banrisul

Financial Statements

September 2025

INDEX

PRESS RELEASE

We summarized below Banrisul's performance in the first nine months and third quarter of 2025.

Business Environment

The global environment has been characterized by the unexpected delay in the impact of the new U.S. tariff policies on the American economy. Global GDP growth is projected to reach around 2.8% in 2025, driven by the resilience of emerging economies, while the U.S., Japan, and Europe are expected to decelerate. Argentina may grow by 5%, which would favor demand for Brazilian products, especially those from Rio Grande do Sul.

In Brazil, there are signs of moderation in the pace of GDP growth, which rose by 2.2% in the second quarter, compared to 2.9% in the first quarter. Consumer inflation, as measured by the IPCA, continues to show an uneven deceleration trend, having accumulated a 5.1% increase over the 12 months ended August this year.

In Rio Grande do Sul (RS), GDP data for the second quarter of 2025, released by the State government, showed a 2.7% decline both compared to the previous quarter and to the same period of 2024. Agriculture decreased by 23.9% among sectors, while Rio Grande do Sul’s industry grew by 4.0%, led by the manufacturing sector, which expanded by 7.6%. The services sector increased by 2.4%, with significant advances in transportation, storage and mail, other services, and trade.

In Rio Grande do Sul, the credit market grew at a faster pace than the national average in August 2025 (12.0% vs. 10.1%), with corporate loans granted increasing by 15.0%. The average delinquency rate in Rio Grande do Sul’s financial system rose by 3.5%, but remained below the national average, estimated at 3.9% through August 2025.

Our loan portfolio reached R$64,068.1 million in September 2025, with highlights in commercial loans and long-term financing. In 2025, we implemented a new service model for corporate clients, focused on enhancing relationship quality and on the agile, segment-aligned offering of specialized products and services, strengthening accuracy in credit underwriting. *Conta Única* (single account) remains a highlight of the corporate portfolio. In agribusiness, the quarter was marked by the start of the 2025/26 Harvest Plan (*Plano Safra*), with loans granted aligned with the funding needs of the new crop, as well as by Banrisul’s role in extensions and renegotiations through the support measures announced by the Federal Government under Provisional Measure 1,314/25. The foreign exchange portfolio reached R$2,379.8 million and has shown consistent advances, reflected in a strong 45.8% increase compared to September 2024 and in portfolio quality, which maintains a low default rate.

In 3Q2025, Vero onboarded over 2.6 thousand new merchants and is consolidating its position as not only a payments solution, but also a management, control and growth platform for businesses through tools such as the **Vero Gestão** app, which puts financial control in entrepreneurs’ hands by providing real-time data and solutions.

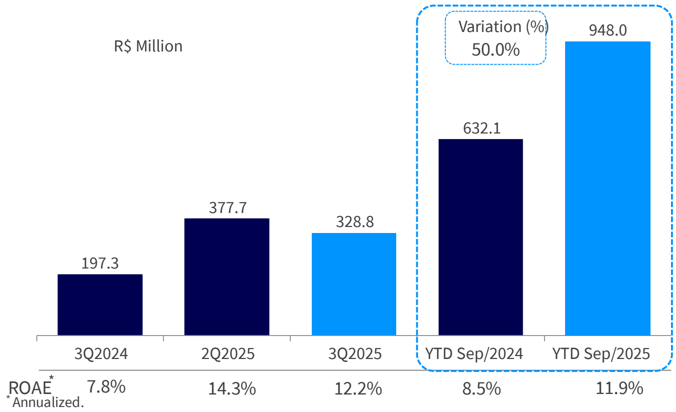
As part of strengthening the capital structure, in 3Q2025 we completed the third and fourth issues of Subordinated Bank Notes, in the amounts of R$700 million and R$300 million, respectively, which constitute strategic fundraising instruments.

Economic and Financial Indicators

Main Income Statement Accounts R$ Million	9M2025	9M2024	3Q2025	2Q2025	3Q2024	9M2025/ 9M2024	3Q2025/ 3Q2024	3Q2025/ 2Q2025
Financial Margin	4,788.5	4,352.9	1,605.5	1,640.6	1,446.9	10.0%	11.0%	-2.1%
Net Losses Related to Credit Risk	(710.5)	(683.5)	(191.4)	(184.3)	(211.6)	4.0%	-9.5%	3.8%
Income from Services	1,579.1	1,558.7	532.2	525.5	529.9	1.3%	0.4%	1.3%
Administrative Expenses	(3,589.0)	(3,472.1)	(1,229.5)	(1,200.1)	(1,216.8)	3.4%	1.0%	2.4%
Civil, Tax, and Labor Provisions	(420.4)	(385.3)	(165.8)	(131.7)	(120.6)	9.1%	37.6%	26.0%
Other Operating Revenues / (Expenses)	(38.9)	(183.4)	(4.4)	1.7	50.3	-78.8%	-91.2%	-361.7%
Net Income	948.0	632.1	328.8	377.7	197.3	50.0%	66.7%	-12.9%
Main Balance Sheet Accounts R$ Million	**Sep 2025**	**Sep 2024**	**Sep 2025**	**Jun 2025**	**Dec 2024**	**Sep2025/ Sep2024**	**Sep2025/ Dec2024**	**Sep2025/ Jun2025**
Total Assets	158,504.4	141,976.5	158,504.4	156,054.2	147,417.9	11.6%	7.5%	1.6%
Treasury (1)	48,419.2	41,666.7	48,419.2	46,811.2	39,801.8	16.2%	21.7%	3.4%
Loan Transactions (2)	64,068.1	57,669.9	64,068.1	64,018.3	62,058.9	11.1%	3.2%	0.1%
Provision for Losses Related to Credit Risk	(3,685.9)	(2,577.9)	(3,685.9)	(3,537.2)	(2,600.5)	43.0%	41.7%	4.2%
Overdue Loans (3)	1,632.9	1,197.4	1,632.9	1,387.7	1,072.0	36.4%	52.3%	17.7%
Funds Raised and Managed	127,789.4	111,954.0	127,789.4	123,982.0	116,129.2	14.1%	10.0%	3.1%
Equity	10,877.6	10,257.5	10,877.6	10,648.9	10,413.7	6.0%	4.5%	2.1%
Reference Equity (Prudential Conglomerate)	13,052.4	11,113.7	13,052.4	11,759.4	11,564.6	17.4%	12.9%	11.0%
Key Stock Market Information R$ Million	**9M2025**	**9M2024**	**3Q2025**	**2Q2025**	**3Q2024**	**9M2025/ 9M2024**	**3Q2025/ 3Q2024**	**3Q2025/ 2Q2025**
Interest on Equity / Dividends (4)	356.4	221.1	110.0	156.4	50.0	61.2%	120.0%	-29.7%
Market Capitalization	4,887.2	4,731.8	4,887.2	4,731.8	4,731.8	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%
Book Value per Share (R$)	26.60	25.08	26.60	26.04	25.08	6.0%	6.0%	2.1%
Average Price per Share (R$) (5)	10.93	12.37	11.10	11.37	11.86	-11.7%	-6.4%	-2.4%
Earnings per Share (R$)	2.32	1.55	0.80	0.92	0.48	50.0%	66.7%	-13.0%
Financial Indexes	**9M2025**	**9M2024**	**3Q2025**	**2Q2025**	**3Q2024**			
Annualized Adjusted ROAA (6)	0.8%	0.6%	0.8%	1.0%	0.6%			
Annualized Adjusted ROAE (7)	11.9%	8.5%	12.2%	14.3%	7.8%			
Adjusted Efficiency Ratio (8)	62.2%	65.0%	62.2%	63.4%	65.0%			
Delinquency Rate (9)	2.55%	2.08%	2.55%	2.17%	2.08%			
Coverage Ratio (10)	225.7%	215.3%	225.7%	254.9%	215.3%			
Provisioning Ratio (11)	5.8%	4.5%	5.8%	5.5%	4.5%			
Basel Ratio (Prudential Conglomerate)	17.9%	17.9%	17.9%	16.2%	17.9%			
Structural Indicators	**Sep 2025**	**Sep 2024**	**Sep 2025**	**Jun 2025**	**Dec 2024**			
Branches (12)	480	492	480	477	477			
Service Stations	113	120	113	113	115			
Electronic Service Stations	340	379	340	313	360			
Employees	9,180	9,346	9,180	9,266	9,462			
Economic Indicators	**9M2025**	**9M2024**	**3Q2025**	**2Q2025**	**3Q2024**			
Selic Rate (YTD)	10.36%	7.99%	3.70%	3.33%	2.63%			
Exchange Rate Variation (%)	-11.97%	13.16%	-3.24%	-3.48%	2.83%			
IGP-M (General Market Price Index)	-0.94%	2.63%	0.01%	-1.92%	1.53%			
IPCA (Extended Consumer Price Index)	3.64%	3.31%	0.63%	0.93%	0.80%			

(1) Includes short-term interbank investments, and cash and cash equivalents and deducts repurchase agreements.
(2) Includes, from 2025, debentures with credit-granting characteristics, as part of the implementation of the new COSIF 1.5 and CMN Resolution 4,966/21; from January 2025, amounts include origination costs related to banking correspondents.
(3) In 2024, refers to past due loans > 90 days. Starting in 2025, to maintain comparability, past due loans exceeding 90 up to 360 days.
(4) Interest on equity and dividends paid, credited, and/or provisioned (before Income Tax withholding).
(5) Prices already adjusted for payouts, including dividends.
(6) Net income over average total assets.
(7) Net income over average equity.
(8) (Personnel expenses + other administrative expenses) / (financial margin + income from services + (other operating income – other operating expenses – civil, tax, and labor expenses)). Considers income and expenses in the last 12 months.
(9) In 2024, refers to past due loans > 90 days / Loan Transactions. Starting in 2025, to maintain comparability, past due loans exceeding 90 up to 360 days will be considered / Loan Transactions.
(10) In 2024, refers to the provision for loan losses / past due loans > 90 days. Starting in 2025, refers to the provision for loan losses related to credit risk / past due loans exceeding 90 up to 360 days.
(11) In 2024, refers to the provision for loan losses / Loan Transactions. Starting in 2025, refers to the provision for loan losses related to credit risk / Loan Transactions.
(12) The criterion adopted for the number of agencies is based on the fixed addresses of the units.

Financial Highlights



Net income reached **R$948.0 million** in 9M2025, up by 50.0% or R$315.8 million from the net income reported in 9M2024, mainly due to: (i) increase in financial margin, (ii) increase in net losses related to credit risk, (iii) higher income from services, (iv) moderate increase in administrative expenses, (v) favorable result from other operating income and expenses, (vi) increase in civil, tax, and labor provisions, and (vii) the subsequent tax effect.

Compared to 2Q2025, net income for 3Q2025 decreased by 12.9% or R$48.9 million, mainly reflecting the reduction in the financial margin and the increase in expected net losses related to credit risk, even though income from services grew.

In 9M2025, **financial margin** totaled **R$4,788.5 million**, up by 10.0% or R$435.6 million over 9M2024, mainly due to a stronger increase in interest income against the increase recorded for interest expenses, in a scenario with rising effective Selic Rates and a higher volume of loan transactions.

The annualized **financial margin on interest-earning assets** reported in 9M2025, of 4.55%, fell by 0.54 p.p. from 9M2024.

In 2025, with the adoption of CMN Resolution 4,966/21, the provision for expected losses model replaced CMN Resolution 2,682/99, changing from the rating model “AA” to “H” to the Stages model: Stage 1, Stage 2, and Stage 3. **Expected losses related to credit risk**, net of recoveries of operations written off as losses, increased by 4.0% or R$27.0 million in 9M2025 over 9M2024, mainly reflecting the increase in the loan portfolio and overdue operations. Compared to 2Q2025, 3Q2025 recorded a 3.8% increase or R$7.1 million, mainly driven by higher overdue loans, in a context of stability in the loan portfolio.

Income from services grew by 1.3%, or R$20.5 million, in 9M2025 over 9M2024, mainly due to higher income from credit cards, fund management, and insurance brokerage income, partially offset by lower income from Banrisul Pagamentos and Banrisul Consórcios services. In 3Q2025, income from services increased by 1.3% or R$6.7 million compared to 2Q2025, influenced primarily by the growth in revenue from fund management.

Breakdown of Income from Services – R$ Million

	9M2025	9M2024	3Q2025	2Q2025	3Q2024	9M2025/ 9M2024	3Q2025/ 3Q2024	3Q2025/ 2Q2025
Funds under Management	102.3	83.9	38.7	33.4	29.4	21.9%	31.4%	15.8%
Income from Services – Banrisul Pagamentos	394.5	424.5	127.9	131.8	147.0	-7.1%	-13.0%	-2.9%
Credit Card	182.1	159.8	61.5	61.5	55.0	13.9%	11.9%	0.0%
Collection and Custody Services	42.0	40.3	14.5	13.8	14.5	4.2%	-0.1%	5.1%
Insurance Brokerage Commissions	228.1	215.4	78.7	75.0	73.0	5.9%	7.9%	5.0%
Checking Account Services	458.7	452.4	154.9	151.5	149.6	1.4%	3.6%	2.3%
Consortium Management	89.7	105.5	27.3	31.4	34.4	-14.9%	-20.5%	-13.1%
Other Revenues [(1)]	81.7	76.8	28.7	27.2	27.1	6.4%	5.9%	5.6%
Total	**1,579.1**	**1,558.7**	**532.2**	**525.5**	**529.9**	**1.3%**	**0.4%**	**1.3%**

(1) Includes, mainly, collection services and results from foreign exchange services.

Administrative expenses, comprised of personnel and other administrative expenses, increased by 3.4% or R$116.9 million in 9M2025 over the figure reported in 9M2024, rose by 2.4% or R$29.3 million in the comparison between 3Q2025 and 2Q2025.

Personnel expenses increased by 5.7% or R$107.5 million in the comparison between 9M2025 and the same period of 2024, mainly influenced by collective bargaining agreements, while other administrative expenses relative stability. In the comparison between 3Q2025 and 2Q2025, personnel expenses remained virtually flat, while other administrative expenses increased by 4.6% or R$24.1 million, mainly driven by higher advertising and marketing, data processing, and specialized technical services expenses. This increase was partially offset by lower rental and condominium expenses, following a regulatory change (CMN Resolution 4,975/21, which unified lease classification into operating and finance leases, resulting in lower expenses).

Breakdown of Administrative Expenses – R$ million

	9M2025	9M2024	3Q2025	2Q2025	3Q2024	9M2025/ 9M2024	3Q2025/ 3Q2024	3Q2025/ 2Q2025
Personnel Expenses	**1,993.9**	**1,886.4**	**679.8**	**674.6**	**649.8**	**5.7%**	**4.6%**	**0.8%**
Other Administrative Expenses	**1,595.0**	**1,585.7**	**549.7**	**525.5**	**567.1**	**0.6%**	**-3.1%**	**4.6%**
Amortization and Depreciation	301.5	237.1	101.9	99.6	81.2	27.1%	25.4%	2.3%
Water, Electricity, and Gas	24.2	22.0	7.5	6.9	7.0	9.7%	6.1%	8.8%
Rentals and Condominiums	34.3	122.8	6.7	11.3	42.8	-72.0%	-84.3%	-40.6%
Communications	55.1	43.3	17.9	19.6	16.3	27.2%	10.0%	-8.8%
Asset Maintenance and Preservation	89.2	62.2	32.1	26.8	24.3	43.4%	32.5%	19.7%
Materials	7.9	7.6	2.6	3.0	2.7	3.5%	-6.4%	-14.5%
Data Processing	202.5	193.4	74.1	65.3	59.9	4.7%	23.6%	13.3%
Advertising, Promotions, and Marketing	126.8	125.8	47.8	38.3	45.1	0.8%	6.0%	25.1%
Third-Party Services	363.6	387.1	122.1	124.8	133.3	-6.1%	-8.4%	-2.1%
Specialized Technical Services	172.3	156.7	66.6	58.7	60.2	-10.0%	-10.7%	-2.1%
Surveillance, Security, and Transportation of Values Services	104.1	101.1	34.9	36.1	35.5	2.9%	-1.6%	-3.2%
Financial System Services	31.8	34.2	10.8	10.8	12.2	-6.9%	-11.4%	0.1%
Other Expenses	81.7	92.3	24.6	24.3	46.6	-11.5%	-47.1%	1.5%
Total	**3,589.0**	**3,472.1**	**1,229.5**	**1,200.1**	**1,216.8**	**3.4%**	**1.0%**	**2.4%**

The **efficiency ratio** reached 62.2% in the last twelve months through September 2025, compared to 65.0% in the last twelve months through September 2024, mainly due to the 11.7% increase in financial margin, the 2.5% growth in income from services, and the 18.4% increase in expenses with civil, tax, and labor provisions, compared to the 4.3% increase in administrative expenses.

Operational Highlights

Total assets reached R$158,504.4 million in September 2025, increasing by 11.6% over September 2024, by 7.5% compared to December 2024, and by 1.6% over June 2025. The main components of assets and liabilities will be discussed below.

Treasury investments (marketable securities, interbank liquidity investments, and cash and cash equivalents) totaled R$71,474.8 million in September 2025. Excluding repurchases agreements, treasury investments increased by R$6,752.4 million over September 2024 and by R$8,617.3 million over December 2024 and R$1,607.9 million over June 2025, especially due to the increase in term deposits and proceeds from bank notes, within a context of loan portfolio growth and mandatory reserve compliance with Bacen.

Banrisul's **loan portfolio** reached R$64,068.1 million in September 2025. **Loan transactions** increased by 11.1% or R$6,398.2 million over September 2024 and 3.2% or R$2,009.2 million compared to December 2024, mainly due to growth in commercial loans and long-term financing, offset by the same portfolios, although minimized by the reduction in rural loans and foreign exchange. Compared to June 2025, loan transactions remained virtually flat.

Statement of the Loan Portfolio – R$ Million

	Sep 2025	Total Loan (%)	Jun 2025	Dec 2024	Sep 2024	Sep 2025/ Sep 2024	Sep 2025/ Dec 2024	Sep 2025/ Jun 2025
Foreign Exchange	2,379.8	3.7%	2,320.6	2,116.0	1,632.0	45.8%	12.5%	2.6%
Commercial (1)	39,396.2	61.5%	39,248.5	37,677.8	35,324.1	11.5%	4.6%	0.4%
Individuals	28,996.7	45.3%	29,246.8	28,579.1	26,798.3	8.2%	1.5%	-0.9%
Payroll-Deductible Loans	20,035.0	31.3%	20,630.7	20,882.4	19,818.9	1.1%	-4.1%	-2.9%
Other	8,961.7	14.0%	8,616.1	7,696.7	6,979.4	28.4%	16.4%	4.0%
Corporate Clients	10,305.9	16.1%	10,001.7	9,098.7	8,525.8	20.9%	13.3%	3.0%
Working Capital	6,176.7	9.6%	6,136.0	5,999.0	6,119.3	0.9%	3.0%	0.7%
Other	4,129.1	6.4%	3,865.7	3,099.7	2,406.5	71.6%	33.2%	6.8%
Long-Term Financing	2,529.7	3.9%	2,524.9	2,014.8	864.2	192.7%	25.6%	0.2%
Real Estate	6,512.4	10.2%	6,552.1	6,549.1	6,370.3	2.2%	-0.6%	-0.6%
Rural	13,249.9	20.7%	13,372.2	13,701.2	13,479.2	-1.7%	-3.3%	-0.9%
Total	**64,068.1**	**100.0%**	**64,018.3**	**62,058.9**	**57,669.9**	**11.1%**	**3.2%**	**0.1%**

(1) Includes origination cost through banking correspondents; includes Leases.

Loans granted totaled R$40,664.3 million in 9M2025, up by 4.7% or R$1,841.3 million versus 9M2024, mainly reflecting higher volumes in the corporate commercial loan portfolio, partially offset by lower rural loans granted. The latter also contributed to the 6.7% decrease or R$1,004.9 million, in the comparison between 3Q2025 and 3Q2024. Compared to 2Q2025, loans granted were 4.7% or R$637.7 million higher, mainly driven by growth in commercial loans and rural loans granted, partially offset by a decline in commercial loans for corporate clients.

Breakdown of Loans Granted by Financing Lines – R$ Million

	9M2025	9M2024	3Q2025	2Q2025	3Q2024	9M2025/ 9M2024	3Q2025/ 3Q2024	3Q2025/ 2Q2025
Foreign Exchange	2,358.7	1,769.4	685.7	938.4	570.9	33.3%	20.1%	-26.9%
Commercial	32,925.6	30,081.9	11,564.0	10,966.8	11,285.9	9.5%	2.5%	5.4%
Individuals	19,451.9	20,354.2	6,996.1	6,124.5	7,730.3	-4.4%	-9.5%	14.2%
Corporate Clients	13,473.7	9,727.7	4,567.8	4,842.3	3,555.6	38.5%	28.5%	-5.7%
Long-Term Financing	504.3	418.3	123.6	116.8	300.5	20.6%	-58.9%	5.8%
Real Estate	543.9	973.6	158.1	168.5	361.7	-44.1%	-56.3%	-6.1%
Rural	4,331.8	5,579.8	1,549.9	1,253.1	2,567.3	-22.4%	-39.6%	23.7%
Total	**40,664.3**	**38,823.0**	**14,081.3**	**13,443.6**	**15,086.2**	**4.7%**	**-6.7%**	**4.7%**

(1) The volume granted does not include amounts to be billed/debited from credit and debit cards.

The **delinquency rate** represents the volume of loan transactions overdue by more than 90 days through 2024 and, as of 2025, for comparability purposes, those overdue exceeding 90 up to 360 days, regarding the total volume of active loan transactions. The delinquency indicator for September 2025, 2.55% of loan transactions, increased by 0.47 p.p. in twelve months, by 0.82 p.p. in nine months, and by 0.38 p.p. in three months. The balance of loan transactions overdue exceeding 90 up to 360 days increased by 36.4% in twelve months, by 52.3% in nine months, and by 17.7% in three months. The **provision for loan losses related to credit risk** rose by 43.0% in twelve months, and by 41.7% in nine months, reflecting the increase in loan portfolio and in past due operations, as well as the adoption of criteria established by CMN Resolution 4,966/21, which replaced the provision for expected losses model (CMN Resolution 2,682/99), moving from the rating model "AA" to "H" to the Stages model: Stage 1, Stage 2, and Stage 3, from 2025. Compared to the previous quarter, the increase was 4.2%, driven by higher overdue loans, in a context of a virtually flat loan portfolio.

Loan Quality Indicators (%)

	Sep 2025	Jun 2025	Dec 2024	Sep 2024
Delinquency Rate (1)	2.55%	2.17%	1.73%	2.08%
Coverage Ratio (2)	225.7%	254.9%	242.6%	215.3%
Provisioning Ratio (3)	5.8%	5.5%	4.2%	4.5%

(1) In 2024, refers to past due loans > 90 days / Loan Transactions. Starting in 2025, to maintain comparability, past due loans exceeding 90 up to 360 days will be considered / Loan Transactions.
(2) In 2024, refers to the provision for loan losses / past due loans > 90 days. Starting in 2025, refers to the provision for loan losses related to credit risk / past due loans exceeding 90 up to 360 days.
(3) In 2024, refers to the provision for loan losses / Loan Transactions. Starting in 2025, refers to the provision for loan losses related to credit risk / Loan Transactions.

Funds raised and managed, consisting of deposits, proceeds from bank notes, subordinated debt, and managed third-party funds totaled R$127,789.4 million in September 2025, up by R$15,835.4 million over September 2024 and by R$11,660.2 million over December 2024, mainly due to the rise in deposits and proceeds from bank notes. Compared to June 2025, there was an increase of R$3,807.4 million, reflecting, in particular, the growth in deposits and assets under management.

Funds Raised and Managed – R$ Million

	Sep 2025	Jun 2025	Dec 2024	Sep 2024	Sep 2025/ Sep 2024	Sep 2025/ Dec 2024	Sep 2025/ Jun 2025
Deposits	95,582.2	92,711.9	88,194.9	85,041.9	12.4%	8.4%	3.1%
Proceeds from Bank Notes (1)	10,002.1	9,742.8	7,358.3	6,878.5	45.4%	35.9%	2.7%
Subordinated Debt (2)	1,607.7	1,663.3	1,880.7	1,645.2	-2.3%	-14.5%	-3.3%
Total Funds Raised	**107,191.9**	**104,118.0**	**97,433.9**	**93,565.6**	**14.6%**	**10.0%**	**3.0%**
Funds Managed	20,597.5	19,864.0	18,695.4	18,388.4	12.0%	10.2%	3.7%
Total Funds Raised and Managed	**127,789.4**	**123,982.0**	**116,129.2**	**111,954.0**	**14.1%**	**10.0%**	**3.1%**

(1) Bank Notes, Subordinated Bank Notes, and Real Estate and Agribusiness Letters of Credit.
(2) Refers to the subordinated foreign fundraising.

Equity reached R$10,877.6 million in September 2025, up by 6.0% or R$620.1 million over September 2024, and by 4.5% or R$463.9 million over December 2024, mainly due to the recognition of results, payments of interest on equity and accrued dividends, the re-measuring of actuarial liabilities of post-employment benefits (CPC 33 - (R1)), and the initial adoption of requirements established in CMN Resolutions 4,966/21 and 4,975/21. Compared to June 2025, equity increased by 2.1%, or R$228.7 million, mainly reflecting the recognition of results, payments of interest on equity and accrued dividends.

