



banrisul

Consolidated Financial Statements in IFRS

1Q2026

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MANAGEMENT REPORT

We present the Management Report of Banco do Estado do Rio Grande do Sul S.A., for the first quarter of 2026, prepared according to the International Financial Reporting Standards - IFRS, issued by the International Accounting Standards Board - IASB, and in compliance with the requirements and guidelines of the National Monetary Council – CMN).

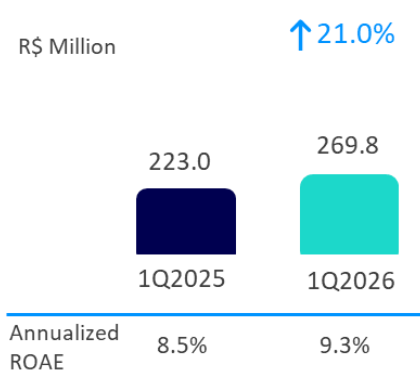
Economic Landscape

The first months of 2026 were marked by global uncertainty, driven by a new conflict in the Middle East, in addition to the import tariffs imposed by the United States in 2025. This environment reignited fears about the short-term inflation outlook and a possible recession further down the line, both on a global scale.

On the domestic front, despite the restrictive effects of the Selic benchmark interest rate, which has remained at elevated levels since 2025, with a cautious cut of 0.25 percentage points in March 2026, Brazil's GDP proved resilient, growing 2.3% in 2025, according to the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE). From a demand perspective, household consumption increased 1.3%, albeit at a slower pace than in 2024, supported mainly by a still-robust labor market. Gross fixed capital formation, in turn, rose 2.9%, driven by imports of capital goods and software development. Government consumption grew 2.1% over the same period. Lastly, the Extended Consumer Price Index (IPCA) ended the year below the upper limit of the target range, reinforcing a scenario of gradual disinflation.

In Rio Grande do Sul (RS), economic activity grew 0.9% in 2025, according to the State Department of Economics and Statistics (DEE) estimates, once again highlighting the importance of weather conditions for the state's economic performance. This result mainly reflected a contraction in the agricultural sector (-6.8%) due to the drought at the beginning of the year, which primarily impacted the soybean harvest, partially offset by the positive performance of the industrial and services sectors. In the credit market, the effects of programs related to the 2024 floods began to fade, with the performance of Rio Grande do Sul's loan portfolio converging toward the same resilience levels seen in the rest of the country, albeit at a slower pace and with an increase in delinquency rate. Between February 2025 and February 2026, the total loan portfolio grew 9.5%, reflecting expansions of 9.9% in loans to households, and 8.7% to companies. Delinquency, in turn, rose significantly in the state, from 2.7% to 5.3% in the individual segment and from 1.9% to 3.3% in the legal entity segment, partially reflecting the combined lagged effects of high interest rates and the winding down of extraordinary credit support programs.

Consolidated Performance

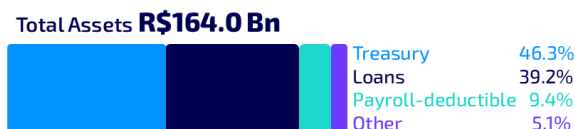


In 1Q26, **net income** reached R\$269.8 million, a growth of 21.0% or R\$47.0 million compared to Q1 2025. The positive highlights of the period were, especially, the increase in financial margin, obtained mainly through the repositioning of the product mix with a higher spread, the decrease in tax, labor, and civil provisions, the favorable result of other operating revenues and expenses, and the increase in service revenues. On the other hand, performance was impacted by the increase in expected net losses associated with credit risk, in line with the increase in delinquency observed in the regional economic scenario, and by the moderate increase in administrative expenses, in addition to the consequent tax effect.

Adjustments from BrGAAP to IFRS related to the result totaled R\$48.3 million, and are shown in Note 39 of the IFRS Financial Statements, distributed especially in Expected Losses Associated with Credit Risk, in Net Interest Income and Similar Items and, consequently, in the tax effect

Shareholders' equity reached R\$11,658.0 million at the end of March 2026, 1.7% higher than in December 2025, reflecting especially the incorporation of generated results, the payment of interest on equity and the provision for dividends.

In the same comparison period, **total assets** were stable, amounting to R\$163,539.0 million. Treasury investments totaled R\$75,848.2 million, moving up 1.6% from December 2025.



Products and Services

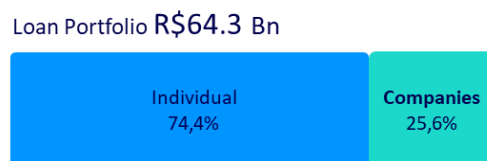
We continued to execute our strategy to expand commercial activities in the corporate segment, initiated in 2025. In 1Q26, we developed a new model for prospecting potential customers, aimed at increasing Banrisul's share of companies' financial flows and working capital structures. The tool was designed to identify companies with a profile suited to a consultative approach, focused on originating and transferring loan balances currently concentrated at other financial institutions, with partial or full migration potential.

For **Individual Microentrepreneurs (MEI)**, in 1Q26, we launched a comprehensive package of products and services, bringing together solutions to support financial management, expand access to credit, and create growth opportunities through tools to boost sales, within a single ecosystem, in addition to offering tailored insurance options for this customer segment.

We also invested in payroll acquisition agreements with large companies, creating opportunities to expand Banrisul's presence in payroll-deductible loans and to strengthen our relationship with both individual and corporate customers.

Loan Portfolio

Our loan portfolio reached a balance of R\$64,337.3 million in March 2026, demonstrating stability compared to December 2025. The quarter recorded growth in the balance of revolving business credit lines and unsecured personal loans, and a decrease in the balance of secured loans for individuals and specialized loans (rural, development, guarantee funds) for individuals and businesses.



In 1Q26, we focused on modernizing our loan portfolio, enhancing operational efficiency, and responsibly expanding volumes, particularly in individual and corporate loans, while continuously improving customer experience through digital solutions, with simpler, agile products aligned with market trends.

In the **individual** segment, we focused on strengthening the digital journey for payroll-deductible loans through automated offers, as well as on simplifying the product portfolio. In the **companies** segment, we launched *Banrisul Giro Digital*, a fully digital credit line with strong business generation potential, expanding our capacity to serve micro and small enterprises. In **agribusiness**, our efforts were primarily directed toward customers' financial restructuring through renegotiation solutions. We were also present at key trade fairs in Rio Grande do Sul, with a strategy focused on operations that enhance productivity and resilience at the farm level, in addition to solutions aimed at production infrastructure, commercialization, and sustainability in the rural segment.

With regard to **loan asset quality**, we have increasingly aligned our approach with risk mitigation, supported by the expansion of digital solutions, strengthened governance, and the enhancement of renegotiation strategies. The **Finanças em Dia (Finances in Check)** platform, a digital solution launched in 2025, continues

to expand in terms of product scope and negotiated volumes, consolidating its role as a key tool in the preventive management of delinquency. In 1Q26, 32,900 contracts were negotiated through the platform, totaling R\$164.2 million in financial volume.

Actions carried out during the quarter also reinforced the active management of migration across delinquency stages and buckets, contributing to the continuous monitoring of portfolio quality indicators and to the appropriate management of expected credit loss provisions.

Funding and Assets under Management

Our Funding and Assets under Management portfolio, comprising deposits, letters of credit, subordinated debt, and investment funds reached R\$132,758.5 million in March 2026, in line with the previous quarter. In the period, deposits increased R\$513.4 million, especially term deposits; and assets under management increased R\$387.9 million, in line with the strategy of launching the **Banrisul Asset** brand in 2025. As regards letters of credit, Bank Notes stood out, increasing R\$719.5 million in the quarter, with emphasis on fixed-rate issuances, which were up 39.9%, equivalent to R\$452.0 million.

In January 2026, we carried out the early redemption of a subordinated debt instrument totaling R\$1,689.4 million (US\$300.0 million). The instrument, originally issued in 2021 with a ten-year maturity and a call option in year five, was fully repaid on the scheduled date. Concurrently, the swap transactions associated with the funding and designated for hedge accounting of this liability were settled, fully extinguishing the transaction and its related financial instruments.

Foreign Exchange Solutions

We offer a comprehensive portfolio of foreign exchange products and services for both individual customers and companies, grounded in prudent management, continuous monitoring of transactions, and a deep understanding of our customers' profiles and economic activities. At the end of 1Q26, our foreign exchange portfolio totaled R\$2.8 billion, reflecting consistent portfolio growth and an expansion of operations linked to international trade. Through disciplined credit monitoring and the maintenance of low delinquency levels, we ensured the sustainability of the portfolio even in a context of volume expansion.



The **Banri Global Account** remained an efficient solution for customers with international demands. In 1Q26, 2,693 new accounts were opened and the total transacted volume reached R\$8.4 million.

Credit and Debit Cards

At the end of March 2026, Banrisul recorded 1.3 million credit cards under the Mastercard and Visa brands and growth of 1.1% in total transactions and of 1.9% in revenue vis-à-vis 1Q25. Income from credit as well as credit card and BNDES card fees totaled R\$200.6 million 1Q26.

Credit Cards		Banricompras		Banricard	
27.4 million transactions	R\$2.8 billion sales	33.4 million transactions	R\$3.8 billion sales	4.943 active registered customers	R\$597.0 million sales

During the first quarter of 2026, we made consistent progress in expanding access, advancing process digitalization, and strengthening our credit and debit card portfolio, focused on operational efficiency, customer experience, and sustainability. On the commercial front, we launched promotions and benefits targeted at individual customers who did not yet hold a Banrisul credit card, contributing to expanding our customer base and encouraging primacy in the relationship with the Bank.

In line with our digitalization and sustainability strategy, as of March 2026 we began prioritizing the delivery of credit card statements in digital format through the Banrisul app.

On the **Banrishopping** platform, we expanded benefits associated with the Banriclub rewards program by updating the redemption tiers for Statement Credit, an initiative that supports increased recurring use of Banrisul credit cards and strengthens relationships with our customer base.

At **Banricompras**, we expanded acceptance channels and enhanced the digital user experience. Key initiatives included the rollout of Banricompras within the Vero Wallet app, enabling individual account holders to make payments through a digital wallet using a QR Code, across one-time, deferred, and installment transactions, at Vero's POS devices. Integration with the digital wallet supports the modernization of regional payment methods, keeping Banricompras competitive with the digital solutions available in the market.

Vero Acquiring Network



Vero ended 1Q26 with 150.0 thousand active accredited merchants with transactions in the last 12 months. In the period, 128.9 million transactions were captured.



Customer Relationship

In 1Q26, we strengthened our service reach in Rio Grande do Sul and other states, combining our branch network with banking correspondents and digital channels.

Type	Number
Total Service Points in Brazil	592
Rio Grande do Sul	573
Other States	19
ATMs	359
Banripontos	945
Service coverage with Banrisul	92.76%

(1) Branches and service stations

At the corporate level, we continued to enhance our teams and to centralize **Banrisul Corporate**'s operations, focused on increasing operational efficiency and improving service quality. Additionally, we created the role of Corporate Prospecting Agent: professionals equipped with qualified insights based on data and market intelligence, trained to act more proactively in identifying and approaching companies with relationship potential.

On the commercial front, we increased visibility and engagement with local businesses through an exclusive partnership with *Liquida Porto Alegre 2026* clearance sales campaign, aimed at expanding new customer acquisition, as well as encouraging greater Banricompras card usage among consumers and merchant onboarding at Vero.

The **Banripontos** network has consolidated its position as an important complementary channel for business generation and customer service in regions with lower banking coverage, as well as in strategic urban locations. Currently, our service network comprises 945 Banripontos, present in 70% of Rio Grande do Sul's municipalities. The transformation of this model, initiated in 2025 in partnership with a leading bancassurance

company, has enabled us to prospect new correspondents and expand the channels' reach, strengthening growth and reinforcing Banrisul's institutional presence.



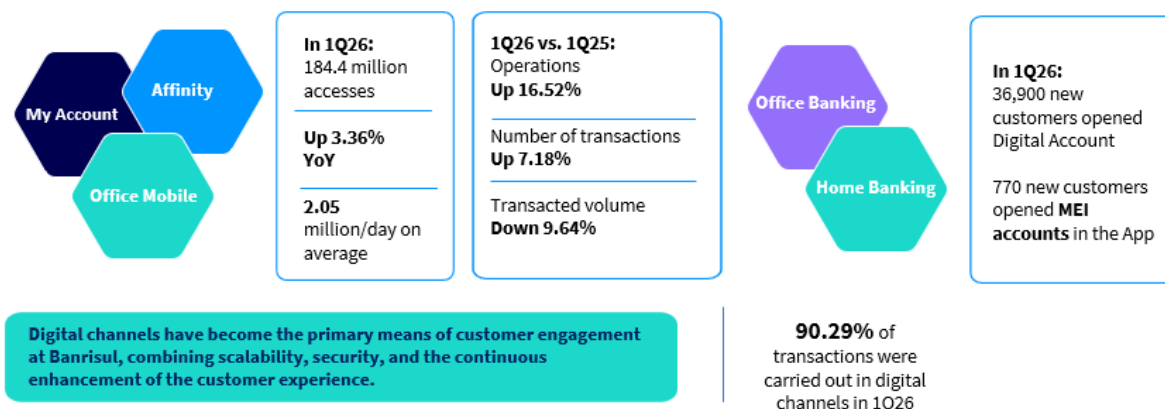
Launched in 4Q25, **BanriWay**, a digital account with parental control for children and young people, has reached 574 accounts opened since its launch. This result indicates strong initial adoption, highlighting the product's potential as an entry point for long-term relationships. BanriWay is aligned with the Bank's institutional strategy of innovation and digitalization, promoting financial education from an early age and supporting the renewal of the customer base. The product is continually enhanced, with new features and improvements to the digital experience planned, including the investment journey.

At the end of 1Q26, we reached 968 installed **Cash Recycling ATMs**. These machines dispense customer-deposited bills and are available for customers of more than 150 banks connected to the Banco24Horas network. In the quarter, more than 5.3 million transactions were carried out in the new ATMs, totaling a transacted volume of around R\$2.7 billion.



Digital Channels

We offer the following digital channels: My Account, Affinity and Office Mobile, available on the Banrisul app, in addition to Office and Home banking, available on the internet.



In 1Q26, we enhanced the customer journey, with advances in security, usability, and new features, contributing to increased use of digital channels and greater operational efficiency.

We introduced new features into the App, including **face biometric** login, eliminating additional authentication steps via physical methods. The Pix instant payment experience also continued to evolve, with the launch of **Contactless Pix**, allowing users to complete transactions by tapping their mobile devices on any compatible POS terminal, similar to contactless card payments. Navigation within the App was further enhanced with a new smart search tool, designed to streamline user journeys and accelerate access to services through keywords entered directly on the home screen.

For companies, we enabled the digital signature of contracts and amendments for single-administrator companies through Office Banking. In addition, we launched the Corporate Portals Hub, consolidating access to multiple platforms for business customers within a single environment.

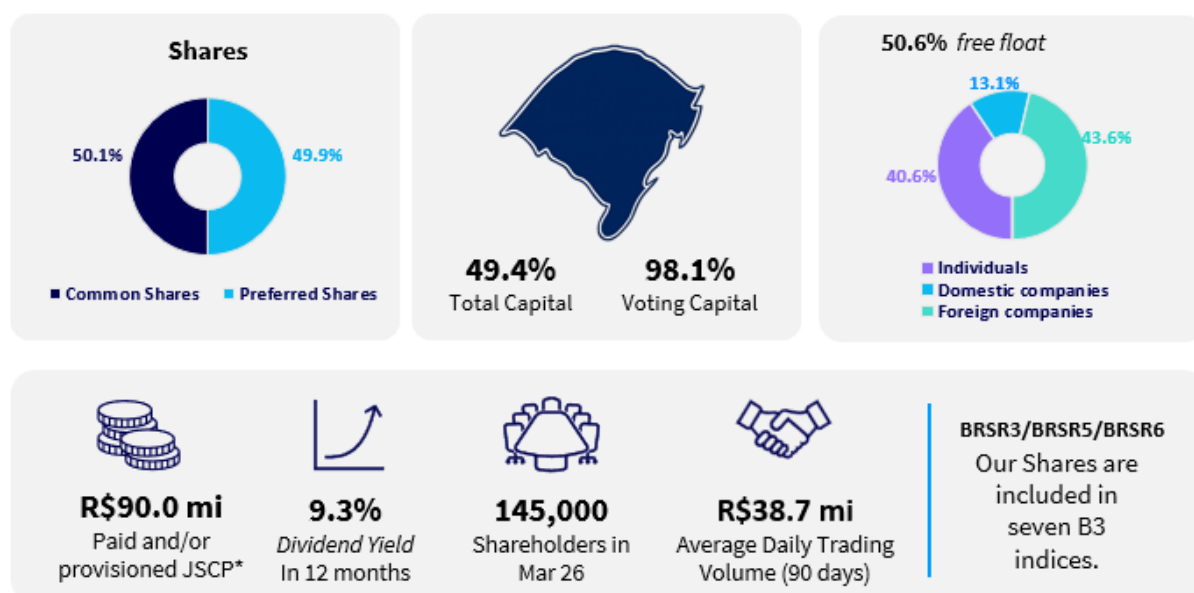
Within the Vero ecosystem, the new version of the Vero Wallet app added features such as face biometrics, recurring Pix payment, Pix cash-out and change, limit enhancements, suspicious aliases blocking, and improvements to Banricard. The **Vero Gestão Web** platform was also expanded to include detailed sales

views, Excel-based reports, and a new area for bulk downloads, contributing to greater efficiency and enhanced management control for accredited merchants.

Corporate Governance

We rely on a consolidated Corporate Governance structure, with clearly-defined roles and continuous focus on upgrading methods, policies, and decision-making processes, line with the best market practices. Since 2007, we have been listed in B3 S.A. — Brasil, Bolsa, Balcão's Level 1 of Corporate Governance, fully meeting the requirements for this segment. Moreover, we have adopted additional practices required of companies listed on the Novo Mercado segment, reinforcing our commitment to transparency, fairness, and accountability. Detailed information on Banrisul's Corporate Governance is also available on the Investor Relations website: ri.banrisul.com.br – [Corporate Governance Section](#).

Ownership Structure





*In 1Q26 / before withholding income tax.

Our **Investor Relations** program connects Banrisul to the market, engaging and operating in an open and transparent way when sharing information with shareholders and investors. Contact us through the [Contact RI](#) channel to clear doubts and [Sign up for our Mailing list](#) to receive information by e-mail when corporate events or any other Company communication takes place.

Capital and Risk Management

We understand capital management as a continuous process of monitoring, controlling, assessing, and planning goals and capital requirements, considering strategic objectives and risks to which the Bank is subject. We review our Institutional Capital and Corporate Risk Management Structure every year, which is available on the Investor Relations website (ri.banrisul.com.br - Corporate Governance/Risk Management section), together with the Pillar 3 Report that presents publicly accessible information related to risk management and the calculation of the amount of risk-weighted assets (RWA), reference Shareholders' Equity and leverage ratio.

Key managed risks are:

-  **Credit Risk:** We continuously improve the calculation of risk-weighted assets for credit risk exposures subject to the calculation of capital requirement using the standardized approach – RWA_{CPAD} .
-  **Market Risk:** In 1Q26, risk indicators remained under control at adequate levels and within the thresholds defined in the Risk Appetite Statement (RAS).

- **Liquidity Risk:** In 1Q26, risk levels remained under control and within the thresholds defined in internal policies.
- **Operational Risk:** Calculation of the RWA_{OPAD} portion, already consolidated in internal models and processes, remained stable during the period, in accordance with current regulations.
- **ESG Risks (Environmental, Social and Climate):** Monitoring of the companies loan portfolio exposure, which remained within the established thresholds.

The **Basel Ratio** reached 17.47% on March 31, 2026, 6.97 p.p. above the minimum regulatory level, considering additional core capital (10.5%).

Investment & Innovation

In 1Q26, we continued to advance our digital transformation initiatives, reinforcing our commitment to innovation, information security, and the continuous improvement of the customer experience. These efforts span products, processes, and platforms, driving operational efficiency and expanding the reach of our digital channels and the Vero ecosystem.

Investments in IT modernization totaled R\$111.4 million in 1Q26. They include all investments in IT, ATMs, data centers, digital transformation, customer service and relationships, information systems, and asset security systems, in addition to renovations and expansions. Investments were mostly targeted at the modernization of IT infrastructure and services, ATMs, renovations and expansions, and asset security.



Within our digital strategy, we enabled access to the Banrisul app via face biometrics, enhanced the Pix instant payment experience, and introduced a new search tool within the App (see **Digital Channels**).



From a customer relationship perspective, we continued to refine transaction monitoring rules and improved the registration data update journey for all customers. For companies, the experience was enhanced through the digital signing of contracts (see **Digital Channels**) and the implementation of a diagnostic tool to support the resolution of access issues across the Home Banking and Office Banking channels. We also launched the new Corporate

Investment Experience and made a consolidated account statement available in PDF format, initiatives that modernize and unify the investor view.

With regard to modernization and operational efficiency, we continued to enhance cybersecurity processes, strengthening the Bank's capacity to prevent, detect, and respond to events that may affect the availability, integrity, and confidentiality of information. During the quarter, we initiated a fiber optic route monitoring project aimed at enabling efficient, secure, and low-energy data transmission. The AI Ops (Artificial Intelligence for IT Operations) Project progressed into its second implementation phase, now covering Internet Banking channels and the Vero Network, with expectations of improved operational control and reduced incident response times. The virtualization of branch servers, initiated in 2025, reached 94% completion in 1Q26, delivering operational benefits such as reduced dependence on physical hardware at branches and gains in maintenance, scalability, and efficiency.

Regarding **Banritech**, in 1Q26 we carried out actions following up from the 2025 cycle of the Banritech Fly program, including initiatives focused on conducting Proofs of Concept (POCs) with participating startups, a key stage for the technical evaluation of solutions aligned with institutional needs. Banritech also played an active role in the South Summit Brazil 2026, with executives and specialists participating in a series of panels over the three-day event, contributing to strengthening our presence within the innovation ecosystem.

Sustainability

In the first quarter of 2026, the *Impacta RS* Program was launched, a partnership between Banrisul, the State Government (through the Department of Innovation, Science and Technology), the Coalition for Impact and the *Regenera RS* fund. The Program will select up to 30 businesses with social and environmental impact for a capacity-building journey focused on impact management and access to capital.

In addition, we completed the stage of measuring our greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions for the 2025 inventory and took part in Febraban's group on financed emissions.

People



Quantitative Data

9,394

total employees

1,481

interns

268 (2.8%) number and (%) of employees self-declared as People with Disabilities as of 03/31/2026

3,984 (42.4%)

Number of women in the workforce as of 03/31/2026

380 (33.4%)

Leadership positions held by women as of 03/31/2026

2 (22.2%)

Number of women in senior management as of 03/31/2026

Our human resources policy is grounded in valuing human capital, diversity, and professional development. Our employees benefit from continuous development programs and initiatives aimed at strengthening organizational culture, such as the *Banrisul Nosso Jeito* program. Designed for executive positions, it covers topics such as communication, leadership, management, organizational culture, innovation, processes, and people. As with executive positions, commercial teams are trained through structured learning tracks that combine proprietary content with materials from partner platforms.

In 1Q26, we completed a new public recruitment process for interns, fostering strategic opportunities to incorporate innovative ideas aligned with ongoing market transformations. During the same period, 268 new employees were hired, allocated across the branch network and IT areas, ensuring the replacement of retired staff. In addition, 244 new Relationship Managers were trained through the second edition of the Training Program implemented following the restructuring of positions.

Following the implementation the Position Restructuring process across the branch network and administrative areas in 2025, which contributed to enhancing legal certainty in the labor relations covered by it and to mitigating challenges associated with labor liabilities, we introduced additional measures to address existing contingencies, particularly those arising from ongoing class actions. In 1Q26, we began, on a targeted basis, offering voluntary individual settlement agreements to eligible employees, in line with best practices in risk management, as detailed in Note 40 – Subsequent Events to the Financial Statements.

Cultural and Social Initiatives and Programs

In the Social and Cultural front, we continuously invest in social and educational initiatives, focused on digital inclusion, financial education, and support for social projects.

In 1Q26, we donated 613 computers to *Fundação Pão dos Pobres*, in Porto Alegre, as part of a broader set of initiatives carried out in partnership with the State Government's *Sustentare* Program, which promotes the reuse of IT equipment in good working conditions. Since 2023, we have donated more than 10,000 computers, contributing to expanding access to technology and fostering digital inclusion across various communities in Rio Grande do Sul, in line with our sustainability principles.



With respect to accessibility, in 1Q26, we completed Module II of our Brazilian Sign Language (Libras) training program, with the participation of 62 employees, bringing the total number of staff members trained in Libras (General Management and Branch Network) to 1,332 as of March 2026.

Recognitions

March/2026. Banrisul stands out in the main category of the *Marcas de Quem Decide* (Brands of Who Decide) survey.

Banrisul was one of the winners in the “Great Rio Grande do Sul Brand of the Year” category, in the Recall and Preference subcategories, the main award of the 28th edition of the *Marcas de Quem Decide* survey, conducted by Jornal do Comércio in partnership with Instituto Pesquisas de Opinião (IPO). The Bank was also acknowledged as a Leader Brand in the “Rio Grande do Sul State-Owned Company” category, recognized as the most recalled and preferred brand; and as a Leading Brand in the Banking category, as the most recalled brand. Moreover, we came in second in the Banking category (preference); and in third in the Pre-purchase Financing (*Consórcio*) category (brand recall and preference).

Acknowledgments

Our performance in the period showcases the success of the strategic guidelines established by current management, focused on a more humane and closer service, mindful of our customers’ needs. We recognize the high professional level of our employees and thank our customers, shareholders, investors and suppliers for their trust in us.

Management.

Balance Sheet

(Values in Thousands of Reais)

	Note	03/31/2026	12/31/2025
Assets			
Cash and Cash	6	1,285,043	1,298,124
Financial Assets		156,693,043	156,590,693
At Amortized Cost		133,390,127	132,993,625
Compulsory Deposits at the Central Bank of Brazil	7	15,369,033	15,861,036
Interbank Liquidity Investments	8	4,068,470	4,024,499
Securities	9	47,199,340	45,848,429
Credit and Leasing Operations	10	64,337,322	65,061,559
Other Financial Assets	11	6,324,044	5,936,592
(Provision for Expected Loss Associated with Credit Risk)		(3,908,082)	(3,738,490)
(Credit Operations)	10	(3,589,285)	(3,425,345)
(Other Financial Assets)		(318,797)	(313,145)
At Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income		22,718,587	21,937,981
Securities and Financial Instruments	12	22,718,587	21,937,981
At Fair Value Through Profit or Loss		584,329	1,659,087
Securities and Financial Instruments	13	576,720	1,558,847
Derivative Financial Instruments	21	7,609	100,240
Tax Assets		3,929,455	3,869,114
Current		281,518	199,421
Deferred	15a	3,647,937	3,669,693
Other Assets	14	674,545	672,897
Investments		195,226	169,748
Investments in Equity in Associated Companies	16	195,226	169,748
Fixed Assets	17	946,516	958,757
Fixed Assets		1,997,365	1,995,256
(Accumulated Depreciation)		(1,050,849)	(1,036,499)
Intangible	18	246,927	299,199
Intangible Assets		1,948,048	1,945,017
(Accumulated Amortization)		(1,701,121)	(1,645,818)
Total Assets		163,970,755	163,858,532

The accompanying Notes are an integral part of this Financial Statements.

Balance Sheet

(Values in Thousands of Reais)

	Note	03/31/2026	12/31/2025
Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities		147,671,124	147,521,081
At Amortized Cost		147,562,330	145,722,468
Deposits	19	101,071,290	100,557,914
Funding in the Open Market	19	23,894,055	22,819,656
Funds from Acceptances and Issuance of Securities	19	7,696,360	7,739,376
Subordinated Financial Bills	19	2,507,547	2,413,040
Loan Obligations	19	2,664,405	2,806,928
Onlending Obligations	19	4,331,320	3,802,826
Other Financial Liabilities	20	5,397,353	5,582,728
At Fair Value through Profit or Loss		950	1,690,432
Derivative Financial Instruments	21	950	1,027
Subordinated Debts	21	-	1,689,405
Provision for Expected Loss		107,844	108,181
Credit Commitments and Credits to be Released		97,986	96,100
Financial Guarantees Provided		9,858	12,081
Civil, Tax and Labor Provisions	23a	2,545,663	2,518,055
Tax Liabilities		543,300	556,822
Current		262,323	284,128
Deferred	15b	280,977	272,694
Other Liabilities	24	1,552,624	1,797,423
Total Liabilities		152,312,711	152,393,381
Equity	25		
Share Capital		8,300,000	8,300,000
Capital Reserves		5,098	5,098
Profit Reserves		3,290,325	3,290,325
Other Comprehensive Income		(122,086)	(133,709)
Accumulated Profit		181,116	-
Non-Controlling Interest		3,591	3,437
Total Equity		11,658,044	11,465,151
Total Liabilities and Equity		163,970,755	163,858,532

The accompanying Notes are an integral part of this Financial Statements

Income Statement

(Values in Thousands of Reais)

	Note	01/01 to 03/31/2026	01/01 to 03/31/2025
Interest and Similar Income		5,855,898	4,757,823
Interest and Similar Expenses		(4,106,614)	(3,282,756)
Net Interest Revenue and Equivalent	26	1,749,284	1,475,067
Net Gains (Losses) on Financial Assets and Liabilities at Fair Value	27	(68,398)	(146,146)
Foreign Exchange Variation on Assets and Liabilities in Foreign Currency		50,416	194,498
Net Expected Losses Associated with Credit Risk		(454,226)	(357,378)
Loans and Leases		(448,876)	(468,475)
Other Financial Assets		(5,350)	111,097
Other Operating Income/(Expenses)		(941,165)	(909,291)
Fees and Services Revenues	28	525,151	521,483
Personnel Expenses	29	(689,948)	(639,515)
Other Administrative Expenses	30	(544,701)	(520,783)
Tax Expenses		(149,637)	(139,704)
Equity in Subsidiaries	16	31,373	28,238
Other Operating Income	31	182,088	136,035
Other Operating Expenses	32	(196,629)	(172,169)
Tax, Labor, and Civil Provisions	23b	(98,862)	(122,876)
Income Before Taxes on Income		335,911	256,750
Income Tax and Social Contribution	33	(66,069)	(33,799)
Current		(60,673)	(92,636)
Deferred		(5,396)	58,837
Profit For the Period		269,842	222,951
Profit Attributable to Controlling Shareholders		269,665	222,790
Profit Attributable to Non-controlling Shareholders		177	161
Earnings per Share	34		
Basic Earnings per Share (in Reais – R\$)			
Common Shares		0.66	0.54
Preferred Shares A		0.66	0.54
Preferred Shares B		0.66	0.54

The accompanying Notes are an integral part of this Financial Statements.

Statement of Comprehensive Income

(Values in Thousands of Reais)

	01/01 to 03/31/2026	01/01 to 03/31/2025
Net Income	269,842	222,951
Items Reclassified to the Income Statement	11,624	15,722
Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income	11,624	15,722
Change in Fair Value	23,963	24,433
Tax Effect	(12,339)	(8,711)
Total Adjustments Not Included in Net Income for the Period	11,624	15,722
Total Comprehensive Income for the Period	281,466	238,673
Comprehensive Income Attributable to Controlling Shareholders	281,289	238,512
Comprehensive Income Attributable Non-Controlling Shareholders	177	161

The accompanying Notes are an integral part of this Financial Statements.

Statements of Changes in Equity

(Values in Thousands Of Reais)

	Note	Attributable to the Shareholders of the Controlling Company									Non-Controlling Shareholders	Consolidated
		Share Capital	Capita Reserves	Profit Reserves			Other Comprehensive Income	Retained earnings	Banrisul			
				Legal	Statutory	To expansion						
Balance on 01/01/2025		8,000,000	5,098	805,107	1,430,430	283,771	(109,359)	-	10,415,047	3,706	10,418,753	
Other Comprehensive Income												
Financial Assets at Fair Value through ORA		-	-	-	-	-	15,722	-	15,722	-	15,722	
Change in Non-Controlling Shareholders' Equity		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,451	
Realization of Deferred Exclusivity Agreement		-	-	-	-	-	-	1,451	1,451	161	222,951	
Adjustment of Prior Periods		-	-	-	-	-	-	222,790	222,790			
Net Income for the Period										-	(90,000)	
Allocation of Net Income	25c	-	-	-	-	-	-	(90,000)	(90,000)			
Interest on Equity										-	15,722	
Balance on 12/31/2025		8,000,000	5,098	805,107	1,430,430	283,771	(93,637)	134,241	10,565,010	3,967	10,568,977	
Balance on 01/01/2026		8,300,000	5,098	885,321	1,807,079	597,925	(133,709)	-	11,461,714	3,437	11,465,151	
Other Comprehensive Income												
Financial Assets at Fair Value through ORA		-	-	-	-	-	11,623	-	11,623	-	11,623	
Change in Non-Controlling Shareholders' Equity		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(23)	(23)	
Realization of Deferred Exclusivity Agreement		-	-	-	-	-	-	1,451	1,451	-	1,451	
Adjustment of Prior Periods		-	-	-	-	-	-	269,665	269,665	177	269,842	
Net Income for the Period												
Allocation of Net Income		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Interest on Equity	25c	-	-	-	-	-	-	(90,000)	(90,000)	-	(90,000)	
Balance on 12/31/2026		8,300,000	5,098	885,321	1,807,079	597,925	(122,086)	181,116	11,654,453	3,591	11,658,044	

The accompanying Notes are an integral part of this Financial Statements.

