



1Q24 Earnings Presentation

May 2024



Disclaimer



This report may contain forward-looking statements regarding Inter, anticipated synergies, growth plans, projected results and future strategies. While these forward-looking statements reflect our Management's good faith beliefs, they involve known and unknown risks and uncertainties that could cause the company's results or accrued results to differ materially from those anticipated and discussed herein. These statements are not guarantees of future performance. These risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to, our ability to realize the amount of projected synergies and the projected schedule, in addition to economic, competitive, governmental and technological factors affecting Inter, the markets, products and prices and other factors. In addition, this presentation contains managerial numbers that may differ from those presented in our financial statements. The calculation methodology for these managerial numbers is presented in Inter's quarterly earnings release.

Statements contained in this report that are not facts or historical information may be forward-looking statements under the terms of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. These forward-looking statements may, among other things, beliefs related to the creation of value and any other statements regarding Inter. In some cases, terms such as "estimate", "project", "predict", "plan", "believe", "can", "expectation", "anticipate", "intend", "aimed", "potential", "may", "will/shall" and similar terms, or the negative of these expressions, may identify forward looking statements.

These forward-looking statements are based on Inter's expectations and beliefs about future events and involve risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from current ones. Any forward-looking statement made by us in this document is based only on information currently available to us and speaks only as of the date on which it is made. We undertake no obligation to publicly update any forward-looking statement, whether written or oral, that may be made from time to time, whether as a result of new information, future developments or otherwise. For additional information that about factors that may lead to results that are different from our estimates, please refer to sections "Cautionary Statement Concerning Forward-Looking Statements" and "Risk Factors" of Inter&Co Annual Report on Form 20-F.

The numbers for our key metrics (Unit Economics), which include active users, as average revenue per active client (ARPAC), cost to serve (CTS), are calculated using Inter's internal data. Although we believe these metrics are based on reasonable estimates, but there are challenges inherent in measuring the use of our business. In addition, we continually seek to improve our estimates, which may change due to improvements or changes in methodology, in processes for calculating these metrics and, from time to time, we may discover inaccuracies and make adjustments to improve accuracy, including adjustments that may result in recalculating our historical metrics.

About Non-IFRS Financial Measures

To supplement the financial measures presented in this press release and related conference call, presentation, or webcast in accordance with IFRS, Inter&Co also presents non-IFRS measures of financial performance, as highlighted throughout the documents. The non-IFRS Financial Measures include, among others: Adjusted Net Income, Cost to Serve, Cost of Funding, Efficiency Ratio, Underwriting, NPL > 90 days, NPL 15 to 90 days, NPL and Stage 3 Formation, Cost of Risk, Coverage Ratio, Funding, All-in Cost of Funding, Gross Merchandise Volume (GMV), Premiums, Net Inflows, Global Services Deposits and Investments, Fee Income Ratio, Client Acquisition Cost, Cards+PIX TPV, Gross ARPAC, Net ARPAC, Marginal NIM 1.0, Marginal NIM 2.0, Net Interest Margin IEP + Non-int. CC Receivables (1.0), Net Interest Margin IEP (2.0), Cost-to-Serve, Risk-Adjusted Net Interest Margin IEP + Non-int. CC Receivables (1.0), Risk Adjusted Net Interest Margin IEP (2.0), Risk Adjusted Efficiency Ratio.

A "non-IFRS financial measure" refers to a numerical measure of Inter&Co's historical or financial position that either excludes or includes amounts that are not normally excluded or included in the most directly comparable measure calculated and presented in accordance with IFRS in Inter&Co's financial statements.

Inter&Co provides certain non-IFRS measures as additional information relating to its operating results as a complement to results provided in accordance with IFRS. The non-IFRS financial information presented herein should be considered together with, and not as a substitute for or superior to, the financial information presented in accordance with IFRS. There are significant limitations associated with the use of non-IFRS financial measures. Further, these measures may differ from the non-IFRS information, even where similarly titled, used by other companies and therefore should not be used to compare Inter&Co's performance to that of other companies.

Highlights of the quarter

1Q24

Financials

Revenue growth

Total gross revenue

R\$ **2.3**bn
+27% YoY



Record

Operational leverage

Efficiency ratio

47.7%
-15 p.p. YoY



Record

Bottom line

Net income

R\$ **195**mm
9.7% ROE



Record

Operational

Number of clients

Total clients

31.7mm
+1.3 mm QoQ



Record

Activation rate

Active clients

54.9%
+86 bps QoQ



Increasing

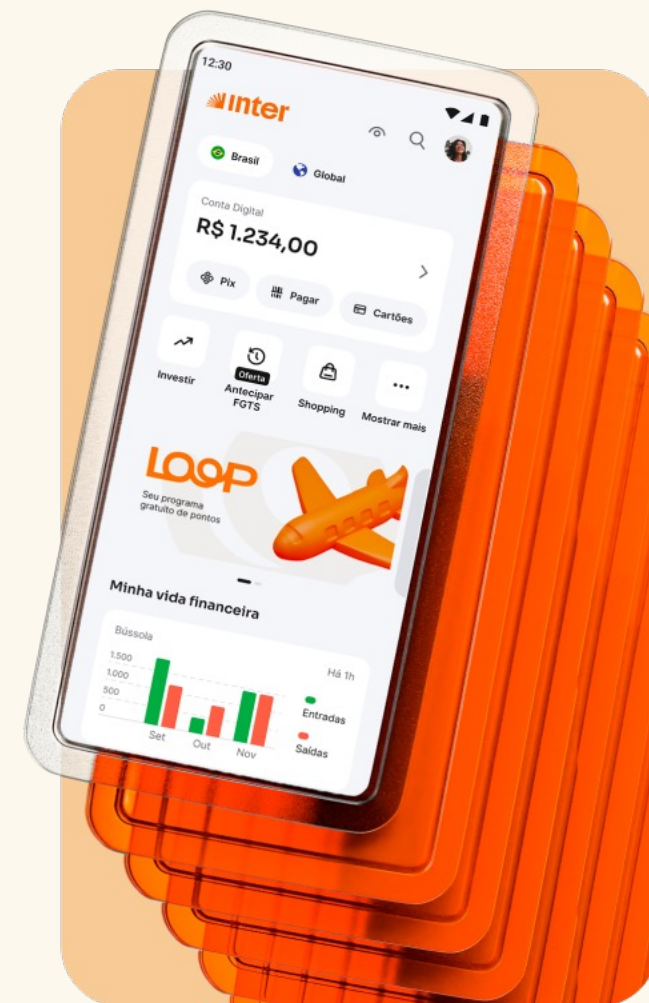
Transactional platform

TPV

R\$ **257**bn
+42% YoY



Record

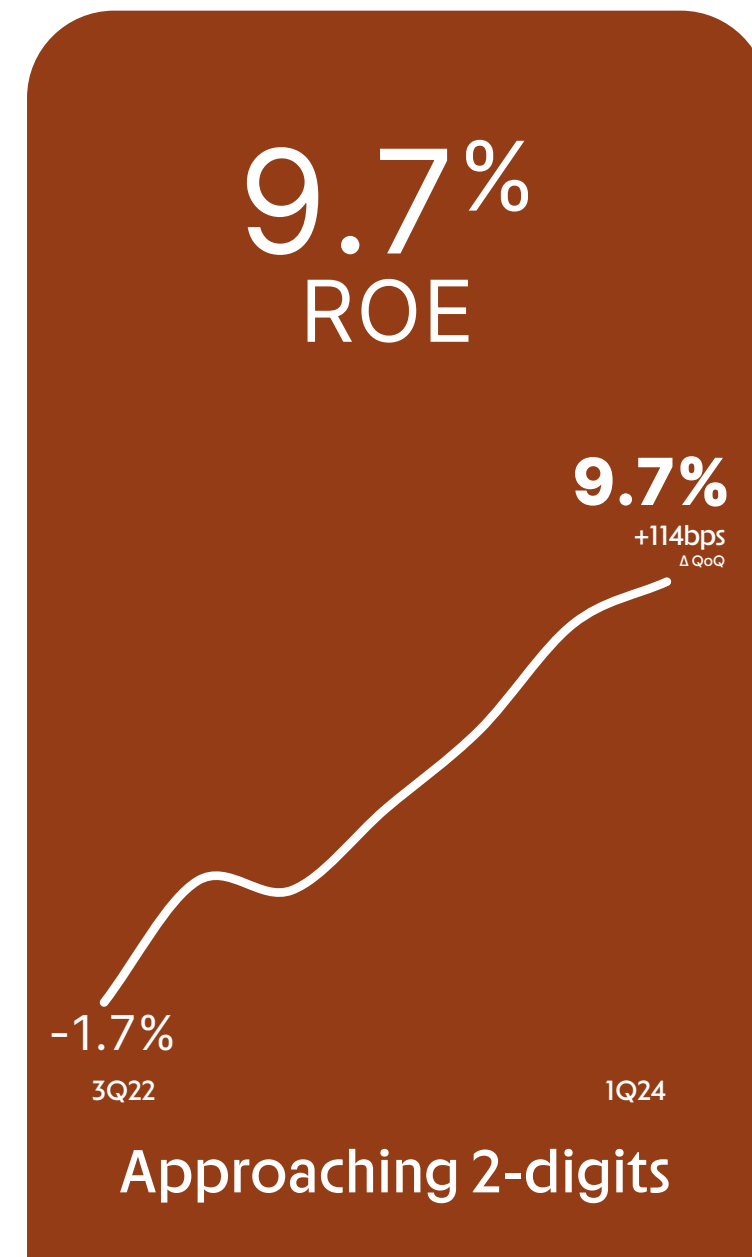
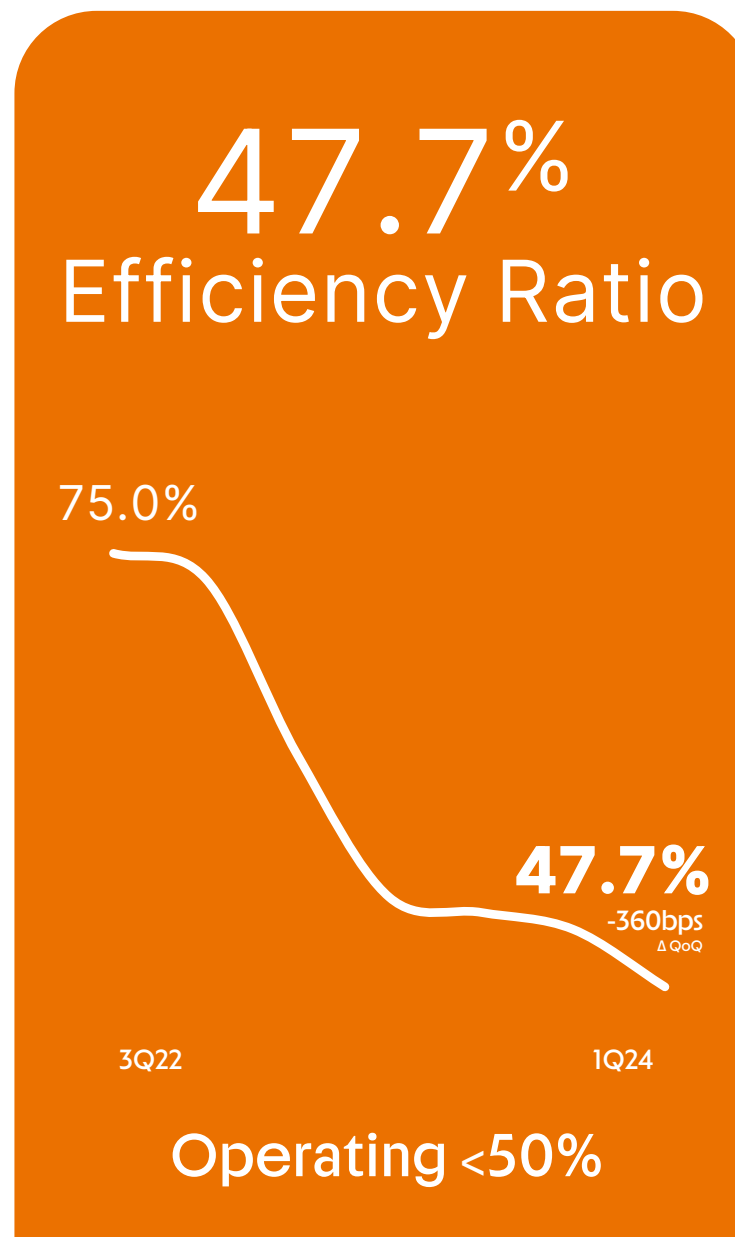
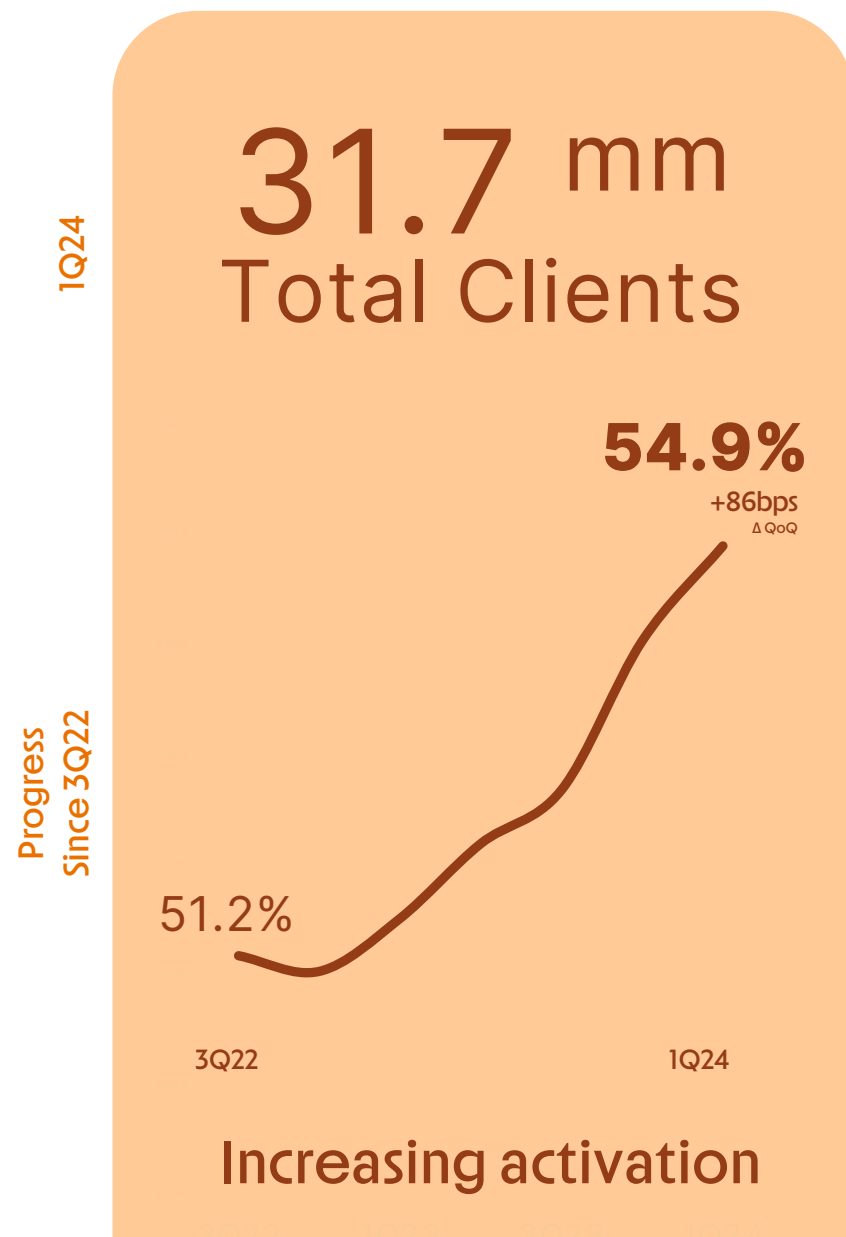


Agenda

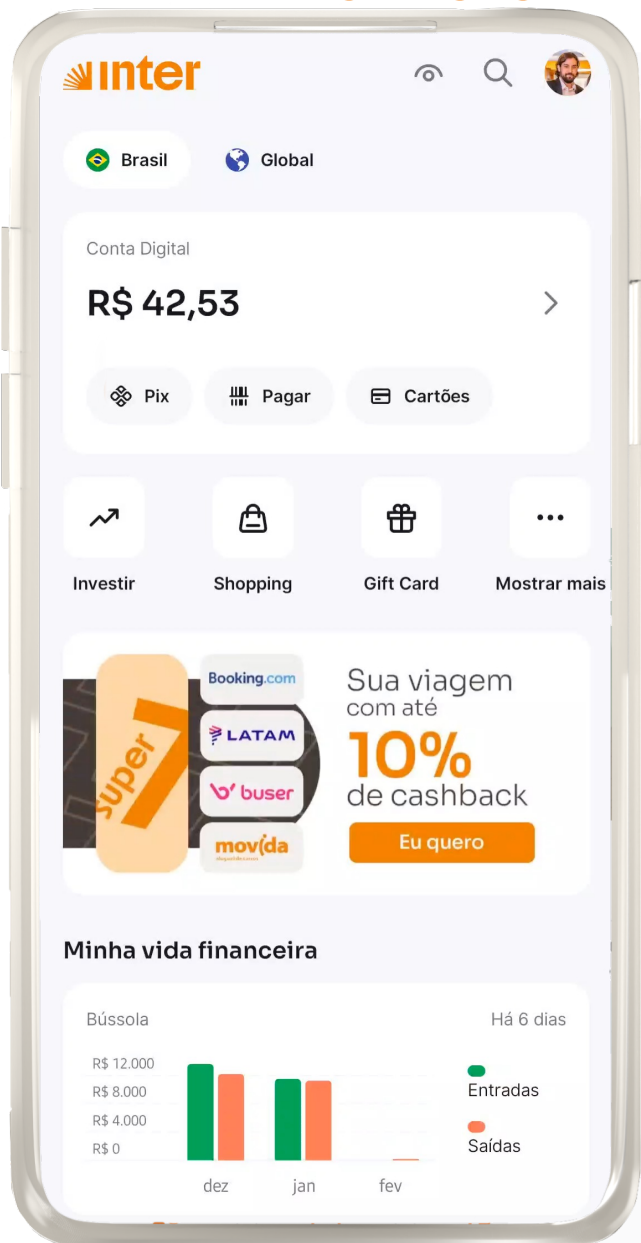
1. CEO Overview
2. Business Updates
3. Financial Performance