In terms of its **own taxes and contributions**, Banrisul collected and provisioned R$982.0 million in 9M2025. Withheld and transferred taxes, levied directly on financial intermediation and other payments, totaled R$803.9 million in the period.

Guidance

The outlook disclosed in the Guidance on December 31, 2024, is maintained, as shown below.

	2025 Projected
Total Loan Portfolio	6% to 10%
Financial Margin (1)	7% to 12%
Credit Cost (2)	1.2% to 2.2%
Administrative Expenses (3)	7% to 11%

(1) Excluding Income from Recovery of Loans Written-Off as Losses.
(2) Expenses with Provision for Loan Losses net of Income from Recovery of Loans Written-Off as Losses.
(3) Administrative Expenses excluding fee commissions on banking correspondents.

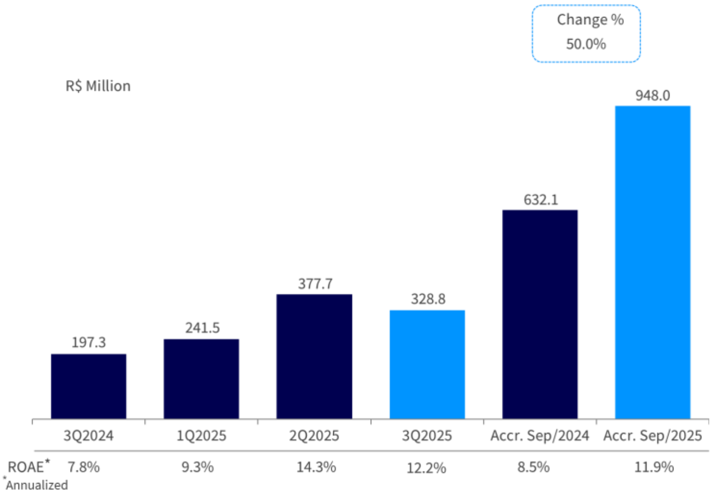
Such information reflects the wishes and expectations of the Company's management. The words "anticipates", "wants", "expects", "plans", "predicts", "projects", "aims", and the like identify that they mainly involve known and unknown risks. Known risks include uncertainties not limited to the impact of price and product competitiveness, acceptance of products on the market, service transactions from the Company and its competitors, regulatory approval, currency fluctuations, changes in product mix, and other risks described in the Company's reports. This Guidance is up to date with current data and Banrisul may or may not update it upon new and/or future events.

Porto Alegre, September 30, 2025.

PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS

We present the Performance Analysis of Banco do Estado do Rio Grande do Sul S.A. for the nine months and third quarter of 2025.

Net Income



In 9M2025, net income reached R$948.0 million, up by 50.0% or R$315.8 million from the net income reported in 9M2024, mainly reflecting (i) the increase in financial margin, of R$435.6 million; (ii) expected net loan losses related to credit risk, of R$27.0 million; (iii) higher income from services, of R$20.5 million; (iv) moderate increase in administrative expenses, of R$116.9 million; (v) a favorable result in other operating income, net of other operating expenses, in the amount of R$144.5 million; (vi) higher flow of expenses with labor, tax, and civil provisions, of R$35.1 million; and (vii) the consequent tax effect.

In 3Q2025, net income reached R$328.8 million, up by 66.7% or R$131.5 million from the net income reported in 3Q2024, mainly reflecting (i) the increase in financial margin, of R$158.6 million; (ii) a decrease of expected net loan losses related to credit risk, of R$20.1 million; (iii) moderate increase in administrative expenses, of R$12.6 million; (iv) a favorable result in other operating income, net of other operating expenses, in the amount of R$45.8 million; (v) higher flow of expenses with labor, tax, and civil provisions, of R$45.3 million; and (vi) the consequent tax effect.

Compared to 2Q2025, net income for 3Q2025 decreased by 12.9% or R$48.9 million, mainly reflecting (i) the decrease in financial margin, of R$35.1 million; (ii) expected net loan losses related to credit risk, of R$7.1 million; (iii) higher income from services, of R$6.7 million; (iv) moderate increase in administrative expenses, of R$29.3 million; (v) an unfavorable result in other operating income, net of other operating expenses, in the amount of R$6.1 million; (vi) higher flow of expenses with labor, tax, and civil provisions, of R$34.2 million; and (vii) the consequent tax effect.

Analytical Financial Margin

The analytical financial margin presented was calculated based on the average balances of assets and liabilities, which were calculated based on the closing balances of the months making up the respective periods under analysis. The following table describes the income-producing assets and onerous liabilities, the corresponding amounts of income from financial intermediation on assets and financial intermediation expenses on liabilities, as well as the actual average rates. Income from clients with loan transactions overdue by more than 90 days, which are considered problem credits, is only recognized as income when it is actually received; until 2024, income from loan transactions ceased to be recognized for operations overdue by more than 60 days. The average balances of short-term interbank investments and funds invested or raised in the interbank market correspond to the redemption amount, excluding income or expenses to be recognized that are equivalent to future periods. The average balances of deposits, open market funding, and obligations arising from loans and transfers include charges that are mandatory up to the reporting date of the Financial Statements, recognized on a pro rata die basis. As for expenses linked to these lines, those related to deposits include expenses resulting from contributions made to the Credit Guarantee Fund - FGC.

The margin on interest-earning assets decreased by 0.54 p.p. in the comparison between 9M2025 and 9M2024, reaching 4.55% in 9M2025. The average interest-earning assets increased by 23.2% and onerous liabilities increased by 18.9%.

The exchange rate variation and the rise in the Selic Rate had an impact on the rates of interest-earning assets and onerous liabilities in the period. Besides the economy's basic interest rates on which financial transactions are referenced, the structure of assets and liabilities, as well as the agreed-upon terms and interest, are determining factors when calculating the margin in every reporting period.

As for the structure, among the interest-earning assets, we highlight the following: a) treasury investments, totaling 48.3% of these assets, increasing by 3.1 p.p. between 9M2025 and 9M2024; b) loan transactions, accounting for 42.2% of these assets, reducing by 2.4 p.p. in the period. In relation to onerous liabilities, we highlight the following: a) term deposits, representing 50.6% of these liabilities in 9M2025, down by 1.1 p.p. from 9M2024; b) open market funding, representing 19.0% of onerous liabilities, up by 0.9 p.p. in the period; c) savings deposits, representing 8.6% of onerous liabilities, down by 1.8 p.p. in the period; d) bank notes, representing 7.1% of onerous liabilities, up by 0.8 p.p. in the period; and e) court and administrative deposits, representing 7.1% of these liabilities, down by 0.2 p.p.

As of the first quarter of 2025, income and expenses were recognized under the criteria established by CMN Resolution 4,966/21 and BCB Resolution 352/23. In previous periods, income and expenses were measured at the criteria in force at the time.

Analytical Financial Margin - R$ Million and %

	9M2025			9M2024		
	Average Balance	Income/ Expense	Average Rate	Average Balance	Income/ Expense	Average Rate
Interest-Earning Assets	**140,358.2**	**15,835.5**	**11.28%**	**113,939.8**	**12,027.6**	**10.56%**
Loan Transactions (1)	59,287.1	8,245.2	13.91%	50,847.6	6,708.3	13.19%
Treasury (2)	67,824.0	6,639.5	9.79%	51,479.9	4,258.0	8.27%
Derivative Financial Instruments (3)	176.0	(338.6)	-192.38%	77.5	180.6	233.03%
Compulsory Deposits	13,071.1	1,289.5	9.86%	11,534.8	880.7	7.63%
Non-Interest-Earning Assets	**14,142.3**			14,856.7		
Total Assets	**154,500.5**	**15,835.5**	**10.25%**	**128,796.5**	**12,027.6**	**9.34%**
Onerous Liabilities	129,422.9	(11,047.1)	8.54%	108,895.2	(7,674.7)	7.05%
Interbank Deposits	2,122.3	(128.2)	6.04%	1,771.9	(94.0)	5.31%
Savings Deposits	11,128.7	(639.7)	5.75%	11,299.2	(563.2)	4.98%
Term Deposits	65,482.3	(5,770.6)	8.81%	56,328.9	(3,767.9)	6.69%
Court and Administrative Deposits	9,127.6	(846.1)	9.27%	7,981.4	(605.6)	7.59%
Open Market Funding	24,558.2	(2,456.3)	10.00%	19,703.7	(1,512.6)	7.68%
Proceeds from Bank Notes (4)	9,175.1	(881.3)	9.61%	6,898.2	(511.0)	7.41%
Subordinated Debt	1,696.3	161.8	-9.54%	1,581.0	(295.7)	18.70%
Obligations arising from Domestic Loans and Transfers	3,728.9	(168.0)	4.51%	1,889.9	(81.1)	4.29%
Obligations arising from Loans and Foreign Currency Transfers	2,403.6	(318.6)	13.25%	1,441.1	(243.6)	16.90%
Non-Onerous Liabilities	**14,457.7**			**15,630.1**		
Equity	**10,619.8**			**9,991.2**		
Liabilities and Equity	**154,500.5**	**(11,047.1)**	**7.15%**	**134,516.5**	**(7,674.7)**	**5.71%**
Spread			**3.10%**			**3.63%**
Financial Margin		**4,788.5**	**3.41%**		**4,352.9**	**3.82%**
Annualized Financial Margin			**4.55%**			**5.09%**

(1) Includes advances on foreign exchange contracts, leasing operations, and other credits characterized as loans. The leasing operations are shown by the net present value of lease agreements.
(2) Includes short-term interbank investments.
(3) Includes swap positions, DI future contracts, and foreign exchange portfolio contracts.
(4) Includes bank notes, subordinated financial bills, real estate letters of credit, and agribusiness letters of credit.

Variations in interest income and expenses: volume and rates

The financial margin in 9M2025, totaling R$4,788.5 million, grew by 10.0% or R$435.6 million over 9M2024, reflecting the increase in interest income, which had a substantially higher volume than the interest expenses. The growth in revenues is related to the increase in the average volume of interest-earning assets, especially in treasury investments and loan transactions, and the rise in average rates, mainly for treasury investments, influenced by the increase in the effective Selic rate. The increase in expenses is mainly related to higher average rates on onerous liabilities, especially term deposits and open market funding, impacted by the rise in the effective Selic rate, and to the growth in average volume, especially of term deposits, open market funding, and bank notes.

Variations in volume and interest rates were calculated based on the changes in average balances in the period and the variations in average interest rates, including exchange rate variations on interest-earning assets and onerous liabilities. The interest rate variation was calculated by the interest rate fluctuation in the period multiplied by the average interest-earning assets or average onerous liabilities in previous periods. The variations in volume were calculated as the difference between the average balance multiplied by the rate of the most recent period and the previous one.

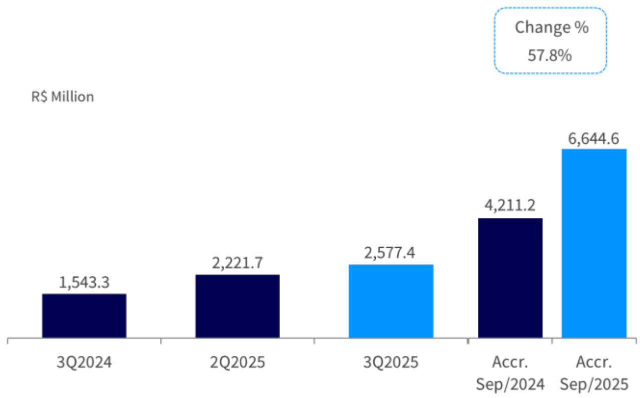
The following table presents the allocation of variations in interest income and expenses by the change in the average volume of interest-earning assets and onerous liabilities and the variation in the average interest rate over these assets and liabilities, comparing: (i) 9M2025 vs. 9M2024.

Variations in Interest Income and Expenses: Volumes and Rates - R$ Million

	9M2025/9M2024 Increase / Decrease Due to the Variation in:		
	Average Volume	Average Rate	Net Variation
Interest-Earning Assets	**2,853.5**	**954.4**	**3,807.9**
Loan Transactions [1]	1,158.9	378.1	1,537.0
Treasury	1,509.1	872.4	2,381.4
Derivative Financial Instruments [2]	57.6	(576.8)	(519.2)
Compulsory Deposits	128.0	280.8	408.8
Onerous Liabilities	**(1,616.3)**	**(1,756.1)**	**(3,372.4)**
Interbank Deposits	(20.1)	(14.1)	(34.2)
Savings Deposits	8.4	(84.9)	(76.5)
Term Deposits	(678.1)	(1,324.6)	(2,002.7)
Court and Administrative Deposits	(94.6)	(146.0)	(240.5)
Open Market Funding	(423.3)	(520.4)	(943.7)
Proceeds from Bank Notes [3]	(195.0)	(175.2)	(370.3)
Subordinated Debt	(20.1)	477.5	457.5
Obligations arising from Domestic Loans and Transfers	(82.7)	(4.3)	(86.9)
Obligations arising from Loans of Transfers in Foreign Currency	(110.8)	35.8	(75.0)
Financial Margin	**1,237.3**	**(801.7)**	**435.6**

(1) Includes advances on foreign exchange contracts, leasing operations, and other credits characterized as loans. The leasing operations are shown by the net present value of lease agreements.
(2) Includes swap positions, DI future contracts, and foreign exchange portfolio contracts. Banrisul uses derivative financial instruments to mitigate currency fluctuation risks arising from international funding and variations in the CDI rate for operations linked to fixed-rate Treasury Bills. In this sense, the variations presented should be analyzed together with the associated assets and liabilities.
(3) Includes bank notes, subordinated financial bills, real estate letters of credit, and agribusiness letters of credit.

Treasury Results

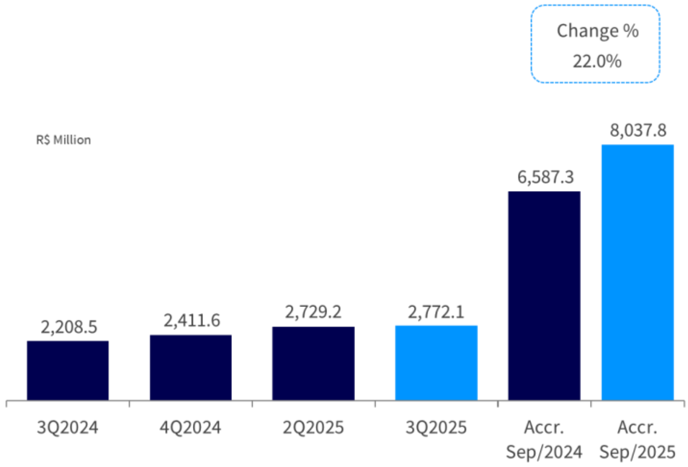


The result of treasury investments (sum of income from securities – TVM and short-term interbank investments) for 9M2025 increased by 57.8%, or R$2,433.4 million, compared to 9M2024; by 67.0%, or R$1,034.0 million, in the comparison between 3Q2025 and 3Q2024; and by 16.0%, or R$355.6 million, compared to 2Q2025, mainly reflecting the increase in balance and in the effective Selic rate.

Income from Compulsory Investments

The result of compulsory investments in 9M2025 totaled R$1,284.3 million, up by 46.4% or R$407.0 million from 9M2024, and amounted to R$487.7 million in 3Q2025, increasing by 64.4% or R$191.0 million from 3Q2024 and by 13.9% or R$59.4 million compared to 2Q2025; mainly reflecting higher income from compulsory deposits related to term deposits, primarily due to higher balances and the increase in the effective Selic rate.

Income from Loan Transactions



Income from loan transactions in 9M2025, which includes income from leasing and other loans (from 2025 onwards, the costs of originating credit through banking correspondents are also accounted for, and debenture revenues are included, as part of the implementation of the new COSIF 1.5 and CMN Resolution 4,966/21), totaled R$8,037.8 million, increasing by 22.0% or R$1,450.5 million from 9M2024, by 25.5% or R$563.6 million in the comparison between 3Q2025 and 3Q2024, and by 1.6% or R$42.9 million from 2Q2025; mainly driven by the increase in revenues from commercial loans and rural loans.

Income from Commercial Loans - Individuals and Corporate Clients

Income from commercial loans for individuals accounted for 74.1% of total income from commercial loans in 9M2025, increasing by 12.9%, or R$508.0 million compared to 9M2024, and 15.4% or R$200.3 million in the comparison between 3Q2025 and 3Q2024, mainly driven by higher income from personal loans, revolving/installment payment credit card, income from overdraft, and the rural single account, which began operations in 3Q2024, as well as income from debt renegotiations, impacted by the increase in balances of these products. Compared to 2Q2025, income from commercial loans for individuals remained virtually flat in 3Q2025.

Income from commercial loans for corporate clients accounted for 25.9% of total income from commercial loans in 9M2025 and increased by 33.3%, or R$388.0 million, compared to 9M2024, and by 45.0%, or R$175.6 million, in the comparison between 3Q2025 and 3Q2024; mainly driven by higher income from single account operations, which began in 2Q2024, and from the business account. Compared to 2Q2025, income from commercial loans for corporate clients in 3Q2025 increased by 5.5%, or R$29.5 million, mainly reflecting higher income from single account and working capital operations, driven by the increase in balances of these products, partially offset by lower income from corporate account, revolving/installment payment credit card, advances to depositors, and discount on receivables.

Income from commercial loans increased by 17.6% or R$896.1 million in 9M2025 over 9M2024, by 22.2% or R$375.8 million in the comparison between 3Q2025 and 3Q2024, and by 1.4% or R$29.1 million compared to 2Q2025.

Income from Commercial Loans - Individuals and Corporate Clients - R$ Million

	9M2025	9M2024	3Q2025	2Q2025	3Q2024	9M2025/ 9M2024	3Q2025/ 3Q2024	3Q2025/ 2Q2025
Individuals	**4,438.1**	**3,930.1**	**1,499.4**	**1,499.8**	**1,299.1**	**12.9%**	**15.4%**	**0.0%**
Acquisition of Goods	40.6	41.5	13.6	13.6	13.8	-2.1%	-1.1%	0.1%
Revolving/Installment Payment	380.1	229.9	122.3	138.9	97.4	65.3%	25.6%	-12.0%
Overdraft	461.9	387.2	158.3	155.9	120.8	19.3%	31.0%	1.5%
Rural Single Account (1)	59.8	0.3	25.8	19.6	0.3	N/A*	N/A*	31.9%
Personal Loans	681.3	513.9	243.0	230.3	177.6	32.6%	36.8%	5.5%
Payroll-Deductible Loans	2,625.5	2,633.8	871.0	858.2	852.4	-0.3%	2.2%	1.5%
Others (3)	188.8	123.4	65.5	83.4	36.8	53.0%	78.1%	-21.5%
Corporate Clients	**1,554.9**	**1,166.9**	**566.0**	**536.5**	**390.5**	**33.3%**	**45.0%**	**5.5%**
Acquisition of Goods	34.1	31.7	11.0	11.5	10.3	7.5%	7.5%	-4.0%
Revolving/Installment Payment	19.9	14.1	6.1	7.7	6.0	41.5%	2.7%	-20.5%
Working Capital	759.4	788.4	271.0	252.2	247.9	-3.7%	9.3%	7.5%
Corporate Account	280.9	213.4	95.3	99.1	62.3	31.6%	53.1%	-3.9%
Single Account (2)	355.4	25.0	142.3	119.9	23.0	N/A*	N/A*	18.7%
Discount on Receivables	27.6	9.5	9.1	10.2	3.4	189.1%	168.6%	-11.3%
Others (3)	77.6	84.7	31.2	35.9	37.7	-8.4%	-17.2%	-13.2%
Total	**5,993.0**	**5,096.9**	**2,065.4**	**2,036.3**	**1,689.6**	**17.6%**	**22.2%**	**1.4%**

(1) Credit line started in the third quarter of 2024. (2) Credit line started in the second quarter of 2024. (3) Includes debt renegotiation.
*Not applicable.

Market Funding Expenses

Market funding expenses increased by 43.7% or R$3,210.4 million in 9M2025 over 9M2024 and by 61.1% or R$1,544.2 million in the comparison between 3Q2025 and 3Q2024, reflecting, in both trajectories, higher expenses with deposits and repurchase agreements, impacted by the higher balance and the effective Selic rate, which references most of the funding; mitigated by the decrease in expenses with subordinated debt, due to the exchange rate variation and mark-to-market of the obligation.

Compared to 2Q2025, market funding expenses increased by 15.6%, or R$549.8 million, in 3Q2025, mainly impacted by higher expenses with deposits and bank notes, due to the increase in balances and the effective Selic rate, as well as the rise in expenses with subordinated debt.

Market Funding Expenses - R$ Million

	9M2025	9M2024	3Q2025	2Q2025	3Q2024	9M2025/ 9M2024	3Q2025/ 3Q2024	3Q2025/ 2Q2025
Deposits (1)	7,384.6	5,030.7	2,805.9	2,441.5	1,793.5	46.8%	56.4%	14.9%
Repurchase Agreements	2,456.3	1,512.6	904.1	848.8	546.4	62.4%	65.4%	6.5%
Proceeds from Bank Notes (2)	881.3	511.0	362.9	291.6	171.8	72.5%	111.2%	24.5%
Subordinated Debt Result	(161.8)	295.7	(1.2)	(60.1)	15.7	-154.7%	-107.9%	-97.9%
Total	**10,560.5**	**7,350.0**	**4,071.6**	**3,521.8**	**2,527.4**	**43.7%**	**61.1%**	**15.6%**

(1) Includes expenses related to FGC. (2) Includes Subordinated Financial Bills.

Funding Cost

The funding cost was calculated based on the average balance of funds raised, which are linked to the corresponding amounts of effective funding expenses, thus generating the average rates. Deposits and funds from acceptance and instrument issues were grouped into funding products under liabilities.

In 3Q2025, the average funding price, of 3.04%, increased by 0.87 p.p. compared to 3Q2024, and by 0.32 p.p. compared to 2Q2025, in line with the performance of the effective Selic Rate. The average cost indicator in relation to the effective Selic rate reached 81.98% in 3Q2025, down by 0.63 p.p. from 3Q2024, and up by 0.38 p.p. from 2Q2025.

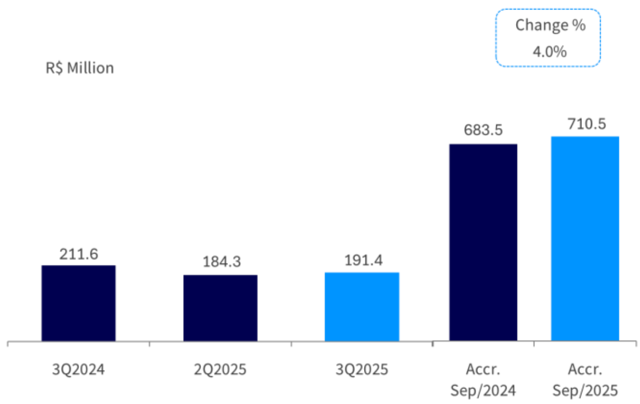
The average cost of term deposits – whose balance accounts represent 65.0% of the lines shown in the table below – reached 86.36% of the effective Selic rate in 3Q2025, up by 0.11 p.p. over 3Q2024 and down by 0.12 p.p. from 2Q2025.

Funding Cost - R$ Million and %

	3Q2025			2Q2025			3Q2024		
	Average Balance (1)	Accum. Expenses	Average Cost	Average Balance (1)	Accum. Expenses	Average Cost	Average Balance (1)	Accum. Expenses	Average Cost
Term Deposits	67,816.3	(2,169.7)	3.20%	65,536.8	(1,886.1)	2.88%	58,862.2	(1,336.5)	2.27%
Savings Deposits	11,062.9	(218.6)	1.98%	11,132.3	(214.0)	1.92%	11,466.6	(197.4)	1.72%
Demand Deposits	2,843.8	-	0.00%	3,122.8	-	0.00%	3,458.2	-	0.00%
Interbank Deposits	2,580.4	(56.4)	2.19%	2,025.3	(39.1)	1.93%	1,252.6	(21.5)	1.72%
Court and Administrative Deposits	9,674.5	(334.4)	3.46%	9,226.9	(276.1)	2.99%	8,224.9	(213.7)	2.60%
Other Deposits	258.9	(0.0)	0.01%	251.1	(0.0)	0.01%	258.6	(0.0)	0.00%
Financial Bills (2)	3,911.0	(146.1)	3.74%	2,939.4	(99.2)	3.38%	1,314.4	(38.9)	2.96%
Real Estate Letters of Credit	3,243.3	(107.6)	3.32%	2,984.9	(88.6)	2.97%	2,113.7	(51.4)	2.43%
Agribusiness Letters of Credit	2,942.5	(109.2)	3.71%	3,424.8	(103.8)	3.03%	3,415.4	(81.6)	2.39%
FGC Contribution Expenses	-	(26.7)	-	-	(26.2)	-	-	(24.3)	-
Total Average Balance / Total Expense	**104,333.5**	**(3,168.8)**	**3.04%**	**100,644.2**	**(2,733.1)**	**2.72%**	**90,366.7**	**(1,965.3)**	**2.17%**
Selic Rate			**3.70%**			**3.33%**			**2.63%**
Average Cost / Selic Rate			**81.98%**			**81.60%**			**82.61%**
Term Deposit Cost / Selic Rate			**86.36%**			**86.48%**			**86.25%**

(1) Average balances based on the final balances for the months composing the analyzed periods.
(2) Includes Subordinated Financial Bills.