Statement of cash flows

(Values in Thousands Of Reais)

	01/01 to 03/31/2026	01/01 to 03/31/2025
Cash Flow from Operating Activities		
Income before Taxation on Profit	335,911	256,750
Adjustments to Profit before Taxation on Profit	714,307	430,407
Depreciation and Amortization	102,375	100,911
Result of Shareholdings in Associated Companies	(31,373)	(28,238)
Subordinated Debt Update Result	42,975	(84,236)
Expected Losses Associated with Credit Risk	454,226	357,378
Cash and Cash Equivalents Exchange Rate Variation	47,242	(38,284)
Provisions for Tax, Labor and Civil Risks	98,862	122,876
Equity Variations		
(Increase)/Decrease in Assets	1,913,826	2,740,921
Applications in Interbank Deposits	356,059	(4,771)
Compulsory Deposit at the Central Bank of Brazil	492,003	95,890
Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss	985,904	1,524,995
Derivative Financial Instruments (Assets/Liabilities)	92,554	118,586
Credit and Financial Leasing Operations	439,302	(1,099,816)
Other Financial Assets	(387,519)	2,274,105
Tax Assets	(65,737)	(116,774)
Other Assets	(753)	(53,318)
Asset Valuation Adjustment	2,013	2,024
Increase/(Decrease) in Liabilities	1,397,134	3,446,238
Deposits	513,376	226,239
Open Market Fundraising	1,074,399	3,221,847
Resources for Acceptance and Issuance of Securities	(43,016)	984,607
Obligations for Loans and Transfers	415,101	241,974
Other Financial Liabilities	(185,375)	(1,229,699)
Tax, Labor and Civil Provisions	(71,254)	(55,678)
Tax Liabilities	138,412	112,727
Other Liabilities	(297,971)	119,271
Income Tax and Social Contribution on Net Profit Paid	(146,538)	(175,050)
Net Cash from/(Used in) Operating Activities	4,361,178	6,874,316
Cash Flow from Investing Activities		
Dividends Received from Affiliates	3,883	2,474
(Increase) Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	(780,606)	(571,407)
(Increase) Securities at Amortized Cost	(1,350,912)	(5,633,430)
Disposal of Fixed Assets for Use	15,236	5,395
Disposal of Intangible Assets	-	186
Acquisition of Investments in Subsidiaries and Affiliates	-	(7,117)
Acquisition of Fixed Assets for Use	(50,905)	(43,737)
Acquisition of Intangible Assets	(3,088)	(12,597)
Net Cash from Investing Activities	(2,166,392)	(6,260,233)
Cash Flow from Financing Activities		
Subordinated Financial Bills	(1,637,873)	(56,891)
Interest on Equity Paid	(90,000)	(90,000)
Lease Settlement	(29,130)	-
Change in Non-Controlling Interest	154	261
Net Cash Used in Financing Activities	(1,756,849)	(146,630)
Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	437,937	467,453
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Period	3,375,262	1,792,278
Cash and Cash Equivalents Exchange Rate Variation	(47,242)	38,284
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Period End	3,765,957	2,298,015

The accompanying Notes are an integral part of this Financial Statements.

Statement of added value

(Values in Thousands Of Reais)

	01/01 to 03/31/2026	01/01 to 03/31/2025
INCOME (a)	6,090,929	5,106,315
Financial Income	5,837,916	4,806,175
Services Rendered Income	525,151	521,483
Provisions for Expected Losses Associated with Credit Risk	(454,226)	(357,378)
Others	182,088	136,035
EXPENSES (b)	(4,106,614)	(3,282,756)
Interests	(4,106,614)	(3,282,756)
INPUTS ACQUIRED FROM THIRD PARTIES (c)	(721,774)	(705,441)
Supplies, Energy and Other	(535,053)	(541,723)
Third-party Services	(186,721)	(163,718)
GROSS ADDED VALUE (d=a-b-c)	1,262,541	1,118,118
DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION (e)	(102,375)	(100,911)
NET ADDED VALUE PRODUCED BY THE COMPANY (f=d-e)	1,160,166	1,017,207
ADDED VALUE RECEIVED IN TRANSFER (g)	31,373	28,238
Equity in earnings (losses) in investees	31,373	28,238
ADDED VALUE FOR DISTRIBUTION (h=f+g)	1,191,539	1,045,445
DISTRIBUTION OF ADDED VALUE	1,191,539	1,045,445
Personnel	601,379	559,833
Salaries	409,728	387,974
Benefits	163,590	147,216
FGTS	28,061	24,643
Taxes, Fees and Contributions	304,275	253,185
Federal	282,423	230,803
State	52	154
Local	21,800	22,228
Remuneration on Third Party Capital	16,043	9,476
Rentals	16,043	9,476
Equity Remuneration	269,842	222,951
Interest on Equity	90,000	90,000
Retained Earnings	179,665	132,790
Non-controlling Interests	177	161

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

Please find below the Notes to the Financial Statements, which are an intermediate of the IFRS consolidated financial statement of Banco do Estado do Rio Grande do Sul S.A. (Banrisul), with amounts expressed in thousands of Reais (unless otherwise indicated) and presented as follows:

Note 01 – Operational Context

Banco do Estado do Rio Grande do Sul S.A. (“Banrisul”, “Institution”), Head Company of Banrisul controlled by the State of Rio Grande do Sul, is a multiple-service Bank, headquartered in Brazil, at Rua Capitão Montanha, 177 – 4th floor, city of Porto Alegre, State of Rio Grande do Sul, engaged in retail banking, lending, financing and investment, mortgage loan, development, lease portfolio, and foreign exchange activities. Through its subsidiaries and affiliated companies, Banrisul engages in various other activities, including securities brokerage, consortium groups, means of payment, insurance and pension products. Financial market transactions are conducted within the context of an integrated group of financial institutions. Banrisul also operates as an economic and financial agent for the state of Rio Grande do Sul, in conformity with the state government’s plans and programs.

Note 02 – Presentation on Financial Statements

The consolidated financial statement in IFRS (financial statements) were prepared in accordance with international accounting practices, in compliance with International Accounting Standards 34 (IAS34) and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), and in compliance with the requirements and guidelines of the National Monetary Council (CMN) through CMN Resolution No. 4,818/20.

Accounting policies are the principles, bases, conventions, rules and specific practices adopted by Banrisul in the preparation and presentation of its financial statements. The financial statements include accounting estimates regarding the establishment of provisions and determination of certain values of the assets comprising its portfolio of securities, derivative financial instruments and deferred taxes. Therefore, upon the effective financial settlement of these assets, the results obtained may differ from those estimated.

Banrisul's Management (Management) declares that the disclosures made in the financial statements show all relevant information used in its management and that the financial statements are consistent with the regulations in force in each period.

The financial statements were prepared considering historical cost as the value basis and adjusted to reflect the assessment of the fair value of financial assets measured through other comprehensive income and financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The preparation of the financial statements requires the adoption of estimates and judgments that affect the amounts disclosed for assets and liabilities, as well as the disclosure of contingent assets and contingent liabilities at the date of the financial statements and of income and expenses during the period. Matters requiring a higher level of discretion are presented in Note 4.

The presentation of the Statement of Added Value (DVA) is required by Brazilian corporate law and accounting practices adopted in Brazil applicable to publicly-held companies. The DVA was prepared in accordance with the criteria defined by the Accounting Pronouncements Committee 09(R1) (CPC 09(R1)). IFRS do not require the presentation of the DVA, which is presented in a supplementary manner, without prejudice to the set of financial statements.

The financial statements prepared for the reporting period were approved for issuance by the Board of Directors of Banrisul on May 6, 2025.

(a) Basis of Preparation

The financial statements include the operations of Banrisul, its subsidiaries and affiliates, and the shares of investment funds in which Banrisul assumes or retains, substantially, risks and benefits. In preparing the financial statements, the balances of the equity and income statements and the amounts of transactions between the consolidated companies are eliminated, and the portions of the income statement and equity for the period relating to the interests of minority (non-controlling) shareholders are highlighted. Changes in Banrisul's interest in a subsidiary that do not result in loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions.

Subsidiaries: are all companies over which Banrisul has control. Banrisul has control over the investee when it is exposed to, or has rights over, its variable returns arising from its involvement with the company and has the ability to affect such returns. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is obtained by Banrisul and cease to be consolidated from the date on which control ceases. Investments in these companies are initially recognized at acquisition cost and subsequently measured using the equity method.

Controlled Companies	Activity	Participation on 03/31/2026
Banrisul Armazéns Gerais S.A.	Provision of Services	100.00%
Banrisul S.A. Corretora de Valores Mobiliários e Câmbio	Broker	98.98%
Banrisul S.A. Administradora de Consórcios	Consortium Management	99.68%
Banrisul Soluções em Pagamentos S.A.	Payment Methods	100.00%
Banrisul Seguridade Participações S.A. ⁽¹⁾	Security	100.00%

(1) The subsidiary Banrisul Seguridade Participações S.A. fully controls Banrisul Corretora de Seguros S.A.

Affiliates - Those in which Banrisul has significant influence but does not have control. Investments in these companies are initially recognized at acquisition cost and subsequently accounted for using the equity method.

Associated Companies	Activity	Participation on 03/31/2026
Bem Promotora de Vendas e Serviços S.A.	Provision of Services	49.90%
Banrisul Icatu Participações S.A.	Insurance	49.99%

Transactions with Non-Controlling Interests: Banrisul presents the non-controlling interest segregated from equity in the Balance Sheet. The profit or loss attributable to non-controlling shareholders is separately disclosed in the Income Statement and the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

(b) Information for Comparison Purposes

In 1Q2026 financial statements, there was a reclassification between groups in the Balance Sheet, Income Statement and, consequently, in the Statement of Cash Flows and Statement of Value Added. This procedure was carried out with the objective of improving the quality and consistency of these financial statements. Accordingly, the comparative balances for March 31, 2025 were reclassified as shown below:

(b.1) Balance Sheet

Values Reclassified Between Groups		
From	To	Reclassification
Interest and Similar Expenses	Result of Exchange Rate Variation of Assets and Liabilities in Foreign Currency	21,283
	Interest and Similar Expenses	8,184
	Service Revenue	201
	Other Operating Revenues	1,017
Revenue from Services	Interest and Similar Revenues	29,070
	Other Operating Expenses	490
(Credit Operations and Financial Leasing)	(Other Financial Instruments)	541

Balances of Reclassified Groups

Groups	Published on 03/31/2025	Reclassification	Resubmission of 03/31/2025
Income from Interest and Similar Transactions	4,743,070	14,753	4,757,823
Expenses with Interest and Similar Transactions	(3,274,572)	(8,184)	(3,282,756)
Results of Foreign Exchange Operations and Exchange Rate Variation of Transactions Abroad	173,215	21,283	194,498
Expected Losses Associated with Credit Risk (Net)	(357,378)	-	(357,378)
Credit and Financial Leasing Operations	(467,934)	(541)	(468,475)
Other Financial Instruments	110,556	541	111,097
Revenue from Service Provision	549,862	(28,379)	521,483
Other Operating Revenues	135,018	1,017	136,035
Other Operating Expenses	(171,679)	(490)	(172,169)

(b.2) Demonstration of Added Value
Values Reclassified Between Groups

De	Published on 03/31/2025	Reclassification	Resubmission of 03/31/2025
Interest and Similar Income	4,770,139	36,036	4,806,175
Service Receipts	549,862	(28,379)	521,483
Other	135,018	1,017	136,035
Interest and Similar Expenses	(3,274,572)	(8,184)	(3,282,756)
Materials, Energy and Other	(541,233)	(490)	(541,723)

(c) Standards to be Adopted in Future Periods

IFRS18 – Presentation and disclosure of financial statements: In April 2024, the IASB issued the new standard replacing IAS1. The regulations introduce new concepts and promote structural changes in the income statement, require new disclosures for management performance metrics and expand the criteria for aggregation or disaggregation of information, to be applied in the preparation of primary financial statements and explanatory Notes in general.

When replacing IAS1, many of the previously existing principles were maintained, with incremental changes, with no impact on the recognition or measurement of items in the financial statements. Changes may occur in the composition of the “Operational result”.

The changes to IFRS 18 will take effect on or after January 1, 2027, and apply to comparative information. Banrisul is evaluating the impacts on its financial statements for the adoption of this standard.

IFRS 19 – Non-Publicly Responsible Subsidiaries – Disclosures: This new standard allows qualifying subsidiaries to use IFRS International Accounting Standards with reduced disclosures. When a parent company prepares consolidated financial statements that comply with IFRS Accounting Standards, its subsidiaries are required to report to the parent company using IFRS Accounting Standards. However, for their own financial statements, subsidiaries are permitted to use IFRS Accounting Standards, the IFRS Accounting Standard for SMEs or national accounting standards. Subsidiaries that use the IFRS Accounting Standard for SMEs or national accounting standards for their own financial statements generally maintain two sets of accounting records because the requirements in those Standards differ from those in IFRS Accounting Standards.

Subsidiaries that use IFRS Accounting Standards for their own financial statements provide disclosures that may be disproportionate to the information needs of their users. IFRS 19 will address these challenges by: allowing subsidiaries to maintain only one set of accounting records — to meet the needs of both the parent company and the users of their financial statements; and reducing disclosure requirements — IFRS 19 allows for reduced disclosures that are more appropriate to the needs of the users of their financial statements.

The application of IFRS 19 will reduce the costs of preparing subsidiaries’ financial statements while maintaining the usefulness of the information for the users of their financial statements. IFRS 19 is a voluntary standard and can be applied as soon as it is issued.

The changes will take effect on or after January 1, 2027, with early adoption available. Banrisul is evaluating the impacts of adopting this rule.

Amendment to IFRS 7 – Financial Instruments – Disclosure and IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments: the amendments clarify the requirements for the timing of recognition and write-off of some financial assets and liabilities, with a new exception for some financial liabilities settled through an electronic money transfer system; clarify and add guidance for assessing whether a financial asset meets the sole payment of principal and interest (SPPI) test; add new disclosures for certain instruments with contractual terms that may alter cash flows (such as some instruments with characteristics linked to Environmental and Social Governance (ESG) goals); and make updates to the disclosures of equity instruments designated at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (VJORA).

The changes also aim to improve how the financial effects of “nature-dependent electricity contracts” are reported – contracts that expose an entity to variability in the underlying amount of electricity because the generation source depends on uncontrollable natural conditions (such as weather). The changes include clarifications on the application of “own use” requirements, enabling hedge accounting if these contracts are used as hedging instruments, and adding requirements to help investors understand the impacts of these contracts on the entity’s financial performance and cash flows.

The amendments are effective on or after January 1, 2026, with early adoption available. Banrisul is assessing the impacts for the adoption of this standard.

IFRS S1 – General Requirements for Disclosure of Financial Information Related to Sustainability: IFRS S1 prescribes how an entity should prepare and report in its financial statements related to sustainability information regarding the provision of resources to the entity, such as information that may reasonably affect the entity's cash flows, its access to financing or cost of capital in the short, medium or long term, so that it is useful to users of general purpose financial reports in their decision-making. Thus, an entity is required to provide disclosures about: the governance processes, controls and procedures that the entity uses to monitor, manage and oversee sustainability-related risks and opportunities; the entity's strategy for managing sustainability-related risks and opportunities; the processes that the entity uses to identify, assess, prioritize and monitor sustainability-related risks and opportunities; and the entity's performance in relation to sustainability-related risks and opportunities, including progress towards any targets that the entity has set or is required to meet by law or regulation.

IFRS S1 is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026, with earlier application permitted, provided that IFRS S2 – Climate-Related Disclosures is also applied. Banrisul is assessing the impacts for the adoption of this standard. Banrisul will adopt the regulation only when it becomes mandatory, starting in 2026, with the first publication in 2027.

IFRS S2 – Climate-Related Disclosures: IFRS S2 prescribes how an entity should disclose in its sustainability-related financial statements information regarding climate-related risks and opportunities that could reasonably affect that entity's cash flows, access to financing or cost of capital in the short, medium or long term in a manner that is useful to users of general-purpose financial reports in their decision-making. Thus, an entity is required to provide disclosures about: the governance processes, controls and procedures that the entity uses to monitor, manage and oversee climate-related risks and opportunities; the entity's strategy for managing climate-related risks and opportunities; and the processes the entity uses to identify, assess, prioritize and monitor climate-related risks and opportunities, including whether and how these processes are integrated into and inform the entity's overall risk management process; and the entity's performance in relation to its climate-related risks and opportunities, including progress towards any targets the entity has set or is required to meet by law or regulation.

IFRS S2 is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026, with earlier application permitted, provided that IFRS S1 – General Requirements for Disclosure of Financial Information Related to Sustainability is also applied. Banrisul is assessing the impacts of adopting this standard. Banrisul will adopt the regulation only when it becomes mandatory, starting in 2026, with the first publication in 2027.

Amendment to IAS 21 – Effects of Changes in Exchange Rates: the amendment adds requirements to IAS 21 to assist entities whose presentation currency is that of a hyperinflationary economy in determining whether the currency is exchangeable for another and, if not, which conversion rate to apply.

The amendments will take effect from January 1, 2025, with an impact from January 1, 2027, with early adoption available. No impacts are expected for Banrisul.

Note 03 – Summary of significant Accounting Practices

(a) Functional Currency and Presentation Currency

The items included in the financial statements of each of the companies of the Banrisul Group are measured using the currency of the main economic environment in which the company operates: functional currency. The financial statements are presented in reais, which is the functional currency and the presentation currency of Banrisul.

(b) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are represented by cash on hand and bank deposits, interbank liquidity investments and securities with an original maturity of 90 days or less and which present an insignificant risk of change in fair value.

(c) Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

Financial assets are classified and recognized from the beginning of the operation according to the categories amortized cost (CA), fair value through other comprehensive income (VJORA), and fair value through profit or loss (VJR). Liabilities, in general, are classified and recognized according to the treatment of the operation as CA and, for some exceptions, according to the treatment of the operation, as VJR, without the possibility of reclassification.

• **Amortized Cost (CA):** is the amount at which the financial asset or liability is measured at initial recognition, plus updates made using the effective interest method, less the amortization of principal and interest, adjusted for any provision for expected loss associated with credit risk.

• **Fair Value:** is the price that would be received for the sale of an asset or paid for the transfer of a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants on the measurement date.

- **Fair Value in Other Comprehensive Income (VJORA):** The recognition of certain changes in the fair value of assets or liabilities that are not immediately reflected in the Income Statement, but rather in a separate section of equity called other comprehensive income (OCI). OCI includes unrealized revenue, expense, gains, and losses that, according to accounting standards, are not recorded in the Income Statement for the current period. Instead, these items are presented in the Balance Sheet and affect the company's equity, being recognized in the Statement of Comprehensive Income until certain criteria for their realization are met, at which point they may be reclassified to the Income Statement.
- **Fair Value in Profit (VJR):** This involves recording the fair value of a financial asset or liability in the Income Statement.

The initial recognition of a financial asset is the accounting process by which Banrisul includes a financial asset in its balance sheet for the first time. Upon initial recognition, a financial asset is measured at its fair value, which is generally the transaction price, i.e. the amount paid to acquire the asset, including any transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition or issuance of the financial asset, unless the asset is measured at FVTPL, in which case the transaction costs are recognized immediately in profit or loss.

Instruments classified in the CA or VJORA categories should be adjusted as follows:

- In the case of financial assets, transaction costs individually attributable to the transaction should be added and any amounts received upon acquisition or origination of the instrument should be deducted; and
- In the case of financial liabilities, transaction costs individually attributable to the transaction should be deducted and any amounts received upon issuance of the instrument should be added.

Accordingly, financial instruments classified in the FVTPL or VJORA categories should be measured at fair value, considering the appreciation or depreciation in the corresponding account of (i) income/expense, in profit or loss for the period, if the financial instrument is at FVTPL; or (ii) other comprehensive income, net of tax effects, if the financial instrument is subject to VJORA.

Financial Instruments Measured at Fair Value: When determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments, Banrisul uses the following hierarchy:

- Level 1: prices quoted in active markets for the same instrument without modification;
- Level 2: quoted prices in active markets for similar instruments or valuation techniques, for which all significant *inputs* are based on observable market data; and

- Level 3: Valuation techniques for which any significant input is not based on observable market data.

The fair value of financial instruments, including derivatives that are not traded in active markets, is calculated using valuation techniques based on assumptions, which take into account market information and conditions, such as historical data, information on similar transactions and reference rates calculated from financial market information and conditions.

For more complex or illiquid instruments, considerable judgment is required to define the model to be used, selecting specific inputs. In some cases, valuation adjustments are applied to the model value or the quoted price for financial instruments that are not actively traded. For fair value disclosure purposes, financial instruments are classified into a three-level hierarchy, based on the degree of observability of the inputs used in the measurement techniques.

The Banrisul Group may, from time to time, hold unquoted financial instruments or equity instruments whose measurement involves valuation techniques using unobservable inputs, which are classified at Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. When applicable, the nature of these instruments, the amounts involved, and the valuation techniques used are disclosed in aggregate in the specific Explanatory Notes.

(c.1) Financial Assets Classification

Financial assets are classified and subsequently measured in the following categories:

- Financial Assets at CA: assets managed to obtain cash flows consisting of only payment of principal and interest (solely payment of principal and interest – SPPI Test). They are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortized cost, using the effective interest method (TJE).
- Financial Assets at VJORA: assets managed both to obtain cash flows consisting of only payment of principal (SPPI Test) and for sale. They are initially and subsequently recognized at fair value plus transaction costs, and unrealized gains and losses (except expected credit loss, exchange differences, dividends and interest income) are recognized, net of applicable taxes, in other comprehensive income.
- Financial Assets at VJR: assets that do not meet the classification criteria of the previous categories or assets designated at initial recognition or subsequently as VJR to reduce accounting mismatches. Transaction costs are recorded directly in the income statement and gains and losses arising from changes in fair value are recognized as net gains (losses) on financial assets and liabilities at fair value.

Subsequent measurement of financial assets refers to the accounting process of updating the value and treatment of a financial asset in the balance sheets after its initial recognition. This process is continuous and occurs in each subsequent accounting period until the asset is removed from the financial statements, and the classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets depend on the business model in which they are managed and the characteristics of their cash flows (SPPI Test).

Business Models

Banrisul's business models represent the way in which financial assets are jointly managed to generate cash flows and do not depend solely on the Management's intentions regarding an individual instrument. Financial assets may be managed for the purpose of obtaining contractual cash flows; obtaining contractual cash flows and selling them; or others. For the first two purposes, it is necessary to satisfy the concept of a basic loan agreement (pass the SPPI Test).

To assess business models, the following are considered the risks that affect the performance of the business model; how business managers are remunerated; and how the performance of the business model is assessed and reported to Management.

Contractual Characteristics of Cash Flows – SPPI Test

The SPPI Test consists of the process of evaluating contractual cash flows from the origination, acquisition or issuance of a financial instrument with the aim of verifying whether the respective cash flows consist only of payment of principal and interest, i.e., they are aligned with the concept of a basic loan agreement.

(c.2) Financial Liabilities Classification

Banrisul liabilities operations are classified according to their business models and measure pursuant to the rules for each category.

- **Financial Liabilities to the CA:** by definition, financial liabilities will be classified to the CA.
- **Exception for Financial Liabilities:** the exception for classification to the CA includes financial liabilities generated in transactions involving loans or leases of financial assets that will be classified at VJR; financial liabilities generated by the transfer of financial assets that must be measured and recognized; credit commitments and credits to be released that must be recognized and measured; and financial guarantees provided. Financial guarantees provided must be measured at the higher of: i) the provision for expected losses associated with credit risk; and ii) the fair value at initial recognition less the accumulated amount of revenue recognized in accordance with specific regulations.

(c.3) Effective Interest Rate

The effective interest method is based on the application of the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of the instrument. In turn, the TJE is the rate that equalizes the present value of all receipts and payments over the contractual term of the financial asset or liability to its gross carrying amount. To calculate the TJE, Banrisul adopts the differentiated method for credit transactions, with the appropriation of expenses related to transaction costs in the origination of the financial instrument being carried out linearly or proportionally to the contractual revenues, depending on the characteristics of the contract. The calculation includes all commissions paid or received between the parties to the contract, transaction costs and all other premiums or discounts. Interest income is calculated and recognized in accounting terms by applying the TJE to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset.

(c.4) Expected Credit Loss Associated with Credit Risk

Banrisul assesses on a prospective basis the expected loss associated with the credit risk of financial assets measured at CA, VJORA and VJR that are measured at levels 2 or 3 in the fair value hierarchy; of credit commitments to be released; and of financial guaranteed contracts provided.

- Financial assets: the loss is measured by the present value of the difference between the contractual cash flows and the cash flows that Banrisul expects to receive discounted at the rate actually charged;
- Loan commitments: the loss is measured by the present value of the estimated use of the resources from credit commitments and the present value of credits to be released; and
- Financial guarantee contracts: the loss is measured by the present value of estimated future disbursements

Banrisul assesses whether credit risk has increased significantly on an individual and collective. For collective assessment purposes, financial assets are grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics, which may consider: the type of instrument, credit risk ratings, initial recognition date, remaining term, line of business, among other factors.

Banrisul applies the three-stage approach to measure expected credit loss, in which financial assets migrate from one stage to another based on the extent of deterioration in credit quality since origination as follows:

- Stage 1: From the initial recognition of a financial asset until the date on which the asset has undergone a significant increase in credit risk in relation to its initial recognition, provided that the asset is not past due for more than 30 days, the provision for loss is recognized to represent credit losses resulting from probable losses (defaults) expected over the next 12 months. Applicable to financial assets originated or acquired without credit recovery problems and, at this stage, income is calculated on the gross balance of the asset.
- Stage 2: after a significant increase in credit risk in relation to the initial recognition of the financial asset, or in the case of a delay of between 30 and 90 days, the provision for loss is recognized to represent the expected credit losses during the remaining useful life of the asset. Applicable to financial assets originated or acquired without credit recovery

problems whose credit risk has increased significantly, and the income continues to be calculated on the gross balance of the asset.

- Stage 3: assets recorded at this stage are financial instruments with recovery problems. This stage includes assets with quantitative non-compliance (assessed based on the number of days past due – over 90 days) and/or qualitative non-compliance, characterized by indications that the client will not fully honor its obligations. In this case, given that the asset has already become problematic, the probability of *default* is 100% (one hundred percent), ceasing the appropriation of the income from the operation. Revenue recognition will occur upon actual payment of the transaction in full or in part or, prospectively, from the period in which the instrument ceases to be characterized as a financial asset with credit recovery problems. Transactions previously written off as losses and now recovered are also recorded at this stage, with the income from these transactions being duly appropriated on an accrual basis. The reclassification of assets will be carried out in accordance with the criteria established in current regulations.

Complete Methodology for Provisioning Losses Associated with Credit Risk: is a set of detailed procedures for calculating expected losses and quantitative reference parameters applied to the base provisioning of institutions authorized to operate by the Central Bank of Brazil (Bacen) classified between segments S1 and S3. Banrisul is classified in segment S2.

Banrisul uses internal statistical models to estimate expected losses arising from credit risk. The methodology requires an in-depth analysis of each exposure to credit risk, considering factors such as:

- Probability of Default (PD): percentage that represents the probability of default of a financial instrument over its expected life;
- Loss Given Default (LGD): percentage that represents the loss, given the occurrence of default;
- Exposure at Default (EAD): monetary value representing Banrisul's exposure at the time of default;
- Credit Conversion Factor (CCF): percentage that represents the conversion factor into credit of the available limits.

In this way, Banrisul can manage credit risk accurately and dynamically, adjusting provisions for credit losses according to changes in economic conditions and the risk profile of borrowers (counterparties). Furthermore, it is necessary to individually estimate the following parameters in percentage terms:

- Probability of the instrument being characterized as an asset with credit recovery problems (Problematic Asset);
- Expectation of recovery of the financial instrument.

Macroeconomic Factors, Prospective Information and Multiple Scenarios: include inherent risks, market uncertainties and other factors that may generate results that differ from those expected. Such factors are used to assess a range of possible results that incorporate forecasts of future economic conditions and prospective information is therefore incorporated into the measurement of expected loss, as well as in determining whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since the origination of the transaction.

(c.5) Troubled Assets

A problematic asset is a financial asset with a credit recovery problem, that is, when the financial asset incurs (i) a delay of more than 90 (ninety) days in the payment of principal or charges; or (ii) an indication that the respective obligation will not be fully honored under the agreed conditions, without the need to resort to guarantees or collateral.

(c.6) Default

IFRS 9 does not define default, but it contains a rebuttable presumption that default occurs when an exposure is more than 90 days past due, a parameter used by Banrisul. Assets are written off when there is no longer a reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows on all or part of the financial asset.

(c.7) Renegotiation and Restructuring

- **Renegotiation:** agreement that implies a change in the originally agreed conditions of the instrument or the replacement of the original financial instrument by another, with partial or full settlement or refinancing of the respective original obligation.
- **Restructuring:** renegotiation that implies significant concessions to the counterparty, due to the relevant deterioration of its credit quality, which would not be granted if such deterioration did not occur. The use of the renegotiated effective interest rate to calculate the present value of the restructured contractual cash flows is permitted until December 2026. Therefore, until December 2026, Banrisul will use the interest rate agreed at the time of renegotiation instead of the effective interest rate originally agreed.

(c.8) Write-off of Financial Assets

Financial assets are derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows are extinguished or Banrisul transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership, and such transfer qualifies for write-off. If it is not possible to identify the transfer of all risks and rewards, the control is assessed to determine whether the continuing involvement related to the transaction does not prevent the write-off. If the assessment characterizes the retention of risks and rewards, the financial asset remains recorded, and a liability is recognized for the consideration received.

(c.9) Write-Off Criteria

When there are no reasonable expectations of recovery of a financial asset, considering historical data, its write-off is carried out simultaneously with the reversal of the related provision for expected credit loss. Furthermore, revenue of any nature from a financial asset with credit recovery problems may only be allocated to the result after its effective receipt or, when it is subject to renegotiation, *pro rata temporis*.

(c.10) Open Market Applications

Banrisul has purchase operations with a resale commitment and sale operations with a repurchase commitment of assets. Resale commitments and repurchase commitments are recorded under open market investments and open market funding, respectively. The difference between the sale and repurchase price is treated as financial income and is recognized over the term of the agreement using the effective interest rate method.

Financial assets accepted as collateral in resale agreements may be used by Banrisul, when permitted by the terms of the agreements, as collateral for repurchase agreements or for trading. Financial assets given as collateral to counterparties are also included in the financial statements. When the counterparty has the right to trade or use the securities given as collateral as collateral, such securities are reclassified in the Balance Sheet under the appropriate class of financial assets.

(c.11) Derivative Financial Instruments

Derivative financial instruments are classified, on the date of their acquisition, according to whether Management intends to use them as a hedging instrument or not. These instruments are measured at fair value, with gains or losses recognized in income or expense accounts of the respective financial instruments in the Income Statement.

Banrisul carries out operations with fixed-rate government securities in a combined manner with derivative contracts (DI1 Futures Contract), which have as their underlying asset the average daily rate of Interbank Deposits (DI), calculated and published by Brasil, Bolsa, Balcão SA (B3). These contracts are used to hedge and manage interest rate risk of assets and/or liabilities to offset the risk of fluctuation in the DI rate.

Daily adjustments of futures transactions are made daily based on fair value, using market prices practiced on the reference date, and are recorded in asset or liability accounts, depending on the nature of the adjustment, and settled on D+1.

Banrisul also adopts hedge accounting, in the fair value hedge category, to account for swap transactions. These instruments, as well as the financial assets and liabilities that are hedged, are recorded at fair value, with realized and unrealized gains and losses recognized directly in the Income Statement.