60/30/30: A strong start of year 2

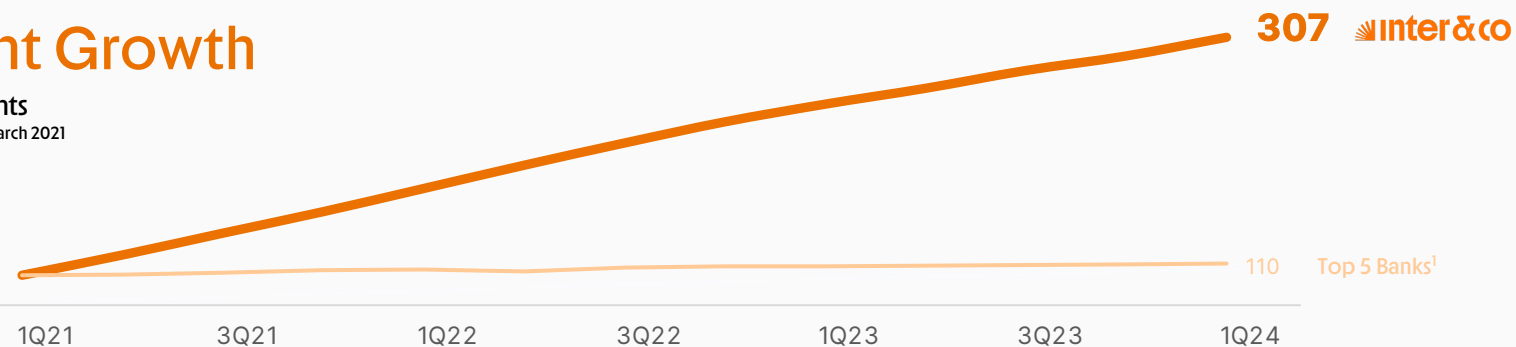


Disrupting a gigantic market



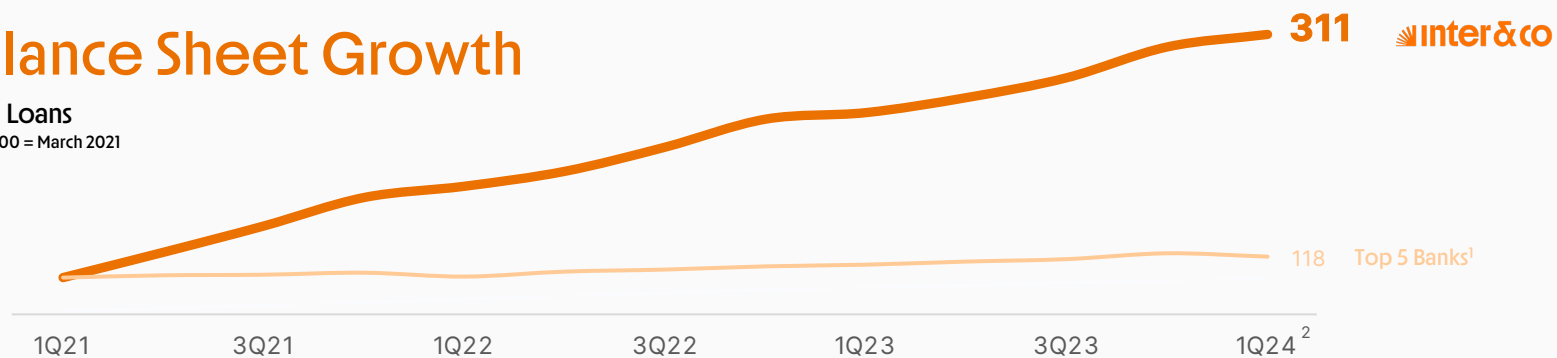
Client Growth

Total Clients
Index 100 = March 2021



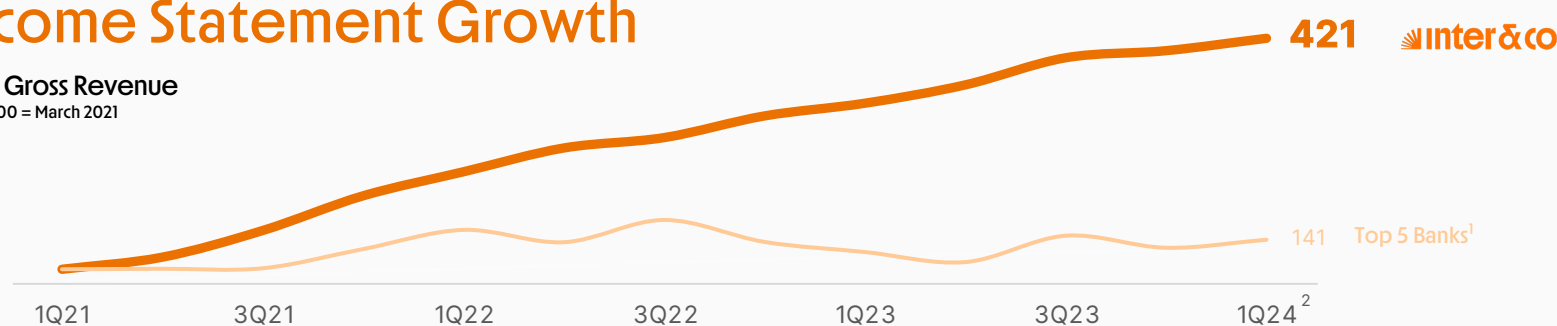
Balance Sheet Growth

Total Loans
Index 100 = March 2021



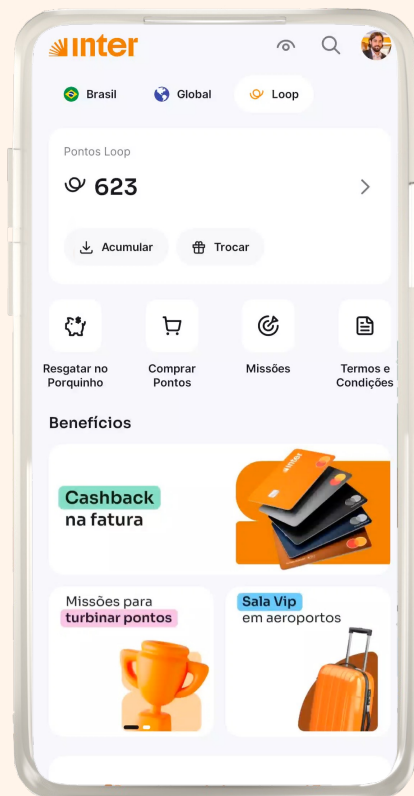
Income Statement Growth

Total Gross Revenue
Index 100 = March 2021



1Q24 business achievements

Loop Harvesting synergies



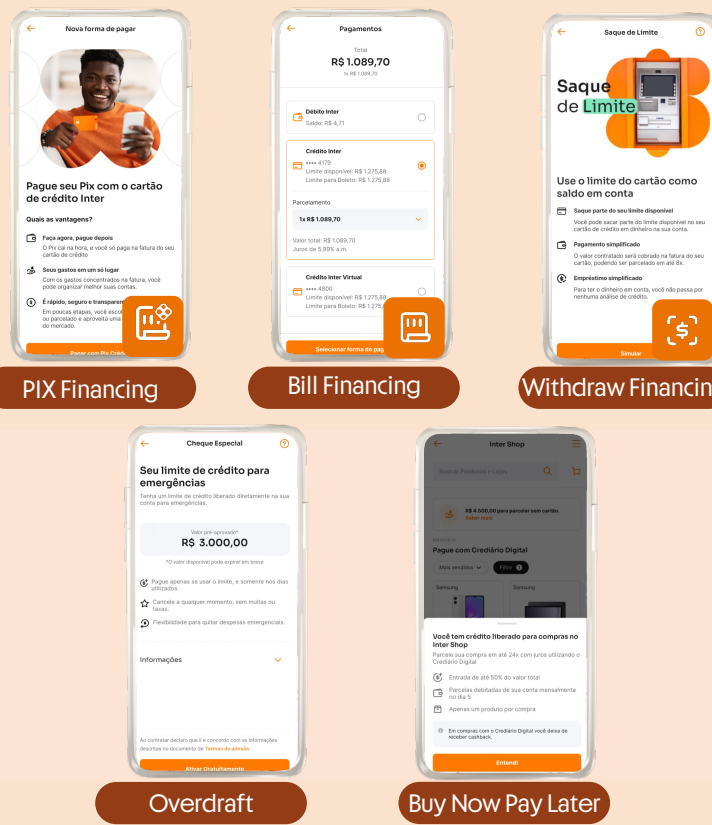
6.6mm

Clients in 1Q24

~66%

More spending than non-loop clients¹

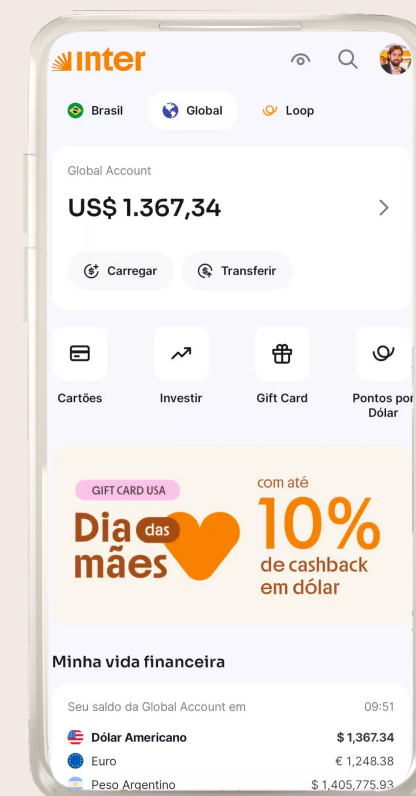
New Credit Lines Scaling-up



~R\$170mm

March/24 Portfolio

Global Account Replicating funding franchise in the US



~3x

More Product Adoption

460 MM USD

Global Account AuC

Note 1: Average Loop clients ARPAC vs average non-Loop clients ARPAC.

Priorities for remaining of 2024

Growth



Clients, loans/deposits & monetization



Business

Engagement & principality

Financial



Operational leverage & NIM expansion

Banking



Loyalty



Credit



Global



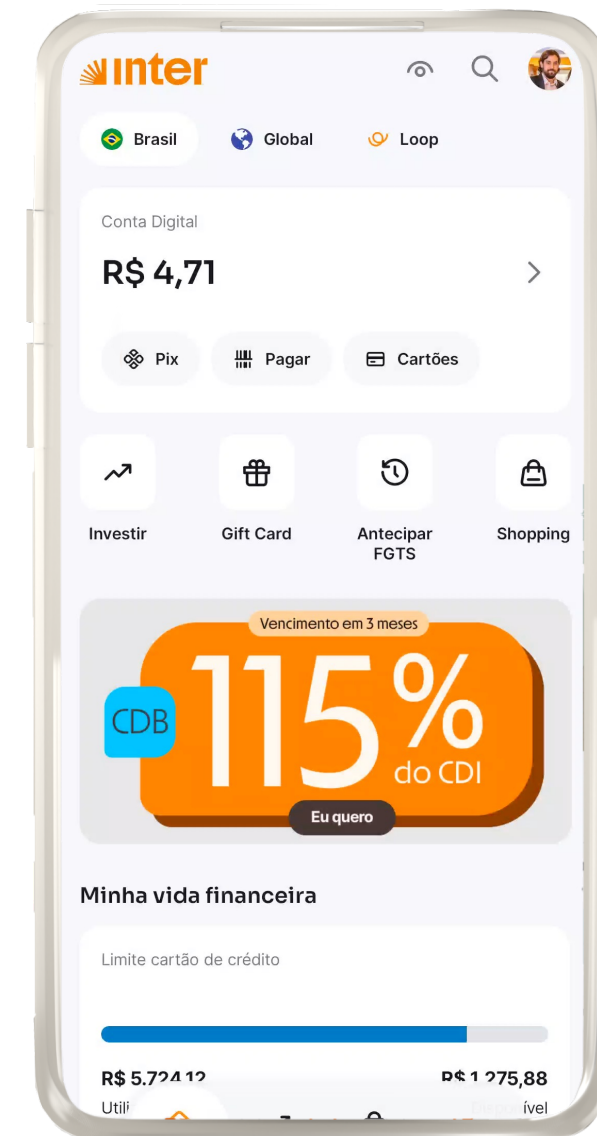
Insurance



Investments



Shopping



Agenda

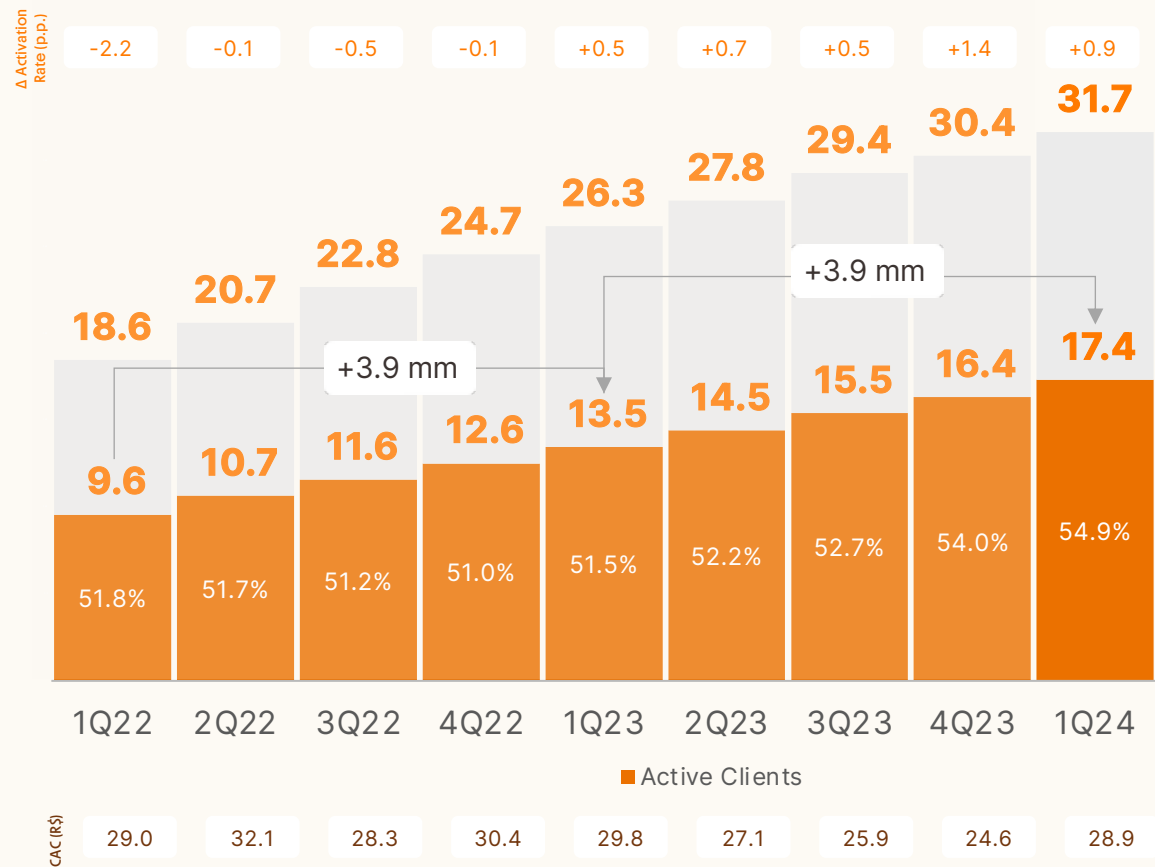
1. CEO Overview
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Continuing to increase activation and market share

Total Number of Clients

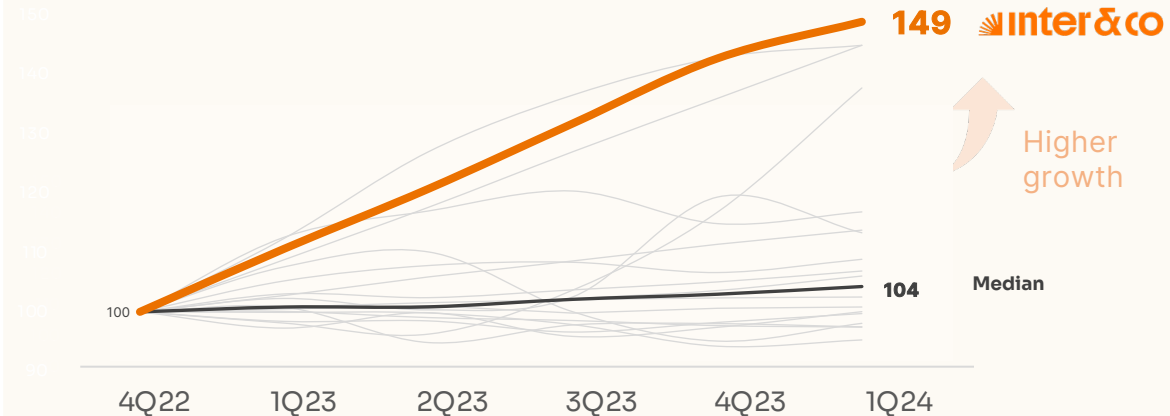
In millions



Consistency in active client growth

Total Clients

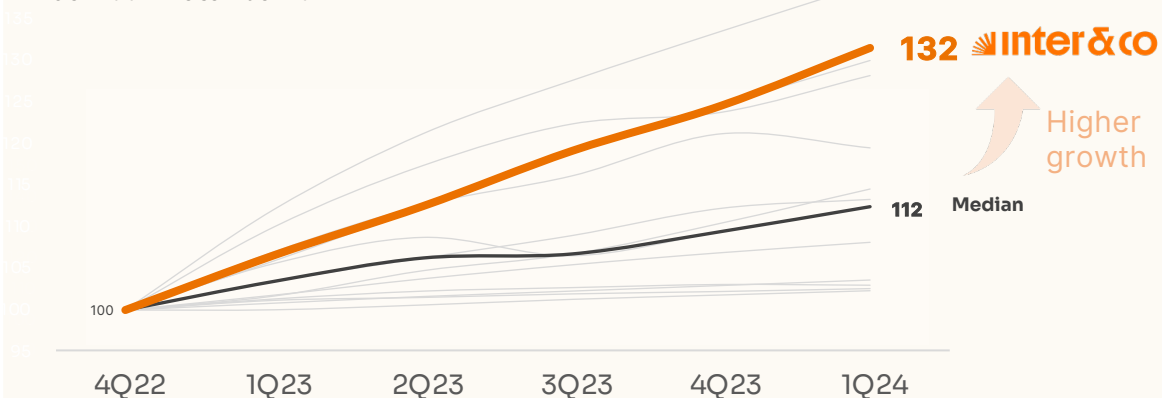
Index 100 = December 2022



Source: Banco Central do Brasil. Considering peers with more than 10 million clients by March 2024.