Net loan losses related to credit risk



In 2025, with the adoption of CMN Resolution 4,966/21, the provision for expected losses model replaced CMN Resolution 2,682/99, changing from the rating model “AA” to “H” to the Stages model: Stage 1, Stage 2, and Stage 3. Net loan losses related to credit risk, net of recoveries of operations written-off as losses, totaled R$710.5 million in 9M2025, increasing by 4.0% or R$27.0 million over 9M2024, mainly reflecting the increase in overdue loans and loan transactions. Net expected losses associated with credit risk totaled R$191.4 million in 3Q2025, down by 9.5% or R$20.1 million compared to 3Q2024, impacted by the revision of the provisioning model for specialized loan transactions. Compared to 2Q2025, expected net losses in 3Q2025 increased by 3.8%, or R$7.1 million, reflecting the increase in past due loan transactions.

Income from Services

Income from services in 9M2025 increased by 1.3%, or R$20.5 million, compared to 9M2024. The growth was mainly driven by higher income from credit card, fund management, and brokerage and insurance commissions, partially offset by the decline in service income from Banrisul Pagamentos. In the comparison between 3Q2025 and 3Q2024, income from services remained virtually flat. Compared to 2Q2025, these incomes increased by 1.3% or R$6.7 million, mainly driven by higher income from fund management.

Breakdown of Income from Services - R$ Million

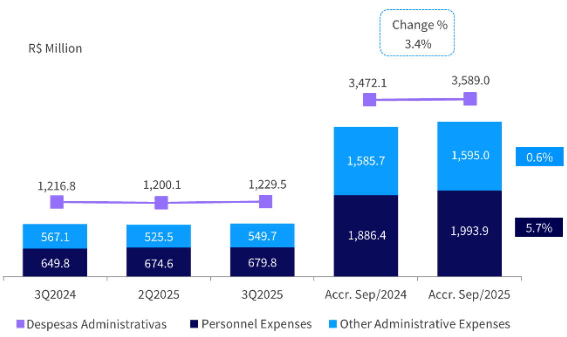
	9M2025	9M2024	3Q2025	2Q2025	3Q2024	9M2025/ 9M2024	3Q2025/ 3Q2024	3Q2025/ 2Q2025
Funds under Management	102.3	83.9	38.7	33.4	29.4	21.9%	31.4%	15.8%
Income from Services – Banrisul	394.5	424.5	127.9	131.8	147.0	-7.1%	-13.0%	-2.9%
Credit Card	182.1	159.8	61.5	61.5	55.0	13.9%	11.9%	0.0%
Collection and Custody Services	42.0	40.3	14.5	13.8	14.5	4.2%	-0.1%	5.1%
Insurance Brokerage Commissions	228.1	215.4	78.7	75.0	73.0	5.9%	7.9%	5.0%
Checking Account Services	458.7	452.4	154.9	151.5	149.6	1.4%	3.6%	2.3%
Consortium Management	89.7	105.5	27.3	31.4	34.4	-14.9%	-20.5%	-13.1%
Other Revenues (1)	81.7	76.8	28.7	27.2	27.1	6.4%	5.9%	5.6%
Total	**1,579.1**	**1,558.7**	**532.2**	**525.5**	**529.9**	**1.3%**	**0.4%**	**1.3%**

(1) Includes, mainly, income from guarantees and revenues from collection services.

Administrative Expenses

Administrative expenses increased by 3.4% or R$116.9 million in 9M2025 over 9M2024, by 1.0% or R$12.6 million in the comparison between 3Q2025 and 3Q2024 and increased by 2.4% or R$29.3 million over 2Q2025.

Personnel expenses in 9M2025 increased by 5.7%, or R$107.5 million, compared to 9M2024, and by 4.6%, or R$30.0 million, in the comparison between 3Q2025 and 3Q2024, mainly driven by collective bargaining agreements. Compared to 2Q2025, personnel expenses remained virtually flat in 3Q2025.

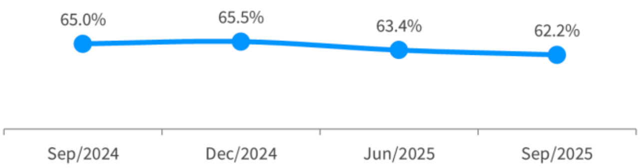


Other administrative expenses in 9M2025 remained virtually flat compared to 9M2024. In the comparison between 3Q2025 and 3Q2024, expenses decreased by 3.1% or R$17.4 million, mainly influenced by lower rentals and condominiums expenses, as a result of the regulatory change under CMN Resolution 4,975/21, which unified the classification of leases as either operating or finance leases for lessees, also leading to an increase in amortization and depreciation expenses. Compared to 2Q2025, other administrative expenses for 3Q2025 increased by 4.6% or R$24.1 million, mainly reflecting higher expenses with advertising, promotions and marketing, data processing, and specialized technical services, partially offset by lower expenses with rentals and condominiums.

Breakdown of Administrative Expenses - R$ Million

	9M2025	9M2024	3Q2025	2Q2025	3Q2024	9M2025/ 9M2024	3Q2025/ 3Q2024	3Q2025/ 2Q2025
Personnel Expenses	**1,993.9**	**1,886.4**	**679.8**	**674.6**	**649.8**	**5.7%**	**4.6%**	**0.8%**
Direct Compensation, Benefits, and Social Security	1,783.2	1,700.2	607.3	596.4	588.1	4.9%	3.3%	1.8%
Training	5.0	3.8	2.4	2.2	0.9	30.6%	160.6%	7.8%
Profit Sharing	205.7	182.4	70.1	76.0	60.7	12.8%	15.4%	-7.8%
Other Administrative Expenses	**1,595.0**	**1,585.7**	**549.7**	**525.5**	**567.1**	**0.6%**	**-3.1%**	**4.6%**
Amortization and Depreciation	301.5	237.1	101.9	99.6	81.2	27.1%	25.4%	2.3%
Water, Electricity, and Gas	24.2	22.0	7.5	6.9	7.0	9.7%	6.1%	8.8%
Rentals and Condominiums	34.3	122.8	6.7	11.3	42.8	-72.0%	-84.3%	-40.6%
Communications	55.1	43.3	17.9	19.6	16.3	27.2%	10.0%	-8.8%
Asset Maintenance and Preservation	89.2	62.2	32.1	26.8	24.3	43.4%	32.5%	19.7%
Data Processing	202.5	193.4	74.1	65.3	59.9	4.7%	23.6%	13.3%
Advertising, Promotions and Marketing	126.8	125.8	47.8	38.3	45.1	0.8%	6.0%	25.1%
Third-Party Services	363.6	387.1	122.1	124.8	133.3	-6.1%	-8.4%	-2.1%
Specialized Technical Services	172.3	156.7	66.6	58.7	60.2	10.0%	10.7%	13.4%
Surveillance, Security, and Cash-In-Transit Services	104.1	101.1	34.9	36.1	35.5	2.9%	-1.6%	-3.2%
Financial System Services	31.8	34.2	10.8	10.8	12.2	-6.9%	-11.4%	0.1%
Other Expenses	89.6	100.0	27.2	24.3	49.3	-10.3%	-44.8%	-0.2%
Total	**3,589.0**	**3,472.1**	**1,229.5**	**1,200.1**	**1,216.8**	**3.4%**	**1.0%**	**2.4%**

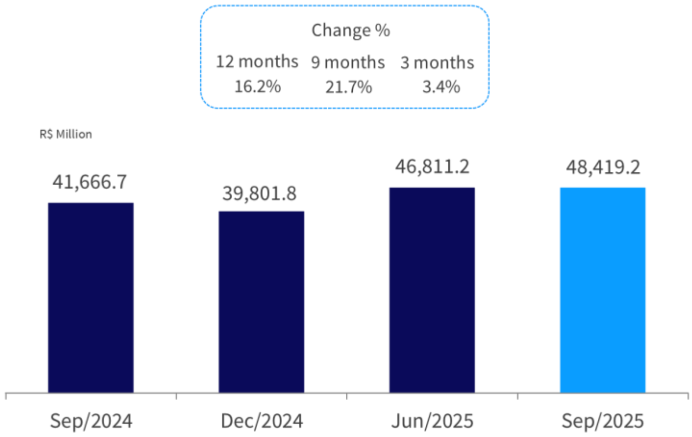
Efficiency Ratio



The **efficiency ratio** reached 62.2% in LTM until September 2025, compared to 65.0% in LTM until September 2024, mainly reflecting the 11.7% increase in financial margin, the 2.5% growth in income from services, and the 19.6% increase in civil, tax, and labor provision expenses, compared to the 4.3% increase in administrative expenses.

EQUITY PERFORMANCE

Treasury



Treasury investments (marketable securities, short-term interbank investments, and cash and cash equivalents) totaled R$71,474.8 million in September 2025. Starting in January 2025, the treasury balance is shown net of the provision.

Treasury investments less repurchase agreements totaled R$48,419.2 million in September 2025, an increase of 16.2% or R$6,752.4 million over September 2024, and 21.7% or R$8,617.3 million over December 2024, and 3.4% or R$1,607.9 million over June 2025, mainly reflecting the increase in funds from deposits, proceeds from bank notes, directing of resources to the loan portfolio, and compulsory deposits required by BACEN.

Compulsory Deposits with the Central Bank of Brazil (BACEN)

The balance of compulsory deposits at BACEN totaled R$14,083.4 million in September 2025, up by 35.7% or R$3,702.6 million compared to September 2024, mainly driven by the increase in compulsory deposits on term deposits and the resumption of compulsory deposit requirements on savings deposits, starting in June 2025, after the release period established by BACEN Resolution 379/2024. Compared to December 2024 and June 2025, the balance of compulsory deposits increased by 20.2%, or R$2,366.4 million, and by 12.9%, or R$1,610.3 million, respectively, mainly reflecting the increase in compulsory deposits on savings deposits and term deposits, partially offset by the reduction in voluntary deposits, in accordance with BCB Resolution 129/21, and in compulsory deposits on demand deposits.

Loan Transactions

Banrisul's loan portfolio reached R$64,068.1 million in September 2025, up by 11.1%, or R$6,398.2 million, compared to September 2024, and by 3.2%, or R$2,009.2 million, compared to December 2024, mainly driven by the growth in commercial loans, long-term financing and foreign exchange, partially offset by the decline in rural loans. Compared to June 2025, the loan portfolio of September 2025 remained virtually flat.

Breakdown of Loan Transactions - R$ Million

	Sep 2025	Jun 2025	Dec 2024	Sep 2024	Sep2025/ Sep2024	Sep2025/ Dec2024	Sep2025/ Jun2025
Commercial [1]	39,294.4	39,248.5	37,677.8	35,324.1	11.2%	4.3%	0.1%
Real Estate	6,512.4	6,552.1	6,549.1	6,370.3	2.2%	-0.6%	-0.6%
Rural	13,351.7	13,372.2	13,701.2	13,479.2	-0.9%	-2.6%	-0.2%
Long-Term Financing	2,529.7	2,524.9	2,014.8	864.2	192.7%	25.6%	0.2%
Foreign Exchange	2,379.8	2,320.6	2,116.0	1,632.0	45.8%	12.5%	2.6%
Total	**64,068.1**	**64,018.3**	**62,058.9**	**57,669.9**	**11.1%**	**3.2%**	**0.1%**

(1) Includes leasing and origination cost through banking correspondents.

Commercial Loans

The commercial loan portfolio totaled R$39,294.4 million in September 2025, accounting for 61.3% of the total loan transactions. In September 2025, loans for individuals accounted for 73.8% of the balance of commercial loans, while loans for corporate clients accounted for 26.2% of the balance.

Breakdown of Commercial Loans - Individuals and Corporate Clients - R$ Million

	Sep 2025	Jun 2025	Dec 2024	Sep 2024	Sep2025/ Sep2024	Sep2025/ Dec2024	Sep2025/ Jun2025
Individuals	**28,988.6**	**29,246.8**	**28,579.1**	**26,798.3**	**8.2%**	**1.4%**	**-0.9%**
Acquisition of Goods	280.2	279.7	325.5	332.6	-15.7%	-13.9%	0.2%
Credit Card (one-time payment) and Debit	2,498.1	2,541.6	2,713.0	2,460.6	1.5%	-7.9%	-1.7%
Revolving/Installment Payment Credit Card	843.4	763.0	557.7	521.0	61.9%	51.2%	10.5%
Overdraft	714.6	671.6	568.9	503.8	41.9%	25.6%	6.4%
Rural Single Account [1]	265.7	235.4	127.3	16.4	N/A*	108.7%	12.9%
Personal Loans	3,148.3	3,033.0	2,605.9	2,431.9	29.5%	20.8%	3.8%
Payroll-Deductible Loans [2]	20,035.0	20,630.7	20,882.4	19,818.9	1.1%	-4.1%	-2.9%
Others [4]	1,203.3	1,091.9	798.3	713.1	68.7%	50.7%	10.2%
Corporate Clients	**10,305.9**	**10,001.7**	**9,098.7**	**8,525.8**	**20.9%**	**13.3%**	**3.0%**
Acquisition of Goods	211.3	239.1	244.8	253.8	-16.8%	-13.7%	-11.6%
Credit Card (one-time payment) and Debit	220.6	215.1	206.8	180.3	22.3%	6.7%	2.5%
Revolving/Installment Payment Credit Card	40.3	36.4	30.2	32.9	22.6%	33.4%	10.7%
Working Capital	6,176.7	6,136.0	5,999.0	6,119.3	0.9%	3.0%	0.7%
Corporate Account	335.4	353.4	303.4	344.2	-2.5%	10.6%	-5.1%
Single Account [3]	2,202.1	2,065.0	1,512.1	764.2	188.2%	45.6%	6.6%
Discount on Receivables	170.5	171.6	152.6	83.5	104.2%	11.7%	-0.6%
Others [4][5]	949.0	785.0	649.8	747.6	26.9%	46.0%	20.9%
Total	**39,294.4**	**39,248.5**	**37,677.8**	**35,324.1**	**11.2%**	**4.3%**	**0.1%**

(1) Credit line started in the third quarter of 2024. (2) As of 2025, under CMN Resolution 4,966/21, the cost of originating payroll-deductible loan transactions will be included in payroll-deductible loans. (3) Credit line started in the second quarter of 2024. (4) Includes debt renegotiation totaling R$1,196.8 million for individuals and R$725.4 million for corporate clients in September 2025. (5) Includes debentures totaling R$208.9 million in September 2025. *Not applicable.

Commercial loans for individuals, composed of lower risk lines, reached R$28,988.6 million in September 2025, an increase of 8.2% or R$2,190.2 million compared to September 2024, mainly due to higher balances in personal loans, debt renegotiations, revolving/installment payment credit card, and the rural single account. Compared to December 2024, it grew by 1.4%, or R$409.5 million, mainly reflecting the increase in personal loans, debt renegotiations, and revolving/installment payment credit card, partially offset by the reduction in payroll-deductible loans. Compared to June 2025, commercial loans for individuals remained virtually flat.

Breakdown of Payroll-Deductible Loans - R$ Million

	Sep 2025	Jun 2025	Dec 2024	Sep 2024	Sep2025/ Sep2024	Sep2025/ Dec2024	Sep2025/ Jun2025
Branch Network	13,744.5	14,092.5	14,168.7	13,156.5	4.5%	-3.0%	-2.5%
Banking Correspondents	6,290.4	6,538.2	6,713.7	6,662.4	-5.6%	-6.3%	-3.8%
Total	**20,035.0**	**20,630.7**	**20,882.4**	**19,818.9**	**1.1%**	**-4.1%**	**-2.9%**

Commercial loans for corporate clients totaled R$10,305.9 million in September 2025, increasing by 20.9%, or R$1,780.1 million, compared to September 2024, mainly reflecting the increase in single account operations, whose trade began in 2Q2024. Compared to December 2024, it increased by 13.3%, or R$1,207.2 million, mainly driven by the growth in single account, working capital, and debt renegotiation operations. Compared to June 2025, commercial loans for corporate clients rose by 3.0%, or R$304.2 million, mainly due to the increase in single account, debentures, and debt renegotiation operations.

Specialized Loans

The balance of rural loans, totaling R$13,351.7 million in September 2025 and accounting for 20.8% of total loan assets, remained virtually flat compared to September 2024 and June 2025, and decreased by 2.6% or R$349.5 million compared to December 2024.

The real estate loan portfolio reached R$6,512.4 million in September 2025, increasing by 2.2% or R$142.1 million over September 2024, and remained virtually flat compared to December 2024 and June 2025. The real estate loan portfolio accounted for 10.2% of total loan transactions in September 2025.

Long-term financing reached R$2,529.7 million in September 2025, up by 192.7% or R$1,665.6 million over September 2024, by 25.6% or R$514.9 million over December 2024, and remained virtually flat over June 2025.

The foreign exchange portfolio reached R$2,379.8 million in September 2025, up by 45.8% or R$747.7 million over September 2024, by 12.5% or R$263.8 million over December 2024, and by 2.6% or R$59.2 million over June 2025.

Loan Breakdown by Company Size

Loan transactions for corporate clients totaled R$15,477.0 million in September 2025, accounting for 24.2% of the total loan portfolio. Of the amount of loans destined for corporate clients, 51.5% is allocated to micro, small and medium-sized enterprises.

Loan transactions for corporate clients increased by 27.1% or R$3,300.0 million from September 2024, mainly reflecting the growth in loans to large enterprises. Compared to June 2025, loan transactions for corporate clients increased by 2.4% or R$355.8 million, mainly driven by the increase in loans to large enterprises, partially offset by the reduction in loans to medium and small-sized enterprises.

Loan Breakdown by Company Size - R$ Million

	Sep 2025			Jun 2025			Sep 2024			Balance Variation	
	Balance	% of Corporate Clients	% Total Port.	Balance	% of orporate Clients	% Total Port.	alance	% of orporate Clients	% Total Port.	ep2025/ Sep2024	ep2025/ Jun2025
Large-sized Enterprises	7,513.8	48.5%	11.7%	5,997.8	39.7%	9.4%	4,935.0	40.5%	8.6%	52.3%	25.3%
Micro/Small/Medium-sizec Enterprises	7,963.3	51.5%	12.4%	9,123.5	60.3%	14.3%	7,242.0	59.5%	12.6%	10.0%	-12.7%
Medium-sized Enterprise	4,826.6	31.2%	7.5%	5,711.1	37.8%	8.9%	4,054.8	33.3%	7.0%	19.0%	-15.5%
Small-sized Enterprises	2,572.4	16.6%	4.0%	2,849.4	18.8%	4.5%	2,669.2	21.9%	4.6%	-3.6%	-9.7%
Micro-sized Enterprises	564.3	3.6%	0.9%	562.9	3.7%	0.9%	517.9	4.3%	0.9%	8.9%	0.2%
Total	**5,477.0**	**100%**	**24.2%**	**15,121.2**	**100%**	**23.6%**	**2,177.0**	**100.0%**	**21.1%**	**27.1%**	**2.4%**

Size segregated according to average monthly revenue: Microenterprises (up to R$30k); Small enterprises (up to R$400k); Medium enterprises (up to R$25M); and large enterprises (over R$25M or with Total Assets above R$240M).

Breakdown of Disbursement by Financing Line

The volume of loans granted in 9M2025 totaled R$40,664.3 million, increased by 4.7% or R$1,841.3 million from the volume granted in the same period of 2024, mainly reflecting higher volumes granted in the commercial loan portfolio for corporate clients, partially offset by lower volumes in rural loans and commercial loans for individuals.

In the comparison between 3Q2025 and 3Q2024, the volume of loans granted decreased by 6.7% or R$1,004.9 million, mainly driven by lower volumes granted in rural loans, commercial loans for individuals, and real estate loans, partially offset by higher volumes granted in commercial loans for corporate clients.

Compared to 2Q2025, the volume of loans granted in 3Q2025 increased by 4.7% or R$637.7 million, mainly driven by higher volumes granted in commercial loans for individuals and rural loans, partially offset by lower volumes granted in commercial loans for corporate clients and foreign exchange.

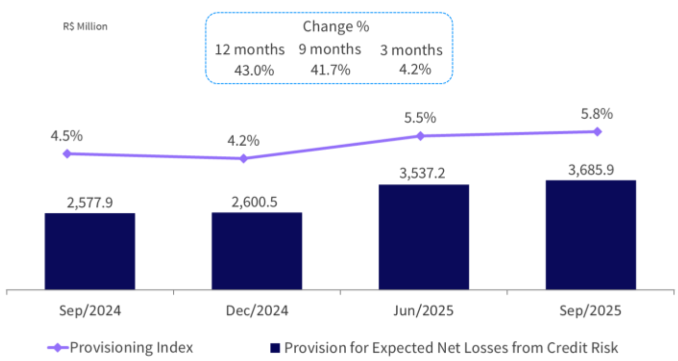
Breakdown of Loans Granted by Financing Lines - R$ Million

	9M2025	9M2024	3Q2025	2Q2025	3Q2024	9M2025/ 9M2024	3Q2025/ 3Q2024	3Q2025/ 2Q2025
Foreign Exchange	2,358.7	1,769.4	685.7	938.4	570.9	33.3%	20.1%	-26.9%
Commercial [1]	32,925.6	30,081.9	11,564.0	10,966.8	11,285.9	9.5%	2.5%	5.4%
Individuals	19,451.9	20,354.2	6,996.1	6,124.5	7,730.3	-4.4%	-9.5%	14.2%
Corporate Clients	13,473.7	9,727.7	4,567.8	4,842.3	3,555.6	38.5%	28.5%	-5.7%
Long-Term Financing	504.3	418.3	123.6	116.8	300.5	20.6%	-58.9%	5.8%
Real Estate	543.9	973.6	158.1	168.5	361.7	-44.1%	-56.3%	-6.1%
Rural	4,331.8	5,579.8	1,549.9	1,253.1	2,567.3	-22.4%	-39.6%	23.7%
Total	**40,664.3**	**38,823.0**	**14,081.3**	**13,443.6**	**15,086.2**	**4.7%**	**-6.7%**	**4.7%**

(1) The volume granted does not include amounts to be billed/debited from credit and debit cards.

Quality of the Loan Portfolio

Provision for Loan Loss Related to Credit Risk



The balance of the provision for loan losses related to credit risk reached R$3,685.9 million in September 2025, up by 43.0% or R$1,108.0 million over September 2024, and by 41.7% or R$1,085.4 million over December 2024, reflecting the increase in past due operations and the loan portfolio, as well as the adoption of criteria established by CMN Resolution 4,966/21, which replaced the provision for expected losses model (CMN Resolution 2,682/99), moving from the rating model "AA" to "H" to the Stages model: Stage 1, Stage 2, and Stage 3, as of 2025.

Compared to June 2025, the balance of the provision for loan losses related to credit risk increased by 4.2% or R$148.7 million, mainly impacted by the growth in past due operations, in a scenario where the loan portfolio remained virtually flat.

Breakdown of Loan Portfolio by Stages

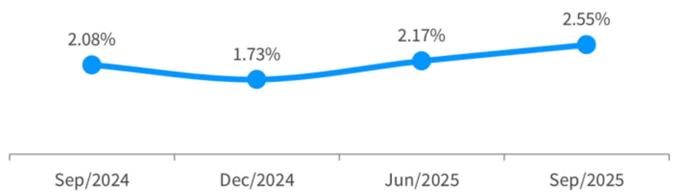
Loan Transactions segregated by Stage - R$ Million

	Loan Portfolio	Provision*
Stage 1	59,512.3	851.7
Stage 2	760.9	162.7
Stage 3	3,794.9	2,516.0
Total	**64,068.1**	**3,530.4**

*Refers to the provision for granted loan transactions.

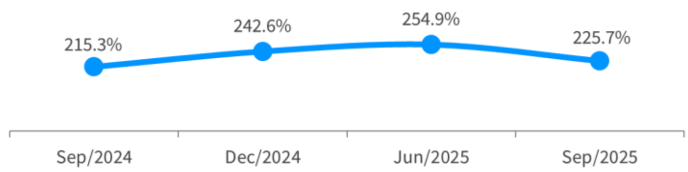
Stage 1 loan transactions, which do not show a significant increase in credit risk and have no overdue installments for more than 30 days, under the rules established by CMN Resolution 4,966/21, accounted for 92.9% of the loan portfolio in September 2025.

Default Rate



The default rate represents the volume of loan transactions overdue above 90 up to 360 days through 2024 and, as of 2025, for comparability purposes, those overdue between 90 and 360 days, regarding the total volume of active loan transactions. The default indicator for September 2025, 2.55% of loan transactions, increased by 0.47 p.p. in twelve months, by 0.82 p.p. in nine months, and by 0.38 p.p. in three months. The balance of loan transactions overdue above 90 up to 360 days reached R$1,632.9 million in September 2025, up by 36.4% or R$435.5 million over September 2024 and up by 52.3% or R$560.9 million over December 2024, and by 17.7% or R$245.2 million compared to June 2025. The balance of loan transactions overdue for more than 90 days reached R$2,276.2 million in September 2025.