In January 2026, Banrisul proceeded with the early settlement of its subordinated debt (Tier 2), issued in January 2021 for a total amount of US\$300 million (three hundred million US dollars), through the exercise of the full repurchase option starting in the 5th year. Concurrently, the swap transactions associated with said funding were settled. Regarding derivative instruments in the form of DI Futures Contracts, all contracts were fully settled in January 2026. Currently, Banrisul does not participate in transactions involving derivative financial instruments in the form of swaps and DI Futures Contracts.

Furthermore, regarding the accounting treatment of foreign exchange transactions, these transactions are now treated as derivative financial instruments.

(c.12) Credit Operations

The credit risk area is responsible for defining the methodology used to measure the expected loss associated with credit risk and for regularly assessing the evolution of provision amounts. This area monitors the trends observed in the provision for expected credit loss by segment, in addition to establishing an initial understanding of the variables that impact PD, LGD, CCF and scenario assessment and, consequently, the provision. Once the trends are identified and an initial assessment of the variables is made at the corporate level, the business areas become responsible for further analyzing these trends at a detailed level and by segment, to understand the reasons related to these trends and decide whether changes will be necessary in the policies for granting or measuring expected credit losses.

(c.13) Credit Commitments and Credits to be Released and Financial Guarantees Provided

Credit commitments are the limits contracted by Banrisul customers, mainly in the form of Banricompras products, credit cards and overdrafts. Credit commitments and credits to be released are limits granted to customers, limits which (i) cannot be canceled unconditionally and unilaterally by Banrisul; (ii) cannot be canceled or suspended in the normal management of these financial instruments; or (iii) Banrisul does not have the means to individually monitor these financial instruments or the financial situation of the counterparty in a way that allows the immediate cancellation, blocking or suspension of the commitment or the disbursement of funds, in the event of a reduction in the financial capacity of the counterparty.

Banrisul recognizes in the Balance Sheet as an obligation, in the financial liabilities group, under the provision for expected loss item, the fair value of the guarantees issued, on the date of their issuance. The fair value is generally represented by the fee charged to the customer for issuing the guarantee. This amount is amortized over the term of the guarantee issued and recognized in the Statement of Income under the item revenue from services rendered.

If, after issuance and based on the best estimate, it is concluded that the occurrence of a loss in relation to the guarantee issued is probable and the amount of the loss is greater than the initial fair value less the cumulative amount of revenue recognized, a provision is recognized for that amount.

Financial guarantees provided are subject to provisioning and are considered a parameter for defining problematic assets. In this scenario, the loss is measured by the difference between the expected payments to reimburse the counterparty and the amounts that Banrisul expects to recover.

(d) Investments

Investments in associates are initially recognized at cost and subsequently measured using the equity method, based on the associate's equity value.

(e) Fixed Assets

Real estate in use mainly comprises land and buildings. Real estate in use is stated at historical cost less depreciation, as are all other items of property, plant and equipment. Historical cost includes expenses directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of the assets.

Subsequent costs are included in the carrying amount of the asset or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow from the item and its cost can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are recognized in profit or loss as operating expenses if they do not effectively result in an increase in the useful life, efficiency or productivity when incurred.

Land is not depreciated. Depreciation of other assets is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their costs to their residual values over their estimated useful lives, as shown below:

Fixed Assets	Average Estimated Useful Life in Years
Real Estate for Use	60.00
Facilities	25.00
Equipment in Use	16.60
Others	7.00

The residual values and useful lives of assets are reviewed and adjusted, if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period. The useful lives are reviewed annually, and a corresponding report is issued. Assets subject to depreciation are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the results with the carrying amount and are recognized in other operating income (expenses) in the Income Statement.

In leasing operations as lessee, Banrisul treats the operations in accordance with IFRS 16.

(f) Intangible Assets

It basically consists of investments of resources whose resulting benefits will occur in future years, initially recognized at cost (Note 18). This group is represented by contracts for the provision of banking services and the acquisition of software with a defined useful life, amortized using the straight-line method, as described below:

Intangible Assets	Average Estimated Useful Life in Years
Payroll Acquisition Rights	5.00 to 10.00
Softwares	8.00

Payroll Acquisition Rights: includes contracts signed regarding the assignment of payroll-related services with public and private entities:

- Public Sector: rights acquired through the onerous granting of exclusive rights with the State of Rio Grande do Sul, city governments and public bodies. Internal and specialist studies were carried out, and no evidence of *impairment* related to these assets was identified.
- Private Sector: these assets are valid for five years and are amortized over the contractual term. No impairment losses were identified for these assets.

Software: Software licenses are capitalized based on the costs incurred to acquire them and make them ready for use. These costs are amortized over the estimated useful life of the software:

- Costs associated with software maintenance are recognized as an expense as incurred. Development costs that are directly attributable to the design and testing of identifiable and unique software products are recognized as intangible assets;
- Directly attributable costs, which are capitalized as part of the software product, include the costs of employees allocated to software development and an appropriate portion of applicable indirect expenses;
- Costs also include financing costs incurred during the software development period; and
- Software development costs recognized as assets are amortized over their estimated useful life.

Other development expenditures that do not meet these criteria are recognized as expenses as incurred. Development costs previously recognized as expenses are not recognized as assets in a subsequent period.

(g) Goods Held for Sale

They are recorded at the time of receipt in the settlement of financial assets or by the decision to sell one's own assets. These assets are initially recorded at the gross carrying amount of the difficult or doubtful financial instrument or fair value fewer selling costs, whichever is lower. Subsequent reductions in the fair value of the asset are recorded as a provision for impairment, with a corresponding charge to profit or loss. In the event of recovery of the fair value, the recognized loss may be reversed.

(h) Income Tax and Social Contribution on Net Profit

Tax expenses for the period include current and deferred Income Tax (IR) and Social Contribution on Net Profit (CSLL). IR is recognized in the Income Statement, except to the extent that it is related to items recognized directly in other comprehensive income or in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognized in the same group.

The provision for income tax is set up at the base rate of 15% of taxable income, plus an additional 10%. The CSLL rate for Banrisul is 20%, for Banrisul SA Corretora de Valores Mobiliários e Câmbio it is 15%, and for the other non-financial companies of the Banrisul Group it is 9%.

Deferred IR and CSLL are recognized on the respective taxable events and are determined using tax rates (and tax laws) enacted on the Balance Sheet date, which must be applied when the respective taxable event is realized or settled.

On 01/01/2025, Law No. 14,467/22 came into force, modifying the tax treatment applicable to losses incurred in the receipt of credits arising from the activities of financial institutions and other institutions authorized to operate by Bacen, determining the application of factors for the deductibility of these losses in operations with a delay of more than 90 days through the application of percentages according to the classified portfolio and the number of months from default.

As amended by Law No. 15,078/24, which amended Article 6 of Law No. 14,467/22, it was established that, in relation to credit and financial leasing transactions that were in default on December 31, 2024 and that have not been deducted/recovered until that date, these may only be deducted in the calculation of IR and CSLL at a ratio of 1/84 or 1/120 as of January 1, 2026. Banrisul opted for a ratio of 1/120 for the deduction in the calculation of Income Tax and Social Contribution on Net Profit. Furthermore, for the year 2025, it is prohibited to deduct losses on credit and financial leasing transactions incurred in an amount greater than the real profit for the year, before computing this deduction. The balance relating to this loss will be added to the balance of the losses described above, being deducted in the same proportion as these, depending on the option chosen.

Deferred income tax and social contribution (CSLL) assets are recognized when it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be realized, as well as in the calculation of tax losses and negative CSLL basis. Deferred income tax and social contribution related to the measurement of the fair value of financial assets through other comprehensive income are credited or debited to comprehensive income and, subsequently, recognized in income at the time of the sale.

The composition of the IR and CSLL amounts and the demonstration of their calculations, origin and forecast of realization of tax credits are presented in Notes 15 and 33.

(i) Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

Provisions for risks on amounts disputed in court are recognized when Banrisul has a legal or non-formalized obligation (constructive obligation) because of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and the amount is reliably estimated.

The recognition, measurement and disclosure of contingent liabilities and contingent assets are carried out in accordance with CPC 25, and provisions are made based on provisioning policy and the opinion of legal advisors, using models and criteria that allow their measurement in the most appropriate way possible, despite the uncertainty inherent in their term and value at the outcome of the case.

Contingent Assets: These are not recognized in the financial statements, except when there is evidence that provides assurance of their realization and for which no further appeal is possible.

Provisions and Contingent Liabilities: the provision for contingent liabilities is recognized in the financial statements when, based on provisioning policy and the opinion of Banrisul's legal department, the risk of loss in a legal or administrative action is considered probable, with a probable outflow of resources for the settlement of obligations and when the amounts involved are measurable with sufficient certainty. Contingent liabilities classified as possible losses are not recognized in the accounts and should only be disclosed in the Explanatory Notes, and those for remote losses do not require provision or disclosure.

Contingent Assets: are not recognized in the financial statements, except when there is evidence that provides a guarantee of their realization for which there is no further recourse.

(j) Long-Term Post-Employment Benefit Obligations to Employees

Retirement Obligations: Banrisul is a sponsor of the Banrisul Social Security Foundation (FBSS) and the Assistance Fund for Employees of the State Bank of Rio Grande do Sul (Cabergs), which ensure the completion of retirement benefits and medical assistance to their employees, respectively.

Pension Plans: Banrisul sponsors “defined benefit”, “variable contribution” and “defined contribution” plans.

A defined benefit plan is different from a defined contribution plan. In general, defined benefit plans establish a retirement benefit amount that an employee will receive upon retirement, usually depending on one or more factors, such as age, length of service, and compensation. Defined contribution plans, on the other hand, establish fixed contributions to be paid by the sponsor, like a financial plan.

The obligation recognized in the Balance Sheet for defined benefit pension plans is the present value of the obligation at the balance sheet date less the fair value of the plan assets. The defined benefit obligation is calculated periodically by independent actuaries using the Projected Unit Credit Method. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting estimated future cash outflows using interest rates consistent with market yields, which are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid and have maturity dates close to those of the related pension plan obligation.

The actuarial assessment is prepared based on assumptions and projections of interest rates, inflation, benefit increases, life expectancy, the effect of any limit on the employer's share of the cost of future benefits, contributions from employees or third parties that reduce the final cost of these benefits to the entity, among others. The actuarial assessment and its assumptions and projections are updated on an annual basis, at the end of each semester. Actuarial gains and losses resulting from adjustments for experience and changes in actuarial assumptions, when they occur, are recorded directly in equity, as other comprehensive income.

The cost of benefits granted by defined benefit plans is established separately for each plan using the Projected Unit Credit Method. Past service costs, when incurred, are recognized immediately in profit or loss.

Variable contribution plans include benefits with defined contribution characteristics, such as normal retirement, early retirement and funeral assistance. In this case, Banrisul has no additional payment obligation beyond the contribution made. Contributions are recognized as employee benefit expense. Contributions made in advance are recognized as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or reduction of future payments is available.

In addition to these, there are benefits with defined benefit characteristics, which are disability retirement, proportional benefit, sickness benefit, annual bonus, minimum benefit and survivor's pension.

The defined contribution plan only provides retirement benefits, disability retirement benefits and survivor's pension benefits. The annual bonus is optional and requires the participant to formalize the option.

Health Plans: These are benefits provided by Cabergs and offer general health care benefits, the cost of which is established through a membership agreement. Banrisul also offers post-employment health care benefits to its

employees. The expected costs of these benefits are accumulated over the period of employment, using the same accounting methodology used for defined benefit pension plans.

Actuarial gains and losses arising from adjustments based on experience and changes in actuarial assumptions are charged or credited to equity in equity valuation adjustments. These obligations are periodically assessed by qualified independent actuaries.

The plan assets are not available to Banrisul's creditors and cannot be paid directly to Banrisul. Fair value is based on market price information and, in the case of listed securities, on prevailing market prices. The value of any defined benefit asset recognized is limited to the sum of any past service cost not yet recognized and the present value of any economic benefit available in the form of reductions in future employer contributions to the plan.

Retirement Award: Employees who retire are granted a retirement bonus proportional to the employee's fixed monthly remuneration in effect at the time of retirement.

Commitments to these three types of post-employment benefits are periodically assessed and reviewed by qualified, independent actuaries.

The result of the actuarial assessment may generate an asset to be recognized. This asset is recorded only when Banrisul:

- Controls the resource: ability to use the surplus to generate future benefits;
- This control is the result of past events: contributions paid by Banrisul and service provided by the employee; and
- Future economic benefits are available to Banrisul in the form of a reduction in future contributions or cash refunds, directly or indirectly to compensate for the insufficiency of another post-employment benefit plan in compliance with the relevant legislation.

(k) Share Capital

Common shares and preferred shares, which for accounting purposes are common shares without voting rights, are classified in equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issuance of new shares are shown in equity as a deduction from the amount raised, net of taxes.

(l) Dividends and Interest on Equity

The statutory provisions guarantee shareholders a minimum mandatory dividend of 25% of net profit for each year, adjusted in accordance with current legislation. The values of the minimum dividend, as established in the articles of association, and additional dividends are defined at the Ordinary or Extraordinary General Meeting and are recorded as liabilities at the end of each financial year.

The value of interest on equity (JSCP) can be allocated to dividends and presented in the financial statements as a direct reduction in equity.

Dividends were and continue to be calculated and paid based on financial statements prepared in accordance with accounting practices adopted in Brazil applicable to financial institutions authorized to operate by Bacen.

(m) Profit Sharing

Banrisul recognizes a liability and an expense for profit sharing (presented under the item personnel expenses in the Income Statement) based on a collective agreement. Banrisul recognizes a provision when it is contractually obligated or when there is a practice in past collective agreements that creates an informal obligation (constructive obligation).

(n) Earnings per Share

Earnings per Share (EPS) can be calculated in its basic form and in its diluted form.

In basic form, the effects of potentially dilutive financial instruments are not considered, such as: convertible preferred shares, convertible debentures and subscription bonuses - which can be converted into common shares, thus characterizing the dilutive potential of these instruments. In the calculation of diluted EPS, the effects of potentially dilutive financial instruments are considered.

Banrisul does not have instruments that should be included in the calculation of diluted earnings per share, therefore, basic and diluted earnings per share are similar.

(o) Determination of the Result

Under the accrual accounting principle, revenues and expenses are recorded in the period in which they occur, even if they have not been received or paid. When revenues and expenses are correlated, they are recognized simultaneously. In the case of revenues and expenses of financial assets and liabilities, these are recognized using the EIR method, as described in the item c.3.

Post-fixed financial transactions are updated on a *pro rata basis*, *die*, based on the variation of the respective agreed indexers, while fixed-rate financial transactions are recorded at the redemption value, adjusted by account of unearned revenues or unearned expenses corresponding to the future period. Transactions indexed to foreign currencies are updated on the Balance Sheet date, in accordance with the exchange rates of the same date.

For service revenues, services related to the current account and fund management, collection and custody fees are measured at the fair value of the consideration received. Revenue is recognized when control and satisfaction of the performance obligation arising from the provision of services by Banrisul are transferred to the customer.

Acquiring product line, revenues from the capture of credit and debit card transactions are allocated to profit or loss in a single transaction on the date the transactions are processed. Other revenues from services provided to partners and commercial establishments are recognized in profit or loss when the service is effectively provided. The composition of revenue from services provided is detailed in Note 28.

(p) Information by Segment

Segment information was prepared based on reports made available to Management to assess performance and make decisions regarding the allocation of resources for investments and other purposes, considering the regulatory environment and the similarities between products and services. Management consider the operating segments of Banrisul and its subsidiaries in four segments: Banking, Security (Insurance, Pension Plans and Capitalization), Consortiums and Other Segments, as presented in Note 38.

Note 04 – Main Accounting Estimates and Judgments

The preparation of the Financial Statements requires Management to make estimates and judgments that affect the recognized amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses. Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events considered reasonable under the circumstances.

Management considers that the estimates and judgments made are appropriate and that the Financial Statements present Banrisul's financial position and the results of its operations in all relevant aspects. The main accounting estimates and judgments used to prepare the financial statements are listed below:

(a) Defined Benefit Pension Plans

The present value of these obligations is obtained through actuarial calculations, which use a series of assumptions. Among the assumptions used in determining the net cost (income) for these plans is the discount rate. Any changes in these assumptions will affect the carrying value of the pension plan obligations.

Banrisul determines the appropriate discount rate at the end of each semester, and this is used to determine the present value of estimated future cash outflows, which should be necessary to settle the pension plan obligations. The actual discount rates were reprocessed considering the rates of the IMA-B index, published by the Brazilian Association of Financial and Capital Market Entities (ANBIMA). The reference date of IMA-B Index and other important assumptions for pension plan obligations are based, in part, on current market conditions. Additional information is disclosed in Note 35.

(b) Provisions for Tax, Labor and Civil Risks

Banrisul periodically reviews its provisions for tax, civil and labor risks. These provisions are assessed based on Management's best estimates, considering the opinion of legal advisors, using models and criteria that allow their measurement in the most appropriate manner possible, despite the uncertainty inherent in their term and value at the outcome of the case. Current accounting practices are detailed in Note 23.

(c) Provision for Losses Associated with Credit Risk

Banrisul assesses on a prospective basis the expected loss associated with the credit risk of financial assets measured at CA, VJORA and VJR that are measured at levels 2 or 3 in the fair value hierarchy; of credit commitments to be released; and of financial guaranteed contracts provided.

When measuring expected credit loss, Banrisul considers the maximum contractual period over which it is exposed to credit risk, adapting the calculation of expected credit loss to the stage of the asset.

Expected Life of Assets: for all credit lines, the expected life is the maximum term of the operation, except for revolving credit, whose expected life is estimated based on historical usage behavior and considering the period in which Banrisul expects to remain exposed to credit risk. The main revolving credit products to which Banrisul maintains exposure are credit cards and overdraft/business accounts.

Assessment of Significant Increase in Credit Risk: To assess whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since origination, Banrisul compares the default risk over the expected life of the financial asset with the expected default risk at origination. This monitoring is performed using statistical models that define the migrations between stages 1 and 2, a process that occurs on each reporting date.

Macroeconomic Scenarios: this information involves inherent risks, market uncertainties and other factors that may generate results different from those expected, including changes in market conditions and economic policy, recessions or fluctuations in indicators different from those expected.

(d) Transfer of Financial Assets

Financial assets are derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows are extinguished or when Banrisul transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership, and such transfer qualifies for derecognition. If it is not possible to identify the transfer of all risks and rewards, the control is assessed to determine whether the continuing involvement related to the transaction does not prevent the recognition. If the assessment characterizes the retention of risks and rewards, the financial asset remains recorded, and a liability is recognized for the consideration received.

(e) Retirement of Financial Assets

When there are no reasonable expectations of recovery of a financial asset, considering historical curves, its total or partial write-off is carried out simultaneously with the reversal of the related provision for expected credit loss, with no effects on Banrisul's Income Statement. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are recorded as revenue in the Income Statement.

Note 05 - Capital and Corporate Risk Management

The management of capital and corporate risks is a fundamental and strategical tool for a financial institution. The constant improvement in the processes for (i) monitoring, controlling, evaluation and capital and goals planning, as well as the (ii) identification, classification, evaluation, monitoring, control, and mitigation of risks, makes it possible to improve the good practices of governance in line with Banrisul's strategical objectives.

National Monetary Council (CMN) Resolution No. 4557/17 determines that financial institutions and other institutions authorized by the Central Bank of Brazil (Bacen) to operate within the Segments S1 and S5 implement structures for the permanent management of capital and ongoing and integrated management of risk. Banrisul is included in Segment 2.

Institutional structures and policies for Integrated Capital and Corporate Risk Management aim to enable the permanent and integrated management of capital and risks of credit, market and interest rate for instruments classified under the Bank's IRRBB liquidity portfolio, operational, social, environmental, climate, and other risks deemed relevant by Banrisul. In addition, they establish basic principles, compliance with legal requirements and ensure that all activities are carried out in accordance with current regulations.

The optimization of the management of assets and liabilities, the use of regulatory capital and the maximization of profitability to investors reflect the adoption of the best market practices by the Bank. The improvement of institutional structures and policies, systems, internal controls and safety standards, integrated to the Institutional's strategic and marketing objectives, are continuous processes.

(a) Integrated Structure of Management

The capital and corporate risk management process involves the participation of all hierarchical layers of Banrisul and the other companies that are part of the Prudential Conglomerate. The Banrisul Group's integrated capital and risk management structure is coordinated by the corporate risks area, which carries out integrated management of capital and credit and market risks, variation in interest rates for instruments classified in the banking portfolio (Interest Risk Rate in The Banking Book – IRRBB), liquidity, operational, social, environmental and climate; being a fundamental strategic tool for Banrisul.

The constant improvement in the processes of monitoring, control, evaluation, planning of goals and capital needs, identification, measurement, evaluation, monitoring, reporting, control and mitigation of risks makes good governance practices more accurate, aligned with Banrisul's strategic objectives.

The information produced by the corporate risk area supports the Risk Committee and other management Committees, the Board of Directors and the Board of Directors, in the decision-making process. The Risk Department is responsible for the corporate risk area and the Board of Directors is responsible for the information disclosed regarding risk management.

(b) Risk Appetite Statement

BIS (Bank for International Settlements) defines Risk Appetite as the aggregate and individual risk levels that any institution is willing to assume within their ability to achieve strategic objectives and pursue their business plans. CMN Resolution No. 4557/17 mandates that levels of risk appetite be documented in the Risk Appetite Statement (RAS).

RAS is a document that describes the levels of risk that the institution is willing to accept or avoid in order to achieve its business objectives. It should include quantitative and qualitative measures relating to revenues, capital, risk measures, liquidity and other relevant items.

In addition, RAS reflects the operating environment, strategy and objectives of Banrisul's business. This document defines the different acceptable levels of each of the risks incurred by the Institution and carries out strictly monitoring and controlling tasks so that they remain in accordance with the desired strategy. In this way, each level of the Organization's operation plays a role in the identification, measurement, evaluation, monitoring, reporting, control and mitigation of risks. Therefore, the Risk Appetite Statement is an essential tool for capital management and credit, operation, market, liquidity, social, environmental and climate risks that helps integrating and connecting management processes.

Banrisul has developed a series of indicators and markers to monitor its risk appetite, which are periodically monitored and reported to the Management levels by means of reports and dashboard displays. Main purpose is to maintain indicators in line with established appetites and identify possible actions required according to the existing scenario, whether positive or negative in relation to the strategy drawn by Banrisul.

(c) Lines of Defense

All the employees, interns and outsourced service providers are responsible for the adoption of behavioral measures that avoid exposure to risk, within the limits defined by their attributions. Seeking to clarify the roles and responsibilities of the areas and the personnel involved in the risk management process, Banrisul uses the Three Lines of Defense model to segment groups within the governance structure, according to the Companies' strategic objectives.

The **first defensive line** is assigned to risk-managing areas that are responsible for them. It is composed by strategic, business and supporting areas and must ensure the effective management of risks and controls within the scope of their activities. Their main attribution is to identify, measure, evaluate, monitor, report, control and mitigate the risks associated with processes, products, services, systems and personnel under their management. It is responsible for maintaining effective internal controls and for conducting risk and control procedures daily, as well as implementing corrective actions to solve deficiencies in processes and controls.

The **second defensive line** is assigned to the areas that play a role in assisting the development and monitoring of risk management, control and compliance, composed by Company's controlling areas. It is responsible for providing the methodology and for supporting needed to manage the risks assumed by the first line, assisting in the identification, measuring, evaluating, controlling and mitigation of risks. Independent monitoring and reporting of risk management, in the first line, is also a part of the scope of action from the second line.

The **third defensive line** is assigned to the internal audit area, and it is responsible for evaluating the first two lines, including how they achieve the objectives on the scope of risk and control management. It acts by proposing improvements and imputing the necessary corrective measures. It reports independently to senior management and to the Governance Bodies.

(d) Credit risk

Credit risk is defined as by the possibility of incurring losses associated with non-compliance by the counterparty of its contracted obligations, the devaluation, the reduction of remuneration, earnings expected in a financial instrument due to deterioration on credit quality of the counterparty, the intervener or mitigation instrument; restructure of financial instruments or recovery costs of exposure characterized as troubled assets.

The definition of credit risk also includes the credit risk of the counterparty, understood as the possibility of losses arising from non-compliance with obligations related to the settlement of transactions involving bilateral flows, including the trading of financial or derivative assets.

The continuous and growing implementation of statistical methodologies for customer risk assessment, improvement of customer segmentation, parameterization of credit policies and business rules, and optimization of controls strengthens Banrisul's credit risk management, continuity of sustainable expansion of the loan portfolio, with agility and security.

The amount of the Bank's loans and receivables operations segmented by geographic region, activity sector and type of exposure is presented below:

Portfolio Composition by Activity Sector	03/31/2026	12/31/2025
Legal Entity	190,240	188,890
Public Administration - Direct and Indirect	190,240	188,890
Private Sector	64,147,082	64,872,669
Individual	47,848,112	48,511,967
Companies	16,298,970	16,360,702
Agricultural	276,462	274,850
Food, Drink and Tobacco	2,807,569	2,862,085
Automotive	740,250	733,550
Cellulose, Wood and Furniture	374,524	400,574
Wholesale Trade – Food	978,977	1,039,512
Wholesale Trade – Non-Food	849,126	860,525
Retail Trade – Others	1,499,592	1,519,863
Construction and Real Estate	1,358,892	1,343,210
Education, Health and Other Social Services	1,772,324	1,695,218
Electronics and IT	486,102	507,714
Financial and Insurance	259,688	289,963
Machinery and Equipment	355,348	326,717
Metallurgy	448,022	459,502
Infrastructure Works	29,115	29,633
Oil and Natural Gas	621,339	616,935
Chemical and Petrochemical	1,003,642	1,022,766
Private Services	569,780	582,692
Textile, Clothing and Leather	471,518	413,338
Transport	486,094	470,715
Others	910,606	911,340
Total	64,337,322	65,061,559

(d.1) Identification, Measurement and Assessment

In the process of identifying, measuring, and evaluating credit risk, Banrisul adopts statistical methodologies and/or the principle of collegial technical decision-making. Credit granting, based on scoring models, allows for the establishment of pre-approved credits according to the risk classifications foreseen in the statistical models. Credit granting based on collegial decision-making occurs through authority-based policies. The Credit Committees of the Branch Network may approve or reject credit operations up to the limits of their authority, established according to the category of each branch and/or product. For clients with authority levels exceeding those of the Branch Credit Committees, operations and Exposure Limits (EL) are approved by the General Management's credit committees. The Board approves specific operations and operations with EL above R\$12 million and R\$8 million, respectively, up to the concentration limits per client and economic group stipulated by the Risk Appetite Statement (RAS). Transactions exceeding this limit are subject to review by the Board of Directors, in accordance with the limits established in the RAS (Regulatory Assessment Standard).

(d.2) Monitoring, Control and Mitigation

For all customer segments, analysis of overdue, pending and concession volume indicators is carried out, in different granularities and groupings, such as by product, risk classification, credit concentration, branch, among others. It should be Noted that the classification of credit operations at appropriate risk levels is frequently reviewed. Analysis of adherence to credit scoring models is also performed using statistical validation techniques; in addition to monitoring the amount of exposure to credit risk, with segmentations defined by the Central Bank and by the Institution itself. Loan portfolio Stress Tests, with the objective of estimating required capital and the impact on Capital Ratios.

Monitoring, through credit portfolio management tools, is directly related to the control and mitigation of credit risk, as behaviors subject to intervention are verified from it. Credit risk control essentially encompasses the following procedures:

- Exposure to credit risk is managed through regular analysis of actual and potential borrowers regarding principal and interest payments and changes to their registration status and limits, when appropriate;

- Exposure to any borrower, including financial agents, in the case of a counterparty, is additionally restricted by sub-limits that cover possible exposures recorded and not recorded in the Balance Sheet; and
- The risk levels that Banrisul assumes are structured based on the definition of limits on the extent of acceptable risk in relation to a specific debtor, groups of debtors, industry segments, among others. Concentrations are observed periodically and subject to review. When necessary, limits on the level of credit risk are approved by the Executive Board and the Board of Directors.

(d.3) Provision Policies

Provisions for expected losses are recognized, for the purposes of preparing financial reports, through statistical modeling, observing the criteria defined in current standards, and are determined monthly for the entire portfolio of financial assets subject to calculation.

(d.4) Maximum Credit Risk Exposure Before Guarantees or Other Mitigators

The exposure to credit risk relating to assets recorded in the Balance Sheet, as well as the exposure to credit risk relating to items not recorded in the Balance Sheet, is as follows:

	03/31/2026	03/31/2025
Financial Assets at Amortized Cost	137,298,227	136,732,163
Compulsory Deposits at the Central Bank	15,369,033	15,861,036
Interbank Liquidity Applications	4,068,470	4,024,531
Securities and Financial Instruments	47,199,358	45,848,445
Credit and Financial Leasing Operations	64,337,322	65,061,559
Other Financial Assets	6,324,044	5,936,592
Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	22,718,587	21,937,981
Securities and Financial Instruments	22,718,587	21,937,981
Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss	584,329	1,659,087
Securities and Financial Instruments	576,720	1,558,847
Derivative Financial Instruments	7,609	100,240
Off Balance	25,233,332	21,513,417
Financial Guarantees	589,729	648,413
Real Estate Credit	317,977	359,516
Special Check	6,331,675	4,745,864
Credit card	4,845,497	4,569,958
Electronic Pre-Dated Limits – Banricompras	6,049,065	5,869,970
Pre-Approved Installment Limits – 1 Minute Credit	6,329,591	4,981,121
Other Pre-Approved Limits	769,798	338,575
Total	185,834,475	181,842,648

(d.5) Credit and Financial Leasing Operations

The credit and financial leasing operations, segregated by stages, are presented below:

	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3		Total	
	Credit Portfolio	Provision	Credit Portfolio	Provision	Credit Portfolio	Provision	Credit Portfolio	Provision
Individual	43,978,193	601,054	680,761	152,377	3,189,158	1,826,945	47,848,112	2,580,376
Credit card	2,329,472	114,745	57,456	12,183	369,096	264,176	2,756,024	391,104
Payroll loans	17,485,961	98,716	175,498	22,911	1,201,071	592,605	18,862,530	714,232
Personal Credit	2,654,183	37,265	105,175	22,830	425,463	238,093	3,184,821	298,188
Real Estate Credit	5,495,196	26,113	74,180	30,059	60,069	34,128	5,629,445	90,300
Rural Credit, Development and Guarantee Funds	13,287,167	184,026	97,475	14,117	488,090	245,866	13,872,732	444,009
Others	2,726,214	140,189	170,977	50,277	645,369	452,077	3,542,560	642,543
Legal Entity	15,065,565	235,031	202,690	50,001	1,220,955	723,877	16,489,210	1,008,909
Exchange	2,719,791	12,339	1,369	14	93,878	7,420	2,815,038	19,773
Working capital	4,885,596	33,981	39,751	10,338	270,017	139,917	5,195,364	184,236
Business/Escrow Account	2,519,566	91,391	48,036	9,293	189,121	120,946	2,756,723	221,630
Real Estate Credit	725,010	10,474	-	-	810	460	725,820	10,934
Rural Credit, Development and Guarantee Funds	2,827,434	51,251	31,271	6,933	298,394	231,878	3,157,099	290,062
Others	1,388,168	35,595	82,263	23,423	368,735	223,256	1,839,166	282,274

Total as of 03/31/2026	59,043,758	836,085	883,451	202,378	4,410,113	2,550,822	64,337,322	3,589,285
Total as of 03/31/2025	60,448,440	901,558	636,713	137,593	3,976,406	2,386,194	65,061,559	3,425,345

Stage 1: credit operations that do not present a significant increase in credit risk and are not overdue for more than 30 days are classified in stage 1.

	03/31/2026	03/31/2025
Not defeated	57,597,542	59,031,301
Due within 30 days	1,446,216	1,417,139
Total	59,043,758	60,448,440

	03/31/2026	03/31/2025
Collective Assessment	58.998.642	60.424.048
Individual Assessment	45.116	24.392
Total	59.043.758	60.448.440

Stage 2: credit operations that are 30 to 90 days overdue and/or present a significant increase in credit risk are classified in stage 2.

	03/31/2026	03/31/2025
Not Due	181.887	201.934
Due within 30 days	14.502	16.124
Overdue from 31 to 60 days	419.973	274.189
Overdue from 61 to 90 days	267.089	144.466
Total	883.451	636.713

	03/31/2026	03/31/2025
Collective Assessment	882.478	635.217
Individual Assessment	973	1.496
Total	883.451	636.713

Stage 3: operations that are overdue for more than 90 days and/or show evidence of deterioration in credit quality are classified in stage 3.