Clients with > R\$ 200 of Credit Balance

Index 100 = December 2022

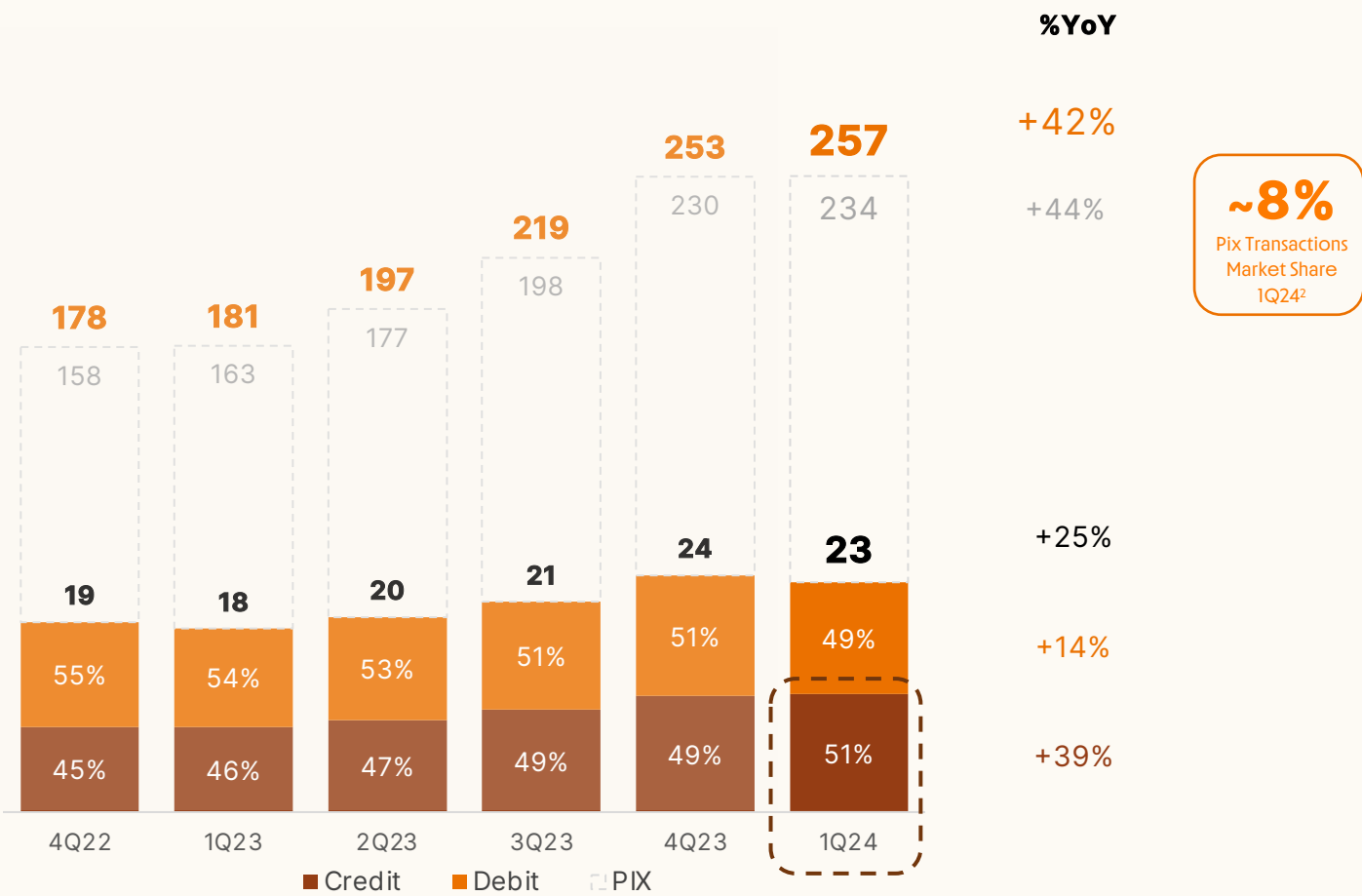


Source: Banco Central do Brasil. Considering peers with more than 4 million clients by March 2024.

Massive transactional platform: R\$ 1 trillion/year run rate TPV

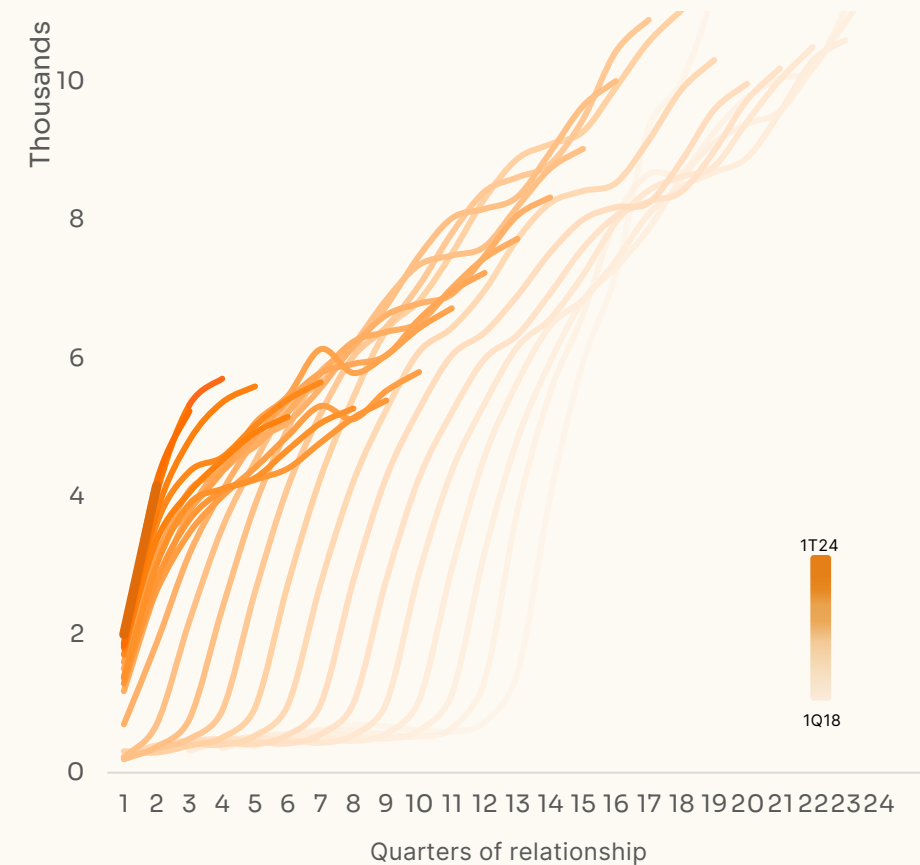
Cards + PIX TPV¹

In R\$ billions



Cards + PIX TPV per Active Client

In R\$ Thousand, monthly



Credit Cards surpassed debit **for the very first time ever**

Acceleration of product adoption across verticals

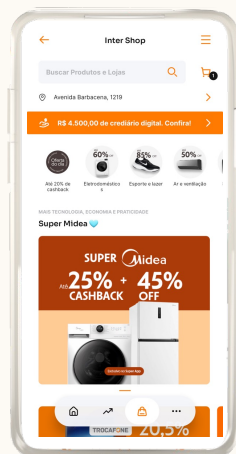
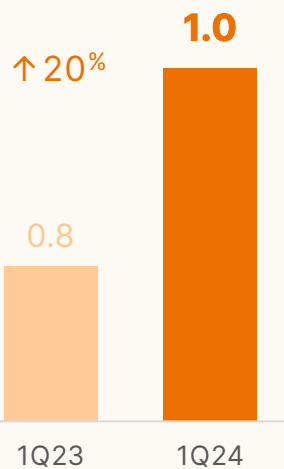
Shopping

+9.9 million
Transactions¹
+12% YoY

3.1 million
Active Clients
+25% YoY

6.2%
Net Take Rate
+70 bps QoQ

GMV
In R\$ billion



Leading shopping platform from a financial entity

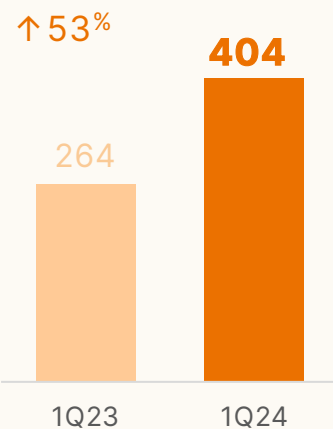
Insurance

+R\$52.3million
Net Revenues
+29% YoY

1.9 million
Active Clients
+40% YoY

+R\$ 358million
Consortium Sales
+31% YoY

Sales
In thousands



Broadest offering of digital insurance platform

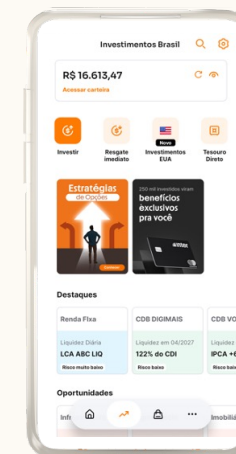
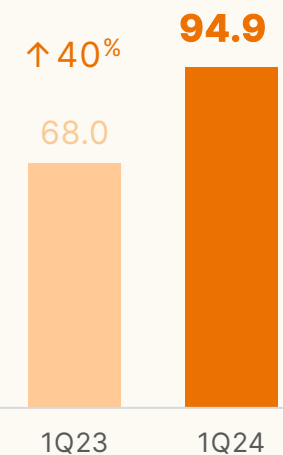
Investments

R\$ 10 billion
3rd party F.I.
+45% QoQ

5.3 million
Active Clients
61% QoQ

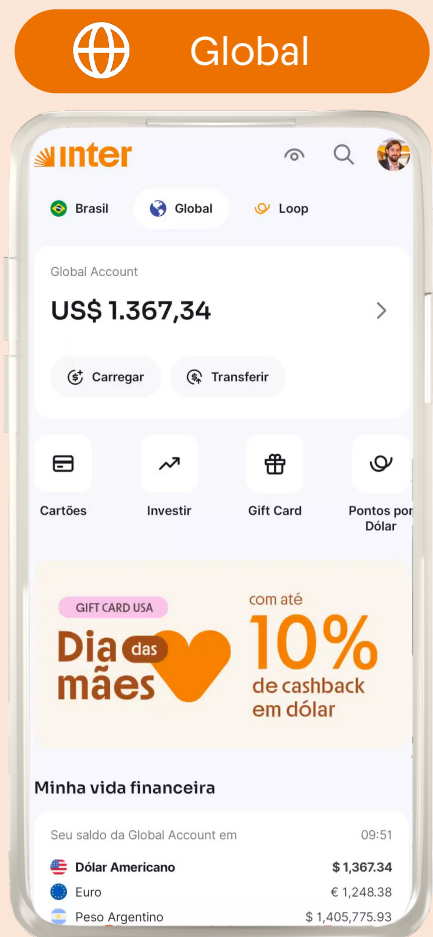
R\$ 1.3 billion
Meu Porquinho AuC
+34% QoQ

AuC
In R\$ billion



Cutting-edge investment platform

Global: replicating our deposit franchise in the US

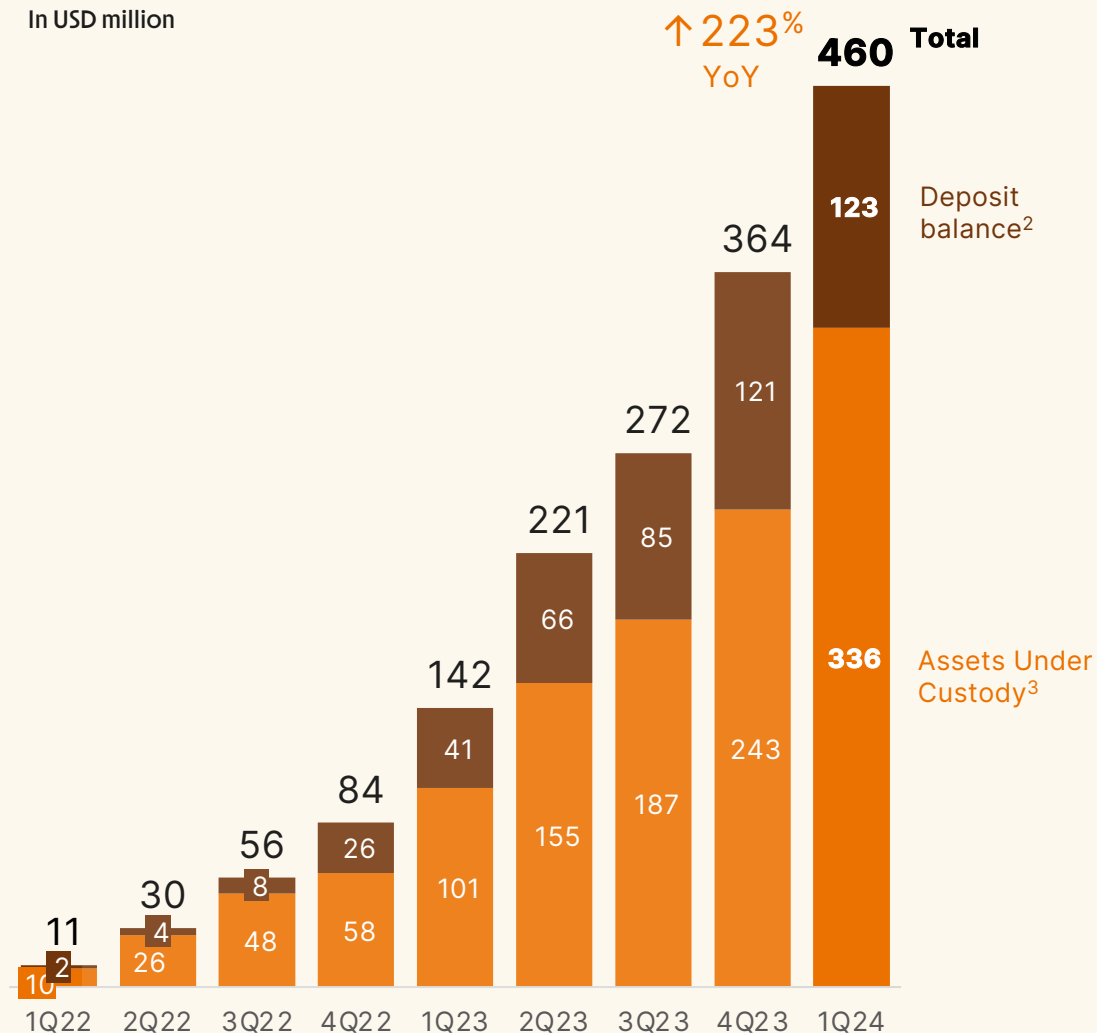


2.9 million
Global Clients

~3x
More products adoption¹

AuC & Deposits in US Dollars

In USD million



Note 1: Global Clients use 3.0 times more products when compared to active clients average. Note 2: Amount included in Demand Deposit and Time Deposits balance on IFRS Financial Statement. Includes securities under Inter&Co Securities Custody. Note 3: Assets under Inter&Co Securities Custody.