Coverage Ratio



The coverage ratio consists of the ratio between the allowance for loan losses related to credit risk, a model replaced by CMN Resolution 4,966/21, and the balance of operations overdue above 90 up to 360 days until 2024 and as of 2025, for comparability criteria, those overdue between 90 and 360 days, showing that the provisions can cover default. The coverage ratio of past due loan transactions reached 225.7% in September 2025, up by 10.4 p.p. compared to September 2024, reflecting the increase in the provision balance at a higher rate than the growth in default during the period. In contrast, compared to December 2024 and June 2025, the ratio decreased by 16.9 p.p. and 29.2 p.p., respectively, due to the increase in the balance of past-due loan transactions which was higher than the increase in the allowance for expected loan losses.

Funds Raised and Under Management

Funds raised, comprised of deposits, proceeds from bank notes, subordinated debt, and funds managed totaled R$127,789.4 million in September 2025, up by 14.1% or R$15,835.4 million in 12 months, and by 10.0% or R$11,660.2 million over December 2024, mainly influenced by the increase in deposits, with emphasis on term deposits and proceeds from bank notes. Compared to June, funds raised and managed in September 2025 increased by 3.1%, or R$3,807.4 million, reflecting the growth in deposits, especially term deposits and funds managed.

The Bank offers both fixed-rate and floating-rate products to its clients; within these product modalities, 70.8% are floating-rate, with returns linked to the DI.

Breakdown of Funds Raised and Under Management by Product Type - R$ Million

	Sep 2025	Jun 2025	Dec 2024	Sep 2024	Sep2025/ Sep2024	Sep2025/ Dec2024	Sep2025/ Jun2025
Deposits	95,582.2	92,711.9	88,194.9	85,041.9	12.4%	8.4%	3.1%
Demand Deposits	2,756.1	2,812.0	4,387.0	3,175.1	-13.2%	-37.2%	-2.0%
Savings Deposits	10,987.7	11,201.6	11,402.3	11,509.9	-4.5%	-3.6%	-1.9%
Interbank Deposits	2,471.0	2,062.5	1,697.1	975.6	153.3%	45.6%	19.8%
Term Deposits	69,418.5	66,546.4	62,213.9	60,620.7	14.5%	11.6%	4.3%
Court and Administrative Deposits	9,700.4	9,852.5	8,221.1	8,525.5	13.8%	18.0%	-1.5%
Other Deposits	248.5	236.9	273.4	235.2	5.7%	-9.1%	4.9%
Proceeds from Bank Notes	10,002.1	9,742.8	7,358.3	6,878.5	45.4%	35.9%	2.7%
Financial Bills (1)	4,672.6	3,114.6	1,547.8	1,307.2	257.4%	201.9%	50.0%
Real Estate Letters of Credit	3,112.0	3,021.1	2,580.6	2,237.8	39.1%	20.6%	3.0%
Agribusiness Letters of Credit	2,217.5	3,607.1	3,229.8	3,333.6	-33.5%	-31.3%	-38.5%
Subordinated Debt (2)	1,607.7	1,663.3	1,880.7	1,645.2	-2.3%	-14.5%	-3.3%
Total Funds Raised	**107,191.9**	**104,118.0**	**97,433.9**	**93,565.6**	**14.6%**	**10.0%**	**3.0%**
Funds Managed	20,597.5	19,864.0	18,695.4	18,388.4	12.0%	10.2%	3.7%
Total Funds Raised and Managed	**127,789.4**	**123,982.0**	**116,129.2**	**111,954.0**	**14.1%**	**10.0%**	**3.1%**

(1) Includes Subordinated Financial Bills. (2) Refers to the subordinated foreign fundraising.

Deposits - deposits increased by 12.4%, or R$10,540.2 million, in September 2025 compared to September 2024; by 8.4%, or R$7,387.3 million, compared to December 2024; and by 3.1%, or R$2,870.3 million, compared to June 2025, mainly reflecting the rise in term deposits. In September 2025, term deposits, in the amount of R$69,418.5 million, represented 64.8% of funds raised, being the Bank's main funding instrument.

Proceeds from Bank Notes – in September 2025, these increased by 45.4%, or R$3,123.6 million in 12 months, by 35.9% or R$2,643.8 million compared to December 2024, and by 2.7% or R$259.3 million compared to June 2025, mainly influenced by the higher balance of financial bills. In August and September 2025, Banrisul carried out new issues of LFSN, authorized to compose Tier II Capital (TIIC) of Banrisul's Reference Equity, totaling R$1 billion, with a 10-year maturity and the possibility of repurchase by Banrisul as of the 5th year from the issue date.

Subordinated Debt - subordinated debt related to September 2025 decreased by 2.3% or R$37.5 million in 12 months, by 14.5% or R$273.0 million from December 2024, and by 3.3% or R$55.6 million from June 2025, mainly reflecting the exchange rate variation and mark-to-market in the periods.

Equity

Banrisul's equity totaled R$10,877.6 million at the end of September 2025, up by 6.0%, or R$620.1 million, compared to September 2024, and by 4.5%, or R$463.9 million, compared to December 2024, mainly due to the recognition of results, payment of interest on equity and provision for dividends, the remeasurement of the actuarial liability related to post-employment benefits (CPC 33(R1)), and the initial adoption of the requirements established in CMN Resolutions 4,966/21 and 4,975/21.

Compared to June 2025, Equity grew by 2.1% or R$228.7 million in September 2025, chiefly reflecting the recognition of results and the payment of interest on equity.

Basel Ratio

BACEN Resolutions 4,955/21 and 4,958/21 determine that the calculation of regulatory capital and risk-weighted assets be based on the Prudential Conglomerate. The Basel Ratio (BR) measures the ratio between the sum of the Tier I Capital - TIC and the Tier II Capital - TIIC, as well as the total risk-weighted assets calculated on the reference date. We maintain Capital Indexes above the levels defined by the regulator to protect Banrisul in the event of stress scenarios.

Capital Management seeks to maximize the use of funds available while ensuring the Institution's solvency. The Reference Equity ended September 2025 at R$13,052.4 million, against R$11,113.7 million in September 2024, and R$11,759.4 million in June 2025. For this reporting period, Reference Equity consists of the sum of the Tier I Capital (R$9,948.0 million) and the Tier II Capital (R$3,104.5 million). Reference Equity varied by R$1,938.7 million compared to September 2024 and by R$1,293.0 million compared to June 2025.

On September 30, 2025, the Basel Ratio reached 17.9%, 7.4 p.p. above the minimum regulatory level with additional core capital (10.5%). In the same period, the Core Capital Ratio and the Tier I Capital Ratio reached equal levels, ending the quarter at 13.6% and corresponding to 6.6 p.p. and 5.1 p.p., respectively, above the minimum regulatory level. The Basel Ratio decreased by 0.02 p.p. compared to September 2024 and by 1.73 p.p. compared to June 2025. The variations in Reference Equity are as follows.

Reference Equity Variations

Reference Equity Variation Sep2025 vs. Sep2024	Result after IoE	Equity Valuation and Marketable Securities	Adjustment – Res. 4,966	Prudential Adjustments	Level II	Other Variations
1,938.7	723.5	55.1	119.0	147.3	1,052.0	(158.2)

Reference Equity Variation Sep2025 vs. Jun2024	Result after IoE	Equity Valuation and Marketable Securities	Adjustment – Res. 4,966	Prudential Adjustments	Level II	Other Variations
1,293.0	218.6	8.3	0.0	79.8	984.8	1.5

COMPETITIVE MARKET

In the competitive market, as of June 2025 (the latest data released by the Central Bank of Brazil), the Institution ranked 12th in total assets among banks that make up the National Financial System (SFN), 14th in net worth, 12th in funding (total deposits, open market funding, and obligations from loans and transfers), and 6th in number of branches, according to the ranking released by the Central Bank of Brazil, excluding BNDES.

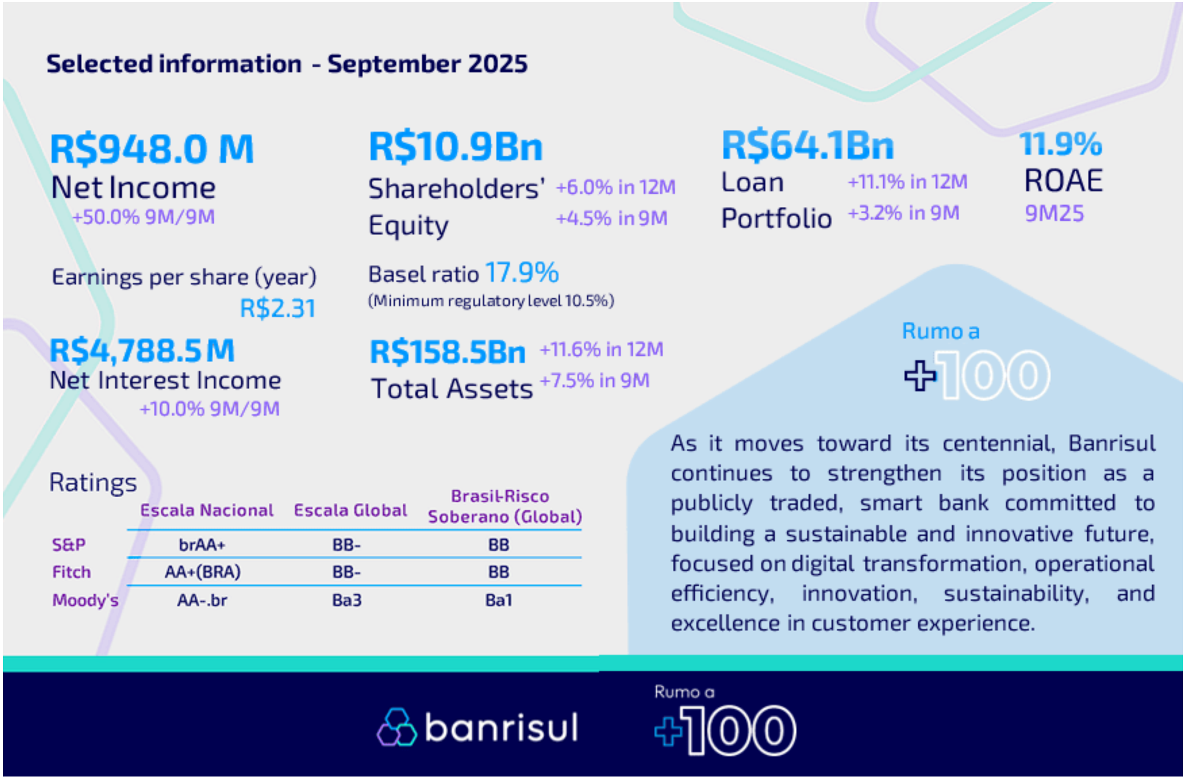
Competitive Market

	Brasil		Rio Grande do Sul	
	Sep 2025	Sep 2024	Sep 2025	Sep 2024
Demand Deposits	0.8393%	0.9145%	0.8393%	0.9145%
Savings Deposits	1.0779%	1.1248%	1.0779%	1.1248%
Term Deposits (1)	2.1449%	2.2796%	2.1449%	2.2796%
Loan Transactions	0.9362%	0.9277%	0.9362%	0.9277%
Number of Branches	3.2452%	3.0802%	3.2452%	3.0802%

(1) Base Date: June 2025 and Jun e2024; latest information disclosed by BACEN.

MANAGEMENT REPORT

We present the Management Report and parent and consolidated Financial Statements of Banco do Estado do Rio Grande do Sul S.A., for the third quarter and nine-month period of 2025, prepared according to the accounting practices adopted in Brazil, applicable to institutions authorized to operate by the Central Bank of Brazil (Bacen).



Economic Landscape

The global environment has been marked by a surprising delay in the actual impacts of the new US tariff policies on its economy. Global economic growth is expected to maintain a pace similar to that of the previous year, with global GDP growth projected at 2.8% for 2025, mainly supported by the resilience of emerging countries; while the US, Japan, and the eurozone are expected to slow down. Argentina, in turn, may achieve an estimated growth of 5% in 2025, favoring demand for Brazilian products, especially from the state of Rio Grande do Sul (RS).

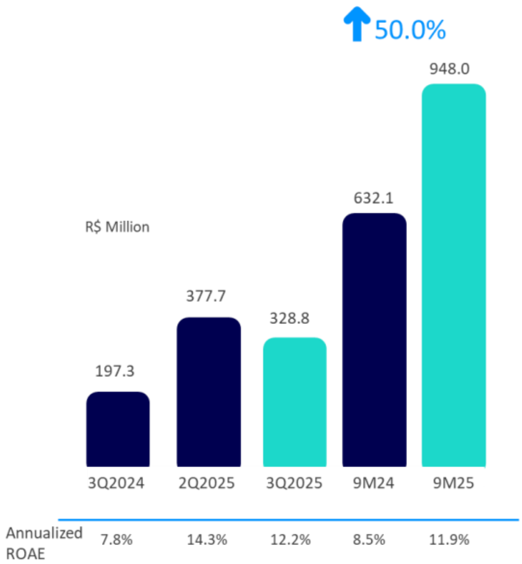
Despite the resilience seen until September 2025, even in an environment of rising interest rates, Brazil shows signs of a slowdown in GDP growth, which was at 2.2% in the second quarter versus 2.9% in the first quarter. Consumer inflation, as measured by the Extended Consumer Price Index (IPCA, in Portuguese), has shown an uneven deceleration trend and accumulated a 5.1% increase in the 12 months to August 2025.

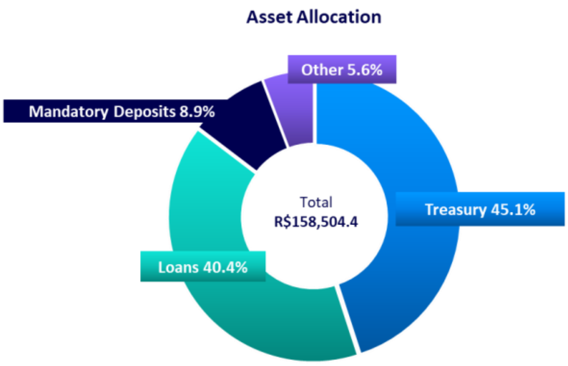
However, in Rio Grande do Sul, GDP data for the second quarter of 2025, released by the state government, showed a 2.7% decline, in relation to both the previous quarter and the same period in 2024. Sector-wise, agriculture shrank by 23.9%, with soybean production falling by 25.2%, while rice and corn increased in the same period. Moreover, the industrial sector in Rio Grande do Sul grew by 4%, driven by the manufacturing industry, which was up by 7.6%, a recovery from a low comparison basis in 2024, impacted by the floods. The service sector grew by 2.4%, with significant improvements in transportation, storage, and mailing; commerce; and other services.

The credit market in Rio Grande do Sul grew faster than the national average in August 2025 (12.0% versus 10.1%), especially loans to companies, which grew by 15.0%. The average delinquency rate in the Rio Grande do Sul's financial system rose to 3.5% but remained below the national average, estimated at 3.9% in August 2025.

Consolidated Performance

Net income in 9M25 moved up by 50%, or R$315.8 million, from 9M24, totaling R$948,0 million in September 2025. Positive highlights in the period mainly included growth in net interest income, increase in service revenue and the favorable result of other operating revenue and expenses. This figure was offset by the unfavorable variation of net losses from credit risk, administrative expenses and civil, tax and labor provisions, as well as the subsequent tax effect.





Equity reached R$10,877.6 million at the end of September 2025, up by 4.5% from December 2024, mostly due to the incorporation of the results generated, the payment of interest on equity and dividend provisioning, the actuarial liability re-measurement referring to post-employment benefits (CPC33(R1)) and the initial adoption of the requirements set forth in CMN Resolutions 4,966/21 and 4,975/21. In the same period, total assets reached R$158,504.4 million (up by 7.5% from December 2024) and treasury investments amounted to R$71,474.8 million (up by 15.2% from December 2024).

Products and Services

In 2025, we implemented a new service model designed for **corporate customers**, focusing on strengthening relationships and offering specialized products and services to foster long-term relationships and ensure accuracy in loan granting. We offer a comprehensive portfolio of solutions for accounts receivable and payable, supporting companies' integrated cash flow management, such as: Vero's receivables anticipation and sales solutions, Banricompras Empresas card with flexible and customizable payment terms, revolving working capital (Conta Única) and payroll solutions.

In addition, our Application Programming Interface (API) enables secure and automated integration between different systems and our services, connecting corporate customers' platforms to our business management and control solutions. In 3Q25, the **Pix Banrisul API**, which aRLeady surpassed R$6.2 billion in transactions in 2025, began to offer ***Pix Automático***, a recurring payment solution offering full billing management. In addition to the Pix API, we redesigned the new **Billing Management Portal** to simplify the issuance and management of bank slips. The Portal now also features API integration, allowing companies to offer financial services to their clients in a practical, secure, and automated way.

Loan Portfolio

Our loan portfolio reached R$64,068.1 million in September 2025, up by 3.2% from December 2024, mainly reflecting the higher balance of commercial loans and long-term financing, partially mitigated by the decrease in rural loan portfolio. Commercial loans, our largest portfolio, totaled R$39,294.4 million and accounted for 61.3% of total loan operations.

In the third quarter, marked by upgrades and advancements in terms of innovation and operational efficiency, we continued to keep our customers at the center of our business, aligned with efficient portfolio management. We introduced electronic contract signing, enhancing security and accelerating the origination of new loan operations. The *Conta Única* continued to stand out among products for corporate customers, reaching a balance of more than R$2.2 billion at the end of September 2025.

Regarding the quality of our loan portfolio, we strengthened risk management by closely monitoring customers showing signs of reduced payment capacity and by adjusting the product mix and credit offerings available through the app. In 3Q25, we also launched a new phase of the ***Finanças em Dia*** **(Finances in Check)** feature — a digital debt renegotiation solution introduced in the first half of 2025 — which now includes new credit modalities for quick, transparent, and effective renegotiation.

In agribusiness, we maintained our role as a driving force behind the sector's development, with new credit disbursements with the demand for the new harvest and prudent management of rural loans. We actively participated in the 48th *Expointer* guided by responsibility and adopting a consultative approach, prioritizing support for rural producers in Rio Grande do Sul through financial advisory, debt restructuring, and initiatives to enhance agribusiness. The successive weather events that hit Rio Grande do Sul continued to affect the demand for new financing, shifting it toward the extension of debts from previous harvests, in a context of rising interest rates under the 2025/2026 Harvest Plan launched by the Federal Government in early 3Q25. In September, through Provisional Measure No. 1,314/25, the Federal Government announced support for the sector by authorizing producers to access credit backed by BNDES funds, with extended maturities, aimed at restructuring their debts — a credit line that we are currently implementing.

Funding and Assets under Management

Our Funding and Assets under Management portfolio, comprising deposits, letters of credit, subordinated debt, and investment funds, increased by 10.0% in 9M25, reaching R$127,789.4 million. Deposits — our main funding instrument — were up by R$7,387.3 million in the period (+8.4%), accounting for 64.8% of total funding. We offer to customers fixed- and floating-rate products to customers, of which 70.8% are floating-rate, with remuneration linked to the DI rate.

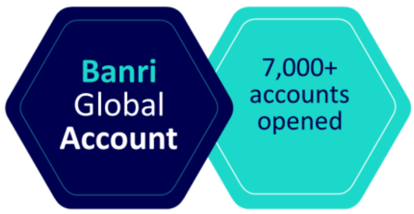
In 3Q25, we completed the third and fourth issues of Subordinated Financial Bills, amounting to R$700.0 million and R$300.0 million, respectively. These are strategic instruments aimed at strengthening the capital structure. In the same period, the funding portfolio, composed of Bank Deposit Certificates (CDBs), Letters of Credit, and Financial Bills, grew by 2.4%. Among the products, fixed-rate Financial Bills stood out, substantially increasing from R$192.0 million in 2Q25 to R$626.0 million at the end of 3Q25, up by approximately 226.0%.

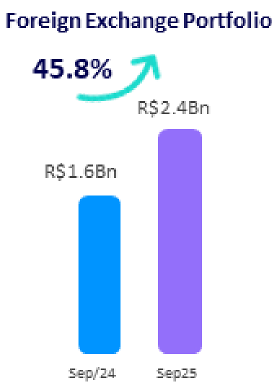
Through our subsidiary Banrisul S.A. Corretora de Valores Mobiliários e Câmbio, we manage various fixed and variable income investment funds and portfolios, focusing on a strategic vision and an approach guided by data, analysis, and market intelligence. In September 2025, we reached the milestone of R$20.6 billion in assets under management.

Foreign Exchange Solutions

We offer comprehensive foreign exchange solutions for individual and corporate customers, such as the International Account, Spot Foreign Exchange transactions, Letters of Credit and Import and Export Financing. In 3Q25, we continued to strengthen commercial strategies focused on corporate customers, especially exporters, delivering service excellence and tailored solutions for each company profile.

Launched in September 2024, Banri Global Account is an efficient solution for customers with international demands.

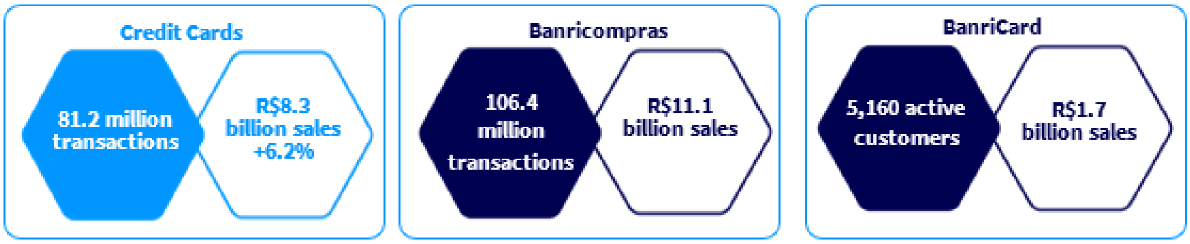




Our foreign exchange portfolio grew steadily, from R$1.6 billion in September 2024 to R$2.4 billion at the end of September 2025 — an increase of 45.8%. This performance was driven by the expansion of commercial activities and a substantial increase in spot foreign exchange transactions, whose accumulated volume by September 2025 reached R$13 billion, matching the total recorded for the entire 2024 fiscal year. Portfolio quality remains one of our main pillars, confirmed by extremely low delinquency rates, which are the result of prudent management, customized service, and in-depth knowledge of our customers' businesses. This performance reinforces our commitment to innovation and to supporting the strong inclination towards exports of the state of Rio Grande do Sul.

Credit and Debit Cards

At the end of September 2025, we recorded a base of 1.4 million credit cards under the Mastercard and Visa brands. Income from credit, as well as credit and BNDES card fees totaled R$662.2 million in 9M25.



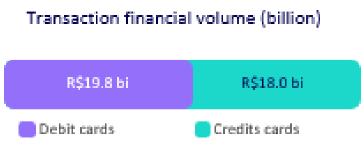
In 3Q25, we intensified our digitization and customer loyalty strategy, focusing on innovative solutions such as full support for Apple Pay and Google Pay digital wallets, enabling customers to use their Banrisul Mastercard credit cards directly from their iOS or Android smartphones. We also launched the *Carteira Premiada* campaign, offering attractive, real-world rewards for customers who use their Banrisul Mastercard through digital wallets. We also entered into strategic partnerships to provide discounts on ticket purchases made with Banrisul Mastercard, Visa, and Banricompras cards for concerts and events at four venues across the state. At Banriclube, we expanded benefits through strategic partnerships, especially with airline loyalty programs.

Vero Acquiring Network

Vero is constantly evolving to offer an increasingly modern, agile, and efficient experience to its members. In 3Q25, we made important updates to POS machines and the *Vero Vendas* app for sales with Bluetooth readers and Tap on Phone solution. New features include the ability to receive contactless payments via Pix and the generation of Vero Wallet QR codes for sales using *Banricompras Pré-datado*, *Banricompras Parcelado*, *Crédito Parcelado Lojista*, and *Crédito Parcelado Emissor*. We also launched the ***Banrisul Ofertas*** platform, connecting Vero-accredited merchants and Banrisul account holders, allowing establishments to register sales campaigns available to customers on the app.

More than payment solutions, Vero offers management, control and business growth tools. The ***Vero Gestão* app** adds value to Vero's solutions, providing a competitive advantage that gives the entrepreneur control of its business.

In 3Q25, Vero accredited more than 2,600 new merchants and ended 9M25 with 148,800 active accredited merchants. During the period, 408.6 million transactions were captured, reaching a financial transaction volume of R$37.8 billion, 1.8% higher than in 9M24.



In 9M25, the factoring of sales receivables reached R$7.9 billion, equivalent to 40.8% of the volume available for factoring, representing an increase of 16.2% over the same period in the previous year.