	03/31/2026	03/31/2025
Not Due	937.787	940.201
Due within 30 days	110.583	116.713
Overdue from 31 to 60 days	150.265	83.310
Overdue from 61 to 90 days	121.090	118.222
Overdue for more than 90 days	3.090.388	2.717.960
Total	4.410.113	3.976.406

	03/31/2026	03/31/2025
Collective Assessment	3.898.395	3.537.021
Individual Assessment	511.718	439.385
Total	4.410.113	3.976.406

Concentration Analysis of Individually Significant Customers: the concentration analysis presented below is based on the total balance of the portfolio of customers considered individually significant in the amount of R\$557,807 (12/31/2025 – R\$465,273), excluding operations acquired by Banrisul from other financial institutions.

	03/31/2026	03/31/2025
Largest Debtor	19.05	22.84
Top Five Debtors	52.06	54.90
Top Ten Debtors	74.84	78.45
Twenty Largest Debtors	97.01	98.98

Renegotiated and Restructured Credit and Financial Leasing Operations: the renegotiation activities commonly used in credit operations and financial leasing operations and practiced by Banrisul consist of extensions in payment terms and renegotiation of previously agreed rates.

The policies and practices for accepting renegotiations are based on previously defined indicators or criteria which, in the Management's understanding, indicate that payments will most likely continue to be made.

The total of renegotiated instruments, including restructured ones, at the end of the reporting period totaled R\$475.958 (01/01 to 12/31/2025 – R\$94,723).

(d.6) Repossession of Assets Given as Guarantees

Goods intended for sale are recorded upon receipt in the settlement of financial assets or upon the decision to sell own assets. These assets are initially recorded at the gross carrying amount of the difficult or doubtful financial instrument or fair value fewer selling costs, whichever is lower. Subsequent reductions in the fair value of the asset are recorded as a provision for impairment, with a corresponding charge to profit or loss. The costs of maintaining these assets are expensed as incurred. The sales policy for these assets includes periodic bids/auctions that are disclosed in advance to the market. The assets repossessed (furniture, real estate, etc.) at the end of the reporting period totaled R\$81,985 (01/01 to 03/31/2025 – R\$46,743).

(e) Market Risk and Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Portfolio

Banrisul is exposed to market risk arising from the possibility of losses resulting from fluctuations in the market values of instruments held by Banrisul. This definition includes the risk of changes in interest rates and share prices for instruments classified in the trading book, and the risk of changes in exchange rates and commodity prices for instruments classified in the trading book or in the banking book.

Banrisul manages market risk in accordance with best market practices. According to the Market Risk Management Policy, Banrisul establishes operational limits to monitor risk exposures and identify, assess, monitor and control risk exposure in the trading and non-trading portfolios.

The identification of operations that are subject to market risk is carried out through operational processes, considering Banrisul's business lines, the risk factors of the operations, the amounts contracted and the respective terms, as well as the classification of financial instruments in the trading or non-trading portfolio.

Trading Book: comprises transactions in financial instruments held with the intention of trading, intended for resale, obtaining benefits from price fluctuations or carrying out arbitrage.

Non-Trading Portfolio or Banking Book: includes all Banrisul operations not classified in the trading portfolio, with no intention of sale.

Internal Communication: In order to ensure that information from the area responsible for market risk management reaches the necessary scope, the Market Risk Report (Trading) and the Interest Rate Risk Report in the Banking Portfolio (Banking) are periodically made available to the members of the Administration, and reports produced for monitoring Banrisul's risk exposures are made available to the Risk Management Committee. Annually, or more frequently if

necessary, the Market Risk Management Policy and the Interest Rate Risk Management Policy in the Banking Portfolio are proposed to the Board of Directors, which is responsible for their approval. Dashboards are also produced for the Trading Portfolio and the Non-Trading Portfolio (IRRBB) with the main determinants of each risk, such as mismatches between assets and liabilities and the main determinants of earnings fluctuations.

External Communication: In order to ensure that information from the area responsible for market risk management reaches the necessary scope, the description of the market risk management structure is made available in a publicly accessible report, with a minimum annual frequency, in accordance with CMN Resolution No. 4,557/17. The Market Risk Management Structure (Trading) and the Interest Rate Risk Management Structure in the Banking Portfolio (Banking), as well as the Risk Management Report, are available at the following address: <https://ri.banrisul.com.br/>.

(e.1) Methodologies for Calculating Market Risk and Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Portfolio

Banrisul monitors market risk (trading portfolio) and interest rate risk (non-trading portfolio) using risk of Banrisul:

Mark-to-Market: in exceptional cases, by regulatory definition, the mark-to-market attributions – which are first-line attributions (especially middle / backoffice) – are not being observed, the market value of assets and liabilities will be calculated using the prices and rates captured in ANBIMA and B3. Based on these prices, the cubic interpolation function is applied. spline (year in 252 business days) to obtain interest rates in the terms of operations, intermediate to the vertices presented.

Value at Risk (VaR) and Maturity Ladder: Banrisul uses standardized methodologies to calculate the capital allocation of market risk portions (Pjur1, Pjur2, Pjur3, Pjur4, Pacs and Pcam) for the Trading Book portfolio. For fixed-rate transactions (Pjur1), VaR is used as defined in Bacen Circular No. 3,634/13. VaR is a statistically based estimate of losses that may be caused to the current portfolio by adverse changes in market conditions. The model expresses the maximum amount that Banrisul can lose, considering a 99% confidence level and volatilities and correlations calculated by statistical methods that attribute greater weight to recent returns. In transactions referenced to currency coupons (Pjur2), price indexes (Pjur3), interest rates (Pjur4), stock portfolios (Pacs) and foreign exchange portfolios (Pcam), the metric used is Maturity. Ladder, which is based on the concept of duration, establishing a relationship between how much the price of a security changes when the rate of its respective coupon varies, as defined in Bacen Circulars No. 3,635/13, 3,636/13, 3,637/13, 3,638/13 and 3,641/13.

Economic Value (EVE): assessments of the impact of changes in interest rates on the present value of cash flows of instruments classified in the Banking Book portfolio of Banrisul. The variation of EVE (ΔEVE) is defined as the difference between the present value of the sum of the repricing flows of instruments subject to the IRRBB in a base scenario and the present value of the sum of the repricing flows of these same instruments in a scenario of interest rate shock. ΔEVE is the economic value of the Banking Book portfolio and its solvency capacity, obtained by calculating the present value of the installments and calculated using future interest rate curves. Shocks are applied to the future curves, also called the term structure of interest rates, to verify the sensitivity of the portfolio to changes in rates and variations in economic value. The sensitivity of the equity value measures the interest risk on the equity value based on the effect of changes in interest rates on the present values of financial assets and liabilities.

Financial Intermediation Result (NII) Approach: these are the assessments of the impact of changes in interest rates on the financial intermediation result of Banrisul's banking book. The variation in NII (ΔNII) is defined as the difference between the financial intermediation result of the instruments subject to the IRRBB in a base scenario and the financial intermediation result of these same instruments in a scenario of shock in interest rates. It is the variation in the financial intermediation result in the Banking Book portfolio. (revenues/expenses), considering the base scenario and high and low-interest rate scenarios. Observes a 1-year interval. The sensitivity of the financial margin measures the variation in the amounts receivable expected for a specific horizon (12 months) when there is a shift in the interest rate curve. The calculation of the sensitivity of the financial margin is done by simulating the margin in a scenario of variations in the rate curve and in the current scenario. The sensitivity is the difference between the two calculated margins.

Built-in Gains and Losses (PGE): the calculation of built-in gains and losses is performed as determined by the standard model adopted by Banrisul. The calculation of built-in gains and losses is a metric that compares the EVE in the normal scenario versus the accounting scenario, comparing the present value of the portfolios with the accounting value. When the present value of an asset is greater than its accounting balance or when the present value of a liability is less than its

accounting balance, a gain to be realized is computed through this metric. When the present value of an asset is lower or the present value of a liability is higher, a loss to be realized is computed.

Spread Risk (Credit Spread Risk on the Banking Book – CSRBB): is one of the four scopes of interest rate risk in the Banking Book portfolio (IRRBB). Therefore, this report follows the definition set forth by the regulator in Bacen Circular No. 3,876/18, which defines CSRBB as the possibility of losses associated with changes in interest rates required by the market that exceed the risk-free rate for instruments subject to credit risk classified in the Banking Book portfolio.

Market Risk Sensitivity Analysis: sensitivity analysis is performed quarterly or in adverse situations, by applying a specific scenario for each risk factor, with the aim of quantifying the impacts on the portfolios. Upward and downward shocks were applied in the following scenarios: 1% (scenario 1), 25% (scenario 2) and 50% (scenario 3), in the fixed interest curves, in foreign currencies and shares, based on market information from B3, ANBIMA and the daily quotation of the US dollar PTAX Venda – Bacen. The scenario analysis methodology allows for the assessment, over a given period, of the impact resulting from simultaneous and coherent variations in a set of relevant parameters on Banrisul's capital, its liquidity or the value of a portfolio.

Stress Tests on the Trading Portfolio (Market Risk): the scenarios developed internally for market risk at Banrisul within the scope of the stress testing program aim to calculate and project exposures to exchange rate risk (Pcam), to the risk of the value of derivative financial instruments due to changes in the credit quality of the counterparty (Cva) and to exposures subject to changes in fixed interest rates (Pjur1), considering Banrisul's current operations. Projections of exposures are made as follows:

- For exposures to fixed interest rates (Pjur1) due to variations in the CDI rate; and
- For foreign exchange exposure (Pcam) and the value of derivative financial instruments due to changes in the counterparty's credit quality (Cva), exchange rate fluctuation is used.

Stress Tests on the Non-Trading Portfolio (Interest Rate Risk): the scenarios developed internally at Banrisul within the scope of the stress testing program aim to project the flows and calculate the interest rate risk of the Banking Book portfolio. (IRRBB), in its standardized model, based on Banrisul's current operations. Fluctuations in macroeconomic scenarios on existing inventories on the reference date of the test are considered. Based on these, post-fixed operations evolved and the variation is made for the stressed scenario of a parallel high (scenario that presents the greatest historical loss), using ΔNII (main metric for determining the sufficiency of Reference Equity (PR) for this risk). The methodologies and procedures adopted to prepare the stress tests for IRRBB are described in internal manuals of the corporate risk management area.

Below is the table with the results of the sensitivity analysis for the Trading Portfolio:

Scenarios		Risk Factors		Total as of 03/31/2026
		Interest rate	Foreign Currency	
1	1%	276	6,844	7,120
2	25%	223	98,882	99,105
3	50%	159	194,755	194,914

The table above shows the largest expected loss considering scenarios 1, 2 and 3 and their variations upwards or downwards. The following factors and conditions on the reporting date were taken into consideration to prepare the scenarios that make up the sensitivity analysis table:

- Scenario 1 – probable situation: a 1% deterioration in market risk variables was considered as a premise;
- Scenario 2 – possible situation: a 25% deterioration in market risk variables was considered as a premise;
- Scenario 3 – remote situation: a 50% deterioration in market risk variables was considered as a premise;
- Interest Rate: exposures subject to variations in fixed interest rates, interest rate coupons and inflation rates; and
- Foreign Currency: exposures subject to exchange rate fluctuations.

For the Foreign Currency Risk Factor, the exchange rate of R\$ 5.2194 on 03/31/2026 (PTAX Sale – Bacen) was considered. The sensitivity analyses identified above do not consider the reaction capacity of the risk and treasury areas, because once

a loss related to these positions is detected, risk mitigation measures are quickly activated, minimizing the possibility of significant losses.

Analyzing the results of scenario 1, we can identify the largest loss in the “Interest Rates - Fixed” Risk Factor, which represents 95.2% of the expected loss in this scenario. In scenarios 2 and 3, the largest loss observed refers to the “Currencies” factor, representing respectively 99.8% and 99.9%. Considering absolute values, the largest loss observed in these Sensitivity Test Scenarios occurs in scenario 3, in the total amount of R\$194,914.

Sensitivity Analysis of Derivative Financial Instruments: In January 2026, Banrisul proceeded with the early settlement of its subordinated debt (Tier 2), issued in January 2021 for a total amount of US\$300 million (three hundred million US dollars), through the exercise of the full repurchase option starting in the 5th year. Concurrently, the swap transactions associated with said funding were settled. Regarding the derivative instruments in the form of DI Futures Contracts, all contracts were fully settled in January 2026.

(e.2) Trading and Non-Trading Portfolio Summary

The following table shows the result of the *Trading Book* portfolio:

Risk Factor	Reference	Trading Portfolio
Prefixed	Pre-fixed rate	28
Total		28

The table below shows the result of the Δ NII of the Banking Book portfolio, which shows the potential loss of classified instruments resulting from scenarios of variation in interest rates classified in this portfolio (scenario 2 – parallel drop-in interest rates).

Risk Factor	Reference	Non-Trading Portfolio
Prefixed	Pre-fixed rate	990,855
Index Coupon	TLP	(102)
Currency Coupon	Dolar	7,483
	Euro	74
Fee Coupon	TR	90,447
	TJLP	(60)
DI	CDI	2,745,191
Selic	Selic	(3,472,736)
Total		361,152

(e.3) Exposures Subject to Exchange Rate Risk

Banrisul is exposed to the effects of fluctuations in current exchange rates on its financial situation and cash flows. Exchange rate risk is monitored daily by calculating foreign currency exchange exposure. Banrisul's institutional risk policy states that capital consumption for this risk should be managed in such a way as to maintain its exposure at a limit lower than 3.55% of its Reference Equity (PR). The exposure presented at the end of the reporting period was R\$84,572 (12/31/2025 – R\$433,245). Capital consumption presented in the same period was R\$18,637 (12/31/2025 – R\$99,224).

Banrisul complies with the new Bacen determinations and calculates the amount of assets weighted by the RWA_{CAM risk}, with the value of R\$232,956 (12/31/2025 – R\$1,233,060) being verified at the end of the reporting period.

(e.4) Exposures Subject to Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk on cash flows is the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will vary because of changes in market interest rates. Interest rate risk on fair value is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will vary because of changes in market interest rates. Banrisul is exposed to the effects of fluctuations in prevailing market interest rates on both the fair value of its financial instruments and its cash flows. Interest margins may increase because of these changes,

but losses may decrease if unexpected movements occur. Banrisul's Board of Directors and Executive Board annually approve proposed limits on the level of interest rate mismatch that Banrisul may assume.

The following table summarizes Banrisul's exposure to interest rate risk, considering financial instruments at their carrying value, categorized by the oldest contractual amendment or maturity dates.

	Current		Non-Current		Total as of 03/31/2026	Total as of 03/31/2025
	Up to 3 Months	From 3 to 12 Months	From 1 to 5 years	Over 5 Years		
Financial Assets	27,860,927	29,416,844	81,867,487	21,045,705	160,190,963	159,771,600
At Amortized Cost	27,585,804	29,065,202	60,143,987	20,093,054	136,888,047	136,174,532
Compulsory Deposits at the Central Bank	14,958,853	-	-	-	14,958,853	15,303,405
Interbank Liquidity Applications	2,310,042	1,079,643	678,785	-	4,068,470	4,024,531
Securities and Financial Instruments	44,709	9,770,016	26,634,367	10,750,266	47,199,358	45,848,445
Credit and Financial Leasing Operations	10,272,200	14,956,823	29,765,511	9,342,788	64,337,322	65,061,559
Other Financial Assets	-	3,258,720	3,065,324	-	6,324,044	5,936,592
At Fair Value Through Other						
Comprehensive Income	64,817	-	21,723,500	930,270	22,718,587	21,937,981
Securities and Financial Instruments	64,817	-	21,723,500	930,270	22,718,587	21,937,981
At Fair Value through Profit or Loss	210,306	351,642	-	22,381	584,329	1,659,087
Securities and Financial Instruments	202,697	351,642	-	22,381	576,720	1,558,847
Derivative Financial Instruments	7,609	-	-	-	7,609	100,240
Financial Liabilities	49,807,104	18,294,613	59,674,653	16,702,295	144,478,665	143,116,413
At Amortized Cost	49,806,154	18,294,613	59,674,653	16,702,295	144,477,715	141,425,981
Deposits	24,407,218	7,694,763	52,361,759	13,522,935	97,986,675	96,261,427
Open Market Fundraising	23,891,655	2,400	-	-	23,894,055	22,819,656
Resources for Acceptance and Issuance of						
Securities	571,610	2,906,472	4,218,278	-	7,696,360	7,739,376
Subordinated Debts	-	-	-	2,507,547	2,507,547	2,413,040
Loan Obligations	715,218	1,438,591	503,468	7,128	2,664,405	2,806,928
Obligations for Transfers	220,453	857,072	2,589,110	664,685	4,331,320	3,802,826
Other Financial Liabilities	-	5,395,315	2,038	-	5,397,353	5,582,728
At Fair Value through Profit or Loss	950	-	-	-	950	1,690,432
Derivative Financial Instruments	950	-	-	-	950	1,027
Subordinated Debts	-	-	-	-	-	1,689,405
Total Delay in Interest Renegotiation	(21,946,177)	11,122,231	22,192,834	4,343,410	15,712,298	16,655,187

(f) Liquidity Risk

The definition of liquidity risk consists of the possibility of losses resulting from the lack of sufficient liquid resources to meet expected and unexpected, current and future payment obligations within a defined time horizon; and the impossibility of negotiating a given position at market prices, due to its large size in relation to the volume normally traded or due to some discontinuity in the market itself.

For effective liquidity risk management, Banrisul considers transactions carried out in the financial and capital markets, as well as possible contingent or unexpected exposures. Examples of this are settlement services, provision of guarantees and collateral, and unused credit lines. Likewise, the liquidity risk in the currencies to which there is exposure, observing possible restrictions on the transfer of liquidity and convertibility between currencies. In addition, possible impacts on Banrisul's liquidity resulting from risk factors associated with other companies in the prudential conglomerate are considered.

Liquidity risk management at Banrisul is carried out by the corporate risk area, which is responsible for monitoring Banrisul's liquidity risk daily and for implementing and updating the liquidity risk management policy and strategies annually. Liquidity management is centralized in the Treasury and aims to maintain a satisfactory level of cash availability to meet short, medium and long-term financial needs, both in normal and adverse scenarios, with the adoption of corrective actions if necessary.

The control process monitors mismatches arising from the use of short-term liabilities to back long-term assets to avoid liquidity deficiencies and ensure that Banrisul's reserves are sufficient to meet daily cash needs, both cyclical and non-

cyclical, as well as long-term needs. Banrisul maintains adequate levels of assets with high market liquidity, together with access to other sources of liquidity, and seeks to ensure an adequately diversified funding base.

Liquidity risk management and control are carried out daily, based on the preparation and reporting of reports with indicators and risk positions, measured using internal methodologies defined in Banrisul's risk management policy.

Information regarding exposure to liquidity risk is sent to Bacen monthly, and reports containing liquidity risk positions and limits established in policies are periodically submitted to Management, as well as projections for total liquidity based on internal models for Banrisul's cash flow.

Within the scope of Liquidity Contingency, Banrisul aims to identify in advance and minimize potential crises and their potential effects on business continuity. The parameters used to identify crisis situations consist of a range of responsibilities and procedures to be followed to guarantee the stability of the required liquidity level.

Liquidity risk management processes are in line with the guidelines of the Institutional Liquidity Risk Management Policy and Banrisul's RAS, whose documents are reviewed annually (or more frequently, if necessary) and proposed to the Board of Directors for approval.

(f.1) Cash Flows for Non-Derivatives

The following table presents cash flows payable under non-derivative financial liabilities, described by the remaining contractual maturity at the balance sheet date. The amounts disclosed in this table represent undiscounted contractual cash flows, the liquidity risk of which is managed based on expected undiscounted cash inflows. Assets available to meet all obligations and cover outstanding loan commitments include cash and cash equivalents and financial assets.

	Current		Non-Current		Total as of 03/31/2026	Total as of 03/31/2025
	Up to 3 Months	From 3 to 12 Months	From 1 to 5 years	Over 5 Years		
Financial Liabilities (Contractual Maturities)	52,999,572	18,684,030	61,149,427	17,028,111	149,861,140	149,585,389
At Amortized Cost	52,999,572	18,684,030	61,149,427	17,028,111	149,861,140	147,890,491
Deposits	27,530,707	7,828,971	53,213,258	13,742,843	102,315,779	101,831,070
Open Market Fundraising	23,906,474	2,401	-	-	23,908,875	22,832,490
58Resources for Acceptance and Issuance of Securities	600,114	3,051,408	4,428,629	-	8,080,151	8,074,815
Subordinated Debts	-	-	-	2,507,547	2,507,547	2,413,040
Loan Obligations	715,422	1,445,733	557,218	15,763	2,734,136	2,882,675
Obligations for Transfers	246,855	960,047	2,947,901	761,958	4,916,761	4,273,082
Other Financial Liabilities	-	5,395,470	2,421	-	5,397,891	5,583,319
At Fair Value Through Profit or Loss	-	-	-	-	-	1,694,898
Subordinated Debts	-	-	-	-	-	1,694,898
Financial Assets (Expected Maturities)	27,962,744	30,345,076	94,358,634	29,601,396	182,267,850	182,583,475
Availability	1,285,043	-	-	-	1,285,043	1,298,124
Financial Assets	26,677,701	30,345,076	94,358,634	29,601,396	180,982,807	181,285,351
At Amortized Cost	26,410,187	29,993,434	72,635,134	28,648,745	157,687,500	157,788,523
At Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	64,817	-	21,723,500	930,270	22,718,587	21,937,981
At Fair Value Through Profit or Loss	202,697	351,642	-	22,381	576,720	1,558,847

(f.2) Items not recorded in the balance sheet

Banrisul must make available to the State of Rio Grande do Sul up to 95% of the value of judicial deposits collected for the Reserve Fund for Guarantee of Refund of Judicial Deposits, in which the litigating parties are not the State of Rio Grande do Sul or the Municipalities of the same State. The amounts transferred to the State of Rio Grande do Sul on the reporting date reached the amount of R\$9,823,501 (12/31/2025 – R\$9,823,501), as Note 36a. In the event of redemptions by depositors in amounts greater than those held in a specific fund to guarantee liquidity, the State of Rio Grande do Sul must immediately cover the cash needs.

(g) Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities

Financial Instruments Measured at Fair Value: in the table below, the values of financial assets and liabilities that were presented at fair value segregated according to the fair value hierarchy.

	03/31/2026			12/31/2025		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial Assets	23,210,985	88,526	3,404	23,302,915	23,434,760	160,932
At Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive						
Income	22,653,770	62,417	2,400	22,718,587	21,876,161	61,820
Securities and Financial Instruments	22,653,770	62,417	2,400	22,718,587	21,876,161	61,820
Treasury Financial Bills (LFT)	22,653,770	-	-	22,653,770	21,876,161	-
Investment Fund Units	-	40,448	-	40,448	-	39,851
Other	-	-	2,400	2,400	-	-
At Fair Value Through Profit or Loss						
Securities and Financial Instruments	557,215	26,109	1,004	584,328	1,558,599	99,112
Treasury Financial Bills (LFT)	549,607	26,109	1,004	576,720	1,557,471	-
National Treasury Bills (LTN)	374,023	-	-	374,023	361,623	-
Investment Fund Units	-	-	-	-	999,446	-
Derivative Financial Instruments	175,584	26,109	1,004	202,697	196,402	1,376
Financial Liabilities	7,609	-	-	7,609	1,128	99,112
At Fair Value Through Profit or Loss						
Derivative Financial Instruments	950	-	-	950	1,027	1,689,405
Subordinated Debt	950	-	-	950	1,027	-
	-	-	-	-	1,689,405	-

Financial Instruments Measured at Amortized Cost: in the table below, the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and liabilities that were presented at amortized cost.

	03/31/2026		12/31/2025	
	Book Value	Fair Value	Book Value	Fair Value
Total Assets at Amortized Cost	137,298,209	134,191,250	136,732,115	136,778,096
Compulsory Deposits at the Central Bank of Brazil	15,369,033	15,369,033	15,861,036	15,861,036
Interbank Liquidity Applications	4,068,470	3,992,826	4,024,499	4,054,553
Securities and Financial Instruments	47,199,340	47,308,989	45,848,429	45,927,869
Credit and Financial Leasing Operations	64,337,322	61,196,358	65,061,559	61,998,046
Other Financial Assets	6,324,044	6,324,044	5,936,592	5,936,592
Total Liabilities at Amortized Cost	147,562,330	147,520,265	145,722,468	145,732,458
Deposits	101,071,290	100,962,766	100,557,914	100,511,721
Open Market Fundraising	23,894,055	23,894,057	22,819,656	22,819,645
Resources and Acceptances and Issuance of Securities	7,696,360	7,698,882	7,739,376	7,731,765
Subordinated Debts	2,507,547	2,571,482	2,413,040	2,476,845
	2,664,405			
Loan Obligations		2,664,405	2,806,928	2,806,928
Obligations for Transfers	4,331,320	4,331,320	3,802,826	3,802,826
Other Financial Liabilities	5,397,353	5,397,353	5,582,728	5,582,728

- **Securities:** fair value is based on market prices or quotes from brokers or dealers. When such information is not available, fair value is estimated using quoted market prices for securities with similar credit characteristics, maturity and yield.
- **Transaction Characteristics:** the amount represents the discounted value of future cash flows expected to be received. Expected cash flows are discounted at current market rates plus the counterparty risk rate to determine their fair value.
- **Financial Liabilities:** the estimated fair value of deposits without a specified maturity date, which includes non-interest-bearing deposits, is the amount repayable on demand. The estimated fair value of deposits with fixed and floating rates and other loans not quoted in the active market is based on undiscounted cash flows using interest rates for new debt with similar terms to maturity plus Banrisul's risk rate.
- **Funds from Acceptances and Issuance of Securities:** the fair value is calculated by discounting the difference between future cash flows, adopting discount rates equivalent to the weighted average rates of the most recent similar contracts or negotiations, of securities with similar characteristics.

- **Funding on the Open Market:** for operations with fixed rates, the fair value was determined by calculating the discount of the estimated cash flows, adopting discount rates equivalent to the rates practiced in contracting similar operations on the last market day.
- **Borrowing Obligations and Onlending Obligations:** these transactions are exclusive to Banrisul and have no similar transactions in the market. Given their specific characteristics, exclusive rates for each resource entered and the absence of an active market or similar instrument, the fair value of these transactions was considered equivalent to the carrying amount.
- **Other Financial Instruments:** the fair value is approximately equivalent to the corresponding carrying amount.

(h) Operational Risk

Operational risk is defined as the possibility of losses resulting from external events or failure, deficiency or inadequacy of internal processes, people or systems. The operational risk management methodology involves carrying out analyses to identify, measure, evaluate, monitor, report, control and mitigate the operational risks to which Banrisul is exposed, as shown in the table:

Operational Risk Management Phase	Activity
Risk Identification	The identification of operational risks aims to indicate the areas of incidence, causes and potential financial impacts of the risks associated with the processes, products and services to which companies controlled by Banrisul are exposed.
Risk Measurement and Assessment	The assessment consists of quantifying the risk, leading to the consequent measurement of its level of criticality in accordance with previously established parameters, with the aim of estimating the impact of its eventual occurrence on the institution's business.
Monitoring	Monitoring aims to monitor exposure to identified operational risks, anticipating critical situations, so that any weaknesses detected are brought to the attention of decision-making bodies in a timely manner.
Control	Control involves recording the behavior of operational risks, limits, indicators and operational loss events, as well as implementing mechanisms to ensure that operational risk limits and indicators remain within desired levels.
Mitigation	Mitigation consists of creating and implementing mechanisms to modify the risk, seeking to reduce operational losses by eliminating the cause, changing the probability of occurrence or mitigating the consequences. At this stage, the manager is asked to determine the response to the risk, considering all impacts.
Report	It consists of preparing reports related to operational risk management, as defined in the Corporate Risk Unit Communication Plan.

Through key risk indicators and the Operational Loss Database (BDPO), it is possible to monitor the evolution of losses and risk exposure and propose improvement actions.

Additionally, through Business Continuity Management (BCM), Banrisul seeks to encourage a culture of attention to avoid or mitigate risks materialized by a crisis scenario, by an interruption in its critical and essential business processes or by prolonged unavailability, establishing roles and responsibilities, as well as assisting those responsible for the first line of defense. It thus aims to ensure business continuity and mitigate operational risks, providing an adequate level of coverage and assisting in strategic decisions.

The results of the analyses carried out and the BDPO records are reported to the deliberative committees, following the governance structure defined in the corporate risk policies, including the Board of Directors, the Risk Committee and the Board of Directors.

(i) Social, Environmental and Climate Risk

Social risk is defined as the possibility of losses for Banrisul resulting from events related to the violation of fundamental rights and guarantees, as well as the practice of acts harmful to the common interest.

Environmental risk corresponds to the possibility of losses for Banrisul resulting from events associated with environmental degradation, including the excessive use of natural resources.

Climate risk, in turn, comprises two aspects:

- Transition climate risk refers to the possibility of losses resulting from events associated with the transition process to a low-carbon economy, characterized by the reduction or compensation of greenhouse gas emissions and the preservation of natural mechanisms for capturing these gases; and
- Physical climate risk corresponds to the possibility of losses caused by events related to frequent and severe weather events or long-term environmental changes associated with changes in climate patterns.

The management of social, environmental and climate risk encompasses Banrisul's internal products, services, activities and processes, as well as the activities performed by counterparties, controlled entities, suppliers and relevant third-party service providers.

The results of the analyses performed are reported to the deliberative committees, in accordance with the governance structure established in the corporate risk policies, including the Board of Directors, the Risk Committee, and the Board of Administration.

(j) Capital Management

Capital management is a continuous process of monitoring, controlling, evaluating and planning goals and capital needs, considering risks to which Banrisul is subject, as well as its strategic objectives.

The adoption of best market practices and the maximization of investor profitability are achieved through the best possible combination of asset investments and use of regulatory capital. The systematic improvement of risk policies, internal control systems and security standards, integrated with Banrisul's strategic and market objectives, are ongoing processes within this scope.

Banrisul's capital management structure is the responsibility of the Board of Directors, which must review it annually and guide the alignment of the corporate strategy with the RAS. The purpose of this management structure is to ensure that the risks to which Banrisul is subject are understood, managed and communicated, so that Banrisul's capital is managed in the best possible way.

The risks relevant to Banrisul are divided between the risks subject to capital requirement calculations, or Pillar 1 Risks, and the other risks considered relevant.

Pillar 1 Risks are those whose need for assessment is determined by the Central Bank of Brazil with the aim of strengthening the capital structure of financial institutions. These risks are: credit risk, market risk and operational risk. The minimum capital requirement for these risks seeks to provide solidity to financial institutions. Banrisul adopts the standardized model for the assessment of the portions that make up the total Risk-Weighted Assets (Risk Weighted Assets – RWA), which provides a calculation methodology for regulatory capital requirements for credit, market and operational risks, defined by Bacen.

Each of the risks mentioned is calculated and managed in accordance with its respective Structure and its consolidation is part of the Capital Management Framework. The RWA is the basis for determining the minimum limits for Core Capital (CP), Tier 1 Capital (CN1) and Reference Equity (PR), the percentages of which are defined in a schedule published by Bacen.

In addition to the risks that are determined in Pillar 1, CMN Resolution No. 4,557/17 determines that the management structure must identify, measure, evaluate, monitor, report, control and mitigate liquidity, IRRBB, social, environmental and climate risks and other relevant risks considered by Banrisul.

The Leverage Ratio (RA) is another indicator required by Bacen, which aims to benchmark the banking sector's leverage, improving the capacity of financial institutions to absorb shocks from the financial system itself or from other sectors of the economy, resulting in an environment of financial stability. This indicator is the result of dividing the CN1 of the PR by the Total Exposure, calculated in accordance with current regulations.

CMN Resolution No. 4,615/17 determines that institutions classified in Segment S1 and Segment S2 of the Central Bank must permanently comply with a minimum requirement of 3% for the RA. In this case, the higher the index, the better the institution's conditions in terms of leverage. The RA calculated for Banrisul on the reporting date was 6.22%.

Banrisul assesses and monitors its capital sufficiency and need to maintain its capital volume compatible with the risks incurred by the Prudential Conglomerate. In this sense, the Minimum Required Capital is calculated based on the amount determined for the total RWA and compared with the CP, CN1 and PR values, projected and realized, also considering the additional capital, determined for the same period. By comparing the Required Capital Ratios with those calculated for Banrisul, the margins are determined for the three capital levels, in relation to the IRRBB and the Additional Principal Capital. After this calculation, the Capital Sufficiency assessment is carried out for each level:

- Margin on the Required Reference Equity;
- Margin on Required Level 1 Reference Equity;
- Margin on Required Principal Capital;
- Margin over PR considering IRRBB and ACP;
- Core Capital Margin After Pillar 1 considering the ACP; and
- Margin After Pillar 2.