Loop: disrupting a legacy industry with an integrated digital approach

New UX: Loop as a currency in the Financial Super App



6.6 million
Loop Clients in 1Q24

Potentializing Engagement

~1mm clients impacted by Loop missions

Increasing Transactions

66% higher spending than non-Loop clients¹

Promoting Integration

Connecting multiple business verticals

Optimizing Monetization

Bringing additional revenue opportunities

Expanding new unsecured credit lines

- High yield products
- Expanding client monetization
- Controlled early default levels

~R\$ 170^{mm}
Portfolio in March/24

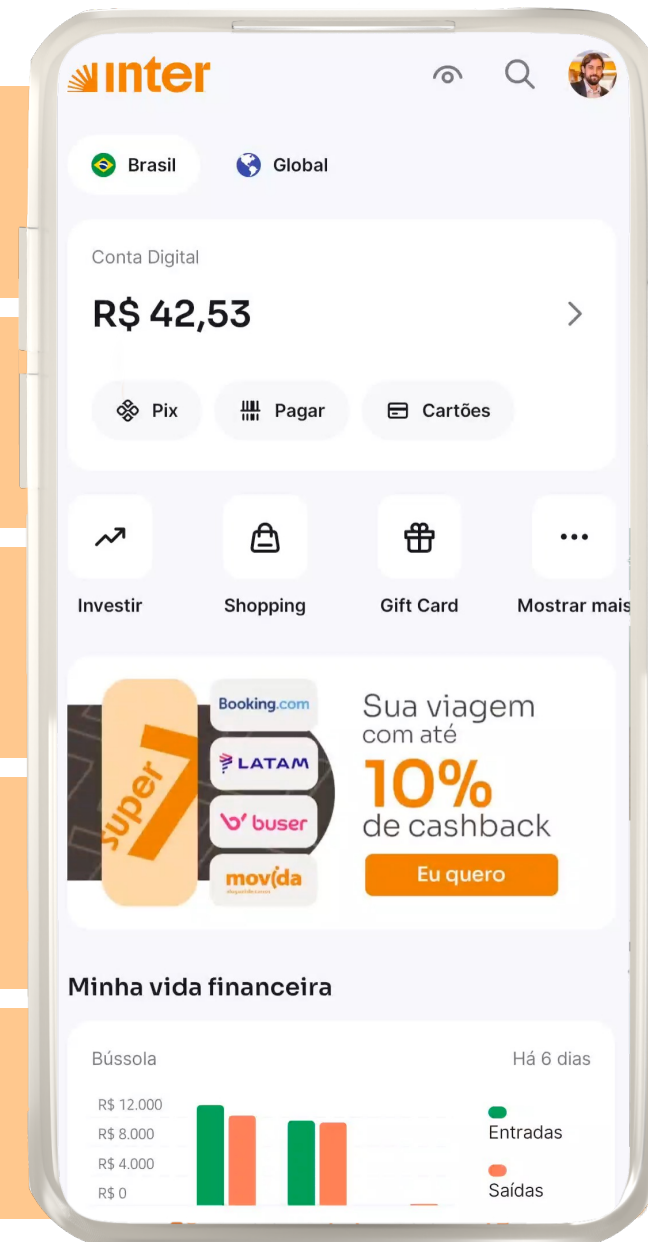
 PIX Financing

 Buy Now Pay Later

 Bill Financing

 Withdraw Financing

 Overdraft



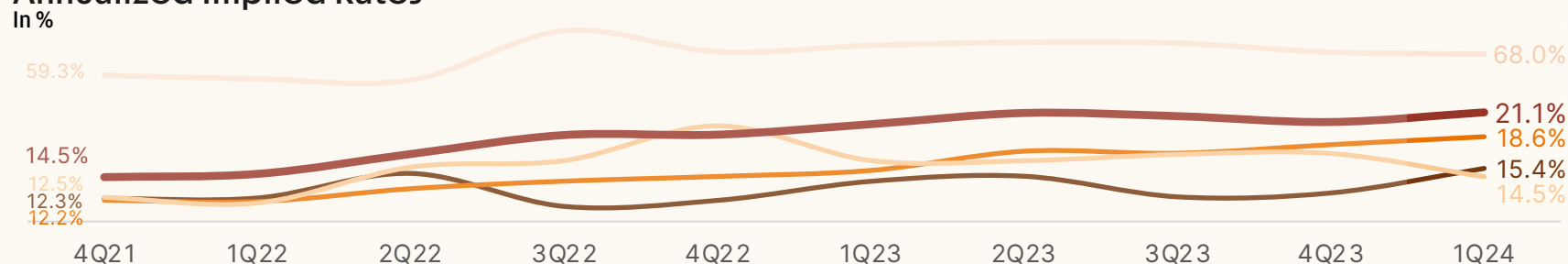
Agenda

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Loan portfolio increasingly more profitable

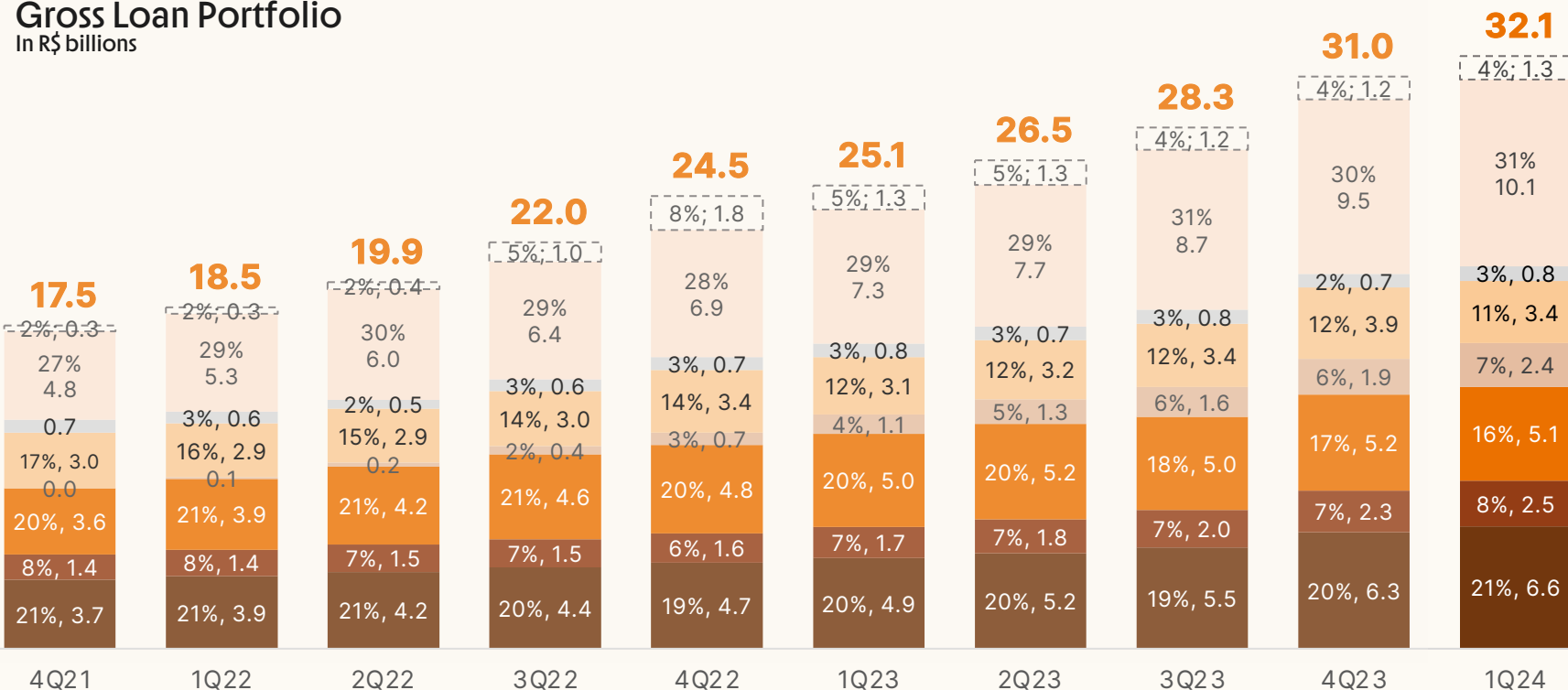
Annualized Implied Rates¹



	YoY	QoQ	
	-3.5 p.p.	-0.7 p.p.	Credit Cards exc. Transactor
	+1.2 p.p.	+1.0 p.p.	All-in loan rate
	+3.4 p.p.	+0.8 p.p.	Personal + FGTS
	+1.3 p.p.	+2.5 p.p.	Real Estate + Home Equity
	-1.6 p.p.	-2.4 p.p.	SMBs

Gross Loan Portfolio

In R\$ billions



	YoY	QoQ	
	-7%	-3%	Anticip. of CC Receiv.
	+39%	+7%	Credit Card
	+8%	+8%	Agribusiness
	+9%	-12%	SMBs
	+123%	+21%	FGTS
	+1%	-2%	Payroll
	+47%	+10%	Home Equity ²
	+38%	+5%	Real Estate

Note 1: Including hedge accounting results from each loan portfolio, as of note 27 of IFRS Financial Statements in line "Future and Swaps". Note 2: Home Equity includes both business and individuals' portfolio.

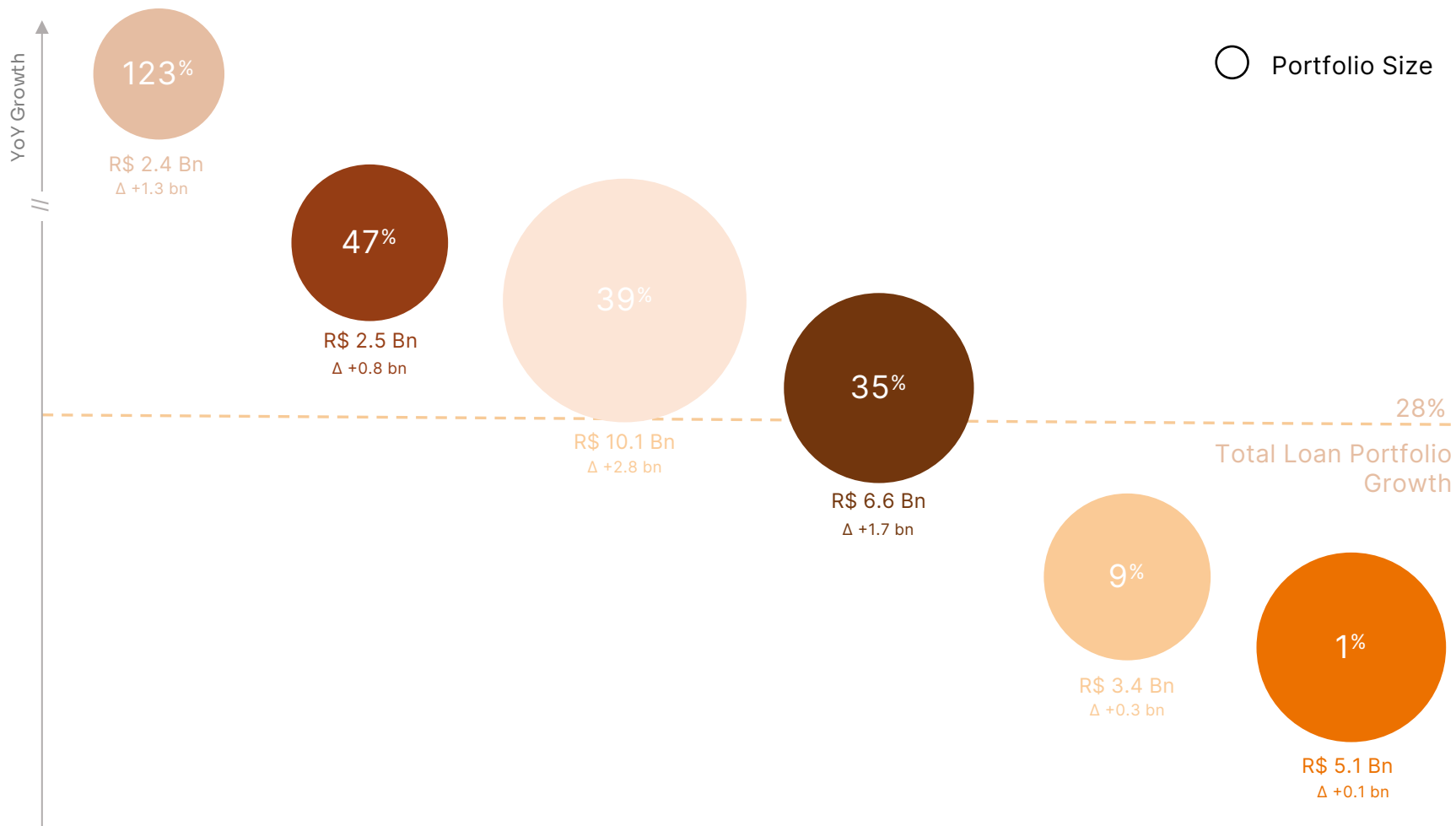
ROE-driven loan portfolio growth

Strong growth in FGTS and Home Equity, higher ROE products

Re-acceleration of Credit Card loans as new collection strategies and limit allocation evolves

1Q24 Gross Loan Portfolio Growth and Balance

In % YoY and in R\$ billions



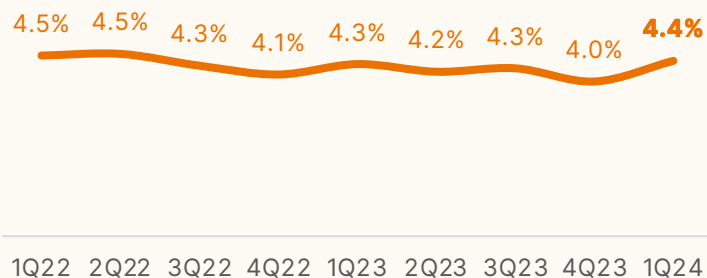
Loan	FGTS	Home Equity ¹	Credit Card	Real Estate	SMBs	Payroll
RWA Weight	50%	30%	75%	30% to 40%	80%	50% to 75%



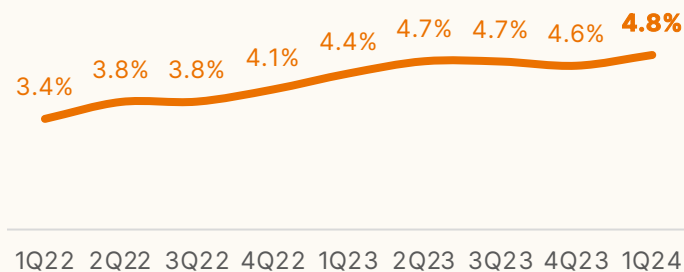
Note 1: Home Equity includes both business and individuals' portfolio.

Positive trend in asset quality front

NPL 15 to 90 days¹
In %



NPL > 90 days¹
In %

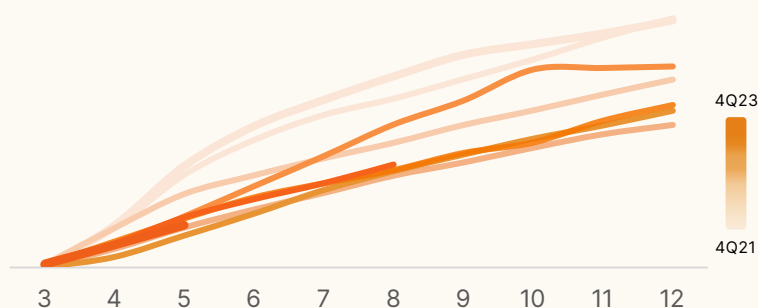


Improving NPL and Stage 3 formation metrics

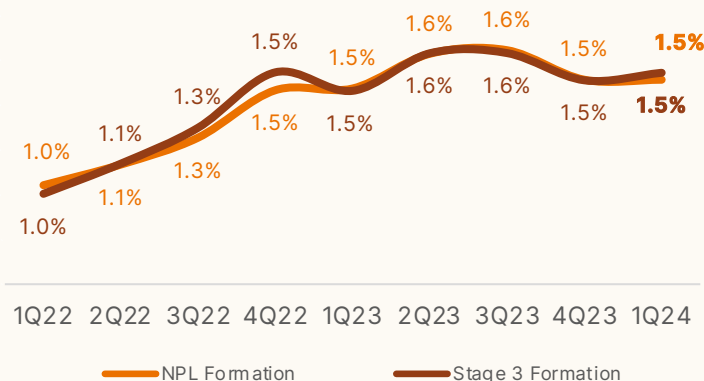


New cohorts of credit cards continue to perform strongly

Credit Cards NPL > 90 Days per Cohort²
In %



NPL and Stage 3 Formation³
In %

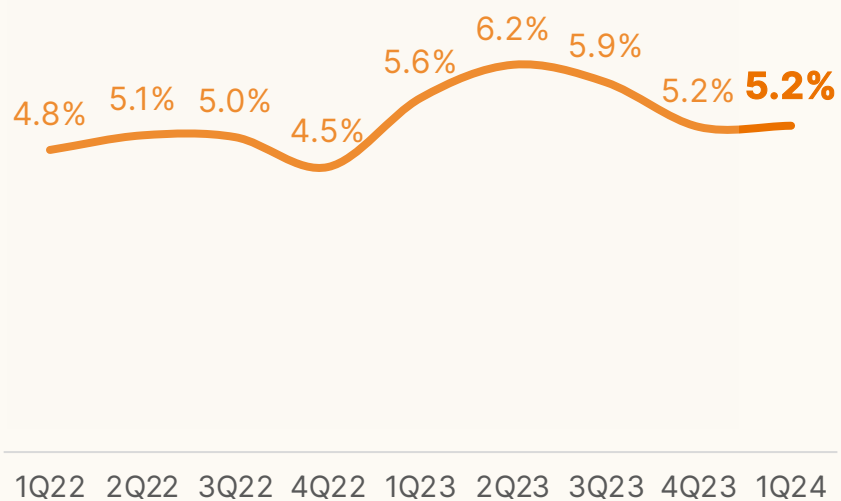


Note 1: Considering Gross Loan Portfolio, which includes anticipation of C.C. receivables. Note 2: Cohorts defined as the first date when the client has his limit available. NPL per cohort = NPL > 90 days balance of the cohort divided by total credit card portfolio of the same cohort. Note 3: NPL formation is calculated considering: (overdue balance higher than 90 days in the current quarter – overdue balance higher than 90 days in the previous quarter + write-off change in the current quarter) ÷ Credit Portfolio Balance in the previous quarter. Stage 3 Formation = (Δ Stage 3 Balance + Write-Offs of the period) ÷ Total Credit Balance of previous period. From 1Q23 onwards IFRS and BACEN GAAP write-off methodology converged.

