026.

The Monetary Policy Committee (Copom) raised the Selic rate to 15% p.a. in June, but signaling a pause in the cycle of interest rate hikes for the next few meetings. The Committee stated that it will be necessary to keep interest rates at a "significantly contractionary" level for an extended period of time to ensure that inflation converges to the target. This is based on the unanchoring of expectations, high inflation projections, resilience in economic activity, and pressures in the labor market. Given this situation, we are projecting that the benchmark Selic rate will remain at 15% until the end of 2025 and that the IPCA inflation index will be 5.10% in 2025.

In the foreign exchange market, the local currency appreciated by 12% against the US dollar, closing the half year at R$5.4340. Brazil recorded a current account deficit of $5.131 billion in June. In the first half of the year, the deficit was $32.808 billion, and over the past 12 months it totaled $73.1 billion (3.42% of GDP). External account figures in June continued to show a significant deterioration in the balance of payments, reflecting mainly the significant impact of increased consumption on imports, weaker exports, and a widening deficit in the services account. The total volume of direct investment in the country (IDP) over the past 12 months stands at 3.14% of GDP. This figure, however, is not sufficient to cover the current account deficit of 3.42% of GDP. While an alert has been triggered, indicating a potential need for adjustments, it is important to note that these adjustments are not considered to be of a concerning nature. We have revised our exchange rate projection to R$5.65 for the end of 2025, but we are monitoring depreciation, given the uncertainties in the foreign market. A more benign scenario will depend on a commitment of the Brazilian administration to pursue an agenda of structural reforms and continued fiscal adjustment.

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 for the half-year ended June 30, 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. wishes to thank its clients and partners for their trust and its employees for their commitment.

The Management

Assets	Note	Jun/30/2025
Available funds	4	**254,583**
Financial assets		**3,588,882**
At fair value through other comprehensive income		**287,422**
Marketable securities	6	287,422
At fair value through profit and loss		**41,303**
Derivative financial instruments	6e and 9b	37,279
Marketable securities	6	4,024
At amortized cost		**3,260,157**
Interbank investments	5	1,263,611
Interbank accounts	7	1,421,749
Foreign-exchange transactions	9	28,784
Loan transactions	8	603,283
(–) Allowances for expected losses associated with credit risks	8	(57,270)
Other assets	**10**	**165,909**
Tax assets	**10**	**169,483**
Current		35,453
Deferred	**19c**	134,030
Investments	**11**	**58,823**
Fixed assets		**6,626**
Intangible	**12**	**16,608**
Total assets		**4,260,914**

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

Liabilities	Note	Jun/30/2025
Financial liabilities		**3,402,034**
At fair value through profit and loss		**28,608**
Derivative financial instruments	6e and 9b	28,608
At amortized cost		**3,373,426**
Deposits	13	2,513,581
Open market funding		38,285
Funds from acceptances and issuance of securities		1,130
Liabilities for loans and onlending	14 and 15	110,795
Other financial liabilities	16	709,635
Other liabilities	**17**	**218,789**
Tax liabilities	**18**	**29,996**
Current		23,844
Deferred		6,152
Allowances	**27b**	**121,080**
Expected losses on commitments, credit to be released, financial guarantees provided		**2,316**
Equity	21	**486,699**
Capital stock		360,000
Earnings reserves		129,708
Accrued losses		(3,009)
Total liabilities		**4,260,914**

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

Banco Rendimento S.A.
Statement of Income

Half-year ended June 30, 2025
(in thousands of R$)

Description	Note	First half of 2025
Income from financial intermediation		**385,007**
Loan transactions		196,209
Income from financial investments and securities		92,674
Income from derivative financial instruments		(45,980)
Income from foreign-exchange transactions		142,104
Expenses from financial intermediation		**(116,729)**
Open market funding		(108,484)
Borrowings and onlending		(7,524)
Allowance for expected losses associated with credit risks		(721)
Income from financial intermediation		**268,278**
Other operating income / (expenses)		**(199,208)**
Income from services rendered	22	77,023
Personnel expenses	23	(121,999)
Other administrative expenses	24	(73,964)
Tax expenses	25	(20,323)
Income from equity in subsidiaries	11	1,531
Other operating income	26a	12,176
Other operating expenses	26b	(73,652)
Operating income		**69,070**
Non-operating income		(146)
Earnings before taxes on income		**68,924**
Income and social contribution taxes		**(20,448)**
Current income and social contribution taxes	19	(14,504)
Deferred income and social contribution taxes	19	(5,944)
Statutory profit sharing		**(2,727)**
Net profit for the half-year		**45,748**
Number of shares		**149,118**
Basic and diluted earnings per share (in R$)		**306.8**