Pre-Purchase Financing Pool (Consórcio)

Banrisul Consórcios offers comprehensive solutions for the purchase of real estate, automobiles, motorcycles, agricultural machinery and heavy vehicles, providing both in-person and digital customer service for simulating, contracting and managing pre-purchase pool quotas, ensuring convenience, security and autonomy to customers. In 3Q25, 2,708 members of purchase financing pools were awarded vehicles and real estate properties through periodic lotteries.

In 3Q25, complementing our equity investment solutions, we launched ***Clube dos Gigantes***, a new group with a unique profile, focused on the acquisition of heavy vehicles; agricultural machinery and implements; and high-end cars. This group enables its members to use the value of their current vehicle as a bid, without having to sell it beforehand.

Insurance

In the insurance and private pension plan segment, we offer products focused on ensuring the future and peace of mind of customers and their families. In 3Q25, we held the first Insurance Ideation Lab focused on creating tailored products and tools to improve customer experience, including enhancements to the Life Insurance, Savings Bonds, and Private Pension Sales Portal, as well as pension fundraising campaigns and sales initiatives for digital life insurance and savings bonds products.

Insurance premium collection, private pension contributions and savings bonds reached R$1.9 billion in 9M25. Total revenue reached R$294.8 million; of this, income from insurance brokerage commissions amounted to R$228.1 million, 8.3% up from same period of the previous year. In September 2025, Banrisul recorded 2.4 million active insurance transactions.

Customer Relationship

We are continuously committed to enhancing customer experience. As a result, in September 2025, we achieved the green rating in the Brazilian Federation of Banks (Febraban) self-regulation audit, with a score of 96.7 — above the industry average of 95.0. Conducted through on-site visits by auditors acting as mystery customers, the assessment evaluated criteria such as accessibility, service quality, transparency, and respect for consumers.

In 2025, we implemented a new customer service model designed for small- and medium-sized companies, focusing on improving customer relations, streamlining processes, and boosting operational efficiency. Banrisul Empresas spaces were designed to meet specific customer demands and bring together a team with extensive expertise in corporate financial solutions. Currently, eight units are aRLeady in operation, located in Pelotas, São Leopoldo, Erechim, Gravataí, Santa Cruz do Sul, Bento Gonçalves, Porto Alegre, and Santa Maria. By 2026, the project will also include the municipalities of Canoas, Novo Hamburgo, Passo Fundo, and Caxias do Sul.

In 3Q25, we inaugurated the Banrisul Corporate branch, dedicated exclusively to serving large companies, with the goal of expanding our market share in this important segment, catering to both current and potential customers. The new space offers an even higher level of personalization and tailor-made financial solutions, supported by a dedicated team and deep understanding of our customers' operations. Banrisul Corporate also functions as a back-office hub for our corporate portfolio, ensuring greater agility, standardization, and efficiency across processes.

We also made progress in our operational efficiency and branch optimization strategy, considering criteria such as service overlapping and opportunities for economies of scale. Additionally, we intensified our studies on our institutional presence in the markets where we operate, seeking to improve our performance and strengthen our presence in strategic regions.

90.74%
reach in
Rio Grande do Sul

480
Branches

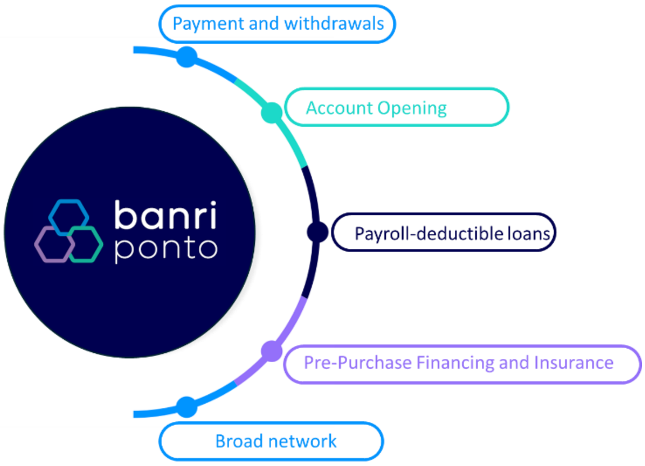
461 in Rio Grande do Sul
15 in Santa Catarina
4 in other states

340 ATMs

113 Service Stations (PAs)

943 Banripontos

We have **593** exclusive **business points**, including retail branches, specialized spaces, and service stations, distributed mainly across Rio Grande do Sul and also present in Santa Catarina and other states.



An extensive ATM structure and Banripontos banking correspondents complement our network. Banripontos are available in two-thirds of the municipalities in Rio Grande do Sul and have established themselves as one of our main complementary business and service channels, contributing to financial inclusion and expanding the Bank's reach.

In September 2025, we entered into a partnership with **Wiz Co**, a publicly traded company and national leader in bancassurance. This was a strategic step in combining expertise that will enable the transformation of the Banripontos model — currently mainly transactional — into a more comprehensive business channel, capable of offering loans, insurance products, pre-purchase financing, and digital services in an integrated and efficient manner, in addition to expanding our presence in most municipalities across the state, reinforcing our role as an agent of economic and social development.

We have already installed and made available 331 Cash Recycling ATMs in commercial establishments and branches in several cities across Rio Grande do Sul. These terminals eliminate the use of envelopes and reuse deposited cash for new withdrawals. By the end of the year, we expect to install 1,000 ATMs.

Among other transactions, these terminals enable online withdrawals and deposits for more than 150 banks connected to the Banco24Horas Network, as well as international transactions through Visa and Mastercard networks, expanding our user base and making our services available to everyone in the state, both customers and non-customers, boosting recurring revenue generation from banking services.
We are the first bank in Brazil to share its ATM network.

1.7 million+ transactions

74.0% Banrisul customers | 26.0% other financial institutions

Digital channels

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

87.9% of transactions in 9M25 were made via digital channels.

542.4 million accesses in 9M25
+9.2%

+17.1% total transactions
+10.3% transacted volume
+9.7% financial transactions

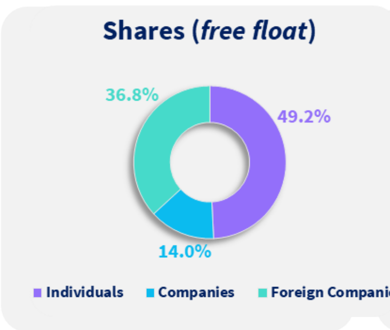
Redesigned app

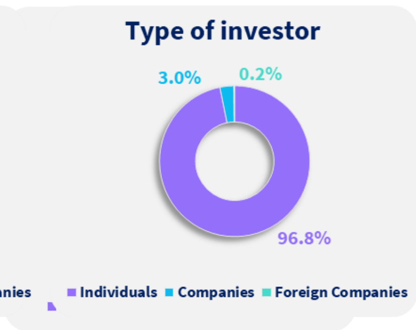
Reinforcing our commitment to innovation, customer experience and digital transformation, the Banrisul app was completely redesigned based on customer research. Launched in 3Q25, it marked a new chapter in Banrisul's digital journey. The app has been redesigned to reflect our customers' actual needs and offer a more intuitive, accessible, and secure user experience, featuring enhancements such as greater visibility of key account information, dedicated space for the Bank's strategic products, and shortcuts for everyday tasks. The new account statement offers a more comprehensive and integrated view of information, with direct access to financial transaction receipts, providing users with convenience and clear information. Furthermore, the *Finanças em Dia* (Finances in Check) menu, which categorizes expenses and allows users to set monthly budgets, enhances the customer experience by placing financial management at the center of their daily lives and helps reduce delinquency, as it also directs users to renegotiate their debts.

Corporate Governance

We have a consolidated Corporate Governance structure, with clearly-defined roles and continuous focus on upgrading methods, policies, and decision-making processes, in line with the best market practices. Since 2007, the Bank has 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. This approach contributes to value creation for shareholders and enhances our credibility with investors and customers. Detailed Corporate Governance information is also available on the Investor Relations website: (ri.banrisul.com.br – Corporate Governance Section).

Ownership Structure





Our shares are traded under tickers BRSR3, BRSR5, and BRSR6, the latter being the most liquid share, present in eight indexes of B3 S.A. — Brasil, Bolsa, Balcão. The State of Rio Grande do Sul is the Bank's controlling shareholder, holding 98.1% of the common shares with voting rights and 49.4% of total capital.

Our shareholder base also includes approximately 146,000 shareholders, with widespread stock ownership higher than the minimum free float required by B3's Corporate Governance Level 1, at 50.6% compared to 25%, respectively. Below, we present some market indicators:

R$4.9 billion	R$15.6 million	10.4%
Market value	Average daily traded volume (90 days)	Dividend Yield in 12 months

Distribution of Interest on Equity and Dividends

Since early 2008, we have been maintaining a policy for quarterly payment of Interest on Equity, and historically, have been remunerating our shareholders with payment of Interest on Equity (JSCP) and dividends higher than the minimum legally required. In 9M25, JSCP and dividends were paid and/or provisioned, before withholding income tax, totaling R$356.4 million.

Investor Relations

Our Investor Relations department constantly interacts with various market agents, sharing our financial information, presenting our results and outlooks and updating mandatory regulatory documents, as well as timely and opportunely disclosing material facts, market announcements, and other notices to shareholders and investors.

Contact us through the Contact IR channel and Sign up for our Mailing list to receive information by e-mail when corporate events or any other communication takes place.

Capital and Risk Management

We understand capital management as a continuous process of monitoring, controlling, assessing, and planning goals and capital needs, considering strategic objectives and risks to which the we are subject:

Credit Risk	Constant improvements in the calculation of risk-weighted assets for credit risk exposures subject to the calculation of capital requirement using the standardized approach — RWACPAD.
Market risk	Risk indicators remained under control at adequate levels and within the thresholds defined in the Risk Appetite Statement (RAS).
Liquidity Risk	Risk levels remained under control and within the thresholds defined in internal policies.
Operational Risk	The new methodology (RWAOPAD), guided by BCB Resolution No. 356/23, received no criticism in the period's deliveries, with no need for adjustments.
ESG Risks	Monitoring of the corporate loan portfolio exposure, which remained within the established thresholds.

The Institutional Capital and Risk Management Structure is reviewed every year and 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.

Investment & Innovation

We are continuously devoting our efforts to the innovation ecosystem to deliver products and services that combine quality, trust and technology, focused on customer experience. Through strategic initiatives focused on innovation, information security, and operational efficiency, in 3Q25, we made significant progress on several fronts:

FIDO2 (Fast IDentity Online 2) Functional Server Certification: evolution of online authentication systems for data protection and access.	
Digital Strategy	We surpassed the milestone of 250,000 open digital accounts.
	New Banrisul App with a more modern and intuitive interface.
	Vero Gestão Web Platform – centralizing operational and financial data for accredited merchants.
	Improvements for corporate customers, including a new loan menu and limit adjustment.
	Enhancements to the Pix section, expanding usability and improving the information displayed in statements.
Customer Relationship	Consolidation of services in the Banricompras section.
	Integrated solutions in the financial ecosystem for payment of slips.
	New *Banrisul Ofertas* platform, connecting Vero's accredited merchants with Banrisul customers.
	New Billing Management portal for issuing payment slips in a simple and intuitive way, enhancing customer experience.
Modernization and Operational Efficiency	Migration of 7,800 users to the collaborative M365 platform
	Branch of the future: increased speed in communication links, server virtualization; enhanced information security.
	Artificial Intelligence for IT Operations (AIOPS), aimed at improving availability and performance of IT services that support the Bank's business.
	New solution for historical statements, generating cost savings and revenue through automated fee collection.
	Automation of the cooling system at the Zona Sul Data Center, improving energy efficiency and equipment safety.

Investments in IT modernization totaled R$286.3 million in 9M25, which include all investments in IT, ATMs, Datacenter, digital transformation, customer service and relationship, information systems and asset security, in addition to renovations and expansions. Investments were mostly targeted at IT infrastructure modernization (hardware and software).

Banritech

In 2025, the Banritech Fly Startup Acceleration Program was redesigned to better align with the Institution's actual challenges. The new cycle was officially launched on July 28, with active outreach to hundreds of innovation hubs across the country, reaching major innovation channels. Applications were submitted by startups in seven Brazilian states, and eight were selected to advance to the acceleration cycle, which includes six challenges outlined in the call for proposals: Real Estate Management, Internal Performance, Loyalty Program, Market Intelligence, Corporate Financial Aggregator, and Tokenized Collateral. The next phase will include mentoring and direct validation with Banrisul's teams. At the end of the cycle, there will be a Pitch Day to select the three top-performing startups.

Sustainability

As regards social, environmental, and climate responsibility, we approved the revision of the Social, Environmental, and Climate Responsibility Policy (PRSAC) and completed the development of a new diagnostic and monitoring tool, called the PRSAC Dashboard. Designed with technical advisory support specializing in Sustainable Finance, the Dashboard will assist in verifying the effectiveness and adequacy of institutional actions implemented under the PRSAC, pursuant to CMN Resolution No. 4,945/21 and aligned with our Strategic Planning.

Since 2013, we have been signatories to the United Nations Global Compact, committing to managing environmental and climate risks. In 3Q25, we advanced in the migration of our electricity consumption to renewable sources by leasing two photovoltaic power plants — one aRLeady in operation since August 2025 and the other under construction and scheduled to be completed in June 2026. Once fully operational, our renewable energy consumption will increase from 46.0% to approximately 75.0% of our total electricity consumption, based on 2024 data. In addition to reducing greenhouse gas emissions, this migration is expected to generate cost savings on electricity over the next 15 years.

Photovoltaic power plant in São Lourenço do Sul/RS

People

Our human resources policy is based on transparency and respect for individuality. We value our human capital through structured people management, corporate education, and inclusion policies.

9,180 employees

3,911 women

22.2% of management positions
33.4% of leadership positions held by women

1,599 interns

249 employees with disabilities

The *Banrisul Nosso Jeito* program, which promotes professional development in technical and behavioral areas for all positions, has made significant progress in preparing executive managers, including senior management, and the commercial team.

In 3Q25, we reached an important milestone for the future: We implemented a Restructuring of Commercial and Administrative Commissioned Positions in the branch network and administrative areas, devised together with labor union representatives in order to preserve salaries and sustain a safe transition for all parties involved. In addition to aligning career progression and compensation models with market practices, this restructuring has also ensured legal certainty in the labor relations it covers, mitigating deadlocks in relation to labor liabilities.

Cultural and Social Initiatives and Programs

On the Social and Cultural fronts, we have permanent investments in social and educational initiatives, such as the *Pescar* Project, serving young people in social vulnerability; the *Programa Jovem Aprendiz Legal* (Youth Apprentice Program), which is concerned with the inclusion of young students in the labor market and is materialized through partnerships with training institutions; and financial education initiatives through the *Banrieduca* platform, with in-person initiatives in schools, universities and companies through our multipliers.

In the area of diversity and accessibility, in addition to actions aimed at raising awareness about autism and LGBTQIAP+ pride, we have 1,328 employees trained in the Brazilian sign language (Libras). Our Inclusion and Diversity Policy is founded on respect for differences, equal opportunities, and strengthening the sense of belonging among employees. We were the first bank to reserve positions for transgender people in our civil service exam.

In September 2025, the proposal to establish the Banrisul Cultural Institute was approved by the Legislative Assembly of the State of Rio Grande do Sul — an important step in consolidating our longstanding commitment to the state's social, economic, and cultural development. The Banrisul Cultural initiative aims to support projects that promote inclusion, preservation of historical heritage, and appreciation of artistic diversity.

In 3Q25, we also announced the authorization to allocate R$10.0 million for the recovery, restoration, modernization, and maintenance of collections from around 40 public libraries, prioritizing those that suffered severe damage in the 2024 floods and play an essential role in fostering reading and citizenship. The first library to benefit from the initiative was the Bibliotheca Pública Pelotense (BPP), an institution founded in 1875 and one of the state's historical and cultural landmarks.

Recognitions

August/2025

Banrisul wins the Gold Seal for excellence in greenhouse gas emission management for the fourth consecutive year.

For the fourth consecutive year, Banrisul received the Gold Seal from the Brazilian GHG Protocol Program, in recognition for its consistency in climate management — one of its core ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) pillars. This recognition is the result of our continuous efforts to measure, verify, and ensure transparency in the Company's greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.

September/2025

Banrisul's CEO is honored with the 26th Guri Award.

Banrisul's CEO, Fernando Lemos, received the Guri Award, promoted by the RBS Group, at a ceremony held at Casa RBS, in the Assis Brasil Exhibition Park, in Esteio. Now in its 26th edition, the Guri Award is one of the state's most traditional honors, celebrating individuals who stand out in their fields and help project Rio Grande do Sul beyond its borders.

Banrisul Executive is honored with the Ceres Award.

Banrisul's Development Officer, Fernando Postal, received the Ceres Award during an event at Casa da Rede Pampa, at the 48th Expointer in Esteio. The award, granted by the Brazilian Association of Grain Companies and the Association of Grain Companies of Rio Grande do Sul, recognizes individuals who play a key role in strengthening the sector.

Banrisul achieves unprecedented green rating in Febraban's self-regulation audit.

For the first time, Banrisul achieved a green rating in Febraban's banking self-regulation audit, now in its 11th cycle. The assessment, which focuses on Customer Relations, evaluates compliance in branch service standards. Banrisul obtained a final score of 96.7, above the industry average of 95.

Banrisul is among the Brazil's 100 largest companies.

Banrisul ranked among Brazil's top 100 companies in Exame magazine's survey of the 1,000 companies in the EXAME MELHORES E MAIORES (Best and Largest Companies) 2025 ranking. Banrisul also ranked second in Exame's study of the leading companies in Rio Grande do Sul in 2024.

Banrisul is one of Brazil's 20 largest banks.

Banrisul was featured in the 2025 edition of the Valor 1000 ranking in the Banking sector, compiled by Valor Econômico newspaper. In the Banking sector ranking, Banrisul is among the 20 largest banks in terms of loan operations, total deposits, shareholders' equity, intermediation revenue, and best operating results without equity income.

Acknowledgments

The results delivered in the period show the accuracy of our initiatives. Our positive performance was due to the dedication of our employees and our partnerships with customers, investors and suppliers.

Management

Balance Sheet

(In Thousands of Reais)

Assets	Note	Parent Company 09/30/2025	Consolidated 09/30/2025
Cash	6	1,203,096	1,203,099
Financial Assets		147,456,788	151,035,396
At Amortized Cost		124,828,661	127,824,699
Compulsory Deposits at the Central Bank of Brazil	7	14,083,357	14,083,357
Interbank Liquidity Applications	8	2,737,412	2,737,412
Securities	9	44,398,773	44,407,503
Credit and Financial Leasing Operations	10	64,053,698	64,068,140
Other Financial Assets	11	3,137,379	6,113,955
(Provision for Expected Loss Associated with Credit Risk)		(3,581,958)	(3,585,668)
(Credit and Financial Leasing Operations)	10	(3,530,024)	(3,530,425)
(Other Financial Assets)		(51,934)	(55,243)
At Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income		20,301,130	20,301,130
Securities	12	20,301,130	20,301,130
At Fair Value Through Profit or Loss		2,326,997	2,909,567
Securities	13	2,243,100	2,825,670
Derivativies	21	83,897	83,897
Fiscal Assets		3,843,378	4,129,599
Current		196,415	396,975
Deferred	15a	3,646,963	3,732,624
Other Assets	14	681,395	767,605
Investments		4,102,780	140,294
Investments in Associates and Subsidiaries	16	4,102,780	140,294
Property and Equipment	17	712,192	903,270
Property and Equipment		1,633,848	1,953,765
(Accumulated Depreciation)		(921,656)	(1,050,495)
Intangible Assets	18	325,111	325,111
Intangible Assets		1,913,821	1,915,166
(Accumulated Amortization)		(1,588,710)	(1,590,055)
Total Assets		**158,324,740**	**158,504,374**

Balance Sheet

(In Thousands of Reais)

Liabilities	Note	Parent Company 09/30/2025	Consolidated 09/30/2025
Financial Liabilities		141,924,095	141,622,696
At Amortized Cost		140,215,763	139,914,364
Deposits	19	96,495,394	95,582,159
Repurchase Agreements	19	23,188,305	23,055,660
Funds from Acceptance and Issuance of Securities	19	9,379,086	8,505,307
Subordinated Financial Letters	19	1,496,808	1,496,808
Borrowings	19	2,375,811	2,379,502
Onlendings	19	3,774,629	3,774,629
Other Financial Liabilities	20	3,505,730	5,120,299
At Fair Value through Profit or Loss		1,608,111	1,608,111
Derivativies	21	445	445
Subordinated Debt	21	1,607,666	1,607,666
Provision for Expected Loss		100,221	100,221
Credit Commitments and Credits to be Released		93,267	93,267
Financial Guarantees Provided		6,954	6,954
Tax, Labor and Civil Provisions	23a	3,043,578	3,050,749
Fiscal Liabilities		449,078	770,006
Current		143,739	450,378
Deferred	15b	305,339	319,628
Other Liabilities	24	2,033,734	2,183,313
Total Liabilities		**147,450,485**	**147,626,764**
Equity	**25**		
Capital		8,300,000	8,300,000
Capital Reserves		5,098	5,098
Profit Reserves		2,488,738	2,488,738
Other Comprehensive Income		(139,648)	(139,648)
Accumulated Profits		220,067	220,067
Non-controlling Interests		-	3,355
Total Equity		**10,874,255**	**10,877,610**
Total Liabilities and Equity		**158,324,740**	**158,504,374**

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

Income Statement

(In Thousands of Reais)

	Note	Parent Company 01/01 to 09/30/2025	Consolidated 01/01 to 09/30/2025
Income from Financial Intermediation		**15,801,737**	**15,860,530**
Loans, Leases and Other Credits		8,037,835	8,037,835
Securities		6,585,907	6,644,700
Derivativies		(338,614)	(338,614)
Exchange Loans		232,344	232,344
Compulsory Deposits		1,284,265	1,284,265
Expenses from Financial Intermediation		**(11,267,231)**	**(11,071,998)**
Repurchase Agreements		(10,755,950)	(10,560,454)
Borrowings, Assignments and Onlendings		(511,281)	(511,544)
Net Income from Financial Intermediation		**4,534,506**	**4,788,532**
Provisions for Expected Losses Associated with Credit Risk		**(708,911)**	**(710,522)**
Loans and Leases		(784,466)	(784,539)
Other Financial Assets		75,555	74,017
Other Operating Income (Expenses)		**(2,848,228)**	**(2,823,198)**
Income from Services Rendered and Banking Fees	26	768,159	1,579,135
Personnel Expenses	27	(1,978,454)	(1,993,933)
Other Administrative Expenses	28	(1,501,706)	(1,595,024)
Tax Expenses		(304,170)	(423,400)
Result of Participation in Associates and Subsidiaries	16	606,129	69,298
Other Operational Income	29	419,489	509,838
Other Operational Expenses	30	(436,808)	(548,721)
Tax, Labor and Civil Provision	23a	(420,867)	(420,391)
Income Before Tax on Profit		**977,367**	**1,254,812**
Income Tax and Social Contribution	**31**	**(29,872)**	**(306,840)**
Current		1,548	(292,873)
Deferred		(31,420)	(13,967)
Net Income in the Period		**947,495**	**947,972**
Net Income Atributable to Controlling Shareholderes		947,495	947,495
Net Income Atributable to Non - Controlling Shareholderes		-	477
Earnings per Share	**32**		
Basic and Diluted Earnings per Share (in BRL - R$)			
Common Shares		2.32	2.32
Preferred Shares A		2.43	2.43
Preferred Shares B		2.32	2.32

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

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

(In Thousands of Reais)

	Parent Company	Consolidated
	01/01 to 09/30/2025	**01/01 to 09/30/2025**
Net Income Attributable to Shareholders	**947,495**	**947,972**
Items that can be Reclassified to the Income Statement	**19,741**	**19,741**
Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	19,741	19,741
Change in Fair Value	35,785	35,785
Tax Effect	(16,044)	(16,044)
Items not Reclassifiable to the Income Statement	**(53,175)**	**(53,175)**
Remeasurement of Post-Employment Benefit Obligations	(53,175)	(53,175)
Actuarial Gains/(Losses)	(96,559)	(96,559)
Tax Effect	43,384	43,384
Total Adjustments Not Included in Period Net Income	**(33,434)**	**(33,434)**
Net Comprehensive Income for the Period	**914,061**	**914,538**
Comprehensive Income Attributable to Controlling Interests	914,061	914,061
Comprehensive Income Attributable to Non-controlling Interests	-	477

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

Statement of Changes in Equity

(In Thousands of Reais)