Stable cost of risk and coverage ratio

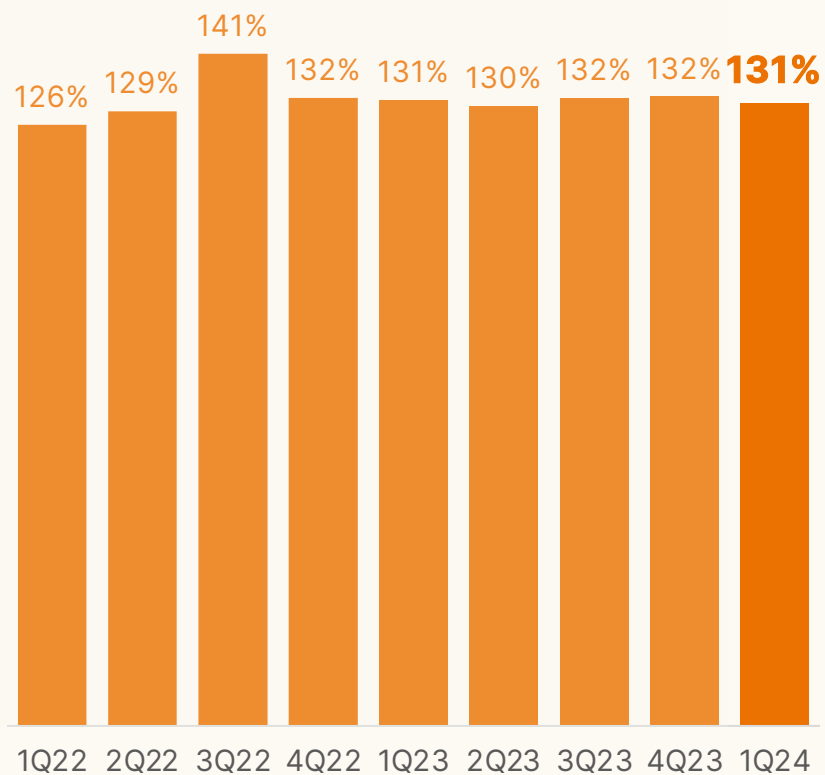
Cost of Risk¹

In %



Coverage Ratio²

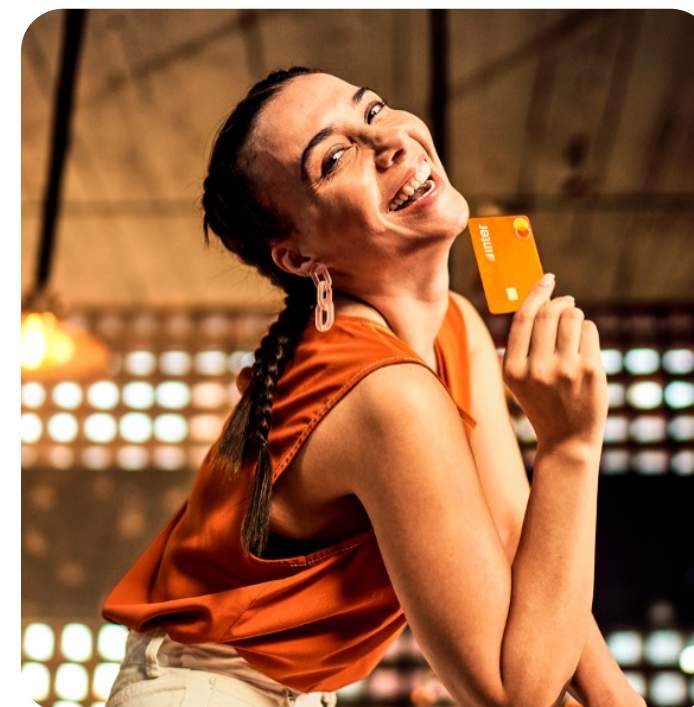
In %



Stable trends in both cost risk and coverage ratios



Collateralized portfolio providing resiliency



Unique funding franchise in Brazil

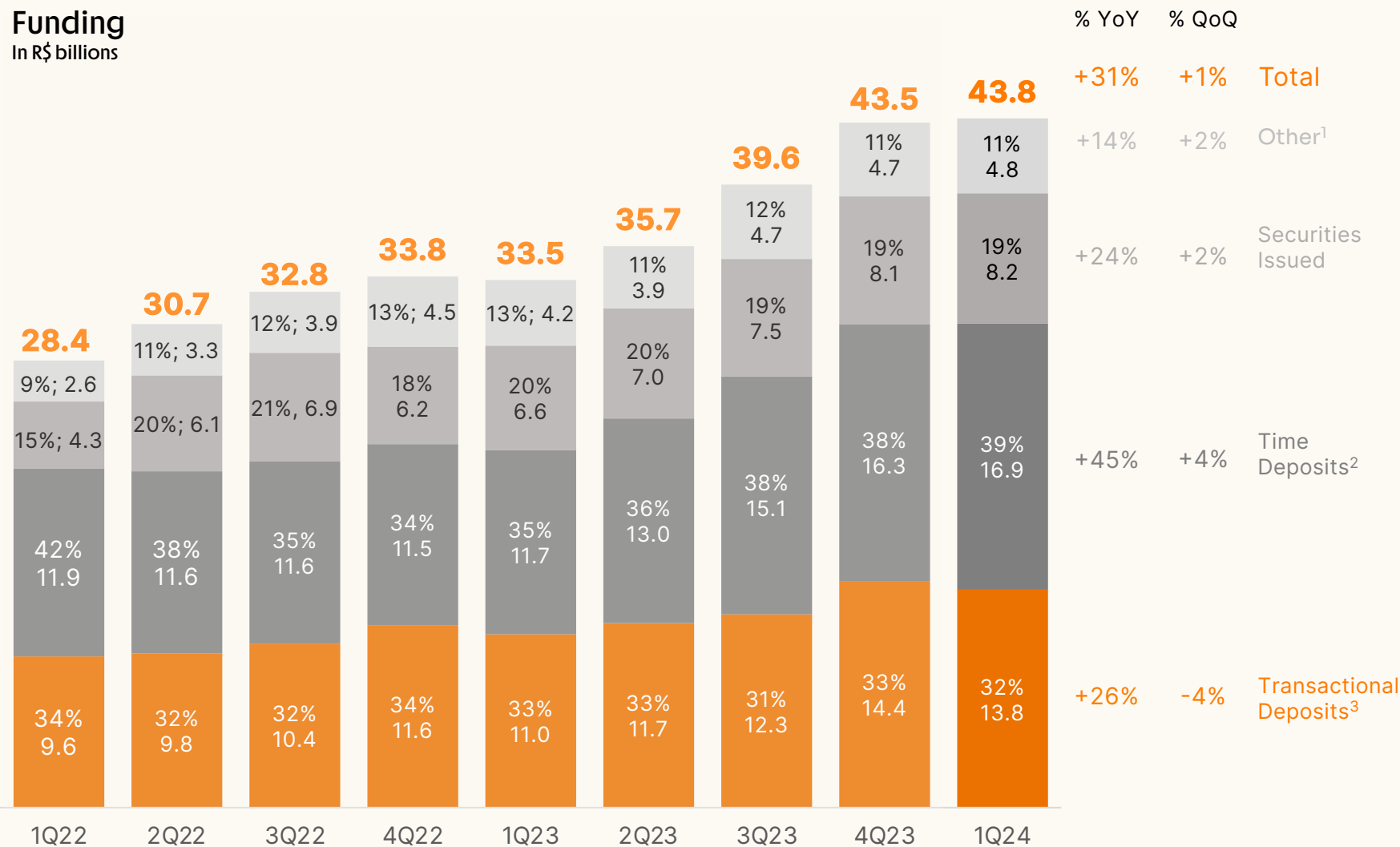


>15.7 million clients trusting Inter with their deposits



Strong funding, despite negative seasonality effect in 1Q24

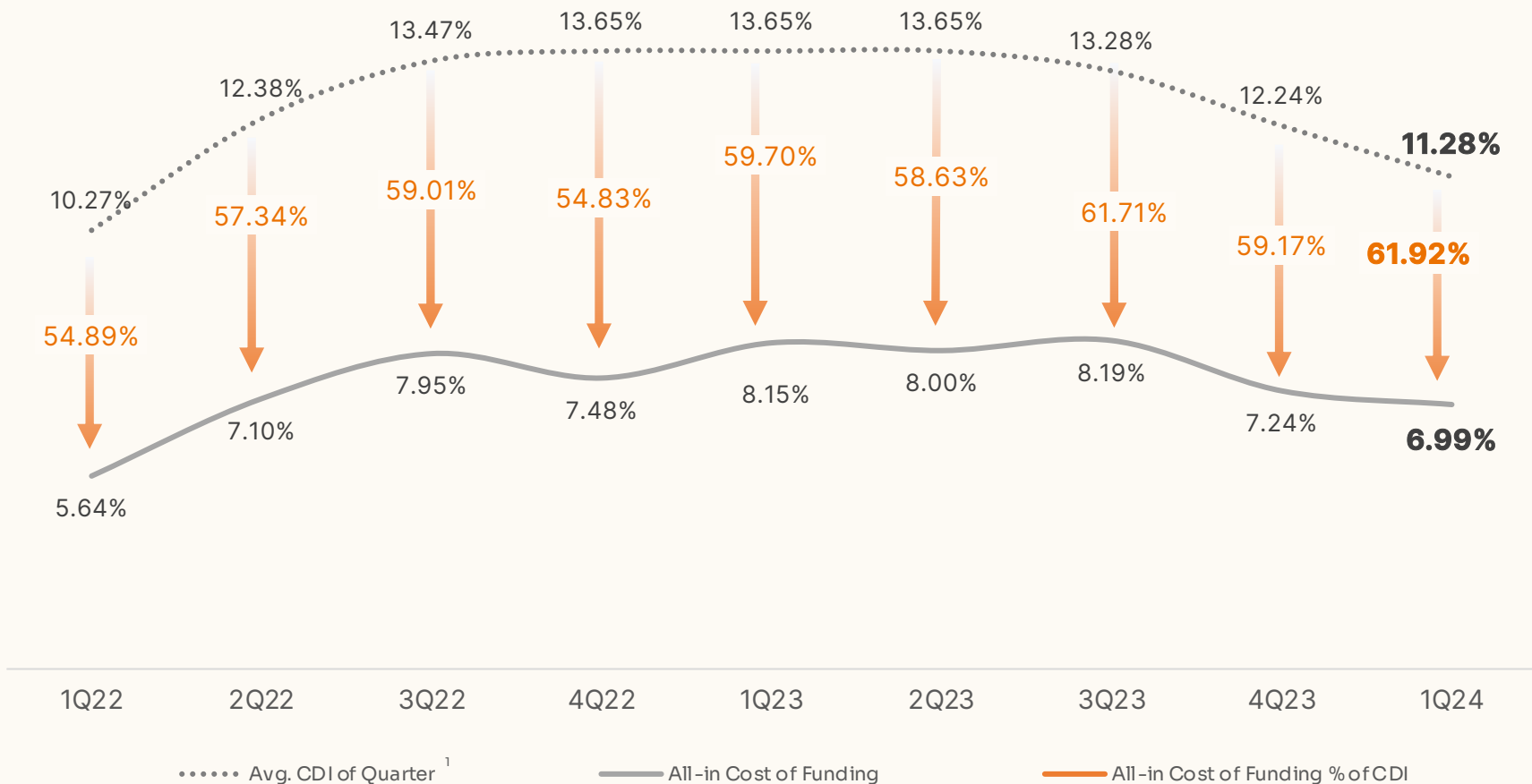
Funding In R\$ billions



Note 1: Includes saving deposits, creditors by resources to release and liabilities with financial institutions (securities sold under agreements to repurchase, interbank deposits and borrowing and onlending). Note 2: Excluding Conta com Pontos balance. Note 3: Includes Conta com Pontos correspondent balance and demand deposits.

Low cost of funding continues to be a strong competitive advantage

All-in Cost of Funding
In %, Annualized



Stable cost of funding across quarters



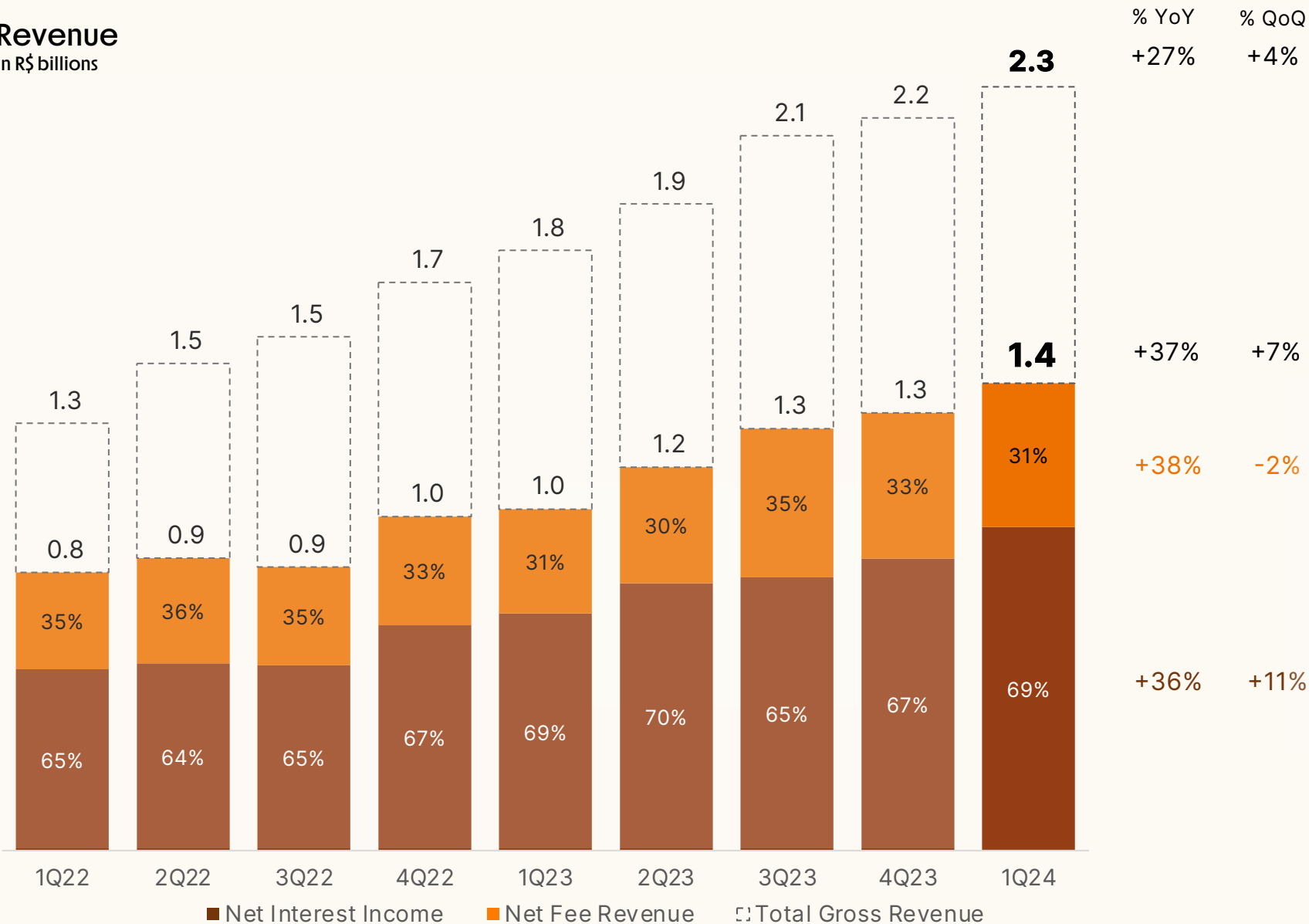
Transactional Deposits and lowering CDI rates boosting performance



Note 1: Average CDI daily rate during the quarter.