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

Banco Rendimento S.A.
Statement of Comprehensive Income

Half-year ended June 30, 2025
(in thousands of R$)

	First half of 2025
Net earnings	**45,748**
Other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to income	**(3)**
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	(5)
Deferred taxes	2
Other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to income	**–**
Comprehensive income	**45,745**

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

Banco Rendimento S.A.
Statement of Changes in Equity

Half-year ended June 30, 2025
(in thousands of R$)

	Note	Capital stock	Earnings reserves		Other comprehensive income	Accrued earnings / losses	Total
			Legal	Other			
Balances as of December 31, 2024		**360,000**	**13,065**	**114,249**	**3**	**–**	**487,317**
Initial adoption of CMN Directive no. 4966/21.		–	–	–	–	(3,942)	(3,942)
Balances at January 1, 2025		**360,000**	**13,065**	**114,249**	**3**	**(3,942)**	**483,375**
Other comprehensive income		–	–	–	(3)	–	(3)
Net profit for the half-year		–	–	–	–	45,748	45,748
Allocation of legal reserve	21c	–	2,394	–	–	(2,394)	–
Interest on own capital	21b	–	–	–	–	(19,421)	(19,421)
Dividends	21b	–	–	–	–	(23,000)	(23,000)
Balances from transactions during the period	**22**	**–**	**2,394**	**–**	**(3)**	**934**	**3,324**
Balances at June 30, 2025		**360,000**	**15,459**	**114,249**	**–**	**(3,009)**	**486,699**

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

	Note	First half of 2025
Cash flow from operating activities		
Net profit for the half-year		**45,746**
Adjustments to reconcile profit:		
Effect of the changes in foreign-exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents		(3,054)
Operating and administrative allowances / (reversals)		(6,744)
Inflation adjustment of contingencies	26b	3,771
Inflation adjustment of taxes and court deposits	26a	(4,441)
Depreciation and amortization		7,804
Income from equity in subsidiaries	11	(1,531)
Current taxes	19a	14,504
Deferred taxes	19a	5,944
Allowance / (reversal) of expected losses associated with credit risks	8f	721
Adjusted net profit for the half-year		**62,720**
(Increase) / reduction in operating assets:		**382,354**
Marketable securities		51,034
Derivative financial instruments		(23,955)
Interbank investments		530
Interbank accounts		303,405
Foreign-exchange transactions		(6,588)
Loan transactions		70,338
Other transactions with loan characteristics		(15,766)
Other assets		2,689
Deferred tax assets		667
Increase / (reduction) in operating liabilities:		**354,306**
Derivative financial instruments		10,129
Deposits		331,544
Open market funding		(13,135)
Funds from acceptances and issuance of securities		(13,120)
Borrowing liabilities		(1,683)
Liabilities for domestic onlending – official institutions		(32,379)
Interbank accounts		(534,574)
Other financial liabilities		515,621
Other liabilities		121,462
Current tax obligations		4,369
Paid IRPJ and CSLL		(33,928)
Net cash earned from (consumed by) operating activities		**799,380**
Cash flow from investment activities:		
Acquisition of fixed-assets in use		(1,201)
Acquisition of intangible assets	12	(8,077)
Written-off fixed assets		23
Decrease in investments		2,000
Net cash earned from (consumed by) investment activities		**(7,255)**
Cash flow from lending activities:		
Dividends distributed and paid	21b	(23,000)
Interest on own capital distributed and paid	21b	(19,421)
Net cash earned from (consumed by) lending activities		**(42,421)**
Increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		**749,704**
Cash and cash equivalents in the beginning of the half-year		741,810
Foreign-exchange changes in cash and cash equivalents		3,054
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the half-year	4	1,494,568
Increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		**749,704**

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 engages in 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 – Leases (R2), which addresses the concepts of right-of-use assets and lease liabilities, whose transactions, subject to the conditions defined in the aforementioned accounting pronouncement, may be recognized in the balance sheet. Assuming the Bank as a lessee and considering the option to adopt the standard only in contracts with renewals or signed after its effective date, this directive had no impact on Bank's financial statements.