If the assessment of the capital need calculated by the financial institution indicates a value above the minimum requirements for PR, CN1 and CP, as set out in CMN Resolution No. 4,958/21, the institution must maintain capital compatible with the results of its internal assessments.

The capital requirements imposed by current regulations aim to maintain the soundness of financial institutions and the National Financial System. Banrisul seeks to organize the elements required by the regulations in such a way that they act towards optimizing its management. Among the components of the Institution's Capital Management, those defined below can be highlighted.

The Institutional Capital Management Structure and Policy are the organizing pillars of capital management. The structure determines its main components and their general responsibilities, and the policy organizes and delimits the responsibilities of each of the parties involved. In compliance with existing regulations, both the structure and the policy are reviewed annually, and a summary of the former is published on Banrisul's Investor Relations website.

The RAS, introduced by CMNN Resolution No. 4,557/17, defines the risk appetite levels of Banrisul and the Prudential Conglomerate. The institution's risk appetite is the maximum level of risk it is willing to accept, within its production capacity, to achieve the strategic objectives set out in its business plan. Banrisul's risk-taking capacity is based on the levels of its available resources, such as capital, liquidity, assets and liabilities, information systems and the management capacity of its administrators. The main function of the RAS is to support the formulation of business and risk management objectives and strategies and to identify and strategically direct the risks acceptable to Banrisul in relation to the objectives defined for its capital.

The Simplified Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP_{SIMP}) was also introduced by CMN Resolution No. 4,557/17 for institutions classified in segment S2. This process involves identifying, managing and measuring risks, including measuring the need for capital to cover losses in a severe crisis scenario. To this end, projections are made for a three-year horizon, considering the definitions set out in the corporate strategy, as well as in the Institution's Risk Appetite Statement. In addition to considering the Capital Plan and all the elements assessed therein (as described below), the ICAAP_{SIMP process} also considers the results of the stress testing program.

The Capital Plan, prepared in accordance with CMN Resolution No. 4,557/17, covers the companies of the Prudential Conglomerate and considers the possible impacts of the companies of the Banrisul Group that are controlled by members of the conglomerate. The Capital Plan is prepared for a three-year horizon, provides for goals and projections and describes the main sources of capital, in addition to being aligned with Banrisul's strategic planning. The Capital Plan is based on the strategies defined by the Board of Directors, considering the economic and business environment, the values of assets and liabilities, *off-balance sheet operations*, revenues and expenses, growth and market share goals and, especially, the definitions of the RAS.

The Stress Testing Program (PTE), defined by CMN Resolution No. 4,557/17, is a coordinated set of processes and routines, with its own methodologies, documentation and governance, and its main objective is to identify potential vulnerabilities of the institution. The stress test itself is an exercise in assessing the potential impacts of adverse events and circumstances on the institution or on a specific portfolio. Stress tests provide an indication of the appropriate level of capital needed to

withstand deteriorating economic conditions. Within the scope of the Capital Management Framework, it is a tool that complements other risk management approaches and measures, providing inputs, at a minimum, for Strategic Planning, RAS, ICAAP_{SIMP} and the Capital Plan.

Capital requirements are monitored and reported through management reports that contain both quantitative and qualitative references for a given period, allowing for assessment and corrective actions when deviations are detected. These reports are prepared to report Capital Management elements, which include information related to risk management, calculation of the RWA and PR amounts, adequacy analysis and monitoring of Capital Plan and RAS projections. Monitoring also includes the minimum limits required by the regulator, the minimum limits defined for Banrisul and the limits for maintaining instruments eligible for capital.

Other timely reports may be necessary or requested by the members of the capital structure, which may address any deficiencies identified in the management structure itself, or in its components, and actions to correct them; the adequacy of the PR, CN1 and CP levels to the risks incurred by Banrisul; and other relevant matters. All reports are sent to the governance bodies defined in the Institutional Capital Management Structure for review.

Considering the reported period, Banrisul met all capital requirements set forth in the regulations in force.

(k) Capital Ratios

The calculation of Regulatory Capital and Risk-Weighted Assets, which make up the Statement of Operational Limits (DLO), is based on the Prudential Conglomerate, defined in accordance with the terms of CMN Resolution No. 4,950/21, and is composed of Banco do Estado do Rio Grande do Sul SA; Banrisul SA Administradora de Consórcios; Banrisul SA Corretora de Valores Mobiliários e Câmbio; and Banrisul Soluções em Pagamentos SA.

Possible impacts arising from risks associated with other companies controlled by members of the Prudential Conglomerate are also considered, as well as participations in investment fund shares in which the entities forming part of this conglomerate, in any form, assume or substantially retain risks and benefits, as provided for in current regulations, since they are part of the Prudential Conglomerate's consolidation scope.

The following table summarizes the composition of the Reference Equity (PR), risk-weighted assets (RWAs) and the Basel Index of the Prudential Conglomerate (IB):

Prudential Conglomerate	03/31/2026	03/31/2025
Reference Assets (PR)	12,946,274	14,405,845
Level 1	10,438,727	10,303,400
Principal Capital (CP)	10,438,727	10,303,400
Share Capital	8,301,859	8,301,859
Capital, Revaluation and Profits Reserve	3,015,219	3,015,055
Deductions from Principal Capital other than Prudential Adjustments	(8,229,079)	(138,414)
Credit Income Statement Accounts	8,238,830	-
Prudential Adjustments	(967,435)	(994,100)
Negative Adjustment resulting from the Constitution of Expected Losses	79,333	119,000
Level 2	2,507,547	4,102,445
Tier 2 Eligible Instruments	2,507,547	4,102,445
RWA	74,116,583	73,706,989
RWA _{CPAD} (Credit Risk)	60,821,785	60,974,294
RWA _{SP} (Payment Services)	1,051,819	1,078,089
RWA _{MPAD} (Market Risk)	233,312	1,240,814
RWA _{JUR1} (Interest Risk)	356	1,015
RWA _{CAM} (Exchange Rate Risk)	232,956	1,233,060
RWA _{CVA} (Counterparty Credit Assessment Risk)	-	6,739
RWA _{OPAD} (Operational Risk)	12,009,667	10,413,792
Banking Portfolio (IRRBB)	361,151	348,158
Margin on PR considering <i>Banking Portfolio</i> after Additional Main Capital	4,802,883	4,884,300
Capital Ratios		
Basel Index	17.47%	19.54%
Level 1 Index	14.08%	13.98%
Core Capital Ratio	14.08%	13.98%
Immobilization Index	11.83%	10.20%
Leverage Ratio	6.22%	6.08%

According to the regulations in force, the IB represents the relationship between the PR and the RWAs, demonstrating the company's solvency. According to CMN resolution no. 4,958/21, in this reporting period, the minimum capital limits were 8.00% for the IB, 6.00% for the Tier 1 ratio and 4.50% for the Core Capital ratio. The Additional Core Capital (ACP) required in this period was 2.50%, totaling 10.50% for the IB; 8.50% for the Tier 1 ratio; and 7.00% for the Core Capital ratio.

Banrisul's PR reached R\$12,946,274 on the reporting date, representing an increase of R\$1,459,571 compared to December 2025.

Bacen Circular No. 3,876/18 determines that the Prudential Conglomerate calculates and reports the IRRBB. The methodology for measuring the need for PR considering the interest rate risks of the banking portfolio is calculated through the variation in the economic value (Variation of Economic Value of Equity – Δ EVE) and the variation in the result of financial intermediation (Variation of Net Interest Income – Δ NI).

In this context, the IRRBB calculated on the reporting date was R\$361,151.

To calculate the PR Margin considering the IRRBB, the following factors are considered: total PR, RWA, Factor F (8.00% as of January 2019), portfolio interest rate risk, and the minimum ACP required by Bacen (2.5% as of April 2022).

The IB was 17.4% on the reporting date, higher than the minimum required by the Brazilian regulatory body. The Tier I and Common Equity Ratios were 14.08% in the same period.

Banrisul manages and monitors capital requirements and margins to meet the minimum requirements of the CMN. Thus, the Prudential Conglomerate of the Banrisul Group complies with all the minimum requirements to which it is subject.

Note 06 – Cash and Cash Equivalents

For the purposes of the Statement of Cash Flows, the value of cash and cash equivalents is represented as follows:

	03/31/2026	03/31/2025
Availability	1,285,043	1,298,124
Availability in National Currency	911,127	984,008
Availability in Foreign Currency	373,916	314,116
Interbank Liquidity Applications ⁽¹⁾	2,299,999	1,900,000
Open Market Applications	2,299,999	1,900,000
Applications in Interbank Deposits	180,915	177,138
Investment Fund Shares	180,915	177,138
Total	3,765,957	3,375,262

(1) Composed of the securities listed in Note 8 with an original term equal to or less than 90 days and presenting an insignificant risk of change in fair value.

Note 07 – Compulsory Deposits at the Central Bank of Brazil

For the purposes of the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows, the value of Cash and Cash Equivalents is as follows:

Deposit Type	Form of Remuneration	03/31/2026	03/31/2025
Demand Deposits	No Remuneration	410,180	557,631
Savings Deposits	Savings	2,145,654	2,187,382
Term Deposits	Selic Rate	12,461,856	12,322,718
Instant Payment Account	Selic Rate	351,343	462,737
Electronic Currency Deposits	Selic Rate	-	569
Others	Selic Rate	-	329,999
Total		15,369,033	15,861,036

(1) Deposit released in accordance with BCB Resolution No. 379/24 in 2024.

Note 08 – Interbank Liquidity Investments

	Up to 3 Months	3 to 12 Months	Over 12 Months	03/31/2026	03/31/2025
Open Market Applications	2,299,999	-	-	2,299,999	1,900,000
Resales to Liquidate – Bench Position	2,299,999	-	-	2,299,999	1,900,000
National Treasury Bill (LTN)	2,299,999	-	-	2,299,999	1,900,000
Investments on Interbank Deposits	10,042	1,079,644	678,785	1,768,471	2,124,499
Investments on Interbank Deposits	10,042	1,079,644	678,785	1,768,471	2,124,499
Total as of 03/31/2026	2,310,041	1,079,644	678,785	4,068,470	
Total as of 03/31/2025	2,517,526	882,955	624,018		4,024,499

Note 09 – Financial Assets at Amortized Cost – Securities

The composition of financial assets at amortized cost by type of security and maturity is as follows:

						03/31/2026			
	Up to 3 Months	From 3 to 12 Months	From 1 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Over 5 Years	Amortized Cost	Expected Loss	Net Amortized Cost	Fair Value
Federal Government Securities	-	9,737,308	9,630,674	16,473,254	10,534,761	46,375,997	-	46,375,997	46,480,315
Treasury Financial Bills (LFT)	-	9,715,071	9,630,674	16,473,254	10,534,761	46,353,760	-	46,353,760	46,458,396
Federal Bonds (CVS)	-	22,237	-	-	-	22,237	-	22,237	21,919
Financial Bills (LF)	44,709	32,708	304,803	23,029	-	405,249	(13)	405,236	409,703
Debentures	-	-	69,796	132,811	214,387	416,994	(5)	416,989	417,952
Real Estate Receivable Certificates (CRI)	-	-	-	-	1,118	1,118	-	1,118	1,019
Total	44,709	9,770,016	10,005,273	16,629,094	10,750,266	47,199,358	(18)	47,199,340	47,308,989

						12/31/2025			
	Until 3 Months	From 3 to 12 months	From 1 to 3 Years	From 3 to 5 Years	Over 5 Years	Amortized Cost	Expected Loss	Liquid Amortized Cost	Fair Value
Federal Government Securities	4,011,304	3,975,038	14,031,393	15,385,622	7,549,881	44,953,238	-	44,953,238	45,035,800
Treasury Financial Bills (LFT)	4,011,304	3,975,038	14,002,662	15,385,622	7,549,881	44,924,507	-	44,924,507	45,009,059
Federal Bonds (CVS)	-	-	28,731	-	-	28,731	-	28,731	26,741
Financial Bills (LF)	101,062	74,695	294,122	22,231	-	492,110	(12)	492,098	486,523
Debentures	-	-	67,186	127,916	206,798	401,900	(4)	401,896	404,461
Real Estate Receivable Certificates (CRI)	-	-	-	-	1,197	1,197	-	1,197	1,085
Total	4,112,366	4,049,733	14,392,701	15,535,769	7,757,876	45,848,445	(16)	45,848,429	45,927,869

Securities at amortized cost were classified as stage 1 because they did not present a delay or significant increase in risk. Banrisul's portfolio is mainly composed of Federal Government Securities, which have sovereign risk.

Note 10 – Credit and Financial Leasing Operations

(a) Breakdown of Credit Operations by Portfolio segregated by stages

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	03/31/2026	03/31/2025
Individuals	43,978,193	680,761	3,189,158	47,848,112	48,511,967
Credit Cards	2,329,472	57,456	369,096	2,756,024	2,850,369
Payroll Loans	17,485,961	175,498	1,201,071	18,862,530	19,492,623
Personal Loan – not Payroll	2,654,183	105,175	425,463	3,184,821	3,031,526
Real Estate	5,495,196	74,180	60,069	5,629,445	5,731,334
Rural and Development Loans	13,287,167	97,475	488,090	13,872,732	14,022,604
Others	2,726,214	170,977	645,369	3,542,560	3,383,511
Companies	15,065,565	202,690	1,220,955	16,489,210	16,549,592
Exchange	2,719,791	1,369	93,878	2,815,038	2,854,208
Working Capital	4,885,596	39,751	270,017	5,195,364	5,268,046
Business / Guarantee Checking Accounts	2,519,566	48,036	189,121	2,756,723	2,570,841
Real Estate	725,010	-	810	725,820	722,604
Rural and Development Loans	2,827,434	31,271	298,394	3,157,099	3,335,456
Others	1,388,168	82,263	368,735	1,839,166	1,798,437
Total	59,043,758	883,451	4,410,113	64,337,322	65,061,559
(-) Expected Credit Loss	(836,085)	(202,378)	(2,550,822)	(3,589,285)	(3,425,345)
Total Net Provision as of 03/31/2026	58,207,673	681,073	1,859,291	60,748,037	
Total Net Provision as of 03/31/2025	59,546,882	499,120	1,590,212		61,636,214

(1) As of 01/01/2025, the taxonomy used to classify credit and financial leasing operations was adjusted.

(b) Credit Portfolio Segregated by Installment Maturity

Maturity	03/31/2026	03/31/2025
Overdue since 1 day	2,025,479	1,818,290
Due up to 3 months	10,274,738	8,927,595
Due from 3 to 12 months	14,956,120	16,684,729
Due from 1 to 5 years	27,738,635	28,127,274
Due over 5 years	9,342,350	9,503,671
Total Portfolio	64,337,322	65,061,559

(c) Concentration of the Credit Portfolio of the Largest Borrowers

	03/31/2026		03/31/2025	
Concentration of Largest Borrowers	Total	%	Total	%
Main debtor	297.645	0,46	305,941	0,47
10 biggest debtors	2.212.893	3,44	2,215,243	3,41
20 biggest debtors	3.297.704	5,13	3,373,835	5,19
50 biggest debtors	5.406.524	8,41	5,469,778	8,41
100 biggest debtors	7.248.861	11,27	7,358,885	11,32

(d) Expected Loss Associated with Credit Risk Segregated by Stages

Stage 1	Opening Balance 12/31/2025	Transfer to Stage 2	Transfer to Stage 3	Stage 2 Transfer	Stage 3 Transfer	Write-Off	Constitution/ (Reversal)	Final Balance 03/31/2026
Individual	654.932	(16.793)	(17.383)	25.476	41.614	-	(86.792)	601.054
Credit card	127.475	(616)	(3.506)	547	2.480	-	(11.635)	114.745
Payroll loans	104.873	(1.129)	(1.361)	3.419	5.394	-	(12.480)	98.716
Personal Credit	35.792	(2.434)	(1.749)	6.255	1.910	-	(2.509)	37.265
Real Estate Credit	29.680	(2.032)	(436)	1.194	2.516	-	(4.809)	26.113
Rural Credit, Development and Guarantee Funds	206.564	(2.814)	(1.960)	8.567	16.272	-	(42.603)	184.026
Others	150.548	(7.768)	(8.371)	5.494	13.042	-	(12.756)	140.189
Companies	246.626	(13.528)	(16.265)	2.344	10.490	-	5.364	235.031
Exchange	12.179	-	(193)	179	304	-	(130)	12.339
Working capital	37.183	(2.407)	(1.652)	255	1.605	-	(1.003)	33.981
Business/Escrow Account	92.351	(3.502)	(5.750)	390	486	-	7.416	91.391
Real Estate Credit	10.047	-	(72)	348	-	-	151	10.474
Rural Credit, Development and Guarantee Funds	52.508	(2.580)	(4.667)	766	3.751	-	1.473	51.251
Others	42.358	(3.039)	(3.931)	406	4.344	-	(2.543)	35.595
Total	901.558	(30.321)	(33.648)	27.820	52.104	-	(81.428)	836.085

Stage 2	Opening Balance 12/31/2025	Transfer to Stage 1	Transfer to Stage 3	Stage 1 Transfer	Stage 3 Transfer	Write-Off	Constitution/ (Reversal)	Final Balance 03/31/2026
Individual	107,574	(25,476)	(45,675)	16,793	3,494	-	95,667	152,377
Credit card	8,646	(547)	(5,104)	616	1,158	-	7,414	12,183
Payroll loans	22,343	(3,419)	(6,616)	1,129	110	-	9,364	22,911
Personal Credit	18,304	(6,255)	(6,965)	2,434	189	-	15,123	22,830
Real Estate Credit	3,593	(1,194)	(1,447)	2,032	184	-	26,891	30,059
Rural Credit, Development and Guarantee Funds	19,049	(8,567)	(5,684)	2,814	776	-	5,729	14,117
Others	35,639	(5,494)	(19,859)	7,768	1,077	-	31,146	50,277
Companies	30,019	(2,344)	(23,301)	13,528	919	-	31,180	50,001
Exchange	241	(179)	(58)	-	89	-	(79)	14
Working capital	5,234	(255)	(4,511)	2,407	116	-	7,347	10,338
Business/Escrow Account	5,506	(390)	(3,674)	3,502	15	-	4,334	9,293
Real Estate Credit	348	(348)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rural Credit, Development and Guarantee Funds	6,804	(766)	(5,347)	2,580	157	-	3,505	6,933
Others	11,886	(406)	(9,711)	5,039	542	-	16,073	23,423
Total	137,593	(27,820)	(68,976)	30,321	4,413	-	126,847	202,378

Stage 3	Opening Balance 12/31/2025	Transfer to Stage 1	Transfer to Stage 2	Stage 1 Transfer	Stage 2 Transfer	Write-Off	Constitution/ (Reversal)	Final Balance 03/31/2026
Individual	1,707,917	(41,614)	(3,494)	17,383	45,675	(180,915)	281,993	1,826,945
Credit card	238,780	(2,480)	(1,158)	3,506	5,104	(42,543)	62,967	264,176
Payroll loans	570,572	(5,394)	(110)	1,361	6,616	(62,466)	82,026	592,605
Personal Credit	213,773	(1,910)	(189)	1,749	6,965	(36,247)	53,952	238,093
Real Estate Credit	27,230	(2,516)	(184)	436	1,447	(1,311)	9,026	34,128
Rural Credit, Development and Guarantee Funds	250,827	(16,272)	(776)	1,960	5,684	(24,882)	29,325	245,866
Others	406,735	(13,042)	(1,077)	8,371	19,859	(13,466)	44,697	452,077
Companies	678,277	(10,490)	(919)	16,265	23,301	(165,109)	182,552	723,877
Exchange	6,766	(304)	(89)	193	58	-	796	7,420
Working capital	114,257	(1,605)	(116)	1,652	4,511	(55,059)	76,277	139,917
Business/Escrow Account	113,894	(486)	(15)	5,750	3,674	(19,538)	17,667	120,946
Real Estate Credit	-	-	-	72	-	-	388	460
Rural Credit, Development and Guarantee Funds	238,999	(3,751)	(157)	4,667	5,347	(61,663)	48,436	231,878
Others	204,361	(4,344)	(542)	3,931	9,711	(28,849)	38,988	223,256
Total	2,386,194	(52,104)	(4,413)	33,648	68,976	(346,024)	464,545	2,550,822

Consolidation of the Three Stages	Opening Balance 12/31/2025	Write-Off	Constitution/(Reversion) ⁽¹⁾	Final Balance 03/31/2026
Individual	2,470,423	(180,915)	290,868	2,580,376
Credit card	374,901	(42,543)	58,746	391,104
Payroll loans	697,788	(62,466)	78,910	714,232
Personal Credit	267,869	(36,247)	66,566	298,188
Real Estate Credit	60,503	(1,311)	31,108	90,300
Rural Credit, Development and Guarantee Funds	476,440	(24,882)	(7,549)	444,009
Others	592,922	(13,466)	63,087	642,543
Companies	954,922	(165,109)	219,096	1,008,909
Exchange	19,186	-	587	19,773
Working capital	156,674	(55,059)	82,621	184,236
Business/Escrow Account	211,751	(19,538)	29,417	221,630
Real Estate Credit	10,395	-	539	10,934
Rural Credit, Development and Guarantee Funds	298,311	(61,663)	53,414	290,062
Others	258,605	(28,849)	52,518	282,274
Total	3,425,345	(346,024)	509,964	3,589,285

(1) In the Income Statement, the expected loss on credit and financial leasing operations in the amount of R\$1,193,691 represents the net recovery of R\$1,658,857 from credit previously written off as a loss in the amount of R\$61,088.

Stage 1	Opening Balance 12/31/2024	Transfer to Stage 2	Transfer to Stage 3	Stage 2 Transfer	Stage 3 Transfer	Write-Off	Constitution/ (Reversal)	Final Balance 12/31/2025
Individual	579,908	(4,008)	(41,300)	20,931	103,872	-	(4,471)	654,932
Credit card	100,441	(370)	(6,918)	-	2,147	-	32,175	127,475
Payroll loans	128,627	(630)	(4,434)	855	7,049	-	(26,594)	104,873
Personal Credit	197,402	(288)	(3,039)	198	3,832	-	(162,313)	35,792
Real Estate Credit	36,473	(133)	(461)	13,698	20,568	-	(40,465)	29,680
Rural Credit, Development and Guarantee Funds	66,373	(1,340)	(12,417)	4,891	9,569	-	139,488	206,564
Others	50,592	(1,247)	(14,031)	1,289	60,707	-	53,238	150,548
Companies	333,618	(3,453)	(24,435)	1,814	112,711	-	(173,629)	246,626
Exchange	90,076	(139)	(202)	-	-	-	(77,556)	12,179
Working capital	69,589	(200)	(2,090)	28	34,890	-	(65,034)	37,183
Business/Escrow Account	90,210	(612)	(10,513)	42	6,673	-	6,551	92,351
Real Estate Credit	156	(292)	-	-	-	-	10,183	10,047
Rural Credit, Development and Guarantee Funds	40,107	(1,989)	(9,011)	1,220	5,446	-	16,735	52,508
Others	43,480	(221)	(2,619)	524	65,702	-	(64,508)	42,358
Total	913,526	(7,461)	(65,735)	22,745	216,583	-	(178,100)	901,558

Stage 2	Opening Balance 12/31/2024	Transfer to Stage 1	Transfer to Stage 3	Stage 1 Transfer	Stage 3 Transfer	Write- Off	Constitution/ (Reversal)	Final Balance 12/31/2025
Individuals	233,931	(20,931)	(28,811)	4,008	1,894	-	(82,517)	107,574
Credit Cards	7,780	-	(2)	370	230	-	268	8,646
Payroll Loans	106,155	(855)	(2,258)	630	167	-	(81,496)	22,343
Personal Loans – not Payroll	20,696	(198)	(3,182)	288	121	-	579	18,304
Real Estate	908	(13,698)	(1,910)	133	123	-	18,037	3,593
Rural and Development Loans	45,670	(4,891)	(13,194)	1,340	351	-	(10,227)	19,049
Others	52,722	(1,289)	(8,265)	1,247	902	-	(9,678)	35,639
Companies	380,254	(1,814)	(6,301)	3,453	928	-	(346,501)	30,019
Exchange	17,509	-	-	139	-	-	(17,407)	241
Working Capital	43,019	(28)	(1,274)	200	67	-	(36,750)	5,234
Business/Guarantee Checking Accounts	2,112	(42)	(667)	612	20	-	3,471	5,506
Real Estate	273	-	-	292	-	-	(217)	348
Rural and Development Loans	55,511	(1,220)	(3,290)	1,989	521	-	(46,707)	6,804
Others	261,830	(524)	(1,070)	221	320	-	(248,891)	11,886
Total	614,185	(22,745)	(35,112)	7,461	2,822	-	(429,018)	137,593

Stage 3	Opening Balance 12/31/2024	Transfer to Stage 1	Transfer to Stage 2	Stage 1 Transfer	Stage 2 Transfer	Write-Off	Constituti on/ (Reversal)	Final Balance 12/31/2025
Individual	793,313	(75,443)	(10,650)	24,801	46,981	-	473,514	1,252,516
Credit card	85,106	(2,082)	(286)	11,534	1	-	55,325	149,598
Payroll loans	327,637	(5,317)	(1,200)	1,613	2,033	-	132,002	456,768
Personal Credit	231,833	(3,487)	(742)	1,939	5,313	-	(52,950)	181,906
Real Estate Credit	6,824	(15,191)	(5,408)	331	5,604	-	37,985	30,145
Rural Credit, Development and Guarantee Funds	72,567	(6,970)	-	1,461	21,664	-	101,563	190,285
Others	69,346	(42,396)	(3,014)	7,923	12,366	-	199,589	243,814
Companies	231,847	(80,131)	(3,557)	13,128	11,831	-	421,483	594,601
Exchange	3,884	(205)	-	273	-	-	2,503	6,455
Working capital	54,226	(8,612)	(857)	1,108	2,236	-	67,792	115,893
Business/Escrow Account	29,136	(7,005)	(202)	4,101	1,034	-	40,539	67,603
Real Estate Credit							145	145
Rural Credit, Development and Guarantee Funds	82,315	(5,320)	(1,553)	5,116	5,148	-	181,731	267,437
Others	62,286	(58,989)	(945)	2,530	3,413	-	128,773	137,068
Total	1,025,160	(155,574)	(14,207)	37,929	58,812	-	894,997	1,847,117

Consolidation of the Three Stages	Opening Balance 12/31/2024	Write-Off	Constitution/(Reversion) ⁽¹⁾	Final Balance 12/31/2025
Individual	1,607,152	-	526,373	2,133,525
Credit card	193,327	-	73,972	267,299
Payroll loans	562,419	-	16,801	579,220
Personal Credit	449,931	-	(225,946)	223,985
Real Estate Credit	44,205	-	62,326	106,531
Rural Credit, Development and Guarantee Funds	184,610	-	377,510	562,120
Others	172,660	-	221,710	394,370
Companies	945,719	-	(9,342)	936,377
Exchange	111,469	-	(96,639)	14,830
Working capital	166,834	-	(19,416)	147,418
Business/Escrow Account	121,458	-	123,809	245,267
Real Estate Credit	429	-	8,343	8,772
Rural Credit, Development and Guarantee Funds	177,933	-	165,623	343,556
Others	367,596	-	(191,062)	176,534
Total	2,552,871	-	517,031	3,069,902

(1) In the Income Statement, the expected loss on credit and financial leasing operations in the amount of R\$878,999 is presented net of the credit recovery previously written off as a loss in the amount of R\$48,556.

(e) Financial Leasing Operations (Lessor):

The following table presents the analysis of present value for future minimum payments to be received from financial leasing according to their maturity.

Maturity	Future Minimum Payments	Parent and Consolidated	
		Income to Own	Present Value
Current (Up to 1 year)	1,612	(840)	1,513
Not Current (From 1 to 5 years)	3,277	(1,687)	2,328
Total as of 03/31/2026	4,889	(2,527)	3,841
Total as of 03/31/2025	6,739	(3,513)	5,285

Note 11 – Other Financial Assets

	Up to 12 Months	Over 12 Months	Total as of 03/31/2025	Up to 12 Months	Over 12 Months	03/31/2025
Interbank Accounts	2,724,137	933,890	3,658,027	3,007,178	920,361	3,927,539
Credits with the Housing Finance System (SFH) ⁽¹⁾	-	933,890	933,890	-	920,361	920,361
Outstanding Payments and Receipts ⁽²⁾	2,716,362	-	2,716,362	2,998,794	-	2,998,794
Others	7,775	-	7,775	8,384	-	8,384
Income Receivable	131,430	-	131,430	127,821	-	127,821
Advance payment to the Credit Guarantee Fund ⁽³⁾	107,119	428,477	535,596	-	-	-
Securities Negotiation and Intermediation	7,108	-	7,108	3,873	-	3,873
Debtors by Guarantee Deposits	-	1,416,889	1,416,889	-	1,290,435	1,290,435
Payments to Reimburse	20,199	-	20,199	22,432	-	22,432
Securities and Receivables ⁽³⁾	197,663	286,068	483,731	223,259	281,026	504,285
Other	71,064	-	71,064	60,207	-	60,207
Total	3,258,720	3,065,324	6,324,044	3,444,770	2,491,822	5,936,592

1) Credits linked to the Housing Finance System (SFH) are composed of:

- R\$19,185 (12/31/2025 – R\$24,588) refers to future flows updated by the pre-fixed discount rate of 14.07% per year used when acquiring credit from the Salary Variation Compensation Fund (FCVS) of the State of Rio Grande do Sul;
- R\$912,166 (12/31/2025 – R\$893,268) refers to the principal and interest installments of the acquired credits that Banrisul will have the right to receive at the time of novation and which are updated according to the remuneration of the original resources, being Reference Rate (TR) + 6.17% per year for credits originating from own resources and TR + 3.12% per year for credits originating from resources of the Severance Pay Guarantee Fund (FGTS); and
- R\$2,539 (12/31/2025 – R\$2,505) refers to the balance of contracts in the own portfolio with FCVS coverage, resources from the FGTS, approved and ready for novation, updated by the TR + 3.12% per year

Credits Linked to SFH – Acquired Portfolio: from October 2002 to March 2005, Banrisul acquired from the State of Rio Grande do Sul, with a financial realization guarantee clause for any non-performed contracts, credits from the Salary Variation Compensation Fund (FCVS). The credits are valued at the acquisition price updated by the *pro rata temporis acquisition rate* in the amount of R\$931,351 (12/31/2025 – R\$917,856). Their face value is R\$932,048 (12/31/2025 – R\$918,994). These credits will be converted into CVS securities according to the approval and novation processes, with the amounts that Banrisul will be entitled to receive at the time of novation being presented separately and updated by TR variation plus interest. Although there is no definition of a term, at the time of issuing the securities, market values may be significantly different from accounting values.

Credits Linked to SFH – Own Portfolio: refer to credits with the FCVS originating from real estate loans, with resources from the own portfolio, already approved by the FCVS management body.

(2) It mainly refers to payment transactions of amounts receivable from card issuers (payment methods) in the amount of R\$2,655,598 (12/31/2025 – R\$2,993,995) from the subsidiary Banrisul Pagamentos.

(3) In February 2026, the Board of Directors of the Credit Guarantee Fund (FGC) decided on the mandatory advance payment of ordinary contributions from associated financial institutions, with the aim of replenishing the Fund's cash flow after extraordinary disbursements related to the liquidation of certain financial institutions. The advance payment of R\$ 544,674 corresponds to 60 months of ordinary contributions in 2026, with a provision for an additional 12 months of advance payments in the fiscal years 2027 and 2028 leaving a balance of R\$535,596 at the end of the reporting period. The advanced amounts were recorded as assets and are amortized monthly through offsetting against future ordinary contributions.

(4) Securities and receivables are composed mainly of:

- Credits receivable related to judicial deposits made by the Federal Government arising from the right to receive from companies that belonged to the same economic group, with final judgment, which Banrisul received in kind to settle loans. These judicial deposits are linked to the rescission action filed by the Federal Government, dismissed by the Federal Regional Court (TRF) of the 1st Region, awaiting judgment of a special appeal filed by the Federal Government with the Superior Court of Justice (STJ). Therefore, the release of the amounts to Banrisul depends on the outcome of the rescission action. Management understands that there is no need to set up a provision for losses. These judicial deposits assigned to Banrisul, whose release depends on the final decision of the rescission action, totaled R\$256,981 and are remunerated by the TR and interest.
- Other credits without credit characteristics with the municipal public sector, in the amount of R\$55,069 (12/31/2025 – R\$55,627) related to receivables acquired from the State of Rio Grande do Sul or entities controlled by it. For these credits, there is a provision set up in the amount of R\$52,265 (12/31/2025 – R\$51,434); and
- Installment purchases debited by the brand to be invoiced in the amount of R\$90,463 (12/31/2025 – R\$107,962).