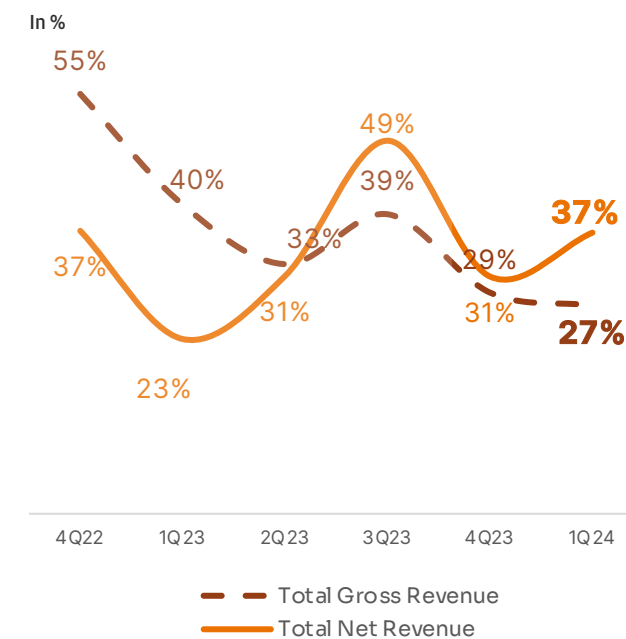
NII growth leading to strong revenue growth

Revenue In R\$ billions



NII growth led by real estate and personal loans
 Stable fee revenue following strong growth in prior quarters

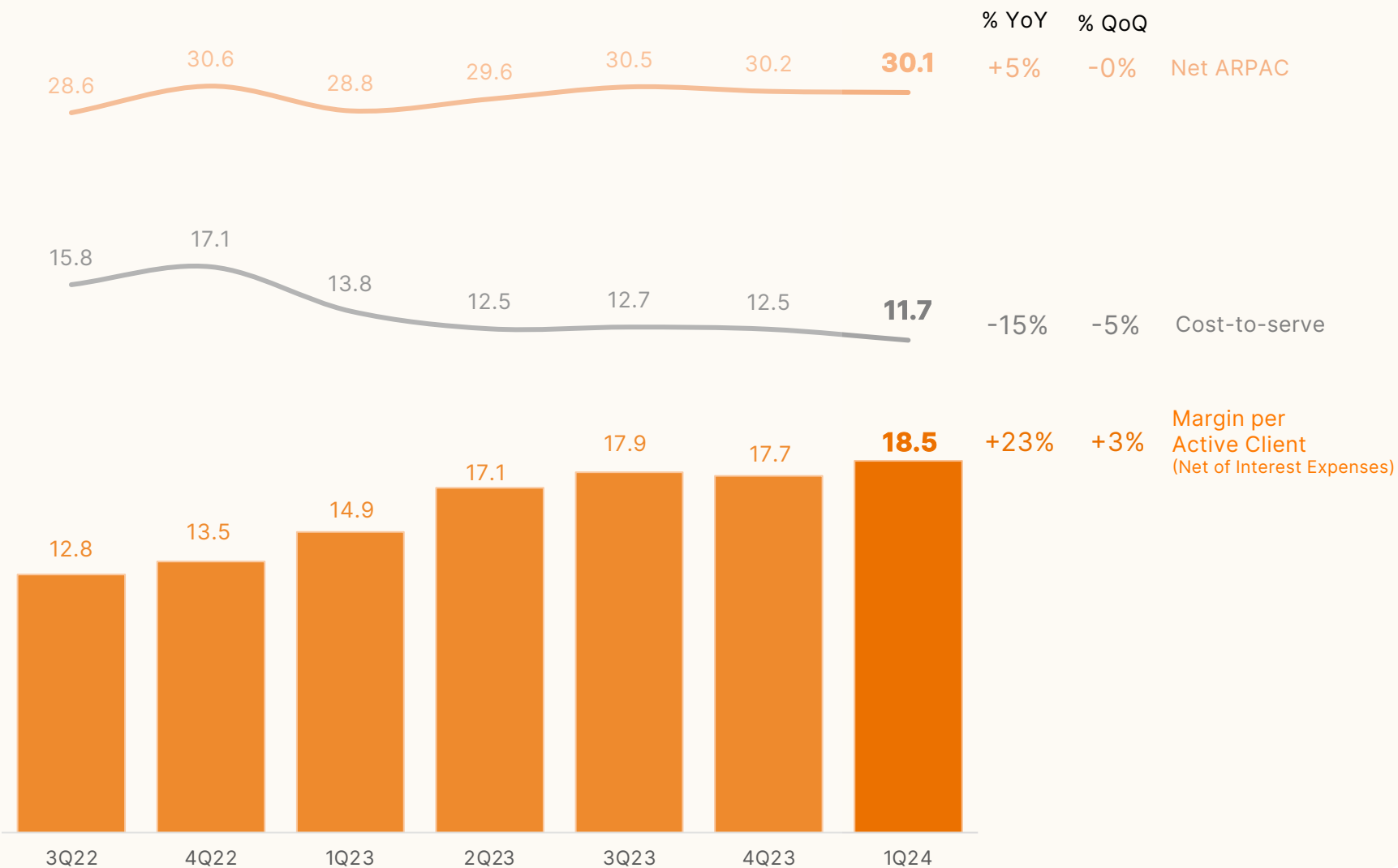
YoY Revenue Growth



Record margin per active client, led by cost-to-serve reduction

ARPAC and CTS Evolution

In R\$, Monthly



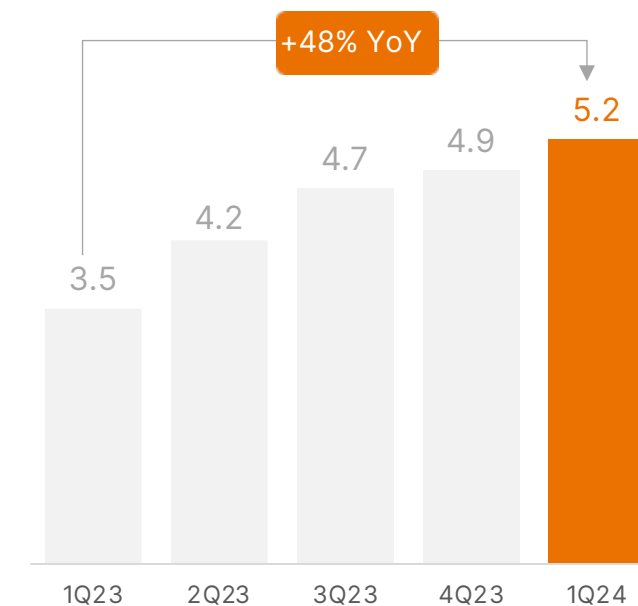
Strong ARPAC with decreasing CTS



Highest ever margin per active client²

Active Clients per Employee¹

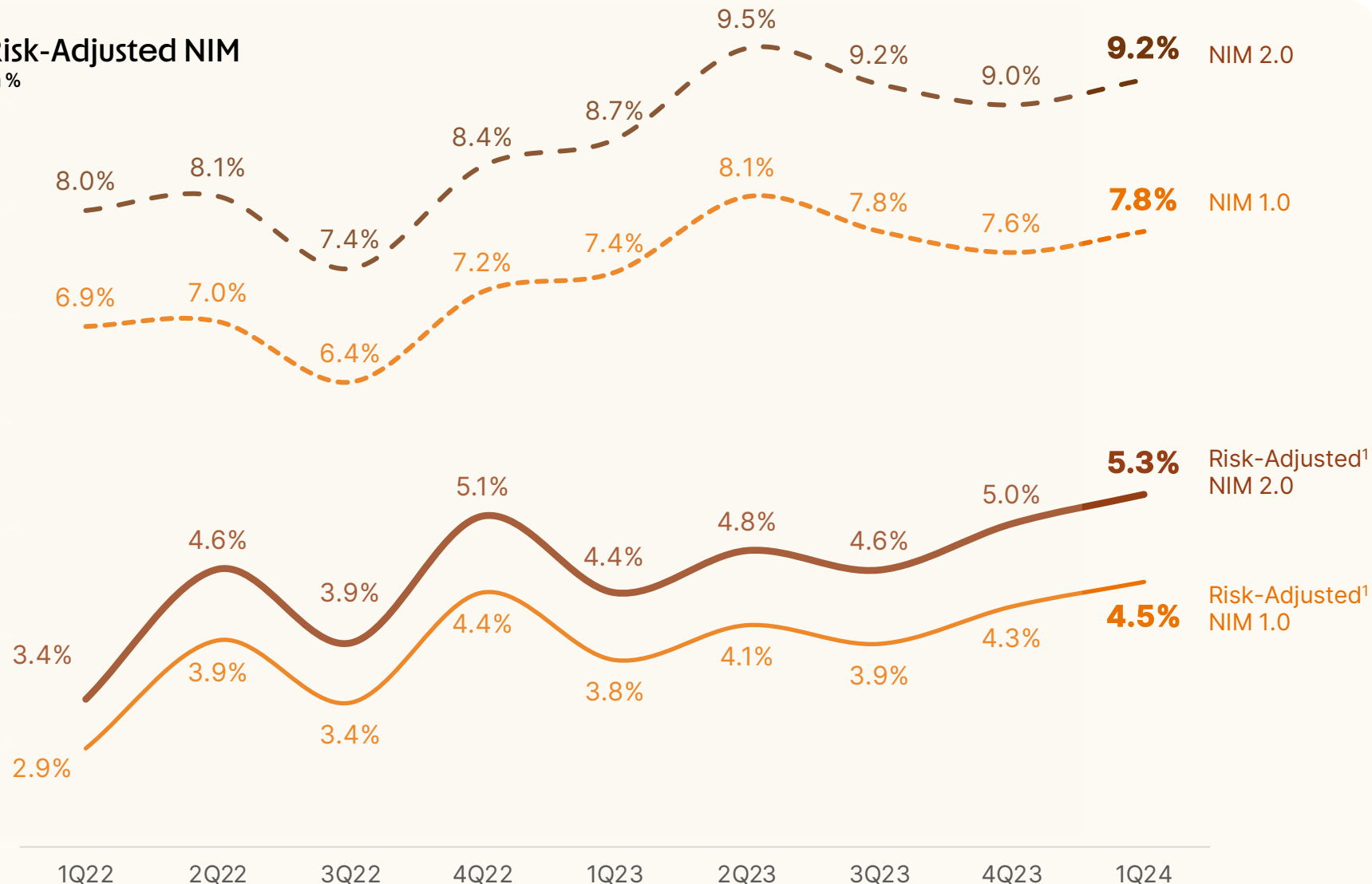
In Thousand



Note 1: Including interns. Note 2: Net of interest expenses.

Record NIMs as a consequence of ROE-driven underwriting

Risk-Adjusted NIM
In %



Strong NIM improvement with repricing of legacy portfolio, lower cost of funding and better loan mix

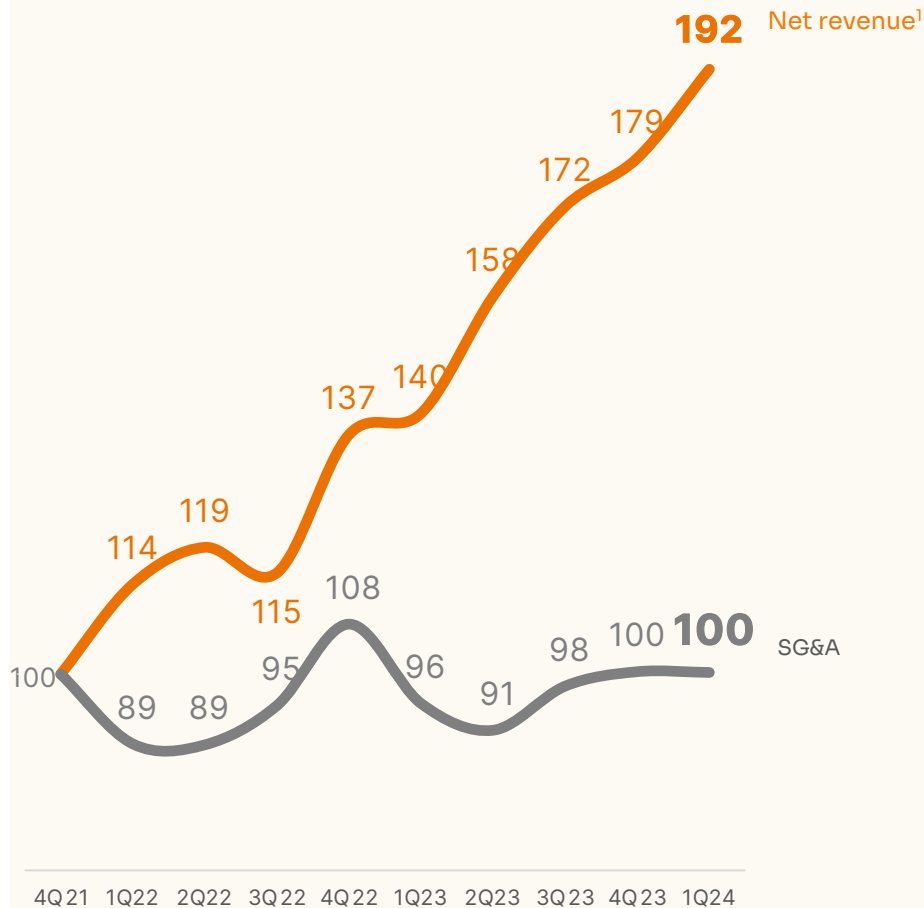


Note 1: NIM excluding Impairment losses on financial assets for Net Interest Margin. See glossary for full definition.

Powerful combination of revenue growth and expense control

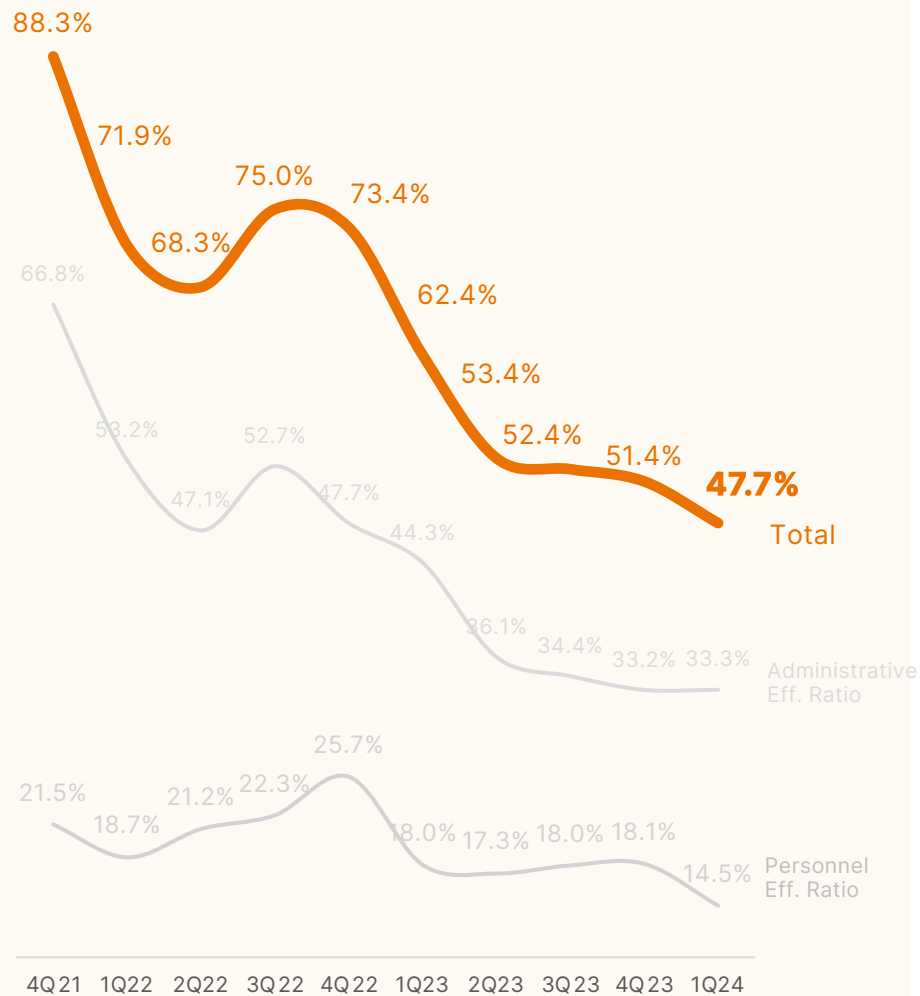
Revenue vs. Expenses

In %, index in a 100 basis



Efficiency Ratio

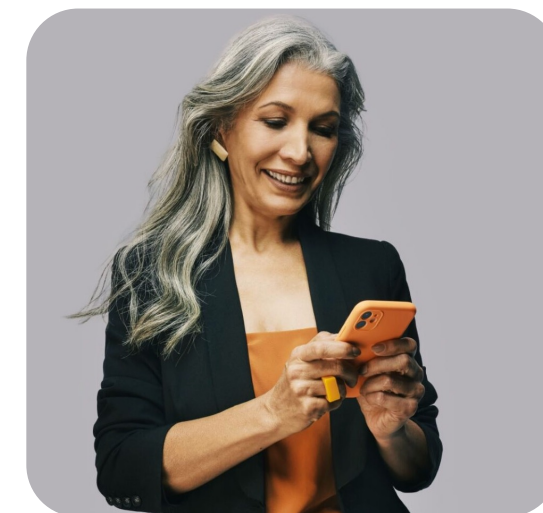
In %



6th consecutive quarter of Efficiency Ratio improvement



Positive operational leverage trend



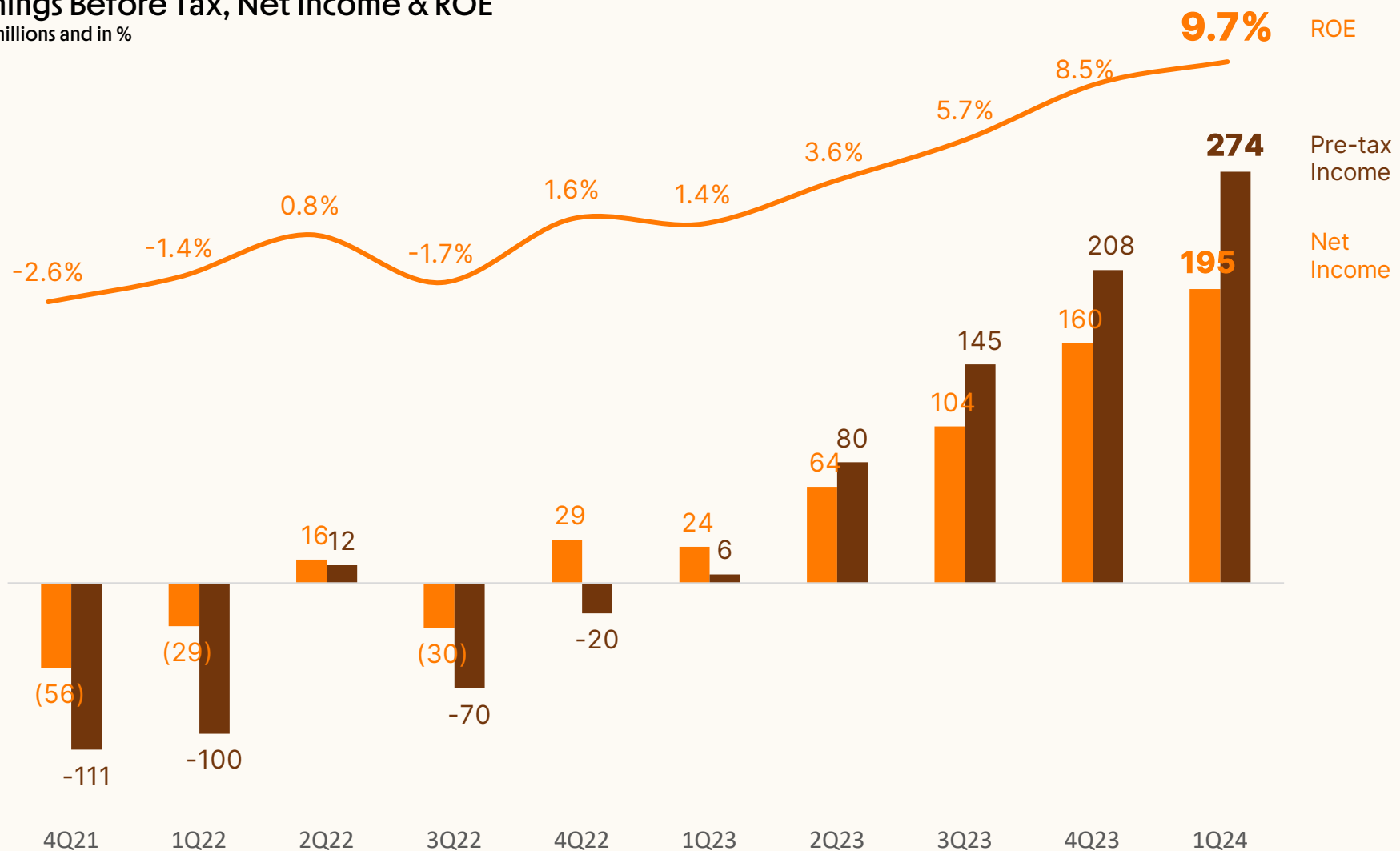
Note 1: Net revenue = total net revenue - tax expenses.