Management authorized the issuing of the financial statements on August 18, 2025.

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. Currently the Institution has no transactions that fit this category; 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 considered 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.

Nonperforming Assets – These are assets more than 90 days overdue or those that 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.

k) 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 market funding is classified according to maturities, regardless of the maturity dates of the securities backing the transactions.

l) 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.

m) 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.

n) 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.

o) 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.

p) 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.

q) 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 28.

r) Conversion of foreign currency to update positions

Based on Bacen Directive no. 4924/21, to convert positions in foreign currency, since January 01, 2022 the Bank has used the rates announced by B3.

4. Cash and cash equivalents

	Jun/30/2025
Available funds	**254,583**
Domestic currency	24,250
Foreign currency	230,333
Open market investments (Note 5)	**1,239,985**
Total cash and cash equivalents	**1,494,568**

5. Interbank investments

Current	**Jun/30/2025**
Open market investments – Bank resources	
National Treasury Bills (LTN)	620,000
Financial Treasury Bills (LFT)	619,985
Total Bank resources (Note 4)	**1,239,985**

	Jun/30/2025
Foreign currency investments	
Foreign currency investments (i)	23,626
Total foreign currency investments	**23,626**
Total interbank investments	**1,263,611**

(i) Investments linked with partners abroad.

Interbank investment transactions mature at 90 days.

6. Marketable securities and derivative financial instruments

a) Breakdown of securities by classification

	Jun/30/2025		
	Book value	**Adjustments to market (1)**	**Market value**
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit and loss			
Own portfolio – available for trading	**4,024**	**–**	**4,024**
Shares in fixed-income investment funds (2)	2,296	–	2,296
Shares	1,728	–	1,728
Total financial assets measured at fair value through profit and loss	**4,024**	**–**	**4,024**
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income			
Own portfolio – available for trading	**132,384**	**(5)**	**132,378**
Financial Treasury Bills (LFT) (3)	130,963	29	130,992
National Treasury Notes (NTN) (1)	1,421	(34)	1,386
Linked to repurchase commitments	**38,333**	**(23)**	**38,310**
Financial Treasury Bills (LFT) (1)	34,590	5	34,595
National Treasury Notes (NTN) (1)	3,743	(28)	3,715
Linked to guarantees given	**116,705**	**28**	**116,733**
Financial Treasury Bills (LFT) (1)	116,705	28	116,733
Total financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	**287,421**	**–**	**287,421**
Total marketable securities	**291,445**	**–**	**291,445**

1. 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$29.
2. These transactions are classified as Level 2.
3. These transactions are classified as Level 1.

a) Breakdown of securities by maturity

					Jun/30/2025
	No maturity	**Up to 3 months**	**3 to 12 months**	**Above 12 months**	**Total**
Shares in investment funds	2,296	–	–	–	**2,296**
Shares	1,728	–	–	–	**1,728**
Financial Treasury Bills (LFT)	–	21,296	261,024	–	**282,320**
National Treasury Notes (NTN)	–	–	–	5,102	**5,102**
Total	**4,024**	**21,296**	**261,024**	**5,102**	**291,446**

c) Derivative financial instruments

Banco Rendimento S.A. 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 market value on a daily basis.

d) Futures market contracts

They consist primarily of futures market contracts, which, in accordance with Bacen regulations, are recorded in contra accounts for the value of the contract, adjusted according to the agreed rates.