Note 12 – Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income – Securities

The composition of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income by type of security and maturity is as follows:

						03/31/2026
	No due date	Up to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Over 5 Years	Fair Value	Updated Cost
Treasury Financial Bills (LFT) ⁽¹⁾	-	3,736,364	17,987,136	930,270	22,653,770	22,559,353
Investment Fund Shares	40,448	-	-	-	40,448	28,709
Others	2,400	-	-	-	2,400	2,400
Total ⁽²⁾	21,969	-	-	-	21,969	21,969

						31/12/2025
	No due date	Up to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Over 5 Years	Fair Value	Updated Cost
Treasury Financial Bills (LFT) ⁽¹⁾	-	361.142	20.615.871	899.148	21.876.161	21.805.941
Investment Fund Shares	39.851	-	-	-	39.851	28.709
Others	21.969	-	-	-	21.969	21.969
Total ⁽²⁾	61.820	361.142	20.615.871	899.148	21.937.981	21.856.619

(1) These are securities acquired with resources from bank funding and maturity of public securities from the portfolio held until maturity and for trading, the acquisition objective of which is to make a return on available resources and flexibility for trading before the maturity date in the event of a change in market conditions, investment opportunities or cash needs.

(2) As of the reporting date, there was no record of expected loss.

Note 13 – Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Income – Securities

The composition of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss by type of security and maturity is as follows:

						03/31/2026
	No Expiration	Up to 3 Months	From 3 to 12 Months	Over 5 Years	Fair Value	Updated Cost
Treasury Financial Bills (LFT)	-	-	351,642	22,381	374,023	374,007
Investment Fund Shares	202,697	-	-	-	202,697	202,697
Total	202,697	-	351,642	22,381	576,720	576,704

						12/31/2025
	No Due Date	Up to 3 Months	From 3 to 12 Months	Over 5 Years	Fair Value	Updated Cost
Treasury Financial Bills (LFT)	-	-	340,014	21,609	361,623	361,687
National Treasury Bills (LTN)	-	999,446	-	-	999,446	999,556
Investment Fund Shares	197,778	-	-	-	197,778	197,778
Total	197,778	999,446	340,014	21,609	1,558,847	1,559,021

Note 14 – Other Assets

	03/31/2026	12/31/2025
Assets for Sale	25.861	21.669
Advances to Employees	181.544	181.544
Actuarial Assets - Post-employment Benefit (Note 36e)	193.230	180.069
Goods Held for Sale	121.940	126.040
Prepaid Expenses	140.276	152.348
Other	11.694	11.227
Total	674.545	672.897

Note 15 – Deferred Taxes and Contributions

(a) Tax Credits

The following table presents the balances of tax credits segregated according to their origins and disbursements:

	12/31/2025	Recognition	Realization	03/31/2026
Provision for Loan Losses	2,009,611	127,711	(189,854)	1,947,468
Provision for Tax Contingencies	19,021	582	(247)	19,356
Provision for Labor Contingencies	983,539	43,144	(26,751)	999,932
Provision for Civil Contingencies	122,694	1,188	(5,340)	118,542
Benefits Post Employment	213,699	-	-	213,699
Other Temporary Provisions	84,335	55,481	(101,015)	38,801
Tax Loss	135,056	74,522	-	209,578
Leases – IFRS16	101,738	10,671	(11,848)	100,561
Total Tax Credits Registered	3,669,693	313,299	(335,055)	3,647,937
Deferred Tax Liabilities	(272,694)	(25,158)	16,875	(280,977)
Tax Assets, Net of Deferred Liabilities	3,396,999	288,141	(318,180)	3,366,960

The realization of these credits is expected according to the following table:

Year	IR	CSLL	Total Registered
2026	299,400	239,520	538,920
2027	340,578	272,462	613,040
2028	333,664	266,931	600,595
2029	306,646	245,317	551,963
2030	215,918	172,734	388,652
2031 to 2033	379,569	303,655	683,224
2034 to 2035	150,857	120,686	271,543
Total as of 03/31/2026	2,026,632	1,621,305	3,647,937
Total as of 12/31/2025	2,038,718	1,630,975	3,669,693

The total present value of tax credits is R\$2,621,668(12/31/2025 – R\$2,632,922), calculated according to the expected realization of deferred IR and CSLL at the average collection rate projected for the corresponding periods.

(b) Deferred Tax Liabilities

The table below shows the balances of provisions for IR and CSLL.

	03/31/2026	12/31/2025
Superveniência de Depreciação	2,000	2,793
TVM Own to Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Results	47,791	36,615
TVM – Adjustments to Fair Value through Income	843	792
Variation in the Fair Value of Subordinated Debt – Hedge Accounting	-	1,558
Actuarial Surplus	112,821	112,821
Other Temporary Debts	16,961	16,377
Leases – IFRS16 (1)	100,561	101,738
Total	280,977	272,694

Note 16 – Investments in Associated Companies

The table below shows the affiliated companies in which Banrisul has investments:

	Net Worth 03/31/2026	Share Capital Participation (%) 03/31/2026	Investment Value 03/31/2026	Net Result 01/01 to 12/31/2026	Equivalence Result 01/01 to 12/31/2026	Dividends and JSCP Paid/ Provisioned ⁽¹⁾
Associated Companies						
Bem Sales and Services Promoter SA	53,516	49,90	26,704	5,147	2,568	3,883
Banrisul Icatu Holdings S.A.	337,109	49,99	168,522	57,621	28,805	-
Total	390,625		195,226	62,768	31,373	3,883

	Net Worth 12/31/2025	Share Capital Participation (%) 12/31/2025	Investment Value 12/31/2025	Net Result 01/01 to 12/31/2025	Equivalence Result 01/01 to 12/31/2025	Dividends and JSCP Paid/ Provisioned ⁽¹⁾
Associated Companies						
Bem Sales and Services Promoter SA	56,150	49,90	28,019	17,472	8,718	11,301
Banrisul Icatu Holdings S.A.	283,515	49,99	141,729	177,490	88,728	126,621
Total	339,665		169,748	194,962	97,446	137,922

(1) Dividends deliberated and not paid are recorded in income receivable in proportion to participation.

Bem Promotora de Vendas e Serviços SA: operates in the generation of payroll loans.

Banrisul Icatu Participations S.A. (BIPAR): holding company that owns 100% of the company Rio Grande Seguros e Previdência SA, an insurance company that operates in the Life and Private Pension sectors, and Rio Grande Capitalização.

Note 17 – Fixed Assets in Use

	Real Estate for Use	Equip in Stock	Facilities	Equipment in Use	Data Processing Systems	Others	Total
Total as of 12/31/2024							
Cost	622,286	75,036	361,165	201,032	705,668	30,069	1,995,256
Accumulated Depreciation	(327,758)	-	(143,448)	(105,195)	(436,462)	(23,636)	(1,036,499)
Net Book Value	294,528	75,036	217,717	95,837	269,206	6,433	958,757
Acquisitions	24,417	11,929	10,899	3,362	290	8	50,905
Alienations – Low Cost	(25,546)	(1,031)	-	(40)	(21,262)	-	(47,879)
Disposals – Depreciation write-offs	20,104	-	-	39	12,500	-	32,643
Depreciation	(19,747)	-	(3,721)	(2,288)	(20,872)	(387)	(47,015)
Transfers Net Cost	(1,001)	(22,444)	-	81	22,447	-	(917)
Transfers Net Depreciation	70	-	-	32	(80)	-	22
Net Movement in the Period	(1,703)	(11,546)	7,178	1,186	(6,977)	(379)	(12,241)
Cost	620,156	63,490	372,064	204,435	707,143	30,077	1,997,365
Accumulated Depreciation	(327,331)	-	(147,169)	(107,412)	(444,914)	(24,023)	(1,050,849)
Net Book Value							

The lease agreements entered as lessee basically relate to real estate and data processing equipment used in Banrisul's operations. In general, the agreements have an option for renewal and annual adjustment according to a price index. The following table presents the undiscounted contractual cash flows of lease liabilities by maturity date:

	03/31/2026	12/31/2025
Up to 12 Months	93,815	94,927
From 1 to 5 years	139,727	142,302
Over 5 Years	7,129	6,264
Total ⁽¹⁾	240,671	243,493

(1) It includes financial leasing contracts with related parties in the amount of R\$80,548 (Note 37a).

Note 18 – Intangible

	Software Licenses	Rights From Acquisition of Payrolls ⁽¹⁾	Other	Total
As of 12/31/2024				
Cost	325,560	1,618,582	875	1,945,017
Accumulated Amortization	(225,192)	(1,419,751)	(875)	(1,645,818)
Net Carrying Amount	100,368	198,831	-	299,199
Purchases	1,561	1,517	-	3,078
Disposals – Cost Write-offs	10	-	-	10
Accumulated Amortization	(6,418)	(48,942)	-	(55,360)
Net Transfers Cost	(47)	-	-	(47)
Net Transfers Amortization	47	-	-	47
Net Changes in the period	(4,847)	(47,425)	-	(52,272)
As of 03/31/2026				
Cost	327,074	1,620,099	875	1,948,048
Accumulated Amortization	(231,553)	(1,468,693)	(875)	(1,701,121)
Net Carrying Amount	95,521	151,406	-	246,927

(1) Refers mainly to contracts with the public sector (State of Rio Grande do Sul and city halls).

Note 19 – Financial Liabilities at Amortized Cost

	No Maturity	Up to 3 Months	From 3 to 12 Months	From 1 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Over 5 Years	03/31/2026	12/31/2025
Deposits	25,103,731	2,388,102	7,694,763	27,879,962	24,481,797	13,522,935	101,071,290	100,557,914
Demand Deposits	3,084,615	-	-	-	-	-	3,084,615	4,296,487
Savings Deposits	10,690,658	-	-	-	-	-	10,690,658	10,927,247
Interbank Deposits	-	9,843	2,284,055	-	-	-	2,293,898	2,361,009
Time Deposits ⁽¹⁾	-	2,378,259	5,410,708	27,879,962	24,481,797	13,522,935	73,673,661	71,826,919
Judicial and Administrative ⁽²⁾	11,038,881	-	-	-	-	-	11,038,881	10,853,434
Other Deposits	289,577	-	-	-	-	-	289,577	292,818
Open Market Funding	-	23,891,655	2,400	-	-	-	23,894,055	22,819,656
Resources for Acceptance and Issuance of Securities	-	571,610	2,906,472	4,118,894	99,384	-	7,696,360	7,739,376
Subordinated Financial Bills ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	-	2,507,547	2,507,547	2,413,040
Loan Obligations ⁽⁴⁾	-	715,218	1,438,591	474,655	28,813	7,128	2,664,405	2,806,928
Obligations for Transfers ⁽⁵⁾	-	220,453	857,072	1,678,954	910,156	664,685	4,331,320	3,802,826
Other Financial Liabilities (Note 20)	-	-	5,395,315	2,038	-	-	5,397,353	5,582,728
Total as 03/31/2026	25,103,731	27,787,038	18,294,613	34,154,503	25,520,150	16,702,295	147,562,330	
Total as 12/31/2025	26,369,986	27,031,705	16,849,087	35,914,817	20,465,166	19,091,707		145,722,468

(1) These are carried out in the form of post- or prefixed charges, which correspond to 82.10% and 17.90% of the total portfolio, respectively. Of the total funds raised in term deposits, 63.99% have a previously agreed early redemption condition, for which the expense is appropriated at the rate agreed for the maturity date, disregarding discounts or reductions applied when the redemption is early. The maturity ranges shown do not consider the possibility of early redemption.

(2) Refers mainly to a fund constituted by the portion not made available to the State of Rio Grande do Sul of the judicial deposits intended to guarantee the restitution of said deposits (Note 36a).

(3) Subordinated Financial Letters (LFSN) are authorized to form part of the Tier 2 Capital (CN2) of Banrisul's PR, in accordance with BCB Resolution No. 122/21.

- On September 16, 2022, Banrisul issued LFSN (Small Business Bonds) in the amount of R\$300,000 with remuneration of CDI + 3.5% p.a., for a term of 10 years, with an option to repurchase by Banrisul starting in the 5th year, counted from the date of issuance;
- On 11/08/2025, 03/09/2025, 17/12/2025, 19/12/2025 and 26/12/2025, Banrisul issued LFSNs totaling R\$1,850,000, all with remuneration of CDI + 1.65% p.a., a term of 10 years and the possibility of repurchase by Banrisul starting in the 5th year, counted from the date of issuance.

(4) Funds obtained from banks abroad for investment in foreign exchange transactions, incurring exchange rate variations in the respective currencies plus interest and fees. Also included are leasing obligations in accordance with IFRS 16.

(5) Basically, they represent funding from official institutions (National Bank for Economic and Social Development – BNDES, Special Agency for Industrial Financing – FINAME, Caixa Econômica Federal and Financing Agency for Studies and Projects – FINEP). The funds are transferred to clients within the same terms and rates as funding, plus an intermediation commission. The guarantees received in the corresponding credit operations were transferred as collateral for these funds.

Note 20 – Other Financial Liabilities

	Up to 12 Months	Over 12 Months	Total as of 03/31/2026	Up to 12 Months	Over 12 Months	Total as of 12/31/2025
Interbank Relations	789,585	-	789,585	713,893	-	713,893
Interbranch Relations	277,963	-	277,963	258,571	-	258,571
Foreign Exchange Portfolio	126,967	-	126,967	150,257	-	150,257
Trading and Intermediation of Values	6,974	-	6,974	4,551	-	4,551
Financial and Development Funds	41,069	-	41,069	49,042	-	49,042
Creditors for Resources to be Released	1,198,145	-	1,198,145	1,248,842	-	1,248,842
Payable Card Transactions	2,393,886	-	2,393,886	2,672,524	-	2,672,524
Resources in Transit of Third Parties	206,464	-	206,464	18,657	-	18,657
Other	354,262	2,038	356,300	464,128	2,263	466,391
Total	5,395,315	2,038	5,397,353	5,580,465	2,263	5,582,728

Note 21 – Financial Liabilities at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss

	Up to 12 Months	03/31/2026	Up to 12 Months	12/31/2025
Derivative Financial Instruments (Assets)/Liabilities ⁽¹⁾	(6,659)	(6,659)	(99,213)	(99,213)
Swap Operations (Note 22)	-	-	(99,112)	(99,112)
Exchange Operations	(6,659)	(6,659)	(101)	(101)
Subordinated Debts ⁽²⁾	-	-	1,689,405	1,689,405
Mark-to-Market Subordinated Debts (Note 22)	-	-	1,684,915	1,684,915
Provision for Expenses and Charges to be Incorporated	-	-	4,490	4,490
Total	(6,659)	(6,659)	1,590,192	1,590,192

(1) Presented net between assets and liabilities.

(2) On January 28, 2021, Banrisul issued subordinated notes (Tier 2) in the foreign market in the amount of US\$300 million (three hundred million US dollars), for a term of 10 years, with the option of redemption by Banrisul starting in the 5th year, counting from the date of issuance. On January 28, 2026, Banrisul exercised its redemption option, thus settling the subordinated debt.

Note 22 – Derivative Financial Instruments

In January 2026, Banrisul proceeded with the early settlement of subordinated debt (Tier 2), issued in January 2021 in the total amount of US\$300 million (three hundred million US dollars), through the exercise of the full repurchase option starting in the 5th year. Concurrently, the swap transactions associated with said fundraising were settled. As for derivative instruments in the form of DI Futures Contracts, all contracts were fully settled in January 2026 (12/31/2025 – 998,898). Currently, Banrisul does not participate in transactions involving derivative financial instruments in the form of swaps and DI Futures Contracts.

Foreign exchange transactions are treated as derivative financial instruments. The value of these transactions depends on variations in factors such as interest rates and exchange rates, do not require a significant initial investment, and their settlement occurs on a future date. Banrisul records these transactions in equity and offsetting accounts.

Note 23 – Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

(a) Contingent Assets

No contingent assets have been recognized in the accounting records, and there are no ongoing lawsuits with probable gains.

(b) Provisions and Contingent Liabilities

Banrisul and its subsidiaries, in carrying out their normal activities, are party to legal and administrative proceedings of a tax, labor and civil nature. Despite the uncertainty inherent to their deadlines and outcome of the cases, provisions were constituted based on the opinion of legal advisors, using models and criteria that allow their measurement. Banrisul provisions the value of shares whose valuation is classified as probable. Management understands that the provisions set up are sufficient to cover possible losses arising from legal proceedings. The changes in provisions are presented below:

	Tax	Labor	Civil	Other	Total
Opening balance at 12/31/2025	50,690	2,186,223	273,463	7,679	2,518,055
Recognized	-	34,102	2,071	-	36,173
Monetary Update	1,401	61,395	9,010	57	71,863
Reversal of Provision	(602)	-	(8,572)	-	(9,174)
Write-offs Due to Payment	(121)	(59,374)	(11,759)	-	(71,254)
Closing balance at 03/31/2026	51,368	2,222,346	264,213	7,736	2,545,663

	Tax	Labor	Civil	Other	Total
Opening balance at 01/01/2024	849,648	1,755,876	289,917	7,455	2,902,896
Recognized and Inflation Adjustment	9,378	106,993	13,983	50	130,404
Reversal of Provision	-	-	(7,528)	-	(7,528)
Write-offs Due to Payment	(797)	(40,627)	(14,254)	-	(55,678)
Closing balance at 03/31/2025	858,229	1,822,242	282,118	7,505	2,970,094

Tax Contingencies: Provisions for tax contingencies relate primarily to liabilities related to taxes whose legality or constitutionality is being challenged at the administrative or judicial levels and the likelihood of loss is considered probable, being recognized at the full amount under dispute.

The tax-related causes refer to other contingencies related to municipal and federal taxes classified by our advisors as probable losses totaling R\$937 (31/12/2025 – R\$1,270) and an infraction within the scope of the Federal Revenue Service regarding employer social security contributions and contributions to other entities and funds. The infraction notice requires social security contributions, mainly on benefits from the Worker's Food Program (PAT) and Profit Sharing (PLR) in the amount of R\$134,782 (31/12/2025 – R\$132,936), classified by our advisors as a possible loss in the amount of R\$115,386 (31/12/2025 – R\$113,806) and as a probable loss in the amount of R\$19,397 (31/12/2025 – R\$19,130), duly provisioned. In addition to these, R\$31,014 was provisioned for contractual charges related to tax-related legal proceedings.

There are also tax contingencies that, according to their nature, are considered as possible losses, amounting to R\$853,253 (December 31, 2025 – R\$979,420). These contingencies arise mainly from municipal and federal taxes, for which, according to accounting practices, no provision for contingencies was recorded.

As of September 30, 2025, the final balance of provisions for tax actions at Banrisul totaled R\$875,416, including amounts of income tax and social contribution on net profit on the deduction of the expense of settling the actuarial deficit of FBSS, questioned by the Federal Revenue Service for the period from 1998 to 2005, for which Banrisul recorded a provision for contingencies in the amount of R\$846,495. In light of the opinion of Banrisul's legal advisors and the criteria of CPC 25, Banrisul concluded that there were no elements justifying maintaining the classification of the loss risk as "probable,"

determining the reclassification of the loss risk to "remote," with the consequent reversal of the provision. Therefore, in the fourth quarter of 2025, the entire provision related to the actuarial deficit of FBSS was reversed.

Labor Contingencies: These arise from lawsuits in the labor area, generally filed by employees, former employees, employees of outsourced companies, Associations, Unions and the Public Prosecutor's Office, concerning the alleged violation of labor rights.

A provision has been established for labor lawsuits filed against Banrisul in accordance with its Provisioning Policy for the classification and provisioning of labor lawsuits, implemented since the second half of 2020, with the provision being for lawsuits with claims classified as likely to be lost.

There are also labor contingencies that are considered to be possible losses, amounting to R\$977,432 (12/31/2025 – R\$973,512), which, according to the nature of these lawsuits, mainly refers to claims for overtime, salary reinstatement, and salary equalization. In accordance with accounting practices, no provision for contingencies was recorded.

Civil Contingencies: civil lawsuits involving Banrisul are mostly filed by customers and users who seek to cancel or be released from debts that the debtor does not recognize or claims are undue; review bank debts and question illicit charges and abusive interest; obtain compensation for material and moral damages resulting from banking products and services; and recover inflationary purges related to Economic Plans on financial investments (Bresser Plan, Summer Plan, Collor I Plan and Collor II Plan).

Estimates of the outcome and financial impact of these actions are defined by the nature of the demands and the Management's judgment based on the opinion of legal advisors and the elements of the processes, also considering the complexity and experience of similar cases.

Banrisul provisions civil lawsuits in accordance with its Provisioning Policy, which uses individual or mass criteria, according to the nature, purpose and basis of the lawsuits, aiming to facilitate the control and management of provisions.

Mass lawsuits are those that do not have a court decision and that, depending on the type and purpose of the lawsuit, as well as the case law, Banrisul classifies them as having a probable, possible or remote risk. For some lawsuits that, even without a decision, are classified as probable, Banrisul estimates an average value of the historical costs of conviction and loss of suit, generating an average ticket value that may have to be disbursed. To adjust for the probability of loss, this value is reviewed after the court decision on the merits, in cases of dismissal of the lawsuit or amendment and in the provision values in cases of conviction of Banrisul.

Individual demands are those that Banrisul understands do not fall within the mass litigation rule, either due to their nature or their purpose, when they are in the initial phase, and also those that already have a favorable or unfavorable decision that impacts the risk classification and provision values.

There are still R\$171,133 (12/31/2025 – R\$128,859) related to lawsuits filed by third parties against Banrisul, the nature of which mainly refers to actions that discuss insurance, real estate credit and checking accounts, which the legal department classifies as possible losses and, therefore, were not provisioned.

Other: On September 29, 2000, Banrisul received a fine imposed by Bacen in connection with administrative proceedings, also opened by Bacen, regarding alleged irregularities committed in foreign exchange transactions between 1987 and 1989. In April 2022, with a final decision issued by the Superior Court of Justice (STJ) that recognized the statute of limitations of the fines applied, except for a tiny portion, whose conviction remained, leaving the amount of R\$7,736 provisioned (12/31/2025 - R\$ 7,679).

(c) Debtors by Security Deposit

The table below shows the balances of security deposits relating to contingent liabilities:

	03/31/2026	12/31/2025
Tax	172,273	169,358
Labor	1,085,908	965,134
Civil	158,708	155,943
Total	1,416,889	1,290,435

Note 24 – Other Liabilities

	03/31/2026	12/31/2025
Collection of Taxes and Similar	153,628	10,369
Social and Statutory Obligations	91,424	414,801
Personnel Expenses Provision	179,321	170,648
Liabilities under Official Agreements and Payment Services	128,001	164,374
Domestic Creditors	199,015	192,987
Actuarial Liabilities - Post-Employment Benefit ⁽¹⁾	542,466	542,939
Provisions for Outgoing Payments	151,511	189,729
Anticipated Income	101,695	104,337
Other	5,563	7,239
Total	1,552,624	1,797,423

(1) Refers mostly to the sponsor's obligations regarding deficits found in defined benefit plans offered to employees and former employees of Banrisul and group companies (Note 35e).

Note 25 - Equity

(a) Capital

Fully subscribed paid-up capital on report date was R\$8,300,000 (12/31/2025 - R\$8,300,000), represented by 408,974,477 thousand shares with no par value as follows:

	ON		PNA		PNB		Total	
	Quantity	%	Quantity	%	Quantity	%	Quantity	%
Estado do Rio Grande do Sul State								
Shareholding on 12/31/2024	201.225.359	98,13	751.479	54,73	-	-	201,976,838	49.39
Shares Conversion and Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shareholding on 12/31/2025	201.225.359	98,13	751.479	54,73	-	-	201,976,838	49.39
Executive Officers, Board of Directors and Committee Members								
Shareholding on 12/31/2025	1	-	11	-	-	-	12	-
Shares Conversion and Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shareholding on 03/31/2026	1	-	11	-	-	-	12	-
Free Float								
Shareholding on 12/31/2025	3,829,176	1,87	621,601	45,27	202,536,440	100,00	206,987,217	50,61
Shares Conversion and Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shareholding on 03/31/2026	3,839,481	1,87	621,601	45,27	202,536,545	100,00	206,997,627	50,61
Outstanding Shares on 12/31/2025	205.064.841	100,00	1.373.091	100,00	202.536.545	100,00	408,974,477	100,00
Shares Conversion and Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Outstanding Shares on 03/31/2026	205.064.841	100,00	1.373.091	100,00	202.536.545	100,00	408,974,477	100,00

Preferred shares do not carry voting rights and are entitled to the following payments:

- Class A Preferred Shares:
 - Priority to receive fixed non-cumulative dividends of six percent (6%) p.a. on the figure resulting from the division of capital by the related number of shares comprising it;
 - Right to take part, after Common and Class B Preferred Shares have been paid dividends equal to that paid to those shares, in the distribution of any other cash dividends or bonuses paid out by Banrisul, under the same conditions as Common and Class B Preferred Shares, plus an additional ten percent (10%) over the amount paid to those shares;

- Participation in capital increases deriving from the capitalization of reserves, under the same conditions as Common and Class B Preferred Shares B; and
- Priority in capital reimbursement, without a premium.
- Class B Preferred Shares:
 - Participation capital increases deriving from the capitalization of reserves, under the same conditions as Common and Class A Preferred Shares; and
 - Priority in capital reimbursement, without a premium.

(b) Reserves

- The Capital Reserve refers to the amounts received by the Company that did not pass through the result, as it is not linked to the delivery of goods or services provided,
- The Legal Reserve aims to increasing the Company's capital or absorbing losses, but it cannot be distributed in the form of dividends,
- The Statutory Reserve has the purpose of guaranteeing resources for general and IT investments, and is limited to 70% of the paid-in capital,
- The Expansion Reserve has the purpose of retaining profits to finance investment opex and capex projects, according to Capital budget proposed by the Management and approved at the Shareholders Meeting.

(c) Allocation of Income

Net income for the year, adjusted in accordance with Law No, 6404/76, is allocated as follows:

- 5% to the Legal Reserve, not exceeding 20% of total Capital;
- mandatory minimum dividends limited to 25% of adjusted net income; and
- up to 25% of the net income to the Statutory Reserve, limited to 70% of paid-up capital, and is intended to ensure funds for investments in information technology.

The payout policy adopted by Banrisul aims to pay interest on equity up to the maximum tax-deductible amount calculated in accordance with prevailing legislation, which can be based, on retained earnings or profit reserves, Interest on equity paid can be considered, net of withholding tax, in the calculation of mandatory dividends for the fiscal year, as stated in the Bank's articles of incorporation.

As permitted by Law No. 9,249/95 and CVM Resolution No. 207/96, Banrisul's Management paid the amount of R\$620,000, corresponding to Interest on Equity (JCP) for the reporting period (01/01 to 12/31/2025 – R\$90,000), allocated to dividends, net of income tax withheld at source. The payment of JCP resulted in a tax benefit for Banrisul of R\$40,500 (01/01 to 12/31/2025 – R\$40,500).

Banrisul has maintained, since the beginning of 2008, Interest on Equity and Dividend Policy, with quarterly payments and, historically, has paid its shareholders with payment of interest on equity and dividends higher than the minimum legally required.

On April 29, 2025, at the Annual Shareholders' Meeting, the proposal for the distribution of additional dividends for fiscal year 2025 in the percentage equivalent to 15% of the Net Income deducted from the Legal Reserve was approved, totaling 40%.

Note 26 – Net Income from Interest and Similar Items

	01/01 to 03/31/2026	01/01 to 03/31/2025
Interest and Similar Income	5,855,898	4,757,823
Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value	693,880	638,775
Financial Assets Measured at Amortized Cost	5,162,018	4,119,048
Compulsory Deposits at the Central Bank of Brazil	507,510	368,244
Interbank Liquidity Applications	132,496	114,609
Securities	1,671,327	1,080,192
Loans and Financial Lease	2,850,662	2,517,646
Other Financial Assets	23	38,357
Interest and Similar Expenses	(4,106,614)	(3,282,756)
Net Result from Financial Liabilities at Fair Value	54,381	99,218
Net Result from Financial Liabilities at Amortized Cost	(4,160,995)	(3,381,974)
Deposits	(2,818,181)	(2,137,244)
Money Market Funding	(834,897)	(703,501)
Funds from Acceptance and Issuance of Securities	(349,989)	(226,794)
Lendings and Onborrowings	(157,928)	(314,435)
Total	1,749,284	1,475,067

Note 27 – Net Gains (Losses) on Financial Assets and Liabilities at Fair Value

	01/01 to 03/31/2026	01/01 to 03/31/2025
Net Gains/(Losses) on Financial Liabilities at Fair Value through Profit or Loss	(2,849)	1,241
Net Gains/(Losses) on Financial Liabilities at Fair Value through Profit or Loss	189	11,970
Gains/(Losses) with Derivatives	(65,738)	(159,357)
Total	(68,398)	(146,146)

Note 28 – Revenue from Fees and Services

	01/01 to 03/31/2026	01/01 to 03/31/2025
Fund Management	38,232	30,281
Collection and Custody	13,325	13,786
Consortium Management	27,595	30,984
Banrisul Payments Service Revenue	123,919	134,888
Collection	7,087	7,714
Insurance Brokerage Commissions	75,587	74,407
Credit Card	63,231	59,016
Checking Account Services	157,406	152,253
Others	18,769	18,154
Total	525,151	521,483

Note 29 – Personnel Expenses

	01/01 to 03/31/2026	01/01 to 03/31/2025
Direct Compensation	359,642	328,362
Benefits	123,610	111,803
Social Security Contributions	155,291	139,308
Training	1,319	430
Employee Profit Sharing	50,086	59,612
Total	689,948	639,515

Note 30 – Other Administrative Expenses

	01/01 to 03/31/2026	01/01 to 03/31/2025
Communications	16,946	17,628
Data Processing and Telecommunications	59,468	63,052
Surveillance, Security and Transportation of Values	35,343	33,036
Amortization and Depreciation	102,375	100,911
Rentals and Condominiums	20,584	16,266
Third Party Services	125,351	116,677
Specialized Technical Services	61,370	47,041
Advertising (1)	41,061	40,737
Maintenance	31,314	30,185
Water, Energy and Gas	9,125	9,823
Financial System Services	9,526	10,253
Others	32,238	35,174
Total	544,701	520,783

(1) It is mainly composed of R\$15,776 (01/01 to 03/31/2025 – R\$18,456) of expenses with institutional advertising and R\$82,925 (01/01 to 12/31/2024 – R\$84,063) of the dissemination program through events and sports clubs.

Note 31 – Other Operating Income

	01/01 to 03/31/2026	01/01 to 03/31/2025
Recovery of Charges and Expenses	19,352	9,391
Reversal of Provisions	7,826	4,154
Interbank Fees	3,255	4,169
Credit Receivables Securities	7,132	6,268
Reversal of Provisions for Payables	4,324	4,688
Update of Court Deposits	4,997	5,357
Acquiring Revenues for Prepayment of Receivables	24,680	19,411
Income from POS Rentals	65,155	63,687
Update on Legal Deposits	16,189	11,142
Other	29,178	7,768
Total	182,088	136,035

Note 32 – Other Operating Expenses

	01/01 to 03/31/2026	01/01 to 03/31/2025
Discounts Granted in Renegotiations	27,435	11,533
Card Expenses	2,135	3,374
INSS Agreement	76,156	74,313
Loan Agreements	2,201	1,994
Expenses with Collection of Federal Taxes	4,154	1,992
Expenses Associated with Payment Transactions	36,086	34,048
Expenses of Credit Operations Portability	2,076	3,848
Monetary Update on Financing Release	1,421	2,458
Banrisul Bonus Advantages	7,677	9,952
Fees Not Received	6,525	4,100
Payroll Processing Services	6,614	6,317
Others	24,149	18,240
Total	196,629	172,169

Note 33 – Income Tax and Social Contribution on Net Profit

Reconciliation of Income Tax and Social Contribution Expenses/Income:

	01/01 to 03/31/2026	01/01 to 03/31/2025
Income Before Taxation on Profit	335,911	256,750
Income for the Period before Taxes and Profit Sharing	(128,184)	(88,436)
Effect on Tax Calculation	62,115	54,637
Interest on Equity Paid/Accrued	69,782	40,500
Equity Income Result	14,118	12,707
Interest on Equity Received	(38,419)	-
Other Values	16,634	1,430
Total Income and Social Contribution Taxes calculated at Current Rate	(66,0769)	(33,799)
Current	(60,673)	(92,636)
Deferred	(5,396)	58,837

Note 34 – Earnings per Share

The following table presents the earnings per share using the weighted average number of outstanding common and preferred shares, timely adjusted to the period of the present financial statements.