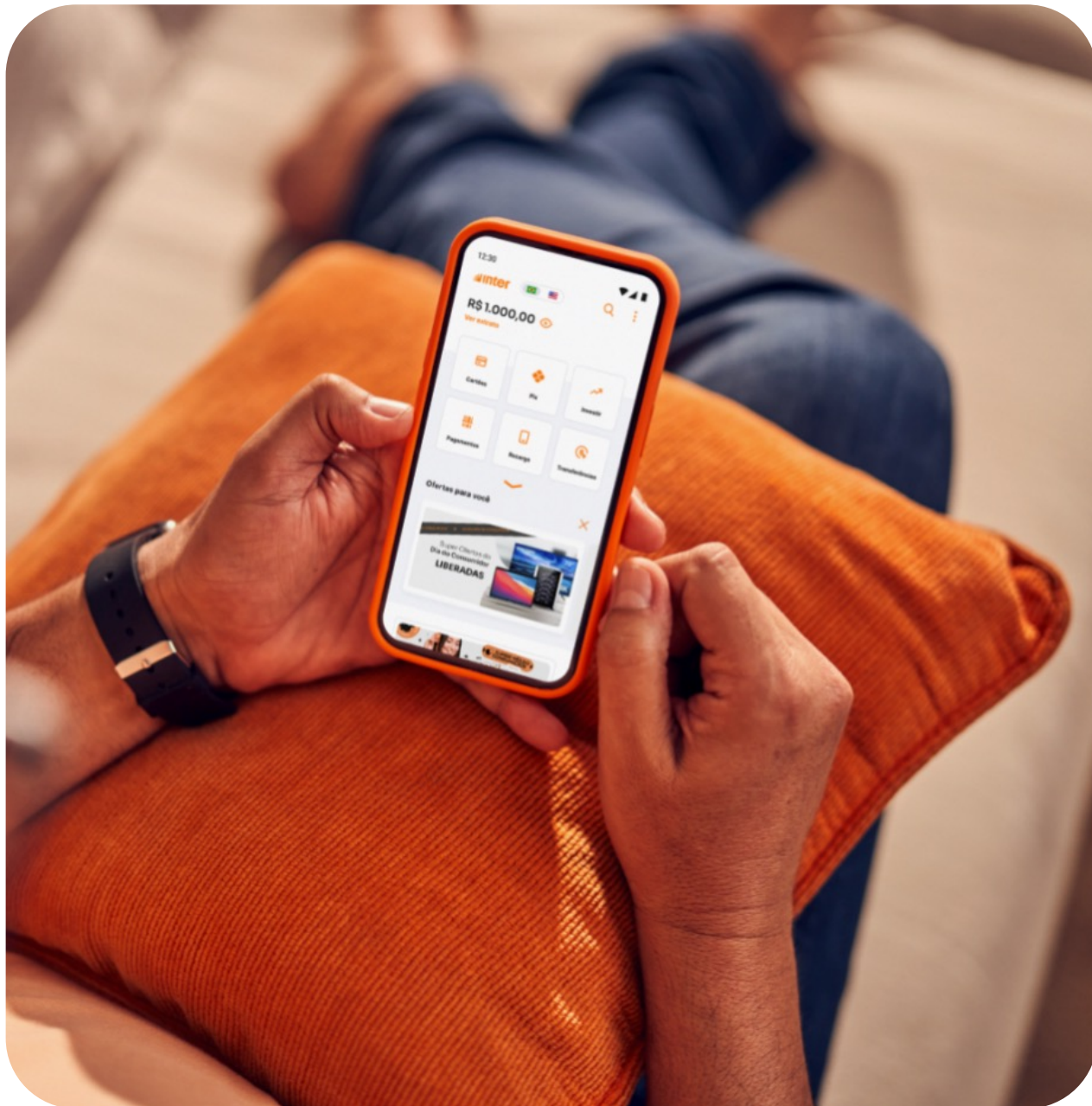
Starting 2024 with strong momentum on profitability trends



Earnings Before Tax, Net Income & ROE

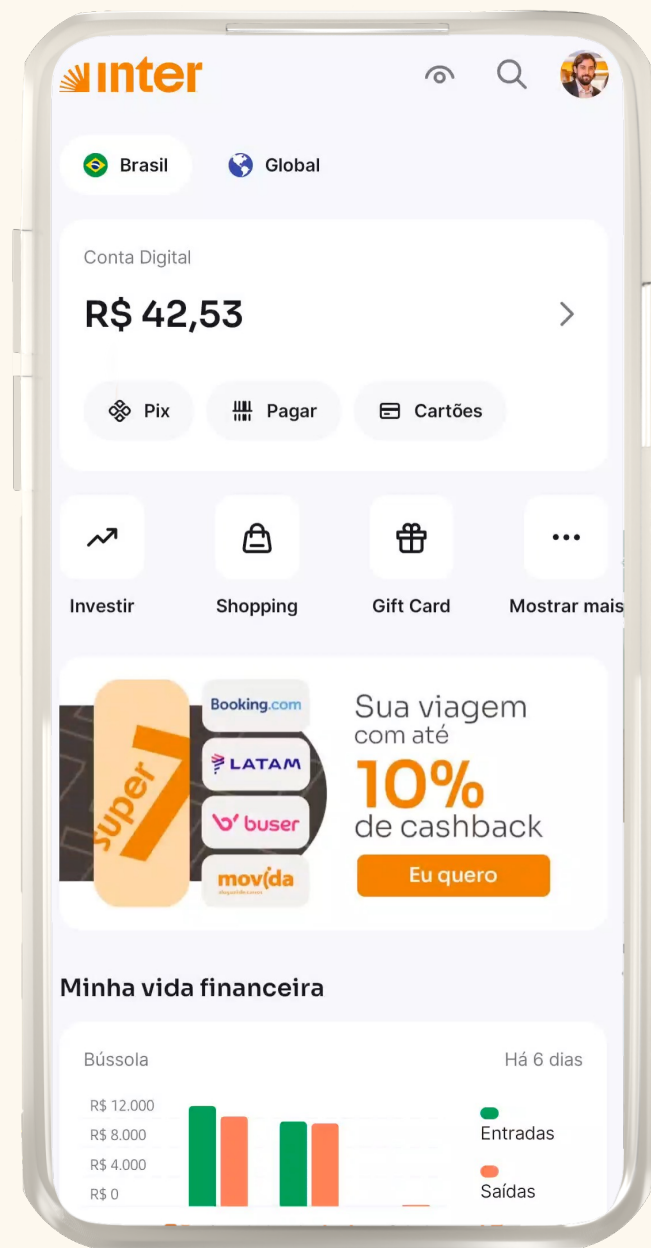
In R\$ millions and in %





Closing Remarks

Building the franchise for the long-term



31.7^{mm}
Total Clients
 +3.9^{mm} YoY

47.7%
Efficiency Ratio
 -14.7p.p. YoY

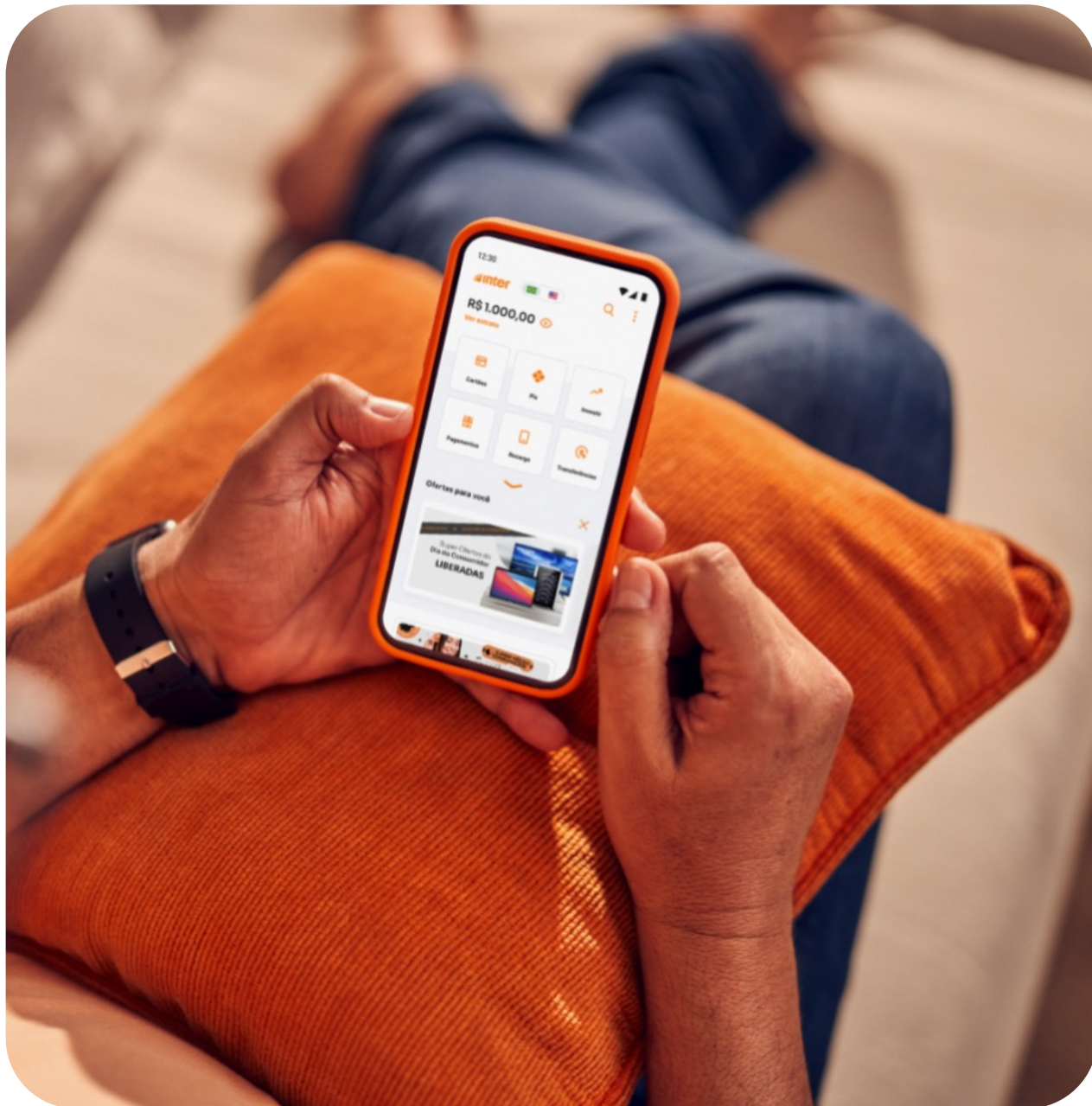
9.7%
ROE
 +8.3p.p. YoY

Building the franchise for the long-term

 inter & co

TechDay

Technology: A Key competitive
advantage for our **financial success**



Appendix

Balance Sheet (In R\$ Million)

	03/31/2024		Variation %
	03/31/2023	ΔYoY	
Balance Sheet			
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	2,830	1,792	58%
Amounts due from financial institutions	4,051	3,770	7%
Compulsory deposits	2,926	2,994	-2%
Securities	18,167	12,535	45%
Derivative financial instruments	7	1	559%
Net loans and advances to customers	28,827	22,371	29%
Non-current assets held-for-sale	174	178	-3%
Equity accounted investees	90	71	26%
Property and equipment	187	181	3%
Intangible assets	1,399	1,274	10%
Deferred tax assets	1,082	1,008	7%
Other assets	2,609	1,525	71%
Total assets	62,349	47,701	31%
Liabilities			
Liabilities with financial institutions	10,483	8,217	28%
Liabilities with clients	32,643	24,182	35%
Securities issued	8,249	6,641	24%
Derivative financial liabilities	14	33	-57%
Other liabilities	2,421	1,489	63%
Total Liabilities	53,811	40,561	33%
Equity			
Total shareholder's equity of controlling shareholders	8,392	7,031	19%
Non-controlling interest	146	109	34%
Total shareholder's equity	8,538	7,140	20%
Total liabilities and shareholder's equity	62,349	47,701	31%

Income Statement (In R\$ Million)

	1Q24		Variation %
	1Q23	ΔYoY	
Income Statement			
Interest income from loans	1,218	1,013	20%
Interest expenses	(762)	(673)	13%
Income from securities and derivatives	515	371	39%
Net interest income	971	712	36%
Revenues from services and commissions	374	282	33%
Expenses from services and commissions	(34)	(36)	-5%
Other revenues	90	66	37%
Revenue	1,401	1,024	37%
Impairment losses on financial assets	(411)	(351)	17%
Net result of losses	990	673	47%
Administrative expenses	(395)	(386)	2%
Personnel expenses	(190)	(172)	10%
Tax expenses	(86)	(69)	25%
Depreciation and amortization	(42)	(38)	12%
Income from equity interests in affiliates	(2)	(3)	-27%
Profit / (loss) before income tax	274	6	N/M
Income tax and social contribution	(79)	18	N/M
Profit / (loss)	195	24	706%

Non-IFRS measures and KPIs

Activation Rate:

$$\frac{\text{Number of active clients at the end of the quarter}}{\text{Total number of clients at the end of the quarter}}$$

Active clients:

We define an active client as a customer at any given date that was the source of any amount of revenue for us in the preceding three months, or/and a customer that used products in the preceding three months. For Inter insurance, we calculate the number of active clients for our insurance brokerage vertical as the number of beneficiaries of insurance policies effective as of a particular date. For Inter Invest, we calculate the number of active clients as the number of individual accounts that have invested on our platform over the applicable period.

Active clients per employee:

$$\frac{\text{Number of active clients at the end of the quarter}}{\text{Total number of employees at the end of the quarter, including interns}}$$

Administrative efficiency ratio:

$$\frac{\text{Administrative expenses} + \text{Depreciation and amortization}}{\text{Net Interest Income} + \text{Net result from services and commissions} + \text{Other revenue} - \text{Tax expense}}$$

Annualized interest rates:

Yearly rate calculated by multiplying the quarterly interest by four, over the average portfolio of the last two quarters. All-in loans rate considers Real Estate, Personal +FGTS, SMBs, Credit Card, excluding non-interest earnings credit card receivables, and Anticipation of Credit Card Receivables.

Anticipation of credit card receivables:

Disclosed in note 9.a of the Financial Statements, line "Loans to financial institutions".

ARPAC gross of interest expenses:

$$\frac{(\text{Interest income} + (\text{Revenue from services and commissions} - \text{Cashback} - \text{Inter rewards}) + \text{Income from securities and derivatives} + \text{Other revenue}) \div 3}{\text{Average of the last 2 quarters Active Clients}}$$

ARPAC net of interest expenses:

$$\frac{(\text{Revenue} - \text{Interest expenses}) \div 3}{\text{Average of the last 2 quarters Active Clients}}$$

ARPAC per quarterly cohort:

Total Gross revenue net of interest expenses in a given cohort divided by the average number of active clients in the current and previous periods¹. Cohort is defined as the period in which the client started his relationship with Inter.

1 - Average number of active clients in the current and previous periods: For the first period, is used the total number of active clients in the end of the period.

Assets under custody (AuC):

We calculate assets under custody, or AUC, at a given date as the market value of all retail clients' assets invested through our investment platform as of that same date. We believe that AUC, as it reflects the total volume of assets invested in our investment platform without accounting for our operational efficiency, provides us useful insight on the appeal of our platform. We use this metric to monitor the size of our investment platform.