	Notional amount	**Daily receivable/(payable) adjustment**
Futures contracts[(i)]		
Long position		
US dollar	501,751	(5,831)
Total long position	**501,751**	**(5,831)**
Short position		
DI1	1,144,896	(80)
Total short position	**1,144,896**	**(80)**
Total futures contracts	**1,646,647**	**(5,911)**

(i) The daily adjustments of payable futures contracts totaling R$5,911 are recorded in the Trading and Intermediation of Securities line. B3 S.A. - Brasil, Bolsa, Balcão is the custodian of these transactions.

e) Non-deliverable forward (NDF) contracts

The NDF portfolio registered at B3 S.A. - Brasil, Bolsa, Balcão is the following:

				Jun/30/2025
	Notional amount	**Receivables**	**Payables**	**Net position**
Currency terms:				
Long position				
Euro x US dollar	98,175	5,844	–	92,332
BRL x USD	640,424	26,270	–	614,153
Total long position	**738,599**	**32,114**	–	**706,485**
Short position				
BRL x USD	640,424	–	24,609	665,033
Total short position	**640,424**	–	**24,609**	**665,033**
Total Non-Deliverable Forwards (NDF)	**1,379,023**	**32,114**	**24,609**	**1,371,518**

f) Breakdown by maturity

				Jun/30/2025
Notional amount – settlement	**Up to 3 months**	**3 to 12 months**	**Above 12 months**	**Total**
Futures contracts – long	501,751	—	—	501,751
Futures contracts – short	493,207	404,686	247,003	1,144,896
Non-deliverable forward (NDF) contracts – long	733,060	5,539	—	738,599
Non-deliverable forward (NDF) contracts – short	634,885	5,539	—	640,424
Total	**2,362,903**	**415,764**	**247,003**	**3,025,670**

g) Guarantee margin

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

	Jun/30/2025
Linked to guarantees given	
Financial Treasury Bills (LFT) (Note 6a)	116,733
Total	**116,733**

7. Other financial assets

The balance of other financial assets item consists of both asset and liability positions, as follows:

Asset positions

Current	Jun/30/2025
Payment transactions	1,220,962
Central Bank deposits	151,746
Rights vis-à-vis participants in settlement and payment arrangement systems	10,264
Domestic correspondent banks	6,097
Total current	**1,389,069**
Noncurrent	
Payment transactions	32,680
Total non-current	**32,680**
Total asset positions	**1,421,749**

8. Loan transactions

At June 30, 2025, credit transactions were represented as follows:

a) Loan portfolio

	Jun/30/2025
Loan transactions	
Working capital	289,396
BNDES/FINAME	93,371
Confirme	62,503
Guaranteed current account	59,181
Foreign-currency loans	17,974
Personal loans	13,365
Export credit certificates (CCE)	41,984
Check guarantee (overdraft)	13,626
Discounted securities	1,813
Consumer loans	3,971
Advances to depositors	1,848
Debt admission	2,323
Other	1,928
Total	**603,283**

	Jun/30/2025
Foreign-exchange transactions	
Foreign-exchange contract advances (Note 9)	28,235
Income receivable from advances granted (Note 9)	549
Advances on delivered foreign-exchange receivables (Note 9)	
Total	**28,784**
Overall Total	**632,067**
Allowance for expected losses associated with credit risks	55,495
Allowance for other expected losses associated with credit risks	1,775
Total of allowance for expected losses associated with credit risks	**57,270**

b) Portfolio breakdown by type of client and business

	Jun/30/2025
Legal entities – private sector	
Retail	120,566
Construction and real estate	118,576
Machinery and equipment	69,269
Chemical and petrochemical	64,870
Private services	56,467
Education, healthcare, and other social services	53,008
Transportation	46,007
Automotive	26,329
Food and beverages	15,065
Wood and furniture	14,625
Farming and ranching	13,657
Textile and garments	3,656
Electronics	3,158
Steel and metallurgy	1,518
Other	216
Total	**606,987**
Individuals	**25,080**
Total portfolio	**632,067**

c) Portfolio breakdown by maturity

	Jun/30/2025
Past due:	
Up to 90 days	10,758
From 91 to 365 days	1,580
Over 365 days	744
Falling due:	
Up to 90 days	211,258
From 91 to 365 days	270,510
Over 365 days	137,217
Total portfolio breakdown by maturity	**632,067**

d) Concentration of portfolio

	Jun/30/2025	
	Amount	**%**
10 largest debtors	270,206	42.75%
Next 50 largest debtors	302,739	47.90%
Next 100 largest debtors	45,465	7.19%
Other debtors	13,657	2.16%
Total portfolio	**632,067**	**100%**