	01/01 to 03/31/2026	01/01 to 03/31/2025
Net Income Attributable to Controlling Shareholders – R\$ Thousand	269,666	222,790
Common Shares	135,214	111,710
Preferred A Shares	905	748
Preferred B Shares	133,547	110,332
Weighted Average of Outstanding Shares	408,974,477	408,974,477
Weighted Average Number of Outstanding Common Shares	205,064,841	205,064,841
Weighted Average Number of Outstanding Preferred A Shares	1,373,091	1,373,091
Weighted Average Number of Outstanding Preferred B Shares	202,536,545	202,536,545
Basic and Diluted earnings per Share – R\$		
Common Shares	0.66	0.54
Preferred A Shares	0.66	0.54
Preferred B Shares	0.66	0.54

Note 35 – Post-employment long-term Benefit Obligations to Employees

Banrisul is the sponsor of Banrisul Foundation (“Fundação Banrisul”) and Cabergs, ensuring the provision of retirement benefits and medical care to its employees.

Banrisul Foundation is an independent entity that seeks to offer pension benefit plans to its participants, employees from its sponsors and their beneficiaries, through specific contributions established in their respective plans and regulations.

Banrisul’s Social Security Policy, operated through Fundação Banrisul de Seguridade Social, and established in January 29, 1963, in accordance with the rules then in force, is legally grounded on article 202 of the Federal Constitution of October 5, 1988, Supplementary Laws No.108 and No.109 of May 29, 2001 and other legal provisions in force, issued by regulators of Social Security associated with the Ministry of Finance, the National Supervisory Office of Supplementary Pension (Previc) and the National Council on Supplementary Pension (CNPc), the articles of incorporation of Fundação Banrisul and the relevant regulations of the Benefit Plans and in accordance with CMN Resolutions No.4,994/22.

As per article No 08 from CMN Resolution No.4,994/22 determines that, the Chief Investment Officer, the technically qualified portfolio manager, is to be designated by the Deliberative Committee of the Pension Fund, in the quality of the main officer responsible for managing, allocating, supervising and monitoring the plans resources and by making available information related to the sources and uses of these resources.

The Benefit Plans which put into practice Banrisul's Private Pension Policy are grounded on the respective regulations of the Plans, which set forth all rights and obligations of the Participants, Sponsors, Actuarial Funding Plan, legal deadlines, way of payment of monthly contributions and benefits, length of minimum contribution and other parameters. All regulations are approved by the legal internal management bodies, by the Sponsor(s) and by the Federal Supervision and Regulation bodies, pursuant to the legislation currently in force. In accordance with CNPC Resolution No.30/2018, the Executive Council of Banrisul Foundation has appointed the Administrator Responsible for the Benefit Plan – ARPB.

The set of hypotheses and actuarial methods adopted in the calculations resulted from a process of interaction between the external actuarial consultancy, responsible for the actuarial calculations in the case of Benefit Plans structured in the Defined Benefit and Variable Contribution modality, and FBSS's own internal actuaries in the case of the Benefits plan structured in the Defined Contribution modality, the Executive Board and the representatives of the Foundation's Deliberative Council. It also has the endorsement of the sponsors of the Benefit Plans I and Balanced ("defined benefit" modality), the FBPREV, FBPREV II and FBPREV III Plans ("variable contribution" modality) and the FBPREV CD Plan ("contribution modality"). defined", as determined by CNPC Resolution nº 30/18, Previc Instruction nº 23/23 and Previc Ordinance nº 343/25.

(a) Key Assumptions

The key assumptions below were elaborated upon information available on December 31, 2025 and 2024, subject to periodical review:

Economic Assumptions – 12/31/2025	Pension Plans (% p.a.)					Health Plans (% p.a.) ⁽¹⁾			Retirement Award (% p.a.)
	PBI	PBS	FBPREV	FBPREV II	FBPREV III	PAM	POD	PROMED	
Real Actuarial Discount Rate	7.41	7.30	7.36	7.28	7.37	7.24	7.24	7.24	7.65
Expected Real Return on Assets	7.41	7.30	7.36	7.28	7.37	7.24	7.24	7.24	7.65
Real Salary Growth Rate for Active Employees	2.32	0.00	3.36	2.08	1.81	as Plan ⁽²⁾	n/a	n/a	3.36
Real Growth in Plan Benefits During Receipt	0.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	1.00	1.00	0.00
Capacity Factor on Benefits	98.00	98.00	98.00	98.00	98.00	98.00	100.00	98.00	n/a
Capacity Factor on Salaries	98.00	98.00	98.00	98.00	98.00	98.00	100.00	98.00	100.00
Expected Inflation Rate	4.05	4.05	4.05	4.05	4.05	4.05	4.05	4.05	4.05
Nominal Discount Rate	11.76	11.65	11.71	11.62	11.72	11.58	11.58	11.58	12.01
Expected Nominal Return on Assets	11.76	11.65	11.71	11.62	11.72	11.58	11.58	11.58	12.01
Nominal Salary Growth Rate for Active Employees	6.46	4.05	7.55	6.21	5.93	as Plan ⁽²⁾	n/a	n/a	7.55
Nominal Growth in Plan Benefits During Receipt	4.43	4.05	4.05	4.05	4.05	4.05	5.09	5.09	4.05
Economic Assumptions – 12/31/2024	Pension Plans (% p.a.)					Health Plans (% p.a.) ⁽¹⁾			Retirement Award (% p.a.)
	PBI	PBS	FBPREV	FBPREV II	FBPREV III	PAM	POD	PROMED	
Real Actuarial Discount Rate	7.66	7.38	7.56	7.32	7.58	7.44	7.44	7.44	7.74
Expected Real Return on Assets	7.66	7.38	7.56	7.32	7.58	7.44	7.44	7.44	7.74
Real Salary Growth Rate for Active Employees	1.75	-	2.67	2.31	2.23	as Plan ⁽²⁾	n/a	n/a	2.67
Real Growth in Plan Benefits During Receipt	0.30	-	-	-	-	-	1.00	1.00	-
Capacity Factor on Benefits	98.00	98.00	98.00	98.00	98.00	98.00	100.00	100.00	n/a
Capacity Factor on Salaries	98.00	98.00	98.00	98.00	98.00	98.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Expected Inflation Rate	4.96	4.96	4.96	4.96	4.96	4.96	4.96	4.96	4.96
Nominal Discount Rate	13.00	12.71	12.89	12.64	12.92	12.77	12.77	12.77	13.08
Expected Nominal Return on Assets	13.00	12.71	12.89	12.64	12.92	12.77	12.77	12.77	13.08
Nominal Salary Growth Rate for Active Employees	6.80	4.96	7.76	7.38	7.30	as Plan ⁽²⁾	n/a	n/a	7.76
Nominal Growth in Plan Benefits During Receipt	5.27	4.96	4.96	4.96	4.96	4.96	6.01	6.01	4.96

(1) Health Plans with post-employment benefits in the Medical-Hospital Assistance Plan (PAM), Dental Plan (POD) and Medication Assistance Program (PROMED).

(2) According to the Pension Plan to which the beneficiaries are registered.

Demographic Assumptions – 12/31/2025	Mortality	Mortality table	Disability Entry table	Annual Turnover rate	Option for BPD	Retirement Entry	Family Composition
Pension Plans							
PBI	AT – 2000 suavizada (-10%) gender specific	AT-49 by gender specific	Álvaro Vindas adjusted Exp. FBSS 2019-2024	PBI experience 2015-2024	n/a	100% upon reaching the full benefit	75% of participants with beneficiaries and a woman 4 years younger than the man. For retirees and pensioners, effective family, according to registration.
PBS	AT – 2000 (-30%) gender specific	RRB – 83 (-50%)	Álvaro Vindas adjusted Exp. FBSS 2019-2024	experience paid 2015-2024	n/a	Probable retirement date informed in the registration	75% of participants with beneficiaries and a woman 4 years younger than the man. For retirees and pensioners, effective family, according to registration.
FBPREV	AT – 2000 (-30%) gender specific	RRB – 83 (-50%)	Álvaro Vindas adjusted Exp. FBSS 2019-2024	FBPREV experience 2015-2024	-	100% in normal retirement according to plan eligibility	For retirees and pensioners, effective family, as per registration
FBPREV II	AT – 2000 (-30%) gender specific	RRB-83 (- 50%)	Álvaro Vindas adjusted Exp. FBSS 2019-2024	FBPREV II experience 2015-2024	-	100% in normal retirement according to plan eligibility	Real Family, as registered
FBPREV III	AT-2000 smoothed by (-10%) gender specific	RRB – 83 (-50%)	Álvaro Vindas adjusted Exp. FBSS 2019-2024	FBPREV III experience (2015-2024)	-	100% in normal retirement according to plan eligibility	Real Family, as registered
Health Plan ⁽¹⁾							
PAM	According to Pension Plan ⁽²⁾	According to Pension Plan ⁽²⁾	According to Pension Plan ⁽²⁾	According to Pension Plan ⁽²⁾	-	100% in normal retirement according to plan eligibility	According to Pension Plans ⁽²⁾
POD	AT – 2000 Basic (-30%) gender specific	RRB – 83 (-50%)	Álvaro Vindas adjusted Exp. FBSS 2019-2024	FBPREV experience 2015-2024	-	100% in normal retirement according to plan eligibility	n/a
PROMED	AT - 2000 Basic (-30%) gender specific	RRB – 83 (-50%)	Álvaro Vindas adjusted Exp. FBSS 2019-2024	FBPREV experience 2015-2024	-	100% in normal retirement according to plan eligibility	n/a
Retirement Award	AT – 2000 (-30%) gender specific	n/a	Álvaro Vindas adjusted Exp. FBSS 2019-2024	FBPREV experience 2015-2024	-	60 years old and 10 years in the company	n/a

(1) Health Plans with post-employment benefits in the PAM Plans - Medical-Hospital Assistance Plan, POD - Dental Plan and PROMED - Medication Assistance Program.

(2) According to the Pension Plan to which the beneficiaries are registered.

Demographic Assumptions – 12/31/2024	Mortality	Mortality table	Disability Entry table	Annual Turnover rate	Option for BPD	Retirement Entry	Family Composition
Pension Plans							
PBI	AT – 2000 suavizada (-10%) gender specific	AT-49 by gender specific	Álvaro Vindas adjusted Exp. FBSS 2019-2023	PBI experience 2015-2023	n/a	100% upon reaching the full benefit	75% of participants with beneficiaries and a woman 4 years younger than the man. For retirees and pensioners, effective family, according to registration.
PBS	AT – 2000 (-30%) gender specific	RRB – 83 (-50%)	Álvaro Vindas adjusted Exp. FBSS 2019-2023	experience paid 2015-2023	n/a	Probable retirement date informed in the registration	75% of participants with beneficiaries and a woman 4 years younger than the man. For retirees and pensioners, effective family, according to registration.
FBPREV	AT – 2000 (-30%) gender specific	RRB – 83 (-50%)	Álvaro Vindas adjusted Exp. FBSS 2019-2023	FBPREV experience 2015-2023	-	100% in normal retirement according to plan eligibility	For retirees and pensioners, effective family, as per registration
FBPREV II	AT – 2000 (-30%) gender specific	RRB-83 (-50%)	Álvaro Vindas adjusted Exp. FBSS 2019-2023	FBPREV II experience 2015-20243	-	100% in normal retirement according to plan eligibility	Real Family, as registered
FBPREV III	AT-2000 smoothed by (-10%) gender specific	RRB – 83 (-50%)	Álvaro Vindas adjusted Exp. FBSS 2019-2023	FBPREV III experience (2019-2023)	-	100% in normal retirement according to plan eligibility	Real Family, as registered
Health Plan ⁽¹⁾							
PAM	According to Pension Plan ⁽²⁾	According to Pension Plan ⁽²⁾	According to Pension Plan ⁽²⁾	According to Pension Plan ⁽²⁾	-	100% in normal retirement according to plan eligibility	According to Pension Plans ⁽²⁾
POD	AT – 2000 Basic (-30%) gender specific	RRB – 83 (-50%)	Álvaro Vindas adjusted Exp. FBSS 2019-2023	FBPREV experience 2015-2023	-	100% in normal retirement according to plan eligibility	n/a
PROMED	AT - 2000 Basic (-30%) gender specific	RRB – 83 (-50%)	Álvaro Vindas adjusted Exp. FBSS 2019-2023	FBPREV experience 2015-2023	-	100% in normal retirement according to plan eligibility	n/a
Retirement Award	AT – 2000 (-30%) gender specific	n/a	Álvaro Vindas adjusted Exp. FBSS 2019-2023	FBPREV experience 2015-2023	-	60 years old and 10 years in the company	n/a

(1) Health Plans with post-employment benefits in the PAM Plans - Medical-Hospital Assistance Plan, POD - Dental Plan and PROMED - Medication Assistance Program.

(2) According to the Pension Plan to which the beneficiaries are registered.

The assumptions relating to mortality experience are set based on the actuarial experience, adjusted according to the demographic profile of Banrisul employees.

The current value of obligations for the defined benefit pension plan is obtained from actuarial calculations, which use a set of financial, economic and biometric assumptions. The discount rate is among the assumptions used in determining the net cost (income) for these plans. Any changes in these assumptions will affect the carrying value of the obligations of pension plans.

Banrisul determines the appropriate discount rate at the end of each year, in observance of CVM 110/22 and CMN 4,877/20, which is used to determine the present value of estimated future cash outflows that shall be required to settle the obligations of pension plans. The real discount rates were calculated considering the interpolation of the rates of the IMA-B index, released by ANBIMA, on December 31, 2025.

In accordance with CNPC Resolution No. 30/18, combined with Previc Instruction No. 23/23 and Previc Ordinance No. 343/25, FBSS prepares studies aimed at establishing the profile of the due dates of Benefit Plan obligations with the calculation of the duration and other benefit payment distribution analyses.

Other important assumptions for pension obligations are based in part on current market conditions.

(b) Descriptions of the Plans and Other Long-Term Benefits

Benefit Plan I (PBI) - This plan, incorporated as a defined benefit plan, encompasses post-retirement benefits, salary payment during any sickness period of the participant, prisoner's family grant, funeral allowance and annual bonus.

The plan participants' monthly contribution corresponds to the payment of percentages of their salary. The Benefit Plan was closed to new members as from July 2009.

Settled Defined Plan (PBS) - the benefits provided by this defined benefit plan include settled retirement benefit, settled disability benefit, death benefits, funeral assistance and annual bonus.

There will not be ordinary contributions to the settled benefit plan, and, upon retirement, the participant will receive a benefit proportional to the period of contribution to the PBI plan.

Plan FBPREV (FBPREV): provides variable contribution benefits, such as regular retirement, early retirement, disability retirement, proportional benefits, sick pays, annual bonus, minimum benefit, life insurance with survival coverage benefit and funeral allowance.

The participant's regular contributions comprise three portions:

- Basic portion: 1% to 3% (0.5% intervals) of the monthly contribution pay base;
- Additional portion: may vary from 1% to 7.5% (0.5% intervals) of the monthly contribution pay base more than 9 (nine) reference units; and
- Variable portion: percentage applied to the monthly contribution pay basis, annually established by the actuary in the cost plan to cover 50% of the costs of risk benefits and 50% of the plan's administrative expenses.

In addition to regular contributions, a participant may opt to make monthly contributions not lower than 1 (one) reference unit and not matched by the sponsor. Banrisul's contributions match the participants' regular contributions.

Plan FBPREV II (FBPREV II): provides variable contribution benefits, such as regular retirement, early retirement, disability retirement, proportional benefits, sick pays, annual bonus, minimum benefit and, life insurance with survival coverage benefit and funeral allowance,

The participant's regular contributions comprise three portions:

- Basic portion: 3% to 5% of the monthly contribution pay base;
- Additional portion: may vary from 5% to 10% (in 1% steps) of the monthly contribution pay base more than 9 (nine) reference units; and
- Variable portion: percentage applied to the monthly contribution pay basis, annually established by the actuary in the cost plan to cover 50% of the costs of risk benefits and 50% of the plan's administrative expenses, calculated at 10% of the total of other contributions.

In addition to regular contributions, the participant may opt to make contributions not lower than 1 (one) reference unit not matched by the sponsor. Banrisul's contributions match the participants' regular contributions.

Plan FBPREV III (FBPREV III): provides variable contribution benefits, such as regular retirement, early retirement, disability retirement, proportional benefits, sick pays, annual bonus, minimum benefit and, life insurance with survival coverage benefit and funeral allowance,

The participant's regular contributions comprise three portions:

- Basic portion: 3%, 4% or 5% of the monthly contribution pay base;
- Additional portion: may vary from 5% to 10% (in 1% steps) of the monthly contribution pay base more than 9 (nine) reference units; and
- Variable portion: percentage applied to the monthly contribution pay basis, annually established by the actuary in the cost plan to cover 50% of the costs of risk benefits and the plan's administrative expenses.

In addition to regular contributions, the participant may opt to make contributions not lower than 1 (one) reference unit not matched by the sponsor. Banrisul's contributions match the participants' regular contributions.

Plan FBPREV CD (FBPREV CD): The benefits ensured by this plan, in the defined contribution modality, include retirement benefits, disability retirement, annual bonus (optional) and death pension. The participant's normal contribution consists of just one installment:

- Basic contribution: can range between 1% and 6% (0.50% increments) applied to the participation salary.

In addition to the basic contribution, the participant may make additional monthly and optional contributions of no less than 1% applied to the participant's salary, without being matched by the sponsor. Banrisul contributes equally to the participants' basic contributions.

Health Plan (PAM, POD and PROMED) - Banrisul offers health plans through CABERGS, to its active employees and retirees by Banrisul Foundation.

Retirement Award (Post-employment Benefits) - Banrisul grants its employees a premium for retirement that is paid in full on the date the employee leaves the company for retirement.

(c) Main Actuarial Risks

Banco do Estado do Rio Grande do Sul and Fundação Banrisul de Seguridade Social together may carry out studies of asset-liability gaps to identify transactions in the financial, capital and insurance markets which could reduce or eliminate the actuarial risks of the Plans. Through its defined benefit plans, the Bank is exposed to several risks, the most significant being:

Volatility of Assets - the plan's obligations are calculated using a discount rate that is established based on the profitability of corporate or government bonds, in the absence of an active market; If the event that the plan assets do not achieve such profitability, a deficit is created, The pension plans in Brazil and in the United States maintain a significant proportion of their assets invested in equity, whose yield is expected to exceed the yield of the corporate bonds in the long term, while resulting in volatility and risk in the short term.

Variation in Bond Yields - a decrease in the yield of private or government bonds will result in the increase of the liabilities of the plan, although this variation may be partially offset by an increase in the fair value of securities held by the plans.

Inflation Risk - certain obligations of the Banrisul's pension plans are linked to inflation indexes, and higher inflation will lead to higher level of obligations (though, in many cases, there are limits to the level of inflation adjustments allowed to protect the plan against extreme inflation rates), Most of the plan assets either are not affected (securities with fixed interest) or have a small correlation (equity) with inflation, which means that higher inflation will also result in higher deficits.

Life Expectancy - most of the obligations of the plans is to grant lifetime benefits to participants, Therefore, increases in life expectancy will result in increased obligations of the plans.

(d) Plan Asset Management

The asset allocation percentage of the plans in force on December 31, 2025, and 2024 are as follows:

12/31/2025		Allocation %				
Categories	PB I	PBS	FBPREV	FBPREV II	FBPREV III	Health
Cash	-	-	-	-	-	0.07
Fixed Income	78.35	80.87	74.61	78.10	82.08	98.76
Equity	7.19	5.97	10.23	7.77	7.11	1.17
Real Estate	6.36	3.63	-	1.21	4.88	-
Other	8.10	9.53	15.16	12.92	5.93	-
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

12/31/2024		Allocation %				
Categories	PB I	PBS	FBPREV	FBPREV II	FBPREV III	Health
Cash	0.01	-	0.01	-	-	0.21
Fixed Income	79.17	76.81	76.18	78.06	83.21	98.44
Equity	7.23	4.77	3.89	3.16	6.28	1.35
Real Estate	6.17	3.71	-	1.32	4.8	-
Others	7.42	14.71	19.92	17.46	5.71	-
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Defined benefit plan assets include Banrisul shares with a fair value of R\$7,614 (12/31/2024 – R\$7,826) and rented real state with a fair value of R\$165,031 (12/31/2024 - R\$163,762).

(e) Actuarial Reviews

The summary of the composition of the net actuarial liability/(asset) for the periods ended December 31, 2025, and 2024 prepared respectively based on the actuarial report of December 31, 2025 and 2024 and in accordance with IAS19, is demonstrated below:

Liabilities/(Assets) Recorded in the Balance Sheet with Benefits of:	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
Pension Plans	409,155	360,094
Benefit Plan I (PBI)	371,822	332,368
Settled Plan (PBS)	28,035	3,157
FBPREV Plan (FBPREV)	(4)	(2)
FBPREV II Plan (FBPREV II)	(77)	(68)
FBPREV III Plan (FBPREV III)	9,379	24,639
Health Plan (PAM, POD and PROMED)	(181,463)	(172,947)
Retirement Award	133,703	123,321
Total	361,395	310,468

The composition of the net actuarial liability/(asset) prepared based on the actuarial report of December 31, 2025, and 2024, and December 31, 2024, and in accordance with IAS19 is demonstrated at:

Balance of net Liabilities/(Assets) – 12/31/2025	PBI	PBS	FBPREV	FBPREV II	FBPREV III	Health Plans	Retirement Award
Actuarial Obligations Determined in the Actuarial Valuation	1,082,047	1,244,633	20,710	218,055	305,081	181,463	133,703
Fair Value of Plan Assets	(750,739)	(1,257,336)	(42,707)	(307,533)	(311,687)	(396,481)	-
Deficit/(Surplus)	331,308	(12,703)	(21,997)	(89,478)	(6,606)	(215,018)	133,703
Effect of Asset Limit	-	-	21,993	89,401	-	33,555	-
Additional Liabilities	40,514	40,738	-	-	15,985	-	-
Net Actuarial Liabilities/(Assets)	371,822	28,035	(4)	(77)	9,379	(181,463)	133,703

Balance of net Liabilities/(Assets) – 12/31/2024	PBI	PBS	FBPREV	FBPREV II	FBPREV III	Health Plans	Retirement Award
Actuarial Obligations Determined in the Actuarial Valuation	1,100,961	1,225,918	19,451	201,414	300,802	172,947	123,321
Fair Value of Plan Assets	(768,593)	(1,222,761)	(37,864)	(282,121)	(310,284)	(359,982)	-
Deficit/(Surplus)	332,368	3,157	(18,413)	(80,707)	(9,482)	(187,035)	123,321
Effect of Asset Limit	-	-	18,411	80,639	-	14,088	-
Additional Liabilities	-	-	-	-	34,121	-	-
Net Actuarial Liabilities/(Assets)	332,368	3,157	(2)	(68)	24,639	(172,947)	123,321

Balance in the Period – 01/01/2025 to 12/31/2025	PBI	PBS	FBPREV	FBPREV II	FBPREV III	Health Plans	Retirement Award
Net Cost of Current Services	(10)	-	350	(237)	(13)	1,560	3,704
Cost of Interest on Actuarial Liabilities	129,670	145,503	2,240	23,998	35,721	20,881	12,470
Expected Return on Plan Assets	(89,323)	(143,076)	(4,738)	(33,726)	(36,277)	(45,833)	-
Interest on Effect of Asset Limit and Additional Liabilities	-	-	2,467	9,784	3,459	1,532	-
Total Expense/(Revenue) Recognized in Income	40,337	2,427	319	(181)	2,890	(21,860)	16,174

Balance in the Period – 01/01/2024 to 12/31/2024	PBI	PBS	FBPREV	FBPREV II	FBPREV III	Health Plans	Retirement Award
Net Cost of Current Services	26	-	664	106	(14)	1,801	6,614
Cost of Interest on Actuarial Liabilities	113,344	129,566	2,049	20,728	31,348	18,833	13,418
Expected Return on Plan Assets	(79,591)	(115,802)	(3,385)	(26,034)	(29,286)	(32,453)	-
Interest on Effect of Asset Limit and Additional Liabilities	-	-	1,295	5,279	695	-	-
Total Expense/(Revenue) Recognized in Income	33,779	13,764	623	79	2,743	(11,819)	20,032

Other Comprehensive Income (ORA) in the Period – 2025	PBI	PBS	FBPREV	FBPREV II	FBPREV III	Health Plans	Retirement Award
(Gains)/Losses on Plan Assets	35,610	(4,883)	(1,675)	(11,270)	90	9,334	-
(Gains)/Losses on Actuarial Obligations	(24,225)	(3,501)	699	13,314	6,038	(655)	5,427
(Gains)/Losses on the Effect of the Asset limit and Additional Liabilities	40,514	40,738	1,115	(1,022)	(21,595)	17,935	-
(Gains)/Losses Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)	51,899	32,354	139	1,022	(15,467)	26,614	5,427

Other Comprehensive Income (ORA) in the Period – 2024	PBI	PBS	FBPREV	FBPREV II	FBPREV III	Health Plans	Retirement Award
(Gains)/Losses on Plan Assets	101,457	29,762	(1,089)	(7,962)	2,209	(14,249)	-
(Gains)/Losses on Actuarial Obligations	(136,446)	(235,928)	(4,011)	(28,542)	(45,224)	(36,513)	(52,799)
(Gains)/Losses on the Effect of the Asset limit and Additional Liabilities	-	-	5,141	36,595	33,426	14,088	-
(Gains)/Losses Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)	(34,989)	(206,166)	41	91	(9,589)	(36,674)	(52,799)

Net Actuarial Liabilities/(Assets) of the Plan – 12/31/2025	PBI	PBS	FBPREV	FBPREV II	FBPREV III	Health Plans	Retirement Award
Net Actuarial Liabilities/(Assets) at End of Previous Period	332,368	3,157	(2)	(68)	24,639	(172,947)	123,321
Expense/(Revenue) Recognized in the Income Statement for the Period	40,337	2,427	319	(181)	2,890	(21,860)	16,174
(Gains)/Losses Recognized in Comprehensive Income	51,899	32,354	139	1,022	(15,467)	26,614	5,427
Employer Contributions	(52,782)	(9,903)	(460)	(850)	(2,683)	(13,270)	-
Benefits Paid Directly by the Company	-	-	-	-	-	-	(11,219)
Net Actuarial Liabilities/(Assets) at End of Current Period	371,822	28,035	(4)	(77)	9,379	(181,463)	133,703

Net Actuarial Liabilities/(Assets) of the Plan – 12/31/2024	PBI	PBS	FBPREV	FBPREV II	FBPREV III	Health Plans	Retirement Award
Net Actuarial Liabilities/(Assets) at End of Previous Period	376,813	203,355	(2)	(63)	34,245	(110,969)	162,215
Expense/(Revenue) Recognized in the Income Statement for the Period	33,779	13,764	623	79	2,743	(11,819)	20,032
(Gains)/Losses Recognized in Comprehensive Income	(34,989)	(206,166)	41	91	(9,589)	(36,674)	(52,799)
Employer Contributions	(43,235)	(7,796)	(664)	(175)	(2,760)	(13,485)	-
Benefits Paid Directly by the Company	-	-	-	-	-	-	(6,127)
Net Actuarial Liabilities/(Assets) at End of Current Period	332,368	3,157	(2)	(68)	24,639	(172,947)	123,321

Changes in the Fair Value of Plan Assets – 12/31/2025	PBI	PBS	FBPREV	FBPREV II	FBPREV III	Health Plans	Retirement Award
Fair Value of Plan Assets as of January 1st	(768,593)	(1,222,761)	(37,864)	(282,121)	(310,284)	(359,982)	-
Benefits Paid in Period Using Plan Assets	204,503	133,627	2,506	21,288	40,138	-	-
Participant Contributions Made in the Period	(80,154)	(10,340)	(476)	(854)	(2,671)	-	-
Employer Contributions Made in the Period	(52,782)	(9,903)	(460)	(850)	(2,683)	-	-
Expected Return on Assets	(89,323)	(143,076)	(4,738)	(33,726)	(36,277)	(45,833)	-
(Gains)/Losses in Fair Value of Plan Assets	35,610	(4,883)	(1,675)	(11,270)	90	9,334	-
Fair Value of Plan Assets at Period End	(750,739)	(1,257,336)	(42,707)	(307,533)	(311,687)	(396,481)	-

Changes in the Fair Value of Plan Assets – 12/31/2024	PBI	PBS	FBPREV	FBPREV II	FBPREV III	Health Plans	Retirement Award
Fair Value of Plan Assets as of January 1st	(871,393)	(1,241,976)	(34,021)	(267,653)	(317,652)	(313,280)	-
Benefits Paid in Period Using Plan Assets	201,324	121,088	1,990	19,880	39,666	-	-
Participant Contributions Made in the Period	(77,155)	(8,037)	(695)	(177)	(2,461)	-	-
Employer Contributions Made in the Period	(43,235)	(7,796)	(664)	(175)	(2,760)	-	-
Expected Return on Assets	(79,591)	(115,802)	(3,385)	(26,034)	(29,286)	(32,453)	-
(Gains)/Losses in Fair Value of Plan Assets	101,457	29,762	(1,089)	(7,962)	2,209	(14,249)	-
Fair Value of Plan Assets at Period End	(768,593)	(1,222,761)	(37,864)	(282,121)	(310,284)	(359,982)	-

Changes in the Present Value of Actuarial Obligations – 12/31/2025	PBI	PBS	FBPREV	FBPREV II	FBPREV III	Health Plans	Retirement Award
Present Value of Obligations on January 1st	1,100,961	1,225,918	19,451	201,414	300,802	172,947	123,321
Net Current Service Cost	(10)	-	350	(237)	(13)	1,560	3,704
Participant Contributions Made in the Period	80,154	10,340	476	854	2,671	-	-
Interest on Actuarial Obligation	129,670	145,503	2,240	23,998	35,721	20,881	12,470
Benefits Paid in the Period	(204,503)	(133,627)	(2,506)	(21,288)	(40,138)	(13,270)	(11,219)
(Gains)/Losses on Actuarial Obligations	(24,225)	(3,501)	699	13,314	6,038	(655)	5,427
Present Value of Obligations at the End of the Period	1,082,047	1,244,633	20,710	218,055	305,081	181,463	133,703

Movement in the Present Value of Actuarial Obligations – 12/31/2024	PBI	PBS	FBPREV	FBPREV II	FBPREV III	Health Plans	Retirement Award
Present Value of Obligations on January 1st	1,248,206	1,445,331	22,044	228,825	351,897	202,311	162,215
Net Current Service Cost	26	-	664	106	(14)	1,801	6,614
Participant Contributions Made in the Period	77,155	8,037	695	177	2,461	-	-
Interest on Actuarial Obligation	113,344	129,566	2,049	20,728	31,348	18,832	13,418
Benefits Paid in the Period	(201,324)	(121,088)	(1,990)	(19,880)	(39,666)	(13,484)	(6,127)
(Gains)/Losses on Actuarial Obligations	(136,446)	(235,928)	(4,011)	(28,542)	(45,224)	(36,513)	(52,799)
Present Value of Obligations at the End of the Period	1,100,961	1,225,918	19,451	201,414	300,802	172,947	123,321

Projected Income for the Following Period	PBI	PBS	FBPREV	FBPREV II	FBPREV III	Health Plans	Retirement Award
Net Current Service Cost	15	-	558	(601)	(25)	1,692	4,245
Interest Cost on Actuarial Obligations	119,661	138,046	2,297	24,157	33,654	20,210	12,730
Expected Return on Plan Assets	(83,476)	(140,110)	(4,909)	(34,689)	(34,612)	(45,925)	-
Interest on the Effect of the Asset limit and Additional Liabilities	4,765	4,745	2,575	10,393	1,873	3,887	-
Estimated Actuarial Expense/(Revenue)	40,965	2,681	521	(740)	890	(20,136)	16,975

Expected Cash Flow for the Following Period	PBI	PBS	FBPREV	FBPREV II	FBPREV III	Health Plans	Retirement Award
Employer Contributions	48,538	10,346	326	1,149	3,209	14,380	-
Participant Contributions	82,927	10,346	326	1,149	3,209	-	-
Benefits Paid Using Plan Assets	215,614	132,197	2,252	21,058	39,996	14,380	-
Benefits Paid Directly by the Company	-	-	-	-	-	-	57,028

The estimated benefit payments for the next 10 years are as follows:

Maturity Profile of the Present Value of the Liability	Benefit Plan I	Settled Plan	FBPREV Plan	FBPREV II Plan	FBPREV III Plan	Health Plan	Retirement Award
2025	215,614	132,197	2,252	21,058	39,996	14,380	57,028
2026	202,970	127,611	1,814	20,053	35,589	14,835	10,114
2027	196,565	125,685	1,824	19,673	34,673	14,876	8,335
2028	190,868	123,688	1,803	19,396	33,712	15,027	10,995
2029	183,219	121,561	1,789	19,111	32,778	15,078	8,676
2030 to 2034	806,773	569,827	8,891	91,572	147,738	73,973	15,438

The weighted average duration of the present value of the liabilities is as follows:

Duration (in years)	Benefit Plan I	Settled Plan	FBPREV Plan	FBPREV II Plan	FBPREV III Plan	Health Plan			Retirement Award
						PAM	POD	PROMED	
06/30/2025	7.01	8.88	7.67	9.22	7.43	According to Pension Plans ⁽¹⁾	8.81	10.89	5.97
12/31/2024	7.43	9.36	8.18	9.88	8.08	According to Pension Plans ⁽¹⁾	9.21	11.54	5.83

(1) According to the Pension Plan to which the beneficiaries are registered.