Card fee revenue:

It is part of the "Revenue from services and commission" and "Other revenue" on IFRS Income Statement.

Client acquisition cost (CAC):

The average cost to add a client to the platform, considering operating expenses for opening an account, such as onboarding personnel, embossing and sending cards and digital marketing expenses with a focus on client acquisition, divided by the number of accounts opened in the quarter.

Non-IFRS measures and KPIs

Card+PIX TPV:

PIX, debit and credit cards and withdrawal transacted volumes of a given period. PIX is a Central Bank of Brazil solution to bring instant payments among banks and financial institutions in Brazil.

Card+PIX TPV per active client:

Card+PIX TPV for a given period divided by the number of active clients as of the last day of the period.

Cost of funding:

$$\frac{\text{Interest expenses} \times 4}{\text{Average of last 2 quarters Interest bearing liabilities (demand deposits, time deposits, savings deposits, creditors by resources to release, securities issued, securities sold under agreements to repurchase, interbank deposits and others)}}$$

Cost of risk:

$$\frac{\text{Impairment losses on financial assets} \times 4}{\text{Average of last 2 quarters of Loans and advances to customers}}$$

Cost of risk excluding anticipation of credit card receivables:

$$\frac{\text{Impairment losses on financial assets} \times 4}{\text{Average of last 2 quarters of Loans and advances to customers excluding anticipation of credit card receivables}}$$

Cost of risk excluding credit card:

$$\frac{\text{Impairment losses on financial assets} \times 4}{\text{Average of last 2 quarters of Loans and advances to customers excluding credit card}}$$

Cost-to-serve (CTS):

$$\frac{(\text{Personnel Expense} + \text{Administrative Expenses} - \text{Total CAC}) \div 3}{\text{Average of the last 2 quarters Active Clients}}$$

Coverage ratio:

$$\frac{\text{Provision for expected credit loss}}{\text{Overdue higher than 90 days}}$$

Earning portfolio (IEP):

Earnings Portfolio includes “Amounts due from financial institutions” + “Loans and advances to customers” + “Securities” + “Derivatives” from the IFRS Balance Sheet

Efficiency ratio:

$$\frac{\text{Personnel expense} + \text{Administrative expenses} + \text{Depreciation and amortization}}{\text{Net Interest Income} + \text{Net result from services and commissions} + \text{Other revenue} - \text{Tax expense}}$$

Fee revenue ratio:

$$\frac{\text{Net result from services and commissions} + \text{Other revenue}}{\text{Net Interest Income} + \text{Net result from services and commissions} + \text{Other revenue} - \text{Tax expense}}$$

Funding:

Demand Deposits + Time Deposits + Securities Issued + Savings Deposits + Creditors by Resources to Release + Securities sold under agreements to repurchase + Interbank deposits + Borrowing and onlending

Global Services Clients:

Includes Brazilian Global Account clients, US clients and international investors.

Non-IFRS measures and KPIs

Gross loan portfolio:

Loans and Advance to Customers + Loans to financial institutions

Gross merchandise volume (GMV):

Gross merchandise value, or GMV, for a given period as the total value of all sales made or initiated through our Inter Shop & Commerce Plus platform managed by Inter Shop & Commerce Plus.

Gross take rate:

$$\frac{\text{Inter Shop gross revenue}}{\text{GMV}}$$

Margin per active client gross of interest expenses:

ARPAC gross of interest expenses – Cost to Serve

Margin per active client net of interest expenses:

ARPAC net of interest expenses – Cost to Serve

Net fee income:

Net result from services and commissions + Other Revenue

Net interest income:

Interest Income + Interest Expenses + Income from securities and derivatives

Net revenue:

Net interest income + Net result from services and commissions + Other revenue

Net take rate:

$$\frac{\text{Inter Shop net revenue}}{\text{GMV}}$$

NIM 1.0 – IEP – Credit Card Transactional Portfolio:

$$\frac{\text{Net interest income x 4}}{\text{Average of 2 Last Quarters Earning Portfolio (Loans to financial institutions + Securities + Derivatives + Net loans and advances to customers) – Credit card transactor portfolio}}$$

NIM 2.0 – IEP Only:

$$\frac{\text{Net interest income x 4}}{\text{Average of 2 Last Quarters Earning Portfolio (Loans to financial institutions + Securities + Derivatives + Net loans and advances to customers)}}$$

NPL 15 to 90 days:

$$\frac{\text{Overdue 15 to 90 days}}{\text{Loans and Advance to Costumers + Loans to financial institutions}}$$

NPL > 90 days:

$$\frac{\text{Overdue higher than 90 days}}{\text{Loans and Advance to Costumers + Loans to financial institutions}}$$

NPL formation:

$$\frac{\text{Overdue balance higher than 90 days in the current quarter – Overdue balance higher than 90 days in the previous quarter + Write – off change in the current quarter}}{\text{Total loans and advance to customers in the previous quarter}}$$

Non-IFRS measures and KPIs

Personal efficiency ratio:

$$\frac{\text{Personnel expense}}{\text{Net Interest Income} + \text{Net result from services and commissions} + \text{Other revenue} - \text{Tax expense}}$$

Primary Banking Relationship:

A client who has 50% or more of their income after tax for that period flowing to their bank account with us during the month.

Return on average equity (ROE):

$$\frac{(\text{Profit} / (\text{loss}) \text{ for the quarter}) \times 4}{\text{Average of last 2 quarters of total shareholder's equity}}$$

Risk-adjusted efficiency ratio:

$$\frac{\text{Personnel expense} + \text{Administrative expenses} + \text{Depreciation and amortization}}{\text{Net Interest Income} + \text{Net result from services and commissions} + \text{Other revenue} - \text{Tax expense} - \text{Impairment losses on financial assets}}$$

Risk-adjusted NIM 1.0

$$\frac{(\text{Net interest income} - \text{Impairment losses on financial assets}) \times 4}{\text{Average of 2 Last Quarters Earning Portfolio (Loans to financial institutions} + \text{Securities} + \text{Derivatives} + \text{Net loans and advances to customers}) - \text{Credit card transactor portfolio}}$$

Risk-Adjusted NIM 2.0:

$$\frac{(\text{Net interest income} - \text{Impairment losses on financial assets}) \times 4}{\text{Average of 2 Last Quarters Earning Portfolio (Loans to financial institutions} + \text{Securities} + \text{Derivatives} + \text{Net loans and advances to customers})}$$

SG&A:

Administrative Expenses + Personnel Expenses + Depreciation and Amortization

Stage 3 formation:

$$\frac{\text{Stage 3 balance in the current quarter} - \text{Stage 3 balance in the previous quarter} + \text{Write - off change in the current quarter}}{\text{Total loans and advance to customers in the previous quarter}}$$

Tier I ratio:

$$\frac{\text{Tier I referential equity}}{\text{Risk weighted assets}}$$

Total gross revenue:

Interest income + (Revenue from services and commissions - Cashback expenses - Inter rewards) + Income from securities and derivatives + Other revenue

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Medidas Financeiras Não-IFRS e KPIs

Antecipação de recebíveis de cartão de crédito:

Divulgados na nota 9.a das Demonstrações Financeiras, na linha "Empréstimos e adiantamentos a instituições financeiras".

ARPAC bruto:

$$\frac{\text{Receita de juros} + (\text{Receitas de serviços e comissões} - \text{Despesas de cashback} - \text{InterRewards}) + \text{Resultado de títulos e valores mobiliários e derivativos} + \text{Outras receitas}}{\div 3} \\ \text{Média de clientes ativos dos últimos 2 trimestres}$$

ARPAC líquido:

$$\frac{(\text{Receitas} - \text{despesas de juros}) \div 3}{\text{Média de clientes ativos dos últimos 2 trimestres}}$$

ARPAC líquido por safras trimestrais:

Receita bruta total líquida de despesas de juros em uma determinada safra dividida pela média do número de clientes ativos no período atual e no anterior (1). Safra é definida como o período em que o cliente começou a relação com o Inter.

1 - Média do número de clientes ativos no período atual e no anterior. Para o primeiro período, é utilizado o número total de clientes ativos no final do período.

Assets under custody (AuC):

Calculamos o AUC em uma determinada data como o valor de mercado de todos os ativos de clientes de varejo investidos por meio de nossa plataforma de investimentos na mesma data. Acreditamos que o AUC, por refletir o volume total de ativos investidos em nossa plataforma de investimentos sem levar em conta nossa eficiência operacional, nos fornece informações úteis sobre a atratividade de nossa plataforma. Usamos essa métrica para monitorar o tamanho de nossa plataforma de investimentos.

Carteira de crédito bruta:

Empréstimos e adiantamentos a clientes + Empréstimos a instituições financeiras

Carteira remunerada:

Empréstimos e adiantamentos a instituições financeiras + Títulos e valores mobiliários + Empréstimos e adiantamentos a clientes, líquidos de provisão para perdas esperadas + Instrumentos financeiros derivativos

Clientes de serviços globais:

Incluem clientes brasileiros de Global Account, clientes dos EUA e investidores internacionais.

Custo de aquisição de cliente (CAC):

O custo médio para adicionar um cliente à base, considerando as despesas operacionais para abertura de conta, como pessoal de integração, gravação e envio de cartões, e despesas de marketing digital com foco na captação de clientes dividido pelo número de contas abertas no trimestre.

Custo de funding:

$$\frac{\text{Despesas de juros} \times 4}{\text{Média dos passivos remunerados dos últimos 2 trimestres (depósitos à vista, depósitos a prazo, poupança, credores por recursos a liberar, títulos emitidos, obrigações com redes de cartão de crédito, obrigações por operações compromissadas, depósitos interfinanceiros e outros)}}$$

Custo de risco:

$$\frac{\text{Resultado de perdas por redução ao valor recuperável de ativos financeiros} \times 4}{\text{Média de empréstimos e adiantamento a clientes dos últimos 2 trimestres}}$$

Custo de risco excluindo antecipação de recebíveis de cartão de crédito:

$$\frac{\text{Resultado de perdas por redução ao valor recuperável de ativos financeiros} \times 4}{\text{Média de empréstimos e adiantamento a clientes dos últimos 2 trimestres excluindo antecipação de recebíveis de cartão de crédito}}$$

Custo de servir (CTS):

$$\frac{(\text{Despesas de pessoal} + \text{Despesas administrativas} - \text{CAC Total}) \div 3}{\text{Média de clientes ativos dos últimos 2 trimestres}}$$

Fee revenue ratio:

$$\frac{\text{Receita de serviços e comissões} + \text{Outras receitas}}{\text{Resultado líquido de juros} + \text{Resultado líquido de serviços e comissões} + \text{Outras Receitas}}$$

Medidas Financeiras Não-IFRS e KPIs

Formação de estágio 3:

$$\frac{\text{Saldo de estágio 3 do trimestre atual} - \text{Saldo de estágio 3 do trimestre anterior} + \text{Migração de write-off no trimestre atual}}{\text{Empréstimos e adiantamentos a clientes totais do trimestre anterior}}$$

Formação de NPL:

$$\frac{\text{Saldo vencido há mais de 90 dias do trimestre atual} - \text{Saldo vencido há mais de 90 dias do trimestre anterior} + \text{Migração de write-off no trimestre atual}}{\text{Empréstimos e adiantamentos a clientes totais do trimestre anterior}}$$

Funding:

Depósitos à vista + depósitos a prazo + poupança + títulos emitidos + credores por recursos a liberar

Gross Take Rate:

$$\frac{\text{Receita bruta Inter Shop}}{\text{Volume transacionado no Marketplace}}$$

Índice de basileia:

$$\frac{\text{Patrimônio de referência nível I}}{\text{Ativos ponderados por risco}}$$

Índice de cobertura:

$$\frac{\text{Provisão de perdas esperadas}}{\text{NPL > 90 dias}}$$

Índice de eficiência:

$$\frac{\text{Despesa de pessoal} + \text{Despesas administrativas} + \text{Depreciação e amortização}}{\text{Receita de juros} + \text{Resultado líquido de serviços e comissões} + \text{Resultado de títulos e valores mobiliários e derivativos} + \text{Outras receitas} - \text{Despesas tributárias}}$$

Índice de eficiência administrativo:

$$\frac{\text{Despesas administrativas} + \text{Depreciação e amortização}}{\text{Receita de juros} + \text{Resultado líquido de serviços e comissões} + \text{Resultado de títulos e valores mobiliários e derivativos} + \text{Outras receitas} - \text{Despesas tributárias}}$$

Índice de eficiência ajustado ao risco:

$$\frac{\text{Despesa de pessoal} + \text{Despesas administrativas} + \text{Depreciação e amortização}}{\text{Receita de juros} + \text{Resultado líquido de serviços e comissões} + \text{Resultado de títulos e valores mobiliários e derivativos} + \text{Outras receitas} - \text{Despesas tributárias} - \text{Resultado de perdas por redução ao valor recuperável de ativos financeiros}}$$

Índice de eficiência de pessoal:

$$\frac{\text{Despesa de pessoal}}{\text{Receita de juros} + \text{Resultado líquido de serviços e comissões} + \text{Resultado de títulos e valores mobiliários e derivativos} + \text{Outras receitas} - \text{Despesas tributárias}}$$

Margem por cliente ativo bruta de despesas de juros:

$$\text{ARPAC Bruto de Despesas de Juros} - \text{Custo de Servir}$$

Margem por cliente ativo líquida de despesas de juros:

$$\text{ARPAC Líquido de Despesas de Juros} - \text{Custo de Servir}$$

Net Take Rate:

$$\frac{\text{Receita líquida Inter Shop}}{\text{Volume transacionado no Marketplace}}$$

NIM 1.0 Ajustada ao Risco

$$\frac{(\text{Resultado líquido de juros} - \text{Resultado de perdas por redução ao valor recuperável de ativos financeiros}) \times 4}{\text{Média da carteira remunerada dos últimos 2 trimestres (Empréstimos a instituições financeiras} + \text{Valores Mobiliários} + \text{Derivativos} + \text{Empréstimos e adiantamentos a clientes)} - \text{Carteira à vista de cartão de crédito}}$$

NIM 2.0 Ajustada ao Risco

$$\frac{(\text{Resultado líquido de juros} - \text{Resultado de perdas por redução ao valor recuperável de ativos financeiros}) \times 4}{\text{Média da carteira remunerada dos últimos 2 trimestres (Empréstimos a instituições financeiras} + \text{Valores Mobiliários} + \text{Derivativos} + \text{Empréstimos e adiantamentos a clientes)}}$$

Medidas Financeiras Não-IFRS e KPIs

NIM 1.0 – Carteira remunerada – carteira à vista de cartão de crédito

$$\frac{\text{Resultado líquido de juros x 4}}{\text{Média da carteira remunerada dos últimos 2 trimestres (Empréstimos a instituições financeiras + Valores Mobiliários + Derivativos + Empréstimos e adiantamentos a clientes) – Carteira à vista de cartão de crédito}}$$

NIM 2.0 – Carteira remunerada

$$\frac{\text{Resultado líquido de juros x 4}}{\text{Média da carteira remunerada dos últimos 2 trimestres (Empréstimos a instituições financeiras + Valores Mobiliários + Derivativos + Empréstimos e adiantamentos a clientes)}}$$

NPL 15 a 90 dias:

$$\frac{\text{Saldo vencido entre 15 e 90 dias}}{\text{Empréstimos e adiantamento a clientes + Recebíveis de Cartão de Crédito}}$$

NPL > 90 dias:

$$\frac{\text{Saldo vencido a mais de 90 dias}}{\text{Empréstimos e adiantamento a clientes + Recebíveis de Cartão de Crédito}}$$

Receita bruta total:

Receita de juros + (Receitas de serviços e comissões – despesas com cashback – Inter rewards) + Resultado de títulos e valores mobiliários e derivativos + Outras receitas

Receita de serviços de cartão:

É parte das linhas “Receita de serviços e comissões” e “Outras receitas” da Demonstração de Resultado IFRS.

Receita líquida:

Resultado líquido de juros + Resultado líquido de serviços e comissões + Outras receitas

Receita líquida de juros:

Receita de juros + Despesas de juros + Resultado de Títulos e Valores Mobiliários e Derivativos

Receita líquida de serviços:

Receitas de serviços e comissões + Outras receitas

Relacionamento de Banco Primário:

Cliente que possui 50% ou mais de sua renda após impostos para esse período fluindo para sua conta bancária conosco durante o mês.

Retorno sobre patrimônio líquido médio (ROE):

$$\frac{(\text{Lucro / (perda) para o ano}) \times 4}{\text{Média do patrimônio líquido dos últimos 2 trimestres}}$$

SG&A:

Despesas Administrativas + Despesa de Pessoal + Depreciação e Amortização

Taxa de ativação:

$$\frac{\text{Número de clientes ativos no final do trimestre}}{\text{Número total de clientes no final do trimestre}}$$

Taxas implícitas:

Taxa anual calculada multiplicando a taxa de juros trimestral por 4, dividida pela média da carteira dos últimos dois trimestres. Taxa de juros consolidada inclui imobiliário, consignado + FGTS, PMEs, cartão de crédito excluindo recebíveis de cartão de crédito não remunerados, e antecipação de recebíveis de cartão de crédito.

TPV de Cartões + PIX:

Volumes de transações PIX, débito e crédito e saques de um determinado período. O PIX é uma solução do Banco Central do Brasil para realizar pagamentos instantâneos entre bancos e instituições financeiras no Brasil.

TPV de Cartões + PIX por cliente ativo:

TPV de Cartões+PIX de um determinado período dividido pelo número de clientes ativos referente ao último dia do período.

Volume transacionado no marketplace (GMV):

O valor total de todas as vendas feitas ou iniciadas por meio de nossa plataforma Inter Shop & Commerce Plus, gerenciada pela Inter Shop & Commerce Plus.