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:

						Jun/30/2025
Level of Risk	**Falling due**	**Past due**	**Total**	**Ordinary allowance**	**Additional allowance**	**Total allowance**
C1	158,976	6,517	**165,493**	–	3,422	**3,422**
C2	21,035	35	**21,070**	–	298	**298**
C3	257,368	2,709	**260,077**	15	5,528	**5,543**
C4	58,156	255	**58,411**	209	1,132	**1,341**
C5	123,524	3,491	**127,016**	1,733	6,208	**7,941**
Total	**619,059**	**13,007**	**632,067**	**1,957**	**16,588**	**18,545**

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:

	Jun/30/2025
Opening balance	**(56,631)**
Accrual (i)	(16,095)
Reversals (i)	15,070
Credit write-offs against losses	386
Closing balance	**(57,270)**

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

g) Renegotiated and recovered loans

Renegotiated loans for the half-year ended June 30, 2025 totaled R$613. Recovered loans for the half-year ended June 30, 2025 totaled R$1,375.

h) Guarantees provided to third parties

Liability for guarantees, sureties, and warranties provided to third parties in the six-month period ending June 30, 2025, totaled R$104,699, with a provision for losses in the amount of R$1,838 and income from guarantees provided of R$1,241 recorded in other operating income.

9. Foreign exchange portfolio

a) Foreign-exchange contract advances (ACC)

	Jun/30/2025
Foreign-exchange contract advances (ACC)	28,784
Total foreign exchange portfolio	**28,784**

b) Foreign currency purchase and sale contract

Long position

Current	**Jun/30/2025**
Foreign currency purchase contract	4,297
Foreign currency sale contract	868
Total current	**5,165**

Short position

Current	**Jun/30/2025**
Foreign currency purchase contracts	2,666
Foreign currency sale contracts	1,333
Total current	**3,999**

10. Other assets

Other assets	**Jun/30/2025**
Current	
Other assets	36,810
Note and credit receivables without loan characteristics	7,043
Salary advancements	3,968
Income receivable	2,411
Sundry debtors – Brazil	2,390
Other	5,390
Total other assets	**58,012**
Taxes to be offset (IR/CSLL)	11,973
Total current	**69,985**
Noncurrent	
Other assets	
Debtors for security deposits	107,897
Current tax assets	
Taxes to be offset (IR/CSLL)	23,480
Deferred tax assets	
Tax credits	134,030
Total noncurrent	**265,407**
Total	**335,392**

11. Investment in subsidiaries

	Cotação Serviços Financeiros Ltda.	Adm. Empreend. Imob. Ltda.	Jun/30/2025 Total
Shares held	1,381,522,68	28,734,208	
Capital stock	13,815	28,971	42,786
Equity	28,436	30,705	59,141
Half-year earnings	1,201	334	1,535
Percentage stake	100.00%	98.96%	
Investment balance	**28,436**	**30,387**	**58,823**
Equity results	**1,201**	**330**	**1,531**

12. Intangible

	Jun/30/2025
Data processing systems	49,101
Licenses and copyrights	16,474
Other intangible	6,642
	72,217
Accrued amortization	(55,609)
	(55,609)
Total intangible	**16,608**