		Attributable to Controlling Shareholders										
				Profit Reserves								
	Note	Capital	Capital Reserves	Legal	Statutory	For Expansion	Special Profit	OCI	Retained earnings	Total Parent Company	Non-controlling Interest	Total Consolidated
Balance as of 12/31/2024		**8,000,000**	**5,098**	**805,107**	**1,430,430**	**275,581**	**-**	**(106,214)**	**-**	**10,410,002**	**3,706**	**10,413,708**
Implementation of new accounting standards (Res. CMN n° 4.966/21, Res. BCB n° 352/23 and Res. CMN n° 4.975/21)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(164,160)	(164,160)	-	(164,160)
Opening Balance 01/01/2025		**8,000,000**	**5,098**	**805,107**	**1,430,430**	**275,581**	**-**	**(106,214)**	**(164,160)**	**10,245,842**	**3,706**	**10,249,548**
Capital Increase		300,000			(24,419)	(275,581)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Comprehensive Income												
Financial Assets at Fair Value through OCI		-	-	-	-	-	-	19,741	-	19,741	-	19,741
Actuarial Valuation Adjustment		-	-	-	-	-	-	(53,175)	-	(53,175)	-	(53,175)
Change in Non-Controlling Interest		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(828)	(828)
Implementation Deferral of Exclusivity Agreement		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,352	4,352	-	4,352
Net Profit for the Period		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	947,495	947,495	477	947,972
Allocation of Net Profit	25c											
Constitution of Reserves		-	-	30,944	154,720	25,551	-	-	(211,215)	-	-	-
Interest on Equity		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(290,000)	(290,000)	-	(290,000)
Provisioned Dividends		-	-	-	-	-	66,405	-	(66,405)	-	-	-
Balance as of 09/30/2025		**8,300,000**	**5,098**	**836,051**	**1,560,731**	**25,551**	**66,405**	**(139,648)**	**220,067**	**10,874,255**	**3,355**	**10,877,610**

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

Cash Flow Statement

(In Thousands of Reais)

	Parent Company	Consolidated
	01/01 to 09/30/2025	01/01 to 09/30/2025
Cash Flow from Operating Activities		
Income before Tax on Profit	**977,367**	**1,254,812**
Adjustments to Profit before Tax on Profit	**692,647**	**1,263,475**
Depreciation and Amortization	268,618	301,480
Result of Shareholdings in Associated and Subsidiary Companies	(606,129)	(69,298)
Subordinated Debt Update Result	(86,785)	(86,785)
Expected Losses Associated with Credit Risk	708,911	710,522
Cash and Cash Equivalents Exchange Rate Variation	(12,835)	(12,835)
Provisions for Tax, Labor and Civil Risks	420,867	420,391
Equity Variations		
(Increase)/Decrease in Assets	**(192,559)**	**(217,949)**
Applications in Interbank Deposits	66,362	66,362
Compulsory Deposit at the Central Bank of Brazil	(2,366,427)	(2,366,427)
Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss	2,003,458	2,080,800
Derivative Financial Instruments (Assets/Liabilities)	240,846	240,846
Credit and Financial Leasing Operations	(1,887,292)	(1,888,019)
Other Financial Assets	1,981,098	2,082,594
Fiscal Assets	(96,789)	(283,276)
Other Assets	(133,303)	(149,695)
Asset Valuation Adjustment	(512)	(1,134)
Increase/(Decrease) in Liabilities	**9,443,993**	**8,855,389**
Deposits	7,849,159	7,387,269
Repurchase Agreements (Repos)	852,074	816,666
Funds from Acceptance and Issuance of Securities	1,684,468	1,568,843
Borrowings and Onlendings	910,112	663,644
Other Financial Assets	(2,297,277)	(1,490,720)
Tax, Labor and Civil Provisions	(272,456)	(272,538)
Tax Liabilities	186,142	631,229
Other Liabilities	657,806	(47,208)
Income Tax and Social Contribution on Net Profit Paid	(126,035)	(401,796)
Net Cash from/(Used in) Operating Activities	**10,921,448**	**11,155,727**
Cash Flow from Investing Activities		
Dividends Received from Subsidiaries and Associates	255,082	104,811
(Increase)/Decrease Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	(1,952,966)	(1,951,082)
(Increase)/Decrease Securities at Amortized Cost	(9,307,952)	(9,308,772)
Disposal of Property and Equipment	14,420	22,474
Disposal of Intangible Assets	186	186
Acquisition of Investments in Subsidiaries and Associates	(416)	-
Acquisition of Imobilizado de Uso	(119,654)	(166,369)
Acquisition of Intangível	(22,522)	(22,522)
Net Cash from Investing Activities	**(11,133,822)**	**(11,321,274)**
Cash Flow from Financing Activities		
Subordinated Financial Letters	1,000,000	1,000,000
Payment of Interest on Subordinated Debts	(111,267)	(111,267)
Dividends Paid	(35,978)	(35,978)
Interest on Equity Paid	(290,000)	(290,000)
Lease Settlement	(87,096)	(88,212)
Change in Non-controlling Interest	-	(351)
Net Cash used in Financing Activities	**475,659**	**474,192**
Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	**263,285**	**308,645**
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Period	1,726,975	1,784,836
Cash and Cash Equivalents Exchange Rate Variation	12,835	12,835
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Period End	2,003,095	2,106,316

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

STATEMENT OF ADDED VALUE

(In Thousands of Reais)

	Parent Company	Consolidated
	01/01 to 09/30/2025	**01/01 to 09/30/2025**
Income (a)	**16,280,474**	**17,238,981**
Financial Income	15,801,737	15,860,530
Bank Fees Income	768,159	1,579,135
Expected Losses associated to Risk of Net Loans	(708,911)	(710,522)
Other Operational Income	419,489	509,838
Expenses (b)	**(11,267,231)**	**(11,071,998)**
Financial Intermediation Expenses	(11,267,231)	(11,071,998)
Inputs acquired from Third Parties (c)	**(2,069,411)**	**(2,242,654)**
Supplies, Energy and Other	(1,565,936)	(1,706,709)
Third-party Services and Specialized Techniques	(503,475)	(535,945)
Gross Added Value (d=a-b-c)	**2,943,832**	**3,924,329**
Depreciation and Amortization (e)	**(268,618)**	**(301,480)**
Net Added Value Produced by the Company (f=d-e)	**2,675,214**	**3,622,849**
Added Value Received in Transfer (g)	**606,129**	**69,298**
Equity in earnings (losses) in investees	606,129	69,298
Added Value for Distribution (h=f+g)	**3,281,343**	**3,692,147**
Distribution of Added Value	**3,281,343**	**3,692,147**
Personnel	**1,727,541**	**1,742,122**
Salaries	1,206,186	1,217,418
Benefits	444,582	446,753
FGTS	76,773	77,951
Taxes, Fees and Contributions	**584,955**	**982,051**
Federal	547,586	922,796
State	18	242
Local	37,351	59,013
Remuneration on Third Party Capital	**21,352**	**20,002**
Rentals	21,352	20,002
Equity Remuneration	**947,495**	**947,972**
Interest on Equity	290,000	290,000
Dividends	66,405	66,405
Retained Earnings	591,090	591,090
Net Income Attributable to Non-Controlling Shareholders	-	477

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

We present below Notes to the interim and consolidated financial statements, which are an integral part of the interim financial statements of Banco do Estado do Rio Grande do Sul S.A. (Banrisul), amounts expressed in thousands of Reais, unless otherwise indicated, and distribuited as follows:

Note 01 – Operations

Banco do Estado do Rio Grande do Sul S. A. (“Banrisul”, “Institution”), Banrisul Group leading company, controlled by the State of Rio Grande Sul, is a publicly traded corporation which operates a multiple-service bank, headquartered in Brazil, at Rua Capitão Montanha, 177 – 4th floor, in the city of Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul State and that is engaged in retail banking, lending, financing and investment, mortgage loan, development, lease portfolio, and foreign exchange activities. Through its subsidiaries and associates, Banrisul engages in various other activities, including securities brokerage, consortium groups, payment industry solutions, insurance, and pension plan and saving bonds 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 of Financial Statements

The individual and consolidated interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting policies adopted in Brazil applicable to the financial institutions authorized to operate by the Central Bank of Brazil observing from the Brazilian corporation law, observing the standards and instructions of the National Monetary Council (CMN), the Central Bank of Brazil (BACEN) and the Brazilian Securities and Exchange Commission (CVM). Banrisul's financial statements are presented in accordance with BCB Resolution No. 2/20 and with CMN Resolution No 4,818/20.

Accounting policies are the specific principles, bases, conventions, rules, and 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 the determination of certain asset values for its portfolio of securities, derivative financial instruments, and deferred tax. Therefore, upon the actual financial settlement of these assets, the results obtained may differ from those estimated.

The consolidated financial statements were prepared in accordance with Article 77 of CMN Resolution No. 4,966/21, which allows financial institutions and other institutions authorized to operate by the Central Bank of Brazil (Bacen) to prepare and disclose consolidated financial statements under the Accounting Standard for Institutions Regulated by the Central Bank of Brazil (Cosif), in addition to the financial statements under the international standard (IFRS), until the fiscal year 2027.

CMN Resolution No. 4,966/21 establishes accounting rules for financial instruments that seek to align with the concepts of international accounting standard IFRS 9, issued by the *International Financial Reporting Standards Foundation* (IFRS). The resolution establishes accounting concepts and criteria applicable to financial instruments and hedging instruments (*hedge accounting*) by financial institutions and other institutions authorized to operate by Bacen. In this sense, it determines the parameters for: classification, measurement, recognition, and write-off of financial instruments; recognition of expected losses associated with credit risk; designation and accounting recognition of hedging relationships (*hedge accounting*); and disclosure of information on financial instruments.

On November 23, 2023, Bacen issued BCB Resolution No. 352/23, which contains the same concepts as CMN Resolution No. 4,966/21, with application to securities distribution companies, foreign exchange brokerage companies, consortium administrators and payment institutions authorized to operate by Bacen. In addition, BCB Resolution No. 352/23 provided greater detail on the accounting procedures for defining cash flows from financial assets as only payment of principal and interest (SPPI Test), the application of the methodology for calculating the effective interest rate (EIR) of financial instruments, the constitution of a provision for losses associated with credit risk and the disclosure of information related to financial instruments in Explanatory Notes to be observed by financial institutions and other institutions authorized to operate by Bacen. Furthermore, BCB Resolution No. 352/23 established that the reclassification of protection instruments (*hedge*) will occur as of January 1, 2027.

As established in article 70 of CMN Resolution No. 4,966/21 and article 94 of BCB Resolution No. 352/23, changes in accounting policies and criteria resulting from the adoption of these standards were applied prospectively on the date of their initial adoption on January 1, 2025. Furthermore, the financial statements for the periods of 2025 do not present comparative information, as waived by article 79 of Resolution 4,966/21 and article 102 of BCB Resolution 352/23.

CMN Resolution No. 4,975/21 establishes the accounting criteria applicable to leasing transactions carried out by financial institutions and other institutions authorized to operate by the Central Bank of Brazil as lessors and lessees. The new criteria established by the standard must be applied prospectively as of January 1, 2025.

The Management of Banrisul (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 revenues and expenses during the period. Matters that require a higher level of discretion are presented in Note 4.

The financial statements prepared for the reporting period were approved for issue by the Board of Directors of Banrisul on November 7, 2025.

(a) Consolidation Basis

The financial statements include the operations of Banrisul, its subsidiaries and affiliates. 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 detains 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.

Subsidiaries	Activity	Ownership of Equity (%) 09/30/2025
Banrisul Armazéns Gerais S.A.	Services	100.00%
Banrisul S.A. Corretora de Valores Mobiliários e Câmbio	Broker	98.98%
Banrisul S.A. Administradora de Consórcios	Consortium	99.68%
Banrisul Soluções em Pagamentos S.A.	Payment Options	100.00%
Banrisul Seguridade Participações S.A. (1)	Insurance	100.00%

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

Associated companies: are all companies in which Banrisul has significant influence, but does not control. Investments in these companies are initially recognized at acquisition cost and subsequently measured using the equity method.

Associated companies	Activity	Ownership of Equity (%) 09/30/2025
Bem Promotora de Vendas e Serviços S.A.	Services	49.90%
Banrisul Icatu Participações S.A.	Insurance	49.99%

Non-Controlling Ownership: 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) Early Adoption Information

In view of BCB Resolutions No. 92/21 and No. 390/24, which provide for the use of the Accounting Standard for Institutions Regulated by the Central Bank of Brazil (Cosif), along with CMN Resolutions No. 4,966/21 and No. 4,975/21, giving rise to the transfer of balances between Balance Sheet accounts was operationalized, as well as the opening of new accounts. The tables below show the classification of balances on December 31, 2024 and the reclassification and remeasurement on January 1, 2025.

Balance Sheet – Assets					Parent
Classification prior to the adoption of CMN Resolutions No. 4,966/21 and No. 4,975/21		**Effects of CMN Resolutions No. 4,966/21 and 4,975/21**		**Classification after the adoption of CMN Resolutions No. 4,966/21 and No. 4,975/21**	
	Balance as of 12/31/2024	**Reclassification**	**Remeasurement**	**Balance as of 01/01/2025**	
Cash	1,126,979	-	-	1,126,979	
Financial Assets	139,669,659	-	(6,193)	139,663,466	
Interbank Liquidity Applications	2,603,917	-	(11,189)	2,592,728	Amortized Cost
Compulsory Deposits at the Central Bank of Brazil	11,716,930	-		11,716,930	Amortized Cost
Securities	57,685,558	(22,594,722)	(60)	35,090,776	Amortized Cost
	-	4,246,558	-	4,246,558	At Fair Value through Profit or Loss
	-	18,348,164	-	18,348,164	At Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income
Derivatives	324,298	-	-	324,298	At Fair Value through Profit or Loss
Credit and Financial Leasing Operations	62,045,229	-	5,056	62,050,285	Amortized Cost
Other Financial Assets	5,293,727	(87,116)	-	5,206,611	Amortized Cost
	-	87,116	-	87,116	Credit and Financial Leasing Operations
(Provisions for Expected Losses)	(2,650,553)	-	(116,459)	(2,767,012)	Amortized Cost
(Credit and Leasing Operations)	(2,600,094)	-	(116,459)	(2,716,553)	
(Other Financial Assets)	(50,459)	-	-	(50,459)	
Tax Assets	3,644,538	-	133,471	3,778,009	
Current	143,649	-	-	143,649	
Deferred	3,500,889	-	133,471	3,634,360	
Other Assets	545,642	-	2,450	548,092	
Investments	3,663,411	-	(740)	3,662,671	
Investments in Shares in Associated and Subsidiary Companies	3,663,411	-	(740)	3,662,671	
Property and Equipment	481,248	-	231,037	712,285	
Property and Equipment	1,152,022	-	461,899	1,613,921	
(Accumulated Depreciation)	(670,774)	-	(230,862)	(901,636)	
Intangible	466,066	-	-	466,066	
Intangible Assets	1,891,692	-	-	1,891,692	
(Accumulated Amortization)	(1,425,626)	-	-	(1,425,626)	
Total Assets	**146,946,990**	**-**	**243,566**	**147,190,556**	

Balance Sheet – Liabilities and Equity					Parent
Classification prior to the adoption of CMN Resolutions No. 4,966/21 and No. 4,975/21		Effects of CMN Resolutions No. 4,966/21 and 4,975/21		Classification after the adoption of CMN Resolutions No. 4,966/21 and No. 4,975/21	
	Balance as of 12/31/2024	Reclassification	Remeasurement	Balance as of 01/01/2025	
Financial Liabilities	131,508,923	-	407,726	131,916,649	
Deposits	88,646,235	-	-	88,646,235	Amortized Cost
Repurchase Agreements	22,336,231	-	-	22,336,231	Amortized Cost
Resources for Acceptance and Issuance of Securities	7,694,618	-	-	7,694,618	Amortized Cost
Subordinated Debt	2,302,526	(1,880,714)	-	421,812	Amortized Cost
	-	1,880,714	-	1,880,714	At Fair Value through Profit or Loss
Borrowings	2,262,234	-	246,950	2,509,184	Amortized Cost
Onlendings	3,065,190	-	-	3,065,190	Amortized Cost
Derivativies	-	-	-	-	At Fair Value through Profit or Loss
Other Financial Liabilities	5,201,889	(4,741)	-	5,197,148	Amortized Cost
	-	4,741	160,776	165,517	Provision for Expected Loss
Tax, Labor and Civil Provisions	2,895,167	-	-	2,895,167	
Tax Obligations	420,391	-	-	420,391	
Current	132,452	-	-	132,452	
Deferred	287,939	-	-	287,939	
Other Liabilities	1,712,507	(359,555)	-	1,352,952	
	-	643	-	643	Provision for Expected Loss
	-	358,912		358,912	Other Financial Assets
Total Liabilities	**136,536,988**	**-**	**407,726**	**136,944,714**	
Capital	8,000,000	-	-	8,000,000	
Capital Reserves	5,098	-	-	5,098	
Profit Reserves	2,511,118	-	-	2,511,118	
Other Comprehensive Results	(106,214)	-	-	(106,214)	
Acumulated Profits	-	-	(164,160)	(164,160)	
Non-Controlling Interest	-	-	-	-	
Total Equity	**10,410,002**	**-**	**(164,160)**	**10,245,842**	
Total Liabilities and Equity	**146,946,990**	**-**	**243,566**	**147,190,556**	

Balance Sheet – Assets					Consolidated
Classification prior to the adoption of CMN Resolutions No. 4,966/21 and No. 4,975/21		Effects of CMN Resolutions No. 4,966/21 and 4,975/21		Classification after the adoption of CMN Resolutions No. 4,966/21 and No. 4,975/21	
	Balance as of 12/31/2024	Reclassification	Remeasurement	Balance as of 01/01/2025	
Cash	1,126,982	-	-	1,126,982	
Financial Assets	143,296,100	-	(6,193)	143,289,907	
Interbank Liquidity Applications	2,603,917	-	(11,189)	2,592,728	Amortized Cost
Compulsory Deposits at the Central Bank of Brazil	11,716,930	-	-	11,716,930	Amortized Cost
Securities	58,309,904	(23,211,158)	(60)	35,098,686	Amortized Cost
	-	4,861,110	-	4,861,110	At Fair Value through Profit or Loss
	-	18,350,048	-	18,350,048	At Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income
Derivatives	324,298	-	-	324,298	At Fair Value through Profit or Loss
Credit and Financial Leasing Operations	62,058,943	-	5,056	62,063,999	Amortized Cost
Other Financial Assets	8,282,108	(87,116)	-	8,194,992	Amortized Cost
	-	87,116	-	87,116	Credit and Financial Leasing Operations
(Provisions for Expected Losses)	(2,651,713)	-	(116,991)	(2,768,704)	Amortized Cost
(Credit and Leasing Operations)	(2,600,487)	-	(116,393)	(2,716,880)	
(Other Financial Assets)	(51,226)	-	(598)	(51,824)	
Tax Assets	3,726,655	-	133,635	3,860,290	
Current	158,520	-	-	158,520	
Deferred	3,568,135	-	133,635	3,701,770	
Other Assets	615,460	-	2,450	617,910	
Investments	175,824	-	-	175,824	
Investments in Shares in Associated and Subsidiary Companies	175,824	-	-	175,824	
Property and Equipment	662,574	-	234,990	897,564	
Property and Equipment	1,462,657		468,547	1,931,204	
(Accumulated Depreciation)	(800,083)		(233,557)	(1,033,640)	
Intangible	466,066	-	-	466,066	
Intangible Assets	1,893,179	-	-	1,893,179	
(Accumulated Amortization)	(1,427,113)	-	-	(1,427,113)	
Total Assets	**147,417,948**	**-**	**247,891**	**147,665,839**	

Balance Sheet – Liabilities and Equity					**Consolidated**
Classification prior to the adoption of CMN Resolutions No. 4,966/21 and No. 4,975/21		**Effects of CMN Resolutions No. 4,966/21 and 4,975/21**		**Classification after the adoption of CMN Resolutions No. 4,966/21 and No. 4,975/21**	
	Balance as of 12/31/2024	**Reclassification**	**Remeasurement**	**Balance as of 01/01/2025**	
Financial Liabilities	131,616,061	-	412,051	132,028,112	
Deposits	88,194,890	-	-	88,194,890	Amortized Cost
Repurchase Agreements	22,238,994	-	-	22,238,994	Amortized Cost
Resources for Acceptance and Issuance of Securities	6,936,464	-	-	6,936,464	Amortized Cost
Subordinated Debt	2,302,526	(1,880,714)	-	421,812	Amortized Cost
	-	1,880,714	-	1,880,714	At Fair Value through Profit or Loss
Borrowings	2,262,234	-	251,275	2,513,509	Amortized Cost
Onlendings	3,065,190	-	-	3,065,190	Amortized Cost
Derivativies	-	-	-	-	At Fair Value through Profit or Loss
Other Financial Liabilities	6,615,763	(4,741)	-	6,611,022	Amortized Cost
	-	4,741	160,776	165,517	Provision for Expected Loss
Tax, Labor and Civil Provisions	2,902,896	-	-	2,902,896	
Tax Obligations	554,540	-	-	554,540	
Current	252,765	-	-	252,765	
Deferred	301,775	-	-	301,775	
Other Liabilities	1,930,743	(643)	-	1,930,100	Provision for Expected Loss
	-	643	-	643	Other Financial Assets
Total Liabilities	**137,004,240**	**-**	**412,051**	**137,416,291**	
Capital	8,000,000	-	-	8,000,000	
Capital Reserves	5,098	-	-	5,098	
Profit Reserves	2,511,118	-	-	2,511,118	
Other Comprehensive Results	(106,214)	-	-	(106,214)	
Acumulated Profits	-	-	(164,160)	(164,160)	
Non-Controlling Interest	3,706	-	-	3,706	
Total Equity	**10,413,708**	**-**	**(164,160)**	**10,249,548**	
Total Liabilities and Equity	**147,417,948**	**-**	**247,891**	**147,665,839**	

Reconciliation of Net Equity after the adoption of CMN Resolutions No. 4,966/21 and 4,975/21

Balance Sheet – Net Worth	Parent	Consolidated
Equity as of 12/31/2024	**10,410,002**	**10,413,708**
Interbank Liquidity Applications	(11,189)	(11,189)
Securities	(60)	(60)
Credit and Financial Leasing Operations	5,056	5,056
(Provisions for Expected Losses)	(116,459)	(116,991)
Tax Assets	133,471	133,635
Other Assets	2,450	2,450
Investiments	(740)	-
Property and Equipment	231,037	234,990
Borrowings	(246,950)	(251,275)
Provision for Expected Loss	(160,776)	(160,776)
Equity as of 01/01/2025	**10,245,842**	**10,249,548**

In summary, the following tables present the Individual and Consolidated Balance Sheet, with the accounting balances on 01/01/2025 after the adoption of CMN Resolutions No. 4,966/21 and No. 4,975/21.

Balanço Patrimonial	**Parent**	**Consolidated**
Assets	**01/01/2025**	**01/01/2025**
Cash	1,126,979	1,126,982
Financial Assets	136,896,454	140,521,203
At Amortized Cost	113,977,434	116,985,747
Compulsories	11,716,930	11,716,930
Interbank Liquidity Applications	2,592,728	2,592,728
Securities	35,090,776	35,098,686
Credit and Financial Leasing Operations	62,137,401	62,151,115
Other Financial Assets	5,206,611	8,194,992
(Provision for Expected Loss Associated with Credit Risk)	(2,767,012)	(2,768,704)
(Loans and Leasings)	(2,716,553)	(2,716,880)
(Other Financial Assets)	(50,459)	(51,824)
At Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	18,348,164	18,350,048
Securities	18,348,164	18,350,048
At Fair Value Through Profit or Loss	4,570,856	5,185,408
Securities	4,246,558	4,861,110
Derivativies	324,298	324,298
Tax Assets	3,778,009	3,860,290
Current	143,649	158,520
Deferred	3,634,360	3,701,770
Other Assets	548,092	617,910
Investiments	3,662,671	175,824
Investments in Shares in Subsidiaries and Associates	3,662,671	175,824
Property and Equipment	712,285	897,564
Property and Equipment	1,613,921	1,931,204
(Accumulated Depreciation)	(901,636)	(1,033,640)
Intangible	466,066	466,066
Intagible Assets	1,891,692	1,893,179
(Accumulated Amortization)	(1,425,626)	(1,427,113)
Total Assets	**147,190,556**	**147,665,839**

Balance Sheet	Parent	Consolidated
Liabilities	**01/01/2025**	**01/01/2025**
Financial Liabilities	132,276,204	132,028,755
At Amortized Cost	130,229,330	129,981,881
Deposits	88,646,235	88,194,890
Repurchase Agreements	22,336,231	22,238,994
Resources for Acceptance and Issuance of Securities	7,694,618	6,936,464
Subordinated Debt	421,812	421,812
Borrowings	2,509,184	2,513,509
Onlendings	3,065,190	3,065,190
Other Financial Liabilities	5,556,060	6,611,022
At Fair Value through Profit or Loss	1,880,714	1,880,714
Subordinated Debt	1,880,714	1,880,714
Provision for Expected Loss	166,160	166,160
Credit Commitments and Credits to be Released	165,517	165,517
Financial Guarantees Provided	643	643
Tax, Labor and Civil Provisions	2,895,167	2,902,896
Tax Liabilities	420,391	554,540
Current	132,452	252,765
Deferred	287,939	301,775
Other Liabilities	1,352,952	1,930,100
Total Liabilities	**136,944,714**	**137,416,291**
Equity		
Capital	8,000,000	8,000,000
Capital Reserves	5,098	5,098
Profit Reserves	2,511,118	2,511,118
Other Comprehensive Results	(106,214)	(106,214)
Retained Profits (Losses)	(164,160)	(164,160)
Non-Controlling Interest	-	3,706
Total Equity	**10,245,842**	**10,249,548**
Total Liabilities and Equity	**147,190,556**	**147,665,839**

(c) Standards to be Adopted in Future Periods

Law No. 14,467/22 and Law No. 15,078, applicable from January 1, 2025: Law No. 14,467/22 modified 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 the 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 up to 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, the option can be made, for which reason it will be used until December 31, 2025. 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 related to this loss will be added to the balance of the losses described above, being deducted at the same ratio as these, according to the option made.