Other information concerning the plans:

Number of Participants as of 12/31/2025	Benefit Plan I	Settled Plan	FBPREV Plan	FBPREV II Plan	FBPREV III Plan	Health Plan			Retirement Award
						PAM	POD	PROMED	
Active	107	269	4,692	2,273	87	1,182	251	6,741	9,277
Assisted	2,782	2,556	138	2,403	1,102	7,543	-	-	-
Inactives	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,871	6,458	-
Total	2,889	2,825	4,830	4,676	1,189	8,725	3,122	13,199	9,277

Number of Participants as of 12/31/2024	Benefit Plan I	Settled Plan	FBPREV Plan	FBPREV II Plan	FBPREV III Plan	Health Plan			Retirement Award
						PAM	POD	PROMED	
Active	109	295	4801	2,420	94	1,327	283	7,022	9,360
Assisted	2,839	2,562	121	2,310	1,460	7,295	-	-	-
Inactives	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,991	6,481	-
Total	2,948	2,857	4,922	4,730	1,554	8,622	3,274	13,503	9,360

(f) Sensitivity Analysis

The assumptions adopted for the actuarial valuation of the defined benefit plan have a significant effect on the amounts reported. The following tables show the impact on the calculation of benefits considering changes in the assumptions considered in the last actuarial revaluation performed for each post-employment benefit.

Benefit Plan I (PBI)		Impact in R\$ Thousand
Assumption Description	Hypothesis	Effect on Present Value of Actuarial Liabilities
Discount Rate	Increase of 0.5 p.p.	(33,942)
Discount Rate	Decrease of 0.5 p.p.	36,136
Mortality Table	Increase of 10%	(27,376)
Mortality Table	Decrease of 10%	29,918

Settled Plan (PBS)		Impact in R\$ Thousand
Assumption Description	Hypothesis	Effect on Present Value of Actuarial Liabilities
Discount Rate	Increase of 0.5 p.p.	(48,823)
Discount Rate	Decrease of 0.5 p.p.	52,625
Mortality Table	Increase of 10%	(32,449)
Mortality Table	Decrease of 10%	36,220

FBPREV Plan (FBPREV)		Impact in R\$ Thousand
Assumption Description	Hypothesis	Effect on Present Value of Actuarial Liabilities
Discount Rate	Increase of 0.5 p.p.	(717)
Discount Rate	Decrease of 0.5 p.p.	769
Mortality Table	Increase of 10%	(1,104)
Mortality Table	Decrease of 10%	1,112

FBPREV II Plan (FBPREV II)		Impact in R\$ Thousand
Assumption Description	Hypothesis	Effect on Present Value of Actuarial Liabilities
Discount Rate	Increase of 0.5 p.p.	(8,867)
Discount Rate	Decrease of 0.5 p.p.	9,592
Mortality Table	Increase of 10%	(3,069)
Mortality Table	Decrease of 10%	3,457

FBPREV III Plan (FBPREV III)		Impact in R\$ Thousand
Assumption Description	Hypothesis	Effect on Present Value of Actuarial Liabilities
Discount Rate	Increase of 0.5 p.p.	(10,285)
Discount Rate	Decrease of 0.5 p.p.	10,632
Mortality Table	Increase of 10%	(8,051)
Mortality Table	Decrease of 10%	8,803

Health Plan		Impact in R\$ Thousand
Assumption Description	Hypothesis	Effect on Present Value of Actuarial Liabilities
Discount Rate	Increase of 0.5 p.p.	(8,056)
Discount Rate	Decrease of 0.5 p.p.	8,808
Mortality Table	Increase of 10%	(4,295)
Mortality Table	Decrease of 10%	4,792

Retirement Award		Impact in R\$ Thousand
Assumption Description	Hypothesis	Effect on Present Value of Actuarial Liabilities
Discount Rate	Increase of 0.5 p.p.	(3,501)
Discount Rate	Decrease of 0.5 p.p.	3,780
Mortality Table	Increase of 10%	(259)
Mortality Table	Decrease of 10%	260

Note 36 – Commitments and Other Relevant Information

(a) Rio Grande do Sul State

On April 22, 2004, State Law No. 12,069 was sanctioned, amended by Law No. 14,738/15, through which Banrisul must make available to the State of Rio Grande do Sul up to 95% of the value of the judicial deposits collected in which the parties' litigants are not the State or the Municipalities. The unavailable portion of the judicial deposits collected will constitute the Reserve Fund intended to guarantee the refund of said deposits. The balance of the aforementioned resources collected, updated according to the same rules as the savings account, in accordance with Law No. 12,703/12; article 11, §1, of Law nº 9,289/96; and article 12 of Law No. 8,177/91, totaled up to the Balance Sheet date R\$17,351,542 (12/31/2025 – R\$17,001,441), of which R\$9.823,501 (12/31/2025 – R\$9.823,501) were transferred to the State, upon his request. The remaining balance, which constitutes the availability of the Reserve Fund, is recorded under the heading obligations for financial and development fund. Since January 2018, no new amounts have been transferred to the State until qualification, as determined by current legislation.

(b) Managed Funds and Portfolios

Banrisul Group manages several funds and portfolios, which have the following net assets:

	12/31/2026	12/31/2025
Investment Funds ⁽¹⁾	21,483,283	21,095,335
Investment Funds Consisting of Mutual Fund Units	39,616	40,143
Equity Funds	143,206	127,835
Individual Retirement Programmed Funds	10,635	10,409
Fund to Guarantee Liquidity of the Debt Securities of Rio Grande do Sul State	15,912,138	13,443,707
Managed Portfolios	538,184	519,940
Total	38,127,062	35,237,369

(1) The investments fund portfolios consist primarily of fixed-rate and variable rate securities, and their carrying amounts already reflect mark-to-market adjustments at the balance sheet date.

(c) Administradora de Consórcios

The subsidiary Banrisul S.A. Administradora de Consórcios is responsible for the management of 114 buyers' consortium (120 on December 31, 2025), including real estate, motorcycles, vehicles and tractors, comprising 64,736 active consortium members (64,736 on December 31, 2025).

Note 37 – Related Party Transactions

Account balances relating to transactions between Banrisul's consolidated companies are eliminated in the consolidated financial statements and consider the absence of risk. In relation to transactions carried out with the State of Rio Grande do Sul and its controlled entities, in a full or shared manner, Banrisul opted for the partial exemption granted by CMN Resolution No. 4,818/20. In this case, only the most significant transactions are disclosed.

(a) Banrisul Related Parties

- Rio Grande do Sul State– in June 17, 2016, Banrisul signed with the State Government an agreement for the rights to service the payroll of state employees, Such agreement aims at centralizing at Banrisul the processing of 100% (one hundred percent) of the payroll of the State, which will be processed and deposited at checking accounts owned by the state employees, civil and military alike, or their beneficiaries, for the deposit of their salaries as well as credit of benefits and earnings payable to retirees and pensioners of the State's own pension plan, while preserving any portability rights to the state's employees, The contract is valid for a period of ten years, and the agreed price of R\$1,250,638 was paid on June 20, 2016, The agreement also states that Banrisul will not be entitled to remuneration for the services rendered to the State as well as for any related banking services, such as bank fees.

The contract provides for a price adjustment at the end of the 61st (sixty-first) month of validity, depending on the variation of the SELIC rate and inflation projections. In this way, a price adjustment calculation was performed by Banrisul's technical area and validated by an independent external consultancy. The amount of the price adjustment determined, as defined in the agreement, was R\$48,781, which amount will be deferred for the remainder of the term of the agreement. This amount was paid to the State of RS on July 23, 2021, after completion of the formalization of the amendment to the contract.

- Companies controlled by the State of Rio Grande do Sul: refer primarily to the companies Centrais de Abastecimento do Rio Grande do Sul S.A. (CEASA), Companhia Riograndense de Mineração (CRM), Companhia de Processamentos de Dados do Estado do Rio Grande do Sul (PROCERGS), and BADESUL Desenvolvimento S.A. - Agência de Fomento/RS;
- Banrisul's Subsidiaries and Affiliates: as listed in Explanatory Note 2a;
- FBSS: a closed supplementary pension entity that manages retirement plans sponsored by Banrisul and/or its subsidiaries;
- Cabergs: a private, non-profit association for charitable purposes;
- Investment Funds and Managed Portfolios, managed by the Banrisul Group; and
- Banrisul Cultural and Social Institute: a non-profit civil association that aims to improve the actions of Banrisul Group companies focused on social, cultural, and educational projects.

Transactions with parent companies are as follows:

	Assets (Liabilities)		Income (Expense)	
	12/31/2026	12/31/2025	01/01 to 03/31/2026	01/01 to 12/31/2025
Government of State of Rio Grande do Sul	(16,431,129)	(14,889,999)	(504,978)	(446,827)
Other Assets	5,457	4,861	-	-
Funding from Costumers	(503,625)	(1,426,525)	-	-
Money Market Funding ⁽¹⁾	(15,912,138)	(13,443,707)	(504,978)	(446,827)
Loan Obligations ⁽²⁾	(6,474)	(10,288)	-	-
Other Liabilities	(14,349)	(14,340)	-	-
Fundação Banrisul de Seguridade Social	(63,278)	(70,305)	-	-
Other Financial Liabilities at Amortized Cost ⁽²⁾	(63,233)	(70,260)	-	-
Other Liabilities	(45)	(45)	-	-
Total	(16,494,407)	(14,960,304)	(504,978)	(446,827)

(1) These funds bear interest at 100% of the Selic rate.

(2) Includes financial leasing contracts.

(b) Remuneration of Key Management Personnel

Annually, the General Shareholders' Meeting resolves on the total annual compensation of the Management, comprised of the Executive Board, the Board of Directors, the Supervisory Board, the Audit Committee, the Compensation Committee, Risk Committee and Social, Environmental and Climate Responsibility Committee as stated in Banrisul bylaws.

	01/01 to 12/31/2026	01/01 to 12/31/2025
Short Term Benefits	7,354	5,968
Salaries	5,712	4,651
Social Security	1,642	1,317
Post-Employment Benefits	279	258
Social Security ⁽¹⁾	279	258
Total	7,633	6,226

(1) Banrisul funds supplementary pension plans for managers who belong to the staff.

Banrisul does not offer its key management personnel any long-term, termination or stock-based compensation benefits. Banrisul has a D&O liability insurance policy for its officers and members of the Boards, and paid insurance premium in the amount of R\$2,000 on 04/28/2025.

(c) Shareholding

On December 31, 2025, members of the Executive Board, the Board of Directors, the Supervisory Board, the Audit Committee, the Compensation Committee, the Risk Committee and the Social, Environmental and Climate Responsibility Committee jointly hold 12 Banrisul's shares, according to Note 25a.

Note 38 - Information by Segments

The segment information was prepared based on reports made available to Management to assess performance and make decisions regarding the allocation of resources for investments and other purposes, considering the regulatory environment and the similarities between products and services.

Banrisul Administration, considering the operations carried out through Banrisul and its subsidiaries, it has four business segments: Banking, Security (Insurance, Pensions and Capitalization), Consortiums and Other Segments.

The segment information, shown in the table below, was prepared in accordance with the practices adopted in Brazil applicable to institutions authorized to operate by Bacen, which considers the specific procedures and other provisions of the Accounting Plan for Financial Institutions and the total values.

Banrisul's Management Consolidation presents the results by segment in accordance with this regulatory framework, and these results are reported to the main operations manager for decision-making purposes on the allocation of resources in the segment and for evaluating the segment's performance.

Banrisul does not have customers that represent more than 10% of its total net revenue.

Banking Segment: this segment includes products and services such as raising funds through deposits and letters of credit, credit operations, checking account services, credit cards and tax collection. The banking segment also includes payment services, which include the provision of capture, transmission, processing and financial settlement of transactions in electronic media (credit and debit cards), products and services that generate revenue from administration fees charged to commercial and banking establishments through the subsidiary Banrisul Soluções em Pagamentos SA. The services offered within the banking segment are made available to customers through the branch network and distribution channels.

Insurance Segment: this segment offers products and services related to insurance, private pension plans and capitalization bonds through Banrisul channels. The result of this segment comes mainly from fees and commissions and revenues from insurance premiums issued, pension plan contributions and capitalization bonds.

Consortium Segment: this segment is responsible for creating and managing consortium groups in the real estate, automobile, motorcycle, agricultural machinery segments, among other goods and services.

Other Segments: these segments generate revenues mainly from the provision of services not covered by the previous segments. They include segments that perform the intermediation of investment negotiations, purchase and sale of fixed income and variable income assets of clients with B3 SA, administration of investment funds, leasing of spaces, storage, digitalization and electronic management of documents, and are presented aggregated as they are not individually representative.

	01/01 to 03/31/2026							
	Banking	Insurance	Consortium	Other Segments	Intersegment Transactions	Management Consolidation	GAAP Adjustments	Consolidated IFRS
Interest and Similar Income	5,852,910	17,067	22,868	8,768	(41,203)	5,860,410	(4,512)	5,855,898
Interest and Similar Expenses	(4,147,772)	-	(28)	-	41,186	(4,106,614)	-	(4,106,614)
Net Interest Income	1,705,138	17,067	22,840	8,768	(17)	1,753,796	(4,512)	1,749,284
Expected Net Loss	(542,465)	-	-	-	-	(542,465)	88,239	(454,226)
Net Interest Income after Provision for Losses	1,162,673	17,067	22,840	8,768	(17)	1,211,331	83,727	1,295,058
Non-Interest Income	615,514	105,278	32,357	25,161	(60,302)	718,008	2,622	720,630
Service Provision Revenue	395,325	75,587	30,961	24,319	(1,041)	525,151	-	525,151
Net Gains (Losses) on Financial Assets and Liabilities at Fair Value	(68,422)	-	-	4	20	(68,398)	-	(68,398)
Result of Participation in Affiliates	2,569	26,182	-	-	-	28,751	2,622	31,373
Other Operating Income	286,042	3,509	1,396	838	(59,281)	232,504	-	232,504
Non-Interest Expenses	(1,670,871)	(24,518)	(27,875)	(16,105)	60,345	(1,679,024)	(753)	(1,679,777)
Personnel Expenses	(685,449)	(919)	(686)	(4,248)	1,354	(689,948)	-	(689,948)
Other Administrative Expenses	(557,387)	(13,326)	(21,922)	(9,894)	58,581	(543,948)	(753)	(544,701)
Tax Expenses	(132,179)	(10,260)	(5,513)	(1,685)	-	(149,637)	-	(149,637)
Civil, Tax and Labor Provisions	(99,171)	-	275	34	-	(98,862)	-	(98,862)
Other Operating Expenses	(196,685)	(13)	(29)	(312)	410	(196,629)	-	(196,629)
Income Before Taxation on Profit	107,316	97,827	27,322	17,824	26	250,315	85,596	335,911
Income Tax and Social Contribution on Net Profit	5,423	(24,366)	(4,865)	(4,923)	-	(28,731)	(37,338)	(66,069)
Net Profit for the Period	112,739	73,461	22,457	12,901	26	221,584	48,258	269,842
Assets on 12/31/2026	170,413,264	553,118	777,019	303,792	(8,508,214)	163,538,979	431,776	163,970,755
Liabilities on 12/31/2026	153,191,237	161,308	193,534	46,270	(1,380,199)	152,212,150	100,561	152,312,711
Net worth on 12/31/2026	17,222,027	391,810	583,485	257,522	(7,128,015)	11,326,829	331,215	11,658,044

	01/01 to 12/31/2025							
	Banking	Insurance	Consortium	Other Segments	Intersegment Transactions	Management Consolidation	GAAP Adjustments	Consolidated IFRS
Interest and Similar Income	4,769,162	13,311	17,092	6,373	(29,212)	4,776,726	(18,903)	4,757,823
Interest and Similar Expenses	(3,311,885)	-	(32)	-	29,161	(3,282,756)	-	(3,282,756)
Net Interest Income	1,457,277	13,311	17,060	6,373	(51)	1,493,970	(18,903)	1,475,067
Expected Net Loss	(334,780)	-	(30)	110	-	-334,700	(22,678)	(357,378)
Net Interest Income after Provision for Losses	1,122,497	13,311	17,030	6,483	(51)	1,159,270	(41,581)	1,117,689
Non-Interest Income	621,080	96,892	33,594	25,700	(48,150)	729,116	4,992	734,108
Service Provision Revenue	391,925	74,407	33,343	23,574	(1,766)	521,483	-	521,483
Net Gains (Losses) on Financial Assets and Liabilities at Fair Value	(146,032)	-	(130)	14	2	(146,146)	-	(146,146)
Result of Participation in Affiliates	1,967	21,279	-	-	-	23,246	4,992	28,238
Other Operating Income	373,220	1,206	381	2,112	(46,386)	330,533	-	330,533
Non-Interest Expenses	(1,588,186)	(22,374)	(16,595)	(14,855)	48,145	(1,593,865)	(1,182)	(1,595,047)
Personnel Expenses	(636,239)	(855)	(722)	(3,757)	2,058	(639,515)	-	(639,515)
Other Administrative Expenses	(535,370)	(10,789)	(10,264)	(9,266)	45,853	(519,836)	(947)	(520,783)
Tax Expenses	(121,581)	(10,715)	(5,540)	(1,634)	1	(139,469)	(235)	(139,704)
Civil, Tax and Labor Provisions	(122,830)	(1)	65	(110)	-	(122,876)	-	(122,876)
Other Operating Expenses	(172,166)	(14)	(134)	(88)	233	(172,169)	-	(172,169)
Income Before Taxation on Profit	155,391	87,829	34,029	17,328	(56)	294,521	(37,771)	256,750
Income Tax and Social Contribution on Net Profit	(12,748)	(22,615)	(11,116)	(6,563)	-	(53,042)	19,243	(33,799)
Net Profit for the Period	142,643	65,214	22,913	10,765	(56)	241,479	(18,528)	222,951
Assets on 12/31/2025	164,299,919	525,349	775,269	305,192	(2,435,677)	163,470,052	388,480	163,858,532
Liabilities on 12/31/2025	153,174,686	180,817	219,252	54,818	(1,337,930)	152,291,643	101,738	152,393,381
Net worth on 12/31/2025	11,125,233	344,532	556,017	250,374	(1,097,747)	11,178,409	286,742	11,465,151

Note 39 – Other Information

In accordance with CMN Resolution No. 4,818/20, the main differences between the criteria, procedures and rules for identification, classification, recognition and measurement applied in the consolidated financial statements in IFRS and those applied in the individual financial statements prepared in accordance with the accounting practices adopted in Brazil applicable to institutions authorized to operate by Bacen (individual financial statements in BRGAAP) are presented below:

Individual Financial Statements	Consolidated Financial Statements in IFRS
1 – Provision for Expected Loss of Financial Assets	
The provision for expected loss of financial assets is constituted based on the criteria established by CMN Resolution No. 4,966/21, among which there is a minimum provision for credits considered problematic according to the classification in portfolios (C1 to C5) and according to the period of delay.	The provision is based on the expected loss model (IFRS9), where all financial assets, including securities and credit limits granted, are classified into three stages, incorporating macroeconomic scenarios and based on the asset's lifetime. The stage assessment is based on the significant increase in credit risk compared to initial recognition. The method for determining the necessary provision is calculated in a mass or individual manner based on the <i>probability of default</i> (PD) times the <i>loss given default</i> (LGD) times <i>exposure at default</i> (ED).
2 - Effective Rate of Credit and Financial Leasing Operations	
Until December 31, 2024, credit and leasing transactions were recorded at present value, calculated pro rata die based on the index and interest rate agreed upon at the time of contracting. Effective January 1, 2025, CMN Resolution No. 4,966/21 took effect, establishing new prospective criteria for the use of the TJE in these transactions.	The revenues generated or expenses incurred at the origin of credit operations that are incremental and directly attributable to their origination are included in the calculation of the amortized cost of the operation, with the revenue being recorded at the effective interest rate.
3 – Deferred IR/CS (calculation of deferred taxes on GAAP adjustments)	
The deferred IR and CSLL tax credit or tax obligation is calculated based on the rates in effect on the date of the financial statements and the expectation of realization in 10 years.	Tax effects on GAAP adjustments made when converting financial statements to IFRS are recognized. For IFRS purposes, deferred taxes whose realization is probable must be recognized. As of January 1, 2023, there was a change in IAS 12 regarding the recognition of deferred tax on right-of-use assets and lease liabilities (Note 2b).
4 – Insurance Contracts – IFRS 17	
Not Required.	IFRS 17 replaces IFRS 4 and establishes principles for recognition, measurement and presentation of insurance contracts. Banrisul does not have operations that are within the scope of the insurance contracts standard, however, Rio Grande Seguros e Previdência SA, an indirect operating investee, is affected by the aforementioned accounting standards. Therefore, Banrisul recognizes through equity accounting the effects of the application of the standard in the insurance contracts of said company.
5 – Specific disclosure requirements in Explanatory Notes	
Business Segments: Not Required	Business Segments: Opening of information that allows users of Financial Statements to assess the financial effects of the business activities in which they are involved and the economic environments in which they operate.

Below we present the GAAP adjustments showing the accounting accounts where the adjustments occurred. The information contained refers to the previous table:

Balance Sheet		03/31/2026		12/31/2025		
Assets	BRGAAP Consolidated	GAAP Adjustments	IFRS	BRGAAP Consolidated	GAAP Adjustments	IFRS
Availability	1,285,043	-	1,285,043	1,298,124	-	1,298,124
Financial Assets	156,187,724	505,319	156,693,043	156,169,101	421,592	156,590,693
At Amortized Cost	132,884,808	505,319	133,390,127	132,572,033	421,592	132,993,625
Compulsory Deposits at the Central Bank	15,369,033	-	15,369,033	15,861,036	-	15,861,036
Interbank Liquidity Applications ⁽¹⁾	4,068,470	-	4,068,470	4,024,499	-	4,024,499
Securities and Financial Instruments ⁽¹⁾	47,199,340	-	47,199,340	45,848,429	-	45,848,429
Credit Operations ⁽²⁾	64,309,056	28,266	64,337,322	65,028,781	32,778	65,061,559
Other Financial Assets	6,324,044	-	6,324,044	5,936,592	-	5,936,592
(Provisions for Expected Losses) ⁽¹⁾	(4,385,135)	477,053	(3,908,082)	(4,127,304)	388,814	(3,738,490)
(Credit Operations)	(4,066,338)	477,053	(3,589,285)	(3,814,159)	388,814	(3,425,345)
(Other Financial Assets)	(318,797)	-	(318,797)	(313,145)	-	(313,145)
At Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income – TVM	22,718,587	-	22,718,587	21,937,981	-	21,937,981
At Fair Value through Profit or Loss – Securities and Financial Instruments	584,329	-	584,329	1,659,087	-	1,659,087
Tax Assets	4,066,834	(137,379)	3,929,455	3,967,976	(98,862)	3,869,114
Currents	281,518	-	281,518	199,421	-	199,421
Deferred ⁽³⁾	3,785,316	(137,379)	3,647,937	3,768,555	(98,862)	3,669,693
Other Assets	674,545	-	674,545	672,897	-	672,897
Investments ⁽⁴⁾	162,068	33,158	195,226	135,428	34,320	169,748
At Amortized Cost	915,346	31,170	946,516	926,844	31,913	958,757
Intangible	247,419	(492)	246,927	299,682	(483)	299,199
Total Assets	163,538,979	431,776	163,970,755	163,470,052	388,480	163,858,532
Liabilities						
Financial Liabilities	147,671,124	-	147,671,124	147,521,081	-	147,521,081
At Amortized Cost	147,562,330	-	147,562,330	145,722,468	-	145,722,468
At Fair Value Through Profit	950	-	950	1,690,432	-	1,690,432
Provision for Expected Loss ⁽¹⁾	107,844	-	107,844	108,181	-	108,181
Loan Commitments	97,986	-	97,986	96,100	-	96,100
Financial Guarantees	9,858	-	9,858	12,081	-	12,081
Civil, Tax and Labor Provisions	2,545,663	-	2,545,663	2,518,055	-	2,518,055
Tax Liabilities	442,739	100,561	543,300	455,084	101,738	556,822
Currents	262,323	-	262,323	284,128	-	284,128
Deferred ⁽³⁾	180,416	100,561	280,977	170,956	101,738	272,694
Other Liabilities	1,552,624	-	1,552,624	1,797,423	-	1,797,423
Total Liabilities	152,212,150	100,561	152,312,711	152,291,643	101,738	152,393,381
Equity						
Share Capital	8,300,000	-	8,300,000	8,300,000	-	8,300,000
Capital Reserves	5,098	-	5,098	5,098	-	5,098
Profit Reserves	3,008,334	281,991	3,290,325	3,008,334	281,991	3,290,325
Other Comprehensive Results ⁽⁴⁾	(123,051)	965	(122,086)	(138,460)	4,751	(133,709)

Non-controllers shareholders'	3,591	-	3,591	3,437	-	3,437
Retained earnings	132,857	48,259	181,116	-	-	-
Equity	11,326,829	331,215	11,658,044	11,178,409	286,742	11,465,151
Total Liabilities and Equity	163,538,979	431,776	163,970,755	163,470,052	388,480	163,858,532

Income Statement	01/01 a 03/31/2026			01/01 a 03/31/2025		
	BRGAAP Consolidated	BRGAAP Adjustments	IFRS	BRGAAP Consolidated	GAAP Adjustments	IFRS
Interest and Similar Income ⁽²⁾	5,860,410	(4,512)	5,855,898	4,776,726	(18,903)	4,757,823
Interest and Similar Expenses	(4,106,614)	-	(4,106,614)	(3,282,756)	-	(3,282,756)
Net Income from Interest and Similar Items	1,753,796	(4,512)	1,749,284	1,493,970	(18,903)	1,475,067
Net Gains (Losses) on Financial Assets and Liabilities at Fair Value	(68,398)	-	(68,398)	(146,146)	-	(146,146)
Result of Exchange Rate Variation of Assets and Liabilities in Foreign Currency	50,416	-	50,416	194,498	-	194,498
Losses on Financial Assets, Net ⁽¹⁾	(542,465)	88,239	(454,226)	(334,700)	(22,678)	(357,378)
Credit and Financial Leasing Operations	(537,115)	88,239	(448,876)	(420,802)	(47,673)	(468,475)
Other Financial Assets	(5,350)	-	(5,350)	86,102	24,995	111,097
Other Operating Income (Expenses)	(943,034)	1,869	(941,165)	(913,101)	3,810	(909,291)
Revenue from Services Provision	525,151	-	525,151	521,483	-	521,483
Personnel Expenses	(689,948)	-	(689,948)	(639,515)	-	(639,515)
Other Administrative Expenses	(543,948)	(753)	(544,701)	(519,836)	(947)	(520,783)
Tax Expenses	(149,637)	-	(149,637)	(139,469)	(235)	(139,704)
Result of Participation in Affiliates ⁽⁴⁾	28,751	2,622	31,373	23,246	4,992	28,238
Other Operating Income	182,088	-	182,088	136,035	-	136,035
Other Operating Expenses	(196,629)	-	(196,629)	(172,169)	-	(172,169)
Civil, Tax and Labor Provisions	(98,862)	-	(98,862)	(122,876)	-	(122,876)
Income Before Taxation on Profit	250,315	85,596	335,911	294,521	(37,771)	256,750
Income Tax and Social Contribution on Net Profit	(28,731)	(37,338)	(66,069)	(53,042)	19,243	(33,799)
Net Profit for the Period	221,584	48,258	269,842	241,479	(18,528)	222,951

Note 40 – Subsequent Event

Individual Agreements in Collective Actions for 7th and 8th Hours

On March 23, 2026, Banrisul made available the possibility of formalizing individual agreements regarding the collective actions for the 7th and 8th hours, applicable to the Analyst and Assistant positions. Eligibility included employees who did not have ongoing individual actions on the same matter, active, retired, and those eligible for retirement by December 31, 2026. Adherence to the agreement was voluntary, with a deadline of April 30, 2026. Considering the total of 1,352 eligible employees, 526 agreements were signed up to that date. The amount to be disbursed by the Bank, already duly provisioned, corresponds to R\$116,794.

BANCO DO ESTADO DO RIO GRANDE DO SUL S.A.

Executive Board

FERNANDO GUERREIRO DE LEMOS

Chief Executive Officer

LUIZ GONZAGA VERAS MOTA

Deputy CEO

CARLOS ALUISIO VAZ MALAFAIA

ELIZABETE REJANE SODRÉ TAVARES

FERNANDO POSTAL

IRANY DE OLIVEIRA SANT'ANNA JUNIOR

IVANOR ANTONIO DURANTI

KALIL SEHBE NETO

MARCIA ADRIANA CELESTINO

Officers

Board of Directors

ITANIELSON DANTAS SILVEIRA CRUZ

Chairman

FERNANDO GUERREIRO DE LEMOS

Vice Chairman

EDUARDO CUNHA DA COSTA

EDUARDO JUNIOR DE MATOS LEWANDOWSKI

JORGE LUIS TONETTO

JÚLIO CÉSAR LOPES ABRANTES

LUIZ GONZAGA VERAS MOTA

MÁRCIA ADRIANA CELESTINO

RAMIRO SILVEIRA SEVERO

SERGIO LADEIRA FURQUIM WERNECK FILHO

URBANO SCHMITT

Board Members

WERNER KÖHLER

Accountant CRC RS 38534

Report on review of the consolidated interim financial statements in IFRS

To the Board of Directors, Management and Shareholders of
Banco do Estado do Rio Grande do Sul S.A.
Porto Alegre - RS

Introduction

We have reviewed the accompanying consolidated interim financial statements of Banco do Estado do Rio Grande do Sul S.A. ("Bank") for the quarter ended March 31, 2026, which comprise the balance sheet as of March 31, 2026, and the statements of profit or loss, comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the three-month period then ended, including notes to the consolidated interim financial statements.

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated interim financial statements in accordance with *IAS 34 International Financial Reporting Standard – Interim Financial Reporting*, issued by the *International Accounting Standards Board – (IASB)*. Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on this consolidated interim financial information based on our review.

Scope of review

We conducted our review in accordance with Brazilian and international review standards applicable to interim financial information (NBC TR 2410 - Review of Interim Financial Information Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity and ISRE 2410 - *Review of Interim Financial Information Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity*, respectively). A review of interim financial information consists of making inquiries, primarily of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters, and applying analytical and other review procedures. A review is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with Standards on Auditing and consequently does not enable us to obtain assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters that might be identified in an audit. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion.

Conclusion on the consolidated interim financial statements

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying consolidated interim financial information is not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with *IAS 34 International Financial Standard – Interim Financial Reporting*, issued by the *International Accounting Standards Board – (IASB)*.

Other issues - Statements of Value Added

The aforementioned consolidated interim financial statements include the consolidated statement of value added for the quarter ended March 31, 2026, prepared under the responsibility of the Bank's management and presented as supplementary information for the purposes of IAS 34. This statement has been submitted to review procedures performed together with the review of the consolidated interim financial statements to conclude whether it is reconciled to the interim financial information and accounting records, if applicable, and whether its form and content are in accordance with the criteria set by Technical Pronouncement CPC 09 - Statement of Value Added. Based on our review, we are not aware of any fact that leads us to believe that this statement of value added has not been prepared, in all material respects, according to the requirements of this Standard and in a manner consistent with the consolidated interim financial statements taken as a whole.

Corresponding figures

The amounts reported in the consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2025 were previously audited by other independent auditors, who issued an unchanged report thereon dated February 9, 2026, and the consolidated statements of profit or loss, comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the three-month period ended March 31, 2025, were previously reviewed by other independent auditors, who issued an unchanged report thereon dated May 12, 2025. The statements of value added for the three-month period ended March 31, 2025 were submitted to the same review

procedures by those independent auditors, and based on their review those auditors issued an opinion reporting that nothing had come to their attention that caused them to believe that the statement of value added had not been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the consolidated interim financial information taken as a whole.

Porto Alegre, May 7, 2026

KPMG Auditores Independentes Ltda.
CRC 2SP-014428/O-6

Original report in Portuguese signed by
Carlos Massao Takauthi
Accountant CRC 1SP-206103/O-4