13. Deposits

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

	Jun/30/2025
Demand deposits	
Businesses	195,810
Individuals	208,268
Financial institutions	2,389
	406,467
Foreign-currency deposits	
Businesses	318,285
Individuals	89,458
	407,743
Interbank deposits	
Interbank deposits	54,330
	54,330
Time deposits	
Businesses	879,777
Individuals	593,247
Financial institutions	172,017
	1,645,041
Total deposits	**2,513,581**

a) Portfolio breakdown by maturity

	Jun/30/2025				
	No maturity	**up to 90 days**	**from 91 to 365 days**	**over 365 days**	**Total**
Demand deposits	406,467	–	–	–	**406,467**
Foreign-currency deposits	407,743	–	–	–	**407,743**
Interbank deposits	–	3,373	46,941	4,016	**54,330**
Time deposits	–	206,712	482,604	955,725	**1,645,041**
	814,210	**210,085**	**529,545**	**959,741**	**2,513,581**

b) Concentration of depositors

	Jun/30/2025	
	Amount	**%**
10 largest depositors	611,539	24%
Next 50 largest depositors	726,362	29%
Next 100 largest depositors	194,690	8%
Other depositors	980,990	39%
Total deposits	**2,513,581**	100%

14. Liabilities for loans and onlending

	Jun/30/2025		
	Up to 90 days	**From 91 to 365 days**	**Total**
Total foreign borrowings (USD)	6,855	10,867	**17,722**
Total	**6,855**	**10,867**	**17,722**

15. Onlending liabilities – official institutions

	Jun/30/2025			
	Up to 90 days	**From 91 to 365 days**	**Over 365 days**	**Total**
BNDES	–	140	11,729	**11,869**
FINAME	818	4,259	76,127	**81,204**
Total	**818**	**4,399**	**87,856**	**93,073**

Expenses with BNDES and Finame onlending totaled R$6,878.

16. Other financial liabilities

	Jun/30/2025
Current liabilities	
Other clearing systems	195,277
Miscellaneous creditors – abroad	184,788
Foreign-currency payment orders	146,038
Domestic correspondent banks – liabilities	136,074
Liabilities with instant payments	47,458
Total current	**709,635**

17. Other liabilities

	Jun/30/2025
Current	
Miscellaneous creditors – domestic	63,161
Social and statutory	53,949
Collected taxes and similar fees	47,712
Allowance for future payments	46,347
Trading and intermediation of securities	6,566
Payables to related companies	1,054
Total current	**218,789**

18. Current and deferred tax obligations

	Jun/30/2025
Current	
Unpaid taxes	23,844
Deferred income tax allowance	5,199
Total current	**29,043**
Noncurrent	
Deferred tax liabilities[(i)]	953
Total noncurrent	**953**
Total	**29,996**

(i) The deferred tax liabilities consist essentially of inflation adjustment of court deposits to be realized after five years.

19. Income and social contribution taxes

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

	First half of 2025
Present values	
IR and CSLL in Brazil – current	**(14,504)**
	(14,504)
Deferred values	
Temporary differences	**(5,944)**
	(5,944)
Total	**(20,448)**

b. Conciliation of income tax and social contribution tax charges

	First half of 2025
Earnings prior to taxes and equity interest	**68,924**
Total charges of IR (25%) and CSLL (20%)	(31,015)
JCP charges	8,740
Charges on investment in subsidiaries	689
Employee profit sharing	1,226
Other deferred values	(88)
Income and social contribution taxes in the period	**(20,448)**

c) Tax credits

Tax credits had the following changes in the half-year's allowances:

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 realization of tax credits is estimated as follows:

	2025	2026	2027	2028	Beyond 2029	Total
Losses associated with credit risks	4,675	6,190	6,463	2,412	10,030	29,770
Tax risks – PIS/Cofins	–	46,332	–	–	–	46,332
Contingencies	3,124	1,312	901	901	1,916	8,154
Profit-sharing and bonuses	4,893	15,156	511	354	–	20,914
Accounts payable	13,933	9,372	5,554	–	–	28,859
Total	**26,625**	**78,362**	**13,429**	**3,667**	**11,946**	**134,029**
Present value	**22,695**	**67,455**	**11,607**	**3,168**	**10,300**	**115,225**

	31/12/2024	Additions	Realization	Jun/30/2025
Losses associated with credit risks	26,559	5,421	(2,210)	**29,770**
Tax risks – PIS/Cofins	45,048	1,284	–	**46,332**
Contingencies	7,320	1,082	(248)	**8,154**
Profit-sharing and bonuses	23,054	8,460	10,601	**20,914**
Other	29,489	5,887	6,516	**28,859**
Total	**131,470**	**22,134**	**14,659**	**134,029**

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.