As permitted by law, Banrisul will opt for the ratio used to deduct IR and CSLL calculations until December 31, 2025.

CMN Resolution No. 5,185/24, applicable from January 1, 2025: amends Resolution No. 4,818/20, making it mandatory to disclose the Sustainability-Related Financial Information Report by financial institutions authorized to operate by Bacen, registered as publicly-held companies that are leaders of a prudential conglomerate classified in Segment 1 (S1) or Segment 2 (S3).

As permitted by CMN Resolution No. 5,185/24, Banrisul will adopt the regulation only when it becomes mandatory, starting in fiscal year 2026.

BCB Resolution No. 352/23, applicable from January 1, 2025 – Hedge Transactions: BCB Resolution No. 352/23 has been adopted by Banrisul since January 1, 2025. However, with regard to hedge transactions, the resolution establishes that the reclassification of these transactions to the new categories will only occur as of January 1, 2027.

Banrisul will reclassify hedge operations starting January 1, 2027.

BCB Resolution No. 397/24, applicable from January 1, 2025 – Measurement of Restructured Instruments: Resolution No. 397/24 has been adopted by Banrisul since January 1, 2025. However, regarding the restructuring of financial assets, as provided for in article 95°-A of BCB Resolution No. 352/23 (included by BCB Resolution No. 397/24), the use of the renegotiated effective interest rate is permitted until December 31, 2026, to calculate the present value of the restructured contractual cash flows referred to in article 22 of BCB Resolution No. 352/23.

As permitted by the regulation, Banrisul will use the effective interest rate originally contracted from January 1, 2027.

Note 03 - Summary of Main Accounting Policies

(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 also 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 Liabilities

Financial assets are classified and recognized from the beginning of the operation according to the categories amortized cost (AC), fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI), and fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL). Liabilities, in general, are classified and recognized according to the treatment of the operation as in AC and, for some exceptions, according to the treatment of the operation, as in FVTPL, without the possibility of reclassification. The concept of financial assets and liabilities described herein are in accordance with CMN Resolution No. 4,966/21.

- **Amortized Cost (AC):** is the amount at which the financial asset or liability is measured at initial recognition, plus any adjustments 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 to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.
- **Fair Value in Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI):** 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). In Other comprehensive income includes items of revenue, expense, gains and losses that are not realized and that, in accordance with 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 are reclassified to the Income Statement.
- **Fair Value in Profit or Loss (FVP):** 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, the 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.

As established by CMN Resolution No. 4,966/21, instruments classified in the AC or FVOCI categories must be adjusted as follows:

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

Therefore, as established by CMN Resolution No. 4,966/21, financial instruments classified in the FVTPL or FVOCI categories must be measured at fair value, considering the appreciation or depreciation in the counterpart account of (i) revenue/expense, in the result of the period, if a financial instrument at FVTPL; or (ii) OCI, at the net value of tax effects, if a financial instrument at FVOCI.

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: prices quoted 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 instruments or those that are not liquid, 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 quoted price for financial instruments that are not actively traded. Banrisul does not have financial instruments classified at Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, except for the interest of one of its subsidiaries that holds shares in investment funds, as presented in Note 5g.

(c.1) Classification of Financial Assets

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

• Financial Assets at AC: assets managed to obtain cash flows consisting of only 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 (EIR).
• Financial Assets at FVOCI: 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 FVTPL: assets that do not meet the classification criteria of the previous categories or assets designated at initial or subsequent recognition as FVTPL 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 financial statements 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 taken into account: 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, that is, they are aligned with the concept of a basic loan agreement.

(c.2) Classification of Financial Liabilities

Banrisul classifies its passive operations and measures them following the standard for each of the categories.

• **Financial Liabilities to the Amortized Cost:** by definition, financial liabilities will be classified to the Amortized Cost, in accordance with Resolution No. 4,966/21.

• **Exception for Financial Liabilities:** the exception for classification to the Board of Directors includes financial liabilities generated in transactions involving loans or leases of financial assets that will be classified at FVTPL; 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, in accordance with Resolution No. 4,966/21. Financial guarantees provided must be measured at the highest value between: 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 (EIR) to the gross carrying amount of the instrument. In turn, the EIR 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 EIR, 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 EIR 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 AC, FVOCI and FVTPL that are measured at levels 2 or 3 in the fair value hierarchy; of credit commitments to be released; and of financial guarantee 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 by 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 the estimated future disbursements

Banrisul assesses whether the credit risk has increased significantly individually and collectively. For collective assessment purposes, financial assets are grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics, which may take into account: 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 delayed for more than 30 days, the provision for loss is recognized to represent the 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 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 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 aRLeady become problematic, the probability of default is considered to be 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 a credit recovery problem. Operations previously written off as losses and now recovered are also recorded at this stage, with the income from these operations 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 Bacen and classified between segments S1 and S3. Banrisul is classified in segment S2.

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

- *Probability of Default* (PD): percentage representing the probability of default of a financial instrument over its expected life;
- *Loss Given Default* (LGD): percentage representing the loss, given the occurrence of default;

- *Exposure at Default* (EAD): monetary value representing Banrisul's exposure at the time of default;
- *Credit Conversion Fator* (CCF): percentage representing the conversion factor into credit of the available limits.

In this way, Banrisul is able to 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, in accordance with CMN Resolution No. 4,966/21 and BCB Resolution No. 352/23, 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.

Minimum Provision Percentages for Losses Incurred Associated with Credit Risk: Resolution No. 352/23 defines minimum percentages of provision to be constituted for losses incurred associated with credit risk for defaulted financial assets (assets with a delay of more than 90 days in relation to the payment of principal or charges). The percentages are defined according to the portfolio in which the defaulted asset is classified. Resolution No. 352/23 classifies financial assets in the following portfolios:

• Portfolio 1 (C1):
o Credits secured by fiduciary transfer of real estate; and
o Credits with a fiduciary guarantee from the Union, central governments of foreign jurisdictions and their respective central banks or multilateral organizations and multilateral development entities.
• Portfolio 2 (C2):
o Credits from commercial leases, under the terms of Law No. 6,099/74;
o Credits secured by first-degree mortgages on residential properties, by pledges of movable or immovable property or by fiduciary transfer of movable property;
o Credits secured by demand, term or savings deposits;
o Credits arising from financial assets issued by a federal public entity or by institutions authorized to operate by the Central Bank;
o Credits with a fiduciary guarantee from institutions authorized to operate by the Central Bank; and
o Credits covered by credit insurance issued by an entity that is not a related party of the institution, pursuant to Resolution No. 4,818/20;
• Portfolio 3 (C3):
o Credits arising from credit rights discount transactions, including acquired commercial receivables and transactions formalized as the acquisition of commercial receivables from a person not part of the National Financial System and in which the same person is a joint or subsidiary debtor of the receivables;
o Credits arising from transactions guaranteed by fiduciary assignment, collateral of credit rights or pledge of credit rights; and
o Credits covered by credit insurance, real guarantee or personal guarantee not covered by the hypotheses in portfolios C1 and C2;
• Portfolio 4 (C4):
o Credits for working capital, advances on exchange contracts, advances on exchange delivered, debentures and other securities issued by private companies, without guarantees or collateral; and
o Rural credit operations without guarantees or collateral intended for investments; or
• Portfolio 5 (C5):
o Personal credit operations, with or without consignment, direct consumer credit, rural credit not covered by the hypotheses provided for in C4 and credit in the revolving modality without guarantees or collateral;

o Credits without guarantees or collateral not covered by the hypotheses provided for in C4; and
o Credits arising from commercial operations and other operations with credit granting characteristics not covered in portfolios C1, C2, C3 and C4.

(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) Stop Accrual

Stop accrual is the procedure for ceasing the recognition of revenue, fines, default interest, origination expenses or other financial activities of any nature on the financial asset with a credit recovery problem. Banrisul carries out this process consistently, not recognizing in the income statement for the period any revenue of any nature not yet received related to financial assets with a credit recovery problem.

(c.7) Retained Income

Revenue and charges from financial instruments should be recognized in the income statement pro rata temporis. However, revenue of any nature not yet received related to a financial asset with a credit recovery problem is no longer recognized. From the moment the financial instrument is no longer characterized as a financial asset with credit recovery problems, Banrisul resumes recognizing revenues related to the financial instrument, thus, all retained income is recognized.

(c.8) 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 had not occurred. According to BCB Normative Instruction No. 560/24, renegotiations that imply concessions to the counterparty as a result of CMN decisions or by force of other legal measures are not classified as restructuring. CMN Resolution No. 4,966/21 allows until December 2026. Therefore, until December 2026, Banrisul will use the interest rate agreed at the time of renegotiation.

(c.9) Write-Off of Financial Assets

Financial assets are written off 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 in accordance with the requirements of CMN Resolution No. 4,966/21 and BCB Resolution No. 352/23. If it is not possible to identify the transfer of all risks and rewards, the control is assessed to determine whether the ongoing 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.10) Write-Off Criteria

When there are no reasonable expectations of recovery of a financial asset, considering historical data, its write-off is performed simultaneously with the reversal of the related provision for expected credit loss. Furthermore, according to CMN Resolution No. 4,966/21, revenue of any nature from a financial asset with credit recovery problems may only be allocated to the result after its actual receipt or, when it is subject to renegotiation, pro rata temporis.

(c.11) Applications in the Open Market

Banrisul has purchase operations with a resale commitment and sale with a repurchase commitment of assets. Resale commitments and repurchase commitments are recorded under the headings open market applications 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 commitments may be used by Banrisul, when permitted by the terms of the agreements, as collateral for repurchase commitments or for trading. Financial assets given as collateral to counterparties are also maintained in the financial statements. When the counterparty has the right to trade or use as collateral the securities given as collateral, such securities are reclassified in the Balance Sheet under the appropriate class of financial assets.

(c.12) 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 transactions 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 disclosed by Brasil, Bolsa, Balcão S.A. (B3). These contracts are used to hedge and manage interest rate risk of assets and/or liabilities in order 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 the fair value hedge category, Banrisul included the derivative financial instruments contracted to hedge against the variation in foreign currency originating from subordinated notes issued in the foreign market in the amount of US$300 million, in accordance with the conditions previously agreed upon in the Offering Memorandum, as presented in Note 21.

The fair value hedge was established through a designation documented at the beginning of the transaction. This designation describes the relationship between the objects and the derivative instruments used for protection, as well as the risk management objectives and the strategy to mitigate the effects arising from exposure to the variation in fair value. Gains or losses arising from the measurement of the fair value of the hedged item, which correspond to the effective portion of the hedge, are recognized in the income statement. If the accounting hedge is discontinued, any adjustment to the carrying value of the hedged item will be amortized over the life of the transaction in the income statement.

In risk management, Banrisul periodically performs and documents tests to determine the level of effectiveness of hedge accounting transactions in offsetting changes in the fair value of hedged items during the period in which this protection is in effect. To assess the effectiveness of the Fair Value hedge, Banrisul adopts the DV01 method to evaluate the economic relationship. Derivative transactions are based on over-the-counter contracts registered with B3, and have as counterparties financial institutions classified as first-tier. The determination of the fair value of these transactions is performed through modeling techniques, such as discounted cash flow.

Furthermore, regarding the accounting treatment of foreign exchange transactions, in accordance with CMN Resolutions No. 4,966/21 and BCB Resolution No. 352/23, these transactions are treated as derivative financial instruments.

(c.13) 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 deepening the analysis of 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.14) 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, credit card and overdraft products. 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 Income Statement under the service provision item.

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 accumulated amount of recognized revenue, a provision is recognized for such amount.

Financial guarantees provided covered by CMN Resolutions No. 4,966/21 and BCB Resolution No. 352/23 are subject to provisioning and qualify as a parameter for the definition of 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. The floors do not apply to financial guarantees, except when the guarantee is honored, at which point it becomes an asset.

(d) Investments

Investments in associates and subsidiaries are initially recognized at cost and subsequently measured using the equity method, based on the equity value of the associate or subsidiary.

(e) Property and equipment

Property in use mainly comprises land and buildings. Property in use is stated at historical cost less depreciation, as are all other items of property, plant and equipment. Historical cost includes expenditure 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 reliably measured. All other repairs and maintenance are recognized in the income statement as operating expenses provided that 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:

Permanent Assets	Average Estimated Useful Life in Years
Property	60.00
Facilities	25.00
Equipment in Use	16.60
Other	13.30

The residual values and useful lives of assets are reviewed and adjusted, if appropriate, at the end of each fiscal year. 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 transactions as a lessee, Banrisul treats the transactions in accordance with CPC 06(R2), insofar as they do not conflict with CMN Resolution No. 4,975/21, which came into effect on January 1, 2025.

(f) Intangible Assets

This group 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	Average Estimated Useful Life in Years
Payroll Services Acquisition Rights	5.00 to 10.00
Software	8.00

Payroll Services Acquisition Rights: comprises contracts signed relating to the assignment of services related to payroll with public and private entities:

- Public Sector: rights acquired through onerous granting of exclusivity rights with the State of Rio Grande do Sul, city halls and public bodies. Internal and specialist studies were carried out, and no evidences of impairments related to these assets was identified.
- Private Sector: valid for five years, being amortized over the elapsed contractual period. No losses in the recoverable value of these assets were identified.

Softwares: Software licenses are capitalized based on acquisition and readiness costs. These costs are amortized throughout the estimated lifespan of the software.

- The costs associated with maintaining software are recognized as expense, as incurred. Development costs that are directly attributable to the project and to the testing of identifiable and unique software products controlled by Banrisul are recognized as intangible assets.
- Directly attributable costs, capitalized as part of the software, include the costs of employees responsible for software development and the apportionment of the applicable indirect costs.
- Costs also include financing costs incurred during the software development period; and
- Software development costs recognized as assets are amortized over their estimated lifespan.

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 for Sale

These 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 less 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 in the income statement. In the event of recovery of the fair value, the recognized loss may be reversed.

(h) Income Tax and Social Contribution on Net Income

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

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

Deferred income tax and CSLL are recognized on the respective taxable events and are determined using tax rates (and tax laws) enacted on the date of the Balance Sheet, 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 the 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 operations that were in default on 12/31/2024 and that have not been deducted/recovered by 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 01/01/2026. Banrisul may make the option up to 12/31/2025, for which reason it will use. Furthermore, for the year 2025, it is prohibited to deduct losses in credit and financial leasing operations 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 at the same ratio, according to the option made.

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 sale.

The composition of income tax and social contribution amounts and the statement of their calculations, origin and expected realization of tax credits are presented in Notes 15 and 31.

(i) Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

Provisions for risks on amounts disputed in court are recognized when Banrisul has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be necessary 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 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.

Provisions and Contingent Liabilities: the provision for contingent liabilities is recognized in the financial statements when, based on the provision policy and on 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 the 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, while those classified as 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) Obligations with Long-Term Post-Employment Benefits to Employees

Retirement Obligations: Banrisul sponsors the Banrisul Social Security Foundation (FBSS) and the Employee Assistance Fund of the State Bank of Rio Grande do Sul (Cabergs), which ensure the supplementation of retirement benefits and medical assistance to its employees, respectively.

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

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 remuneration. Defined contribution plans, on the other hand, establish fixed contributions to be paid by the sponsor, similar to 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 respective pension plan obligation.

The actuarial valuation 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, employee or third-party contributions that reduce the final cost of these benefits to the entity, among others. The actuarial valuation and its assumptions and projections are updated at the end of each half year. Actuarial gains and losses resulting from adjustments for experience and changes in actuarial assumptions, when they occur, are recorded directly in equity, as OCI.

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 income.

Variable contribution plans include benefits with defined contribution characteristics, which are normal retirement, early retirement and funeral assistance. In this case, Banrisul has no additional payment obligation beyond the contribution that is 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 a reduction in 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 has only retirement, disability retirement and survivor's pension benefits. The annual bonus is optional, requiring 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 resulting from adjustments based on experience and changes in actuarial assumptions are debited or credited to equity, in equity valuation adjustments. These obligations are periodically assessed by independent and qualified actuaries.

The plan assets are not available to Banrisul's creditors and cannot be paid directly to Banrisul. Fair value is based on information on market prices and, in the case of listed securities, on market prices. The value of any recognized defined benefit asset 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 Bonus: Employees who retire are granted a retirement bonus proportional to the employee's fixed monthly remuneration in effect at the time of retirement.

The commitments to these three types of post-employment benefits are periodically assessed and reviewed by independent and qualified 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 rendered by the employee; and
• Future economic benefits are available to Banrisul in the form of reductions in future contributions or cash refunds, directly or indirectly, to offset the insufficiency of another post-employment benefit plan in compliance with the applicable legislation.

(k) Share Capital

Common and preferred shares, which for accounting purposes are considered 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

Shareholders are guaranteed mandatory minimum dividends of 25% of net income for each year, adjusted in accordance with current legislation, by the bylaws. The minimum dividend amounts, established in the bylaws, and additional dividends are defined at the Annual or Extraordinary General Meeting, and are recorded as a liability at the end of each fiscal year.

The amount of interest on equity (IOE) may be attributed to dividends and presented in the financial statements as a direct reduction in equity.

(m) Profit Sharing

Banrisul recognizes a liability and an expense for profit sharing (presented under 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 a non-formalized obligation (constructive obligation).

(n) Earnings per Share

Earnings per Share (EPS) can be calculated in its basic form and in its diluted form.
In the 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 must be included in the calculation of diluted earnings per share. Therefore, basic and diluted earnings per share are similar.

(o) Calculation of Income

In accordance with 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 from financial assets and liabilities, these are recognized using the EIR method, as described in item c.3.

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

For revenues from services rendered, 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.

In the 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 merchants are recognized in profit or loss when the service is effectively provided. The composition of revenue from services provided is detailed in Note 26.

NOTE 04 - Key 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 fairly present Banrisul's financial position and the results of its operations in all material 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 by 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 half-year period 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 processeded considering the interpolation of 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 33.

(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, taking into account 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 Loss Associated with Credit Risk

Banrisul assesses on a prospective basis the expected loss associated with the credit risk of financial assets measured at AC, FVOCI and FVTPL that are measured at levels 2 or 3 in the fair value hierarchy; of credit commitments to be released; and of financial guarantee 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, with the exception of 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 has exposure are credit cards and overdrafts/business accounts.

Assessment of Significant Increase in Credit Risk: to assess whether the credit risk in a financial asset has increased significantly since its origination, Banrisul compares the risk of default over the expected life of the financial asset with the expected risk of default at its 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 that are different from those expected, including changes in market conditions and economic policy, recessions or fluctuations in indicators that are different from those expected.

(d) Transfer of Financial Assets

Financial assets are written off 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 write-off in accordance with the requirements of CMN Resolution No. 4,966/21. If it is not possible to identify the transfer of all risks and rewards, the control is assessed to determine whether the ongoing 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.

(e) Write-off 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 performed 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 - Corporate Capital and Risk Management

Capital and corporate risk management is a strategic and fundamental tool for a financial institution. The constant improvement in the processes of monitoring, control, assessment, planning of goals and capital needs; and identification, measurement, assessment, monitoring, reporting, control and mitigation of risks; enables the improvement of good governance practices, aligned with Banrisul's strategic objectives.

CMN Resolution No. 4,557/17 and subsequent amendments determine that financial institutions and other institutions authorized to operate by Bacen and classified between segments S1 and S5 implement a continuous capital management structure and a continuous and integrated risk management structure. Banrisul is classified in segment S2.

The Institutional Structures and Policies for Integrated Capital and Corporate Risk Management aim to enable the continuous and integrated management of capital and credit, market, interest rate variation risks for instruments classified in the banking portfolio (Interest Risk Rate in The Banking Book – IRRBB), liquidity, operational, social, environmental, climate risks, including country risk and transfer risk, and other risks considered relevant by Banrisul. In addition, they seek to establish basic principles, meet legal requirements and ensure that all activities are carried out in accordance with current regulations.

The optimization of asset and liability management and the use of regulatory capital and the maximization of investor profitability are reflections of Banrisul's adoption of best market practices. The improvement of Institutional Structures and Policies, systems, internal controls and security standards, integrated with Banrisul's strategic and market objectives, are ongoing processes.

(a) Integrated Management Structure

The corporate capital and risk management process involves the participation of all hierarchical levels of Banrisul and the other companies that are part of the Prudential Conglomerate. The integrated capital and risk management structure of the Banrisul Group is coordinated by the corporate risk area, which carries out the integrated management of capital and credit, market, interest rate variation for instruments classified in the banking book (Interest Risk Rate in The Banking Book – IRRBB), liquidity, operational, social, environmental and climate risks, including transfer risk; this is 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 make 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

Risk appetite is defined by the Bank for International Settlements (BIS) as the level of risk, both aggregate and individual, that an institution is willing to assume within its capacity to achieve its strategic objectives and follow its business plan. CMN Resolution No. 4,557/17 determines that risk appetite levels be documented in the Risk Appetite Statement (RAS).

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

In addition, the RAS reflects Banrisul's operating environment, strategy and business objectives. This document defines the different acceptable levels of each of the risks incurred by Banrisul, making it possible to closely monitor and control the risks so that they remain in line with the strategy outlined. In this way, each level of Banrisul's operations plays a role in identifying, measuring, evaluating, monitoring, reporting, controlling and mitigating risks.

Banrisul has developed a series of indicators and flags to monitor its risk appetite, which are periodically monitored and reported to higher authorities through reports and a dashboard. The objective is to keep the indicators in line with the established appetites and identify possible actions needed according to the current scenario, whether positive or negative in relation to the strategy outlined by Banrisul.

(c) Lines of Defense

All Banrisul employees, interns and outsourced service providers are responsible for practicing behavioral measures that avoid exposure to risk, within the limits of their duties. Seeking to clarify the roles and responsibilities of the areas and people involved in the risk management process, Banrisul adopts the Three Lines of Defense model to segment the groups within the governance structure, based on Banrisul's strategic objectives.

1st Line of Defense: assigned to the functions that manage risks. It is composed of the strategic, business and support areas, and must ensure effective risk management and controls, within the scope of its activities. It is responsible for identifying, measuring, evaluating, monitoring, reporting, controlling and mitigating risks associated with the processes, products, services, systems and people under its management. It is responsible for maintaining effective internal controls and for conducting risk and control procedures on a daily basis, in addition to implementing corrective actions to resolve deficiencies in processes and controls.

2nd Line of Defense: assigned to the areas that perform functions of assisting in the development and monitoring of risk management, control and compliance, composed of Banrisul's control areas. It is responsible for providing the methodology and support necessary for the management of risks assumed by the first line, assisting in the identification, measurement, assessment, control and mitigation of risks. Independent monitoring and reporting on risk management, in the first line, are also part of the scope of action of the second line.

3rd Line of Defense: assigned to the internal audit area, and is responsible for evaluating the first two lines, including how they achieve the objectives within the scope of risk management and controls. It acts by proposing improvements and imputing the necessary corrective measures. It reports independently to the Management and governance bodies.

(d) Credit Risk

Credit risk is defined as the possibility of losses associated with the counterparty's failure to comply with its obligations under the agreed terms; devaluation, reduction of remuneration and expected gains in a financial instrument resulting from the deterioration of the credit quality of the counterparty, the intervening party or the mitigating instrument; restructuring of financial instruments; or costs of recovery of exposures characterized as problematic assets.

The continuous and growing implementation of statistical methodologies for assessing customer risk, the improvement of customer segmentation, the parameterization of credit policies and business rules, combined with the optimization of controls, strengthen Banrisul's credit risk management, allowing the continued expansion of the credit portfolio in a sustainable manner, with agility and security.

The following is the amount of Banrisul's credit and financial leasing operations segmented by business sector:

	Parent	Consolidated
Portfolio Composition by Activity Sector	**09/30/2025**	**09/30/2025**
Public Sector	173,527	183,387
Public Administration - Direct and Indirect	173,527	183,387
Private Sector	63,880,171	63,884,753
Individuals	48,591,056	48,591,093
Companies	15,289,115	15,293,660
Farming and Livestock	275,155	275,216
Food, Beverages and Tobacco	2,335,350	2,335,545
Automotive	763,816	763,969
Pulp and Paper, Wood and Furniture	383,905	383,928
Food Wholesale Trade	1,058,447	1,058,715
Wholesale Trade (except food)	855,111	855,276
Retail Trade - Other	1,551,763	1,552,111
Construction and Real Estate	1,283,129	1,283,635
Education, Health and other Social Services	1,619,628	1,620,451
Electronics and technology	487,356	487,409
Financial and Insurance	280,193	280,249
Machines and equipment	306,507	306,553
Metallurgy	457,459	457,522
Infrastructure	23,876	24,189
Oil and Natural Gas	536,779	536,816
Chemical and Petrochemical	978,114	978,366
Private Services	562,095	562,514
Textile, Apparel and Leather	359,593	359,600
Transportation	447,924	448,164
Other	722,915	723,432
Total	**64,053,698**	**64,068,140**

(d.1) Identification, Measurement and Assessment

In the process of identifying, measuring and assessing credit risk, Banrisul adopts statistical methodologies and/or the principle of collegiate technical decision-making. The granting of credit based on scoring models enables the establishment of pre-approved credits in accordance with the risk classifications provided for in the statistical models. The granting of credit based on collegiate decisions occurs according to authority policies. The Credit Committees of the Branch Network assess credit transactions up to the limits of their authority. For clients with higher authority levels, the transactions and Risk Limit (RL) are approved by the Credit and Risk Committees of the General Management. The Board of Directors approves specific transactions and RL of transactions in amounts that do not exceed 3% of Net Equity. Transactions above this limit are submitted for review by the Board of Directors, in compliance with the limits established in the RAS.