20. Related-party transactions

a) Balance of the transactions

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

	Jun/30/2025 Assets/ (Liabilities)	First half of 2025 Revenues/ (Expenses)
Prepaid and postpaid cards	**703**	**5,811**
Rendimento DTVM S.A.	(84)	(298)
Rendimento Pay Instituição de Pagamentos S.A.	787	6,109
Foreign exchange portfolio	**6,333**	**541**
Rendimento DTVM S.A.	6,333	541

	Jun/30/2025 Assets/ (Liabilities)	First half of 2025 Revenues/ (Expenses)
Demand deposits	**14,802**	**–**
Rendimento DTVM S.A.	861	–
Rendimento Pay Instituição de Pagamentos S.A.	11,879	–
Individuals	1,868	–
Mac Participações e Controladas	107	–
Action Empreendimentos e Participações Ltda.	5	–
Cotação Câmbio e Turismo Ltda.	9	–
Cotação Serviços Financeiros Ltda.	6	–
Other	67	–
Bank Deposit Certificates (CDB)	**383,292**	**(24,754)**
Action Empreendimentos e Participações Ltda.	273	(17)
Ades Investimentos e Participações Ltda.	515	(15)
Adm Empreendimentos Imobiliários Ltda.	6,980	(444)
Rendimento Ventures Ltda.	1,627	(187)
Rendimento Pay Instituição de Pagamentos S.A.	9,117	(1,077)
Cotação Câmbio & Turismo Ltda.	15,266	(969)
Cotação Serviços Financeiros Ltda.	12,970	(856)
Rendimento Holding S.A.	417	(42)
Mac Participações e Controladas	149,671	(8,733)
Levpay Intermediação Financeira S.A.	200	(9)
Individuals	175,672	(11,582)
Other	10,584	(823)
Real-estate letters of credit	**–**	**(208)**
Individuals	–	(208)
Liabilities for agreed operations	**14,554**	**(897)**
Rendimento DTVM S.A.	14,554	(897)
Other operating and administrative income/expenses	**–**	**(1,303)**
Rendimento Pay Instituição de Pagamentos S.A.	–	(960)
Rendimento DTVM S.A.	–	(343)

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-percent limit defined by CMN Directive no. 4820/20. Banco Rendimento S.A. offered the following short-term benefits to its management:

	First half of 2025
Fixed remuneration	11,071
Variable remuneration	693
Payroll charges	2,883
Total	**14,647**

Banco Rendimento S.A. does not offer any long-term benefits, after-employment benefits, severance benefits, or compensation based on actions of key management personnel.

21. 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 half-year ended June 30, 2025, dividends were paid on the half-year earnings in the amount of R$23,000, of which R$15,000 represented R$100.59 per share and R$8,000 represented R$53.65 per share.

In the half-year ended June 30, 2025, the Bank paid interest on its own capital totaling R$19,421, based on the long-term interest rate (TJLP) pursuant to Article 9 of Law no. 9249/95. The tax benefit resulting from this interest distribution on the Bank's own capital reduced payable corporate income tax (IRPJ) and social contribution tax (CSLL) in R$8,739.

c) Earnings reserves

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

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

Management has a plan and the approval of the Ordinary General Stockholders' Meeting if profit reserves exceed capital stock.

22. Income from services rendered

	First half of 2025
Fees – priority services	67,586
Fees – special services	4,125
Income on guarantees provided	1,620
Income from other services	1,470
Income from billing	1,241
PIX	905
Service bundles	52
Other fees	24
Total	**77,023**

23. Personnel expenses

	First half of 2025
Payroll	65,881
Payroll charges	24,651
Benefits	19,364
Directors' fees	11,764
Other	339
Total	**121,999**

24. Other administrative expenses

	First half of 2025
Data processing	33,171
Depreciation and amortization	7,804
Specialized technical services	6,159
Financial system services	4,826
Transportation	4,649
Rental	3,552
Property maintenance	3,386
Other administrative expenses	2,074
Advertising and publicity	1,692
Charity donations	1,541
Public relations	1,440
Communications	1,317
Third-party services	943
Condominium expenses	805
Security services	605
	73,964

25. Tax expenses

	First half of 2025
Cofins (4%)	13,131
ISS (5%)	3,856
PIS (0.65%)	2,157
Other	1,179
Total	**20,323**

26. Other operating income and expenses

a) Other operating income

	First half of 2025
Inflation adjustment of taxes and court deposits	4,441
Reversal of operating allowances	3,611
Recovery of expenses	3,533
Other operating income	591
Total	**12,176**

b) Other operating expenses

	First half of 2025
Operational agreements	60,723
Inflation adjustment of contingencies	7,106
Other operating expenses	5,065
Payment transactions	758
Total	**73,652**

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

a) Contingent assets

At June 30, 2025 and 2019, 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 amount shown as a risk with probable loss is fully provisioned using reliable estimates, including charges.
(ii) Tax allowances – Allowances for tax risks consist of legal and administrative cases, provisioned in noncurrent liabilities under the "Other liabilities" 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$102,960 at June 30, 2025.

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

				Jun/30/2025
Contingency allowance	**Tax**	**Labor cases**	**Civil cases**	**Total**
Opening balance	105,427	8,917	3,241	117,585
(Additions)/reversals	3,104	2,019	(985)	4,138
Payments	–	(541)	(102)	(643)
Closing balance	**108,531**	**10,395**	**2,154**	**121,080**

Court deposits	**Tax**	**Labor cases**	**Civil cases**	**Total**
Opening balance	101,465	2,005	1,549	105,019
Additions/adjustments	2,907	22	74	3,003
Realizations	–	–	(125)	(125)
Closing balance (Note 10)	**104,372**	**2,027**	**1,498**	**107,897**

c) Contingent liabilities classified as probable losses

At June 30, 2025, liability contingencies classified as possible losses consisted of the following:

- 85 civil cases totaling R$8,585, originating from actions of review of loan contracts, from indemnity actions of financial transactions, and from physical and moral damages (pain and suffering);
- 18 labor suits totaling R$9,840; and
- 5 administrative proceedings of labor nature totaling R$1,427.

28. Non-recurring income

There was no non-recurring income in the six-month period ended June 30, 2025.

29. 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.

b) 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.

			2025	
	MTM	**Stress**	**Delta**	**% MTM**
PL positions	1,079,035	1,078,996	(38.9)	–
Amount exposed to stress	2,116,414	2,116,375	(38.9)	–
Derivative exposure	(1,144,896)	(1,144,858)	38.31	–
Total exposure	**971,518**	**971,517**	**(0.6)**	**–**

c) 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 process monitors minimum liquidity limits in financial flows to ensure timely and secure settlements.

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.

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 senior management under a shared-management approach.

30. 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 June 30, 2025 amounted to R$443,297, with the most significant prudential adjustments being deductions from Level I capital and tax credit adjustments, representing a consumption of R$76,600. Risk-weighted assets (RWA) totaled R$2,708,220.

	Jun/30/2025
Basel Index (IB)	**16.37%**
Reference Net Worth (PR)	**443,297**
Risk-weighted assets (RWA)	**2,708,220**
Credit risk – RWA_{CPAD}	**1,664,112**
Market risk – RWA_{MPAD}	**120,875**
Foreign-exchange risk – RWA_{CAM}	66,664
Interest rate risk: fixed rate – RWA_{PJUR1}	7,614
Interest rate risk: currency coupon – RWA_{PJUR2}	46,597
Payment services risk – RWA_{SP}	**174,449**
Operating risk – RWA_{OPAD}	**748,784**
Minimum reference net worth required for RWA	**216,658**

At June 30, 2025, the Basel index stood at 16.37%, computed in accordance with CMN Directive no. 4958/21, whose minimum requirements are computed using consolidated Prudential Conglomerate bases.

31. Subsequent events

There were no subsequent events in the period.

The Management

Johnata Alex Sandro Troquetti
Accountant

CRC – SP 305295/O-0