(d.2) Monitoring, Control and Mitigation

In the monitoring and reporting stage, analyses of the adherence of credit scoring models are performed using statistical validation techniques in order to verify whether the models continue to correctly assign the probability of each customer becoming delinquent based on registration characteristics and payment habits. In addition, the amount of exposure to credit risk is monitored, with segmentations defined by Bacen and Banrisul itself, as well as the impacts of adopted legislation and/or policies. Finally, Stress Tests are performed on the credit portfolio, with the objective of estimating the required capital and the impact on Capital Ratios.

Monitoring, through credit portfolio management tools, is directly related to controlling and mitigating credit risk, since it is based on this that behaviors that are subject to intervention are identified. 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 in their registration status and limits, when appropriate;

• Exposure to any borrower, including financial agents in the case of counterparties, is additionally restricted by sublimits that cover potential 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 monitored periodically and subject to review. When necessary, limits on the level of credit risk are approved by the Board of Directors and the Board of Directors.

(d.3) Provisioning Policies

The provision for expected losses are recognized for the purposes of preparing financial reports through statistical models, in accordance with the criteria defined in current regulations, and are determined monthly for the entire portfolio of financial assets subject to calculation.

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

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

	Parent	Consolidated
	09/30/2025	09/30/2025
Financial Assets at Amortization Cost	**128,411,125**	**131,410,873**
Compulsory Deposits at the Central Bank of Brazil	14,083,357	14,083,357
Interbank Liquidity Applications	2,737,558	2,737,558
Securities	44,399,133	44,407,863
Credit Operations and Financial Leasing	64,053,698	64,068,140
Other Financial Assets	3,137,379	6,113,955
Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income	**20,301,130**	**20,301,130**
Bonds and Securities	20,301,130	20,301,130
Financial Assets at Fair Value through Results	**2,326,997**	**2,909,567**
Securities	2,243,100	2,825,670
Derivatives	83,897	83,897
Off Balance	**21,576,971**	**21,576,971**
Financial Guarantees	486,556	486,556
Real Estate Credit	422,305	422,305
Overdraft	4,678,021	4,678,021
Credit Card	4,831,088	4,831,088
Pre-dated Electronic Limits – Banricompras	5,901,260	5,901,260
Pre-approved Installments Limits - Crédito 1 Minuto	4,919,803	4,919,803
Other Pre-approved Limits	337,938	337,938
Total	**172,616,223**	**176,198,541**

(d.5) Credit and Financial Leasing Operations

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

								Parent
	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3		Total	
	Total Loans	Provision	Total Loans	Provision	Total Loans	Provision	Total Loans	Provision
Individuals	**45,197,053**	**603,918**	**631,498**	**131,482**	**2,762,505**	**1,854,539**	**48,591,056**	**2,589,939**
Credit Cards	2,333,220	120,902	42,296	9,236	298,805	229,562	2,674,321	359,700
Payroll Loans	18,812,730	106,087	165,790	21,560	1,046,522	685,598	20,025,042	813,245
Personal Loans – not Payroll	2,686,508	33,992	95,503	19,682	366,246	242,527	3,148,257	296,201
Real Estate	5,722,822	29,047	31,689	12,424	60,435	35,668	5,814,946	77,139
Rural Loans and Development	13,150,605	171,634	170,649	31,720	468,038	267,835	13,789,292	471,189
Other	2,491,168	142,256	125,571	36,860	522,459	393,349	3,139,198	572,465
Companies	**14,303,680**	**247,782**	**128,577**	**31,210**	**1,030,385**	**661,093**	**15,462,642**	**940,085**
Exchange Operations	2,298,483	9,978	-	-	81,315	9,485	2,379,798	19,463
Working Capital	4,437,894	31,673	19,006	4,303	201,804	119,854	4,658,704	155,830
Guarantee / Business Account	2,371,556	97,643	15,622	4,867	150,319	105,995	2,537,497	208,505
Real Estate	691,794	9,927	5,940	168	-	-	697,734	10,095
Rural Loans and Development	3,284,032	59,084	33,387	7,194	287,050	226,455	3,604,469	292,733
Other	1,219,921	39,477	54,622	14,678	309,897	199,304	1,584,440	253,459
Total as of 09/30/2025	**59,500,733**	**851,700**	**760,075**	**162,692**	**3,792,890**	**2,515,632**	**64,053,698**	**3,530,024**

	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3		Consolidated Total	
	Total Loans	Provision	Total Loans	Provision	Total Loans	Provision	Total Loans	Provision
Individuals	**45,197,090**	**603,918**	**631,498**	**131,482**	**2,762,505**	**1,854,539**	**48,591,093**	**2,589,939**
Credit Cards	2,333,220	120,902	42,296	9,236	298,805	229,562	2,674,321	359,700
Payroll Loans	18,812,730	106,087	165,790	21,560	1,046,522	685,598	20,025,042	813,245
Personal Loans – not Payroll	2,686,508	33,992	95,503	19,682	366,246	242,527	3,148,257	296,201
Real Estate	5,722,822	29,047	31,689	12,424	60,435	35,668	5,814,946	77,139
Rural Loans and Development	13,150,605	171,634	170,649	31,720	468,038	267,835	13,789,292	471,189
Other	2,491,205	142,256	125,571	36,860	522,459	393,349	3,139,235	572,465
Companies	**14,315,180**	**247,828**	**129,444**	**31,212**	**1,032,423**	**661,446**	**15,477,047**	**940,486**
Exchange Operations	2,298,483	9,978	-	-	81,315	9,485	2,379,798	19,463
Working Capital	4,437,894	31,673	19,006	4,303	201,804	119,854	4,658,704	155,830
Guarantee / Business Account	2,371,556	97,643	15,622	4,867	150,319	105,995	2,537,497	208,505
Real Estate	691,794	9,927	5,940	168	-	-	697,734	10,095
Rural Loans and Development	3,284,032	59,084	33,387	7,194	287,050	226,455	3,604,469	292,733
Other	1,231,421	39,523	55,489	14,680	311,935	199,657	1,598,845	253,860
Total as of 09/30/2025	**59,512,270**	**851,746**	**760,942**	**162,694**	**3,794,928**	**2,515,985**	**64,068,140**	**3,530,425**

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

	Parent	Consolidated
	09/30/2025	**09/30/2025**
Not Overdue	58,118,291	58,129,503
Overdue up to 30 days	1,382,442	1,382,767
Total	**59,500,733**	**59,512,270**

	Parent	Consolidated
	09/30/2025	**09/30/2025**
Collective Evaluation	59,440,613	59,452,150
Individual Evaluation	60,120	60,120
Total	**59,500,733**	**59,512,270**

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

	Parent	Consolidated
	09/30/2025	**09/30/2025**
Not Overdue	206,873	207,727
Overdue up to 30 days	7,616	7,616
Overdue from 31 to 60 days	303,966	303,979
Overdue from 61 to 90 days	241,620	241,620
Total	**760,075**	**760,942**

	Parent	Consolidated
	09/30/2025	**09/30/2025**
Collective Evaluation	760,013	760,880
Individual Evaluation	62	62
Total	**760,075**	**760,942**

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.

	Parent	Consolidated

	09/30/2025	09/30/2025
Not Overdue	1,035,379	1,036,146
Overdue up to 30 days	242,004	242,464
Overdue from 31 to 60 days	107,636	108,069
Overdue from 61 to 90 days	132,912	132,936
Overdue over 90 days	2,274,959	2,275,313
Total	**3,792,890**	**3,794,928**

	Parent	Consolidated
	09/30/2025	09/30/2025
Collective Evaluation	3,368,731	3,370,769
Individual Evaluation	424,159	424,159
Total	**3,792,890**	**3,794,928**

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$484,341 in Parent and in Consolidated, excluding transactions acquired by Banrisul from other financial institutions.

	09/30/2025
Largest Debtor	21.97%
Five Largest Debtors	53.24%
Ten Largest Debtors	77.52%
Twenty Largest Debtors	98.33%

Renegotiated and Reestructured Credit and Financial Leasing Transactions: the renegotiation activities commonly used in credit and leasing transactions 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 that, in the Management's understanding, indicate that payments will most likely continue to be made.

The following table shows the total number of renegotiated instruments, including those restructured, at the end of the reporting period, along with the instruments written off at a loss (write-off).. As permitted by Article 71-A of CMN Resolution No. 4,966/21, until December 2026, Banrisul will use the interest rate agreed upon at the time of renegotiation to calculate the present value of the restructured contractual cash flows.

	Parent and Consolidated
	01/01 to 09/30/2025
Renegotiated Operations	**1,223,669**
Active Renegotiated Operations	981,992
Operations Recovered from Loss Write-off	241,677
Write-Off	**212,680**

(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 less 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 announced in advance to the market. The assets repossessed (furniture, real estate, etc.) at the end of the reporting period totaled R$75,744 in Parent and Consolidated.

(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 stock prices for instruments classified in the trading portfolio, and the risk of exchange rate changes and commodity prices for instruments classified in the trading portfolio or in the banking portfolio.

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 exposure to risks in the trading and non-trading portfolios.

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

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

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

Internal Communication: in order to ensure that the information from the area responsible for managing market risks reaches the appropriate scope, the Market Risk Report is periodically made available to members of the Board of Directors, and the Risk Management Committee is provided with the report produced to monitor Banrisul's risk exposures. Annually, or more frequently if necessary, the Market Risk Management Policy is proposed to the Board of Directors, which is responsible for its approval. Dashboards are also produced for the Trading Portfolio and the Non-Trading Portfolio (IRRBB) with the main determining elements of each risk, such as mismatches between assets and liabilities and the main determinants of fluctuations in results.

External Communication: in order for the information coming from the area responsible for managing market risks to reach the appropriate 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 and 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 Bacen's standardized methodologies, among other approaches that complement Banrisul's risk management:

Marking to Market: in exceptional cases, by regulatory definition, if marking 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 spline interpolation function (year in 252 business days) is applied to obtain the interest rates in the terms of the transactions, 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 value that Banrisul can lose, taking into account a 99% confidence level and volatilities and correlations calculated by statistical methods that assign 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 the 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 changes, 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 the cash flows of instruments classified in Banrisul's Banking Book portfolio. 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 shocks. 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 interest rate term structure, to verify the sensitivity of the portfolio to changes in rates and to changes 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 assessments of the impact of changes in interest rates on the financial intermediation result of Banrisul's banking portfolio. The variation in NII (ΔNII) is defined as the difference between the financial intermediation result of instruments subject to IRRBB in a base scenario and the financial intermediation result of these same instruments in a scenario of interest rate shock. It is the variation in the result of financial intermediation in the Banking Book portfolio (revenues/expenses), considering the base scenario and scenarios of high and low interest rates. It observes a 1-year interval. The sensitivity of the financial margin measures the variation in the amounts expected to be received 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 curvature and in the current scenario. The sensitivity is the difference between the two calculated margins.

Built-in Gains and Losses (BGL): 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 complies with the definition set forth by the regulator in Circular Bacen No. 3,876/18, which defines the 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: the 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 rate 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 counterparty's credit quality (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 in fixed interest rates (Pjur1) by changes in the CDI rate; and

• For exposure in exchange rates (Pcam) and the value of derivative financial instruments due to changes in the counterparty's credit quality (Cva), the 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 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 stocks on the reference date of the test are considered. Based on these, post-fixed operations are evolved and the variation is made to 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 the IRRBB are described in internal manuals of the corporate risk management area.

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

Scenarios		Risk Factors			Total as of
		Interest Rate	Currency	Shares	09/30/2025
1	1%	2,454	3,075	-	**5,529**
2	25%	1,952	76,870	-	**78,822**
3	50%	1,372	153,740	-	**155,112**

The table above shows the largest expected loss considering scenarios 1, 2 and 3 and their variations, either upwards or downwards. The following factors and conditions were taken into consideration on the reporting date 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 the premise;
• Scenario 2 – possible situation: a 25% deterioration in market risk variables was considered as the premise;
• Scenario 3 – remote situation: a 50% deterioration in market risk variables was considered as the premise;
• Interest Rate: exposures subject to variations in fixed interest rates, interest rate coupons and inflation rate;
• Foreign Currency: exposures subject to exchange rate variations; and
• Shares: exposures subject to variations in share prices.

For the Foreign Currency Risk Factor, the exchange rate of R$5.3186 on 09/30/2025 (PTAX Sale – Bacen) was considered. The sensitivity analyses identified above do not consider the reaction capacity of the risk and treasury areas, since once a loss is detected in relation to these positions, risk mitigation measures are quickly implemented, minimizing the possibility of significant losses.

Analyzing the results of scenario 1, we can identify the largest loss in the "Currency" Risk Factor, which represents 44.4% of the expected loss in this scenario. In scenarios 2 and 3, the largest loss observed refers to the "Currencies" factor, representing 97.5% and 99.1%, respectively. Considering absolute values, the largest loss observed in these Sensitivity Test Scenarios occurs in scenario 3, in the total amount of R$155,112.

Sensitivity Analysis of Derivative Financial Instruments: Banrisul also performed a sensitivity analysis of its positions in derivative financial instruments in the swap modality (Banking Book portfolio) and of the hedged foreign market funding operations carried out by Banrisul in the total amount of US$300 million (three hundred million US dollars), recorded in the Banking Book portfolio (Note 21), to which shocks were applied upwards or downwards in scenarios 1, 2 and 3.

The application of shocks to the value of the foreign currency US dollar (US$) considers the B3 Real x Dollar curve of September 30, 2025. The sensitivity analyses demonstrated below were established using premises and assumptions regarding future events.

Scenario 1 is the most likely and considers the 1% increase and decrease in the market reference curve for US dollar coupon (B3 quotation), used to price these financial instruments. Scenarios 2 and 3 are defined to contemplate positive variations of 25% and 50% and negative variations of 25% and 50%, considering the conditions existing on 09/30/2025.

The table below shows the probability of impact on cash flow in the three scenarios of exposures in derivative financial instruments in the swap modality (Banking Book portfolio) and in the instrument subject to protection (Banking Book portfolio), which make up the market risk hedge accounting structure on 09/30/2025.

Operation	Portfolio	Risk	Scenario 1	Scenario 2	Scenario 3
Swap	*Trading*	Increase in U.S. Dollar	16,103	402,584	805,168
		Line Item Being Hedged			
Debt	*Banking*	Increase in U.S. Dollar	16,109	402,719	805,437
		Net Effect	**(6)**	**(135)**	**(269)**
Operation	**Carteira**	**Risco**	**Scenario 1**	**Scenario 2**	**Scenario 3**
Swap	*Trading*	Decrease in U.S. Dollar	(16,103)	(402,584)	(805,168)
		Line Item Being Hedged			
Debt	*Banking*	Decrease in U.S. Dollar	(16,109)	(402,719)	(805,437)
		Net Effect	**6**	**135**	**269**

Banrisul believes that the risk of being a liability in CDI at the time of swaps would be an increase in the CDI rate, which would be offset by an increase in revenues from its investment operations linked to the CDI.

As for derivative instruments in the DI futures contract format, the sensitivity analysis also applied shocks to scenarios 1, 2 and 3. Scenario 1 is the most likely and considers a 1% increase in the market reference curve for the DI futures rate (B3 quote). Scenarios 2 and 3 are defined to contemplate positive variations of 25% and 50% and negative variations of 25% and 50%, considering the conditions existing on 09/30/2025.

Operation	Portfolio	Risk	Scenario 1	Scenario 2	Scenario 3
FUT DI1	*Trading*	Increase in the Future DI Rate	(327)	(7,912)	(15,513)
FUT DI1	*Trading*	Decrease in the Future DI Rate	319	8,232	16,823

Additionally, it is important to note that the results presented do not necessarily translate into accounting results, since the study is exclusively intended to disclose risk exposure and the respective protective measures considering the fair value of financial instruments, dissociated from any accounting practices adopted by Banrisul.

According to CMN Resolutions No. 4,966/21 and BCB Resolution No. 352/23, foreign exchange transactions are now treated as derivative financial instruments. The value of these transactions depends on variations in factors such as interest and exchange rates, do not require a significant initial investment and are settled at a future date. Banrisul records these transactions in balance sheet and clearing accounts.

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

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

Risk Factor	Reference	Trading Book
Prefixed	Prefixed Rate	431
Total		**431**

The table below shows the result of the ΔNII 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 Book
Prefixed	Prefixed Rate	(56)
Exchange Coupon	Dollar EEUU	24
Interest Rate Coupon	TR	(93)
DI	CDI	(2,583)

Selic	Selic	3,217
Total		**509**

(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$389,898. Capital consumption presented in the same period was R$88,898.

Banrisul complies with the new Bacen determinations and calculates the amount of risk-weighted assets RWACAM, which was verified at the end of the reporting period at R$1,109,184.

(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 as a result of changes in market interest rates. Interest rate risk on fair value is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will vary as a result 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 as a result 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 can be assumed by Banrisul.

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.

					Parent
	Current		**Long Term**		
	Up to 3 months	**From 3 to 12 Months**	**From 1 to 5 years**	**Over 5 years**	**Total as of 09/30/2025**
Financial Assets	**24,707,357**	**28,524,160**	**79,929,343**	**17,384,061**	**150,544,921**
At Amortized Cost	24,645,353	26,197,163	59,690,217	17,384,061	127,916,794
Compulsory Deposits at the Central Bank	13,589,026	-	-	-	13,589,026
Interbank Liquidity Applications	978,037	1,394,745	364,776	-	2,737,558
Securities	1,242,373	7,859,857	27,950,536	7,346,367	44,399,133
Credit and Leasing Operations	8,835,917	16,368,197	28,811,890	10,037,694	64,053,698
Other Financial Assets	-	574,364	2,563,015	-	3,137,379
At Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	62,004	-	20,239,126	-	20,301,130
Securities	62,004	-	20,239,126	-	20,301,130
At Fair Value through Profit or Loss	-	2,326,997	-	-	2,326,997
Securities	-	2,243,100	-	-	2,243,100
Derivatives	-	83,897	-	-	83,897
Financial Liabilities	**53,834,540**	**17,994,311**	**51,311,852**	**15,924,592**	**139,065,295**
At Amortized Cost	53,834,540	16,386,200	51,311,852	15,924,592	137,457,184
Deposits	27,088,985	7,925,227	44,868,473	13,854,130	93,736,815
Open Market Fundraising	23,188,305	-	-	-	23,188,305
Resources for Acceptance and Issuance of Securities	2,919,888	2,464,003	3,995,195	-	9,379,086
Subordinated Debts	-	-	-	1,496,808	1,496,808
Borrowings	443,714	1,679,534	244,398	8,165	2,375,811
Onlendings	193,648	814,147	2,201,345	565,489	3,774,629
Other Financial Assets	-	3,503,289	2,441	-	3,505,730
At Fair Value through Profit or Loss	-	1,608,111	-	-	1,608,111
Derivatives	-	445	-	-	445
Subordinated Debts	-	1,607,666	-	-	1,607,666
Total Delay in Interest Renegotiation	**(29,127,183)**	**10,529,849**	**28,617,491**	**1,459,469**	**11,479,626**

	Consolidated				
	Current		Long Term		
	Up to 3 months	From 3 to 12 Months	From 1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total as of 09/30/2025
Financial Assets	**24,953,670**	**31,823,576**	**79,945,083**	**17,404,910**	**154,127,239**
At Amortized Cost	24,658,186	29,168,338	59,705,957	17,384,061	130,916,542
Compulsory Deposits at the Central Bank	13,589,026	-	-	-	13,589,026
Interbank Liquidity Applications	978,037	1,394,745	364,776	-	2,737,558
Securities	1,242,373	7,859,857	27,959,266	7,346,367	44,407,863
Credit and Leasing Operations	8,848,750	16,368,196	28,813,500	10,037,694	64,068,140
Other Financial Assets	-	3,545,540	2,568,415	-	6,113,955
At Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	62,004	-	20,239,126	-	20,301,130
Securities	62,004	-	20,239,126	-	20,301,130
At Fair Value through Profit or Loss	233,480	2,655,238	-	20,849	2,909,567
Securities	233,480	2,571,341	-	20,849	2,825,670
Derivatives	-	83,897	-	-	83,897
Financial Liabilities	**53,540,572**	**18,261,991**	**51,039,238**	**15,924,592**	**138,766,393**
At Amortized Cost	53,540,572	16,653,880	51,039,238	15,924,592	137,158,282
Deposits	27,325,015	6,778,459	44,868,473	13,854,130	92,826,077
Open Market Fundraising	23,055,660	-	-	-	23,055,660
Resources for Acceptance and Issuance of Securities	2,522,169	2,262,834	3,720,304	-	8,505,307
Subordinated Debts	-	-	-	1,496,808	1,496,808
Lendings	444,080	1,680,582	246,675	8,165	2,379,502
Onborrowings	193,648	814,147	2,201,345	565,489	3,774,629
Other Financial Assets	-	5,117,858	2,441	-	5,120,299
At Fair Value through Profit or Loss	-	1,608,111	-	-	1,608,111
Derivatives	-	445	-	-	445
Subordinated Debts	-	1,607,666	-	-	1,607,666
Total Delay in Interest Renegotiation	**(28,586,902)**	**13,561,585**	**28,905,845**	**1,480,318**	**15,360,846**

(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 payment obligations, current and future, within a defined time horizon; and the impossibility of trading 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 the effective management of liquidity risk, Banrisul considers the 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 sureties and guarantees, and lines of credit contracted and not used. Likewise, the liquidity risk in the currencies to which there is exposure, observing possible restrictions on the transfer of liquidity and convertibility between currencies. Furthermore, 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 on a daily basis 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, in order 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 base of funding operations.

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 on liquidity risk exposure is sent to Bacen on a monthly basis, and reports containing liquidity risk positions and limits established in policies are periodically submitted to the Board of Directors, 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 in order to ensure the stability of the required liquidity level.

The liquidity risk management processes are in line with the guidelines of the Institutional Liquidity Risk Management Policy and with Banrisul's RAS, the documents of which 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 the 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 the undiscounted contractual cash flows, the liquidity risk of which is managed based on the expected undiscounted cash inflows. The assets available to meet all obligations and cover outstanding borrowing commitments include cash and cash equivalents and financial assets.

					Parent
	Current		Long Term		
	Up to 3 months	From 3 to 12 Months	From 1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total as of 09/30/2025
Financial Liabilities (Contractual Maturities)	**56,826,066**	**18,391,538**	**52,438,590**	**16,211,415**	**143,867,609**
At Amortized Cost	56,826,066	16,753,077	52,438,590	16,211,415	142,229,148
Deposits	29,954,736	8,130,791	45,543,411	14,062,532	97,691,470
Open Market Fundraising	23,203,609	-	-	-	23,203,609
Resources for Acceptance and Issuance of Securities	3,008,403	2,538,698	4,116,307	-	9,663,408
Subordinated Letters	-	-	-	1,496,808	1,496,808
Borrowings	442,890	1,683,632	301,245	15,735	2,443,502
Onlendings	216,428	896,501	2,474,723	636,340	4,223,992
Other Financial Assets	-	3,503,455	2,904	-	3,506,359
At Fair Value Through Profit or Loss	-	1,638,461	-	-	1,638,461
Subordinated Debt	-	1,638,461	-	-	1,638,461
Financial Assets (Expected Maturities)	**24,753,893**	**29,694,445**	**97,178,607**	**33,864,037**	**185,490,982**
Cash	1,203,096	-	-	-	1,203,096
Financial Assets	23,550,797	29,694,445	97,178,607	33,864,037	184,287,886
At Amortized Cost	23,488,793	27,451,345	76,939,481	33,864,037	161,743,656
At Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	62,004	-	20,239,126	-	20,301,130
At Fair Value Through Profit or Loss	-	2,243,100	-	-	2,243,100

					Consolidated
	Current		Long Term		
	Up to 3 months	From 3 to 12 Months	From 1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total as of 09/30/2025
Financial Liabilities (Contractual Maturities)	**56,526,849**	**18,644,124**	**52,180,807**	**16,214,858**	**143,566,638**
At Amortized Cost	56,526,849	17,005,663	52,180,807	16,214,858	141,928,177
Deposits	30,189,786	6,967,913	45,554,561	14,065,975	96,778,235
Open Market Fundraising	23,070,891	-	-	-	23,070,891
Resources for Acceptance and Issuance of Securities	2,606,482	2,338,478	3,844,669	-	8,789,629
Subordinated Letters	-	-	-	1,496,808	1,496,808
Borrowings	443,262	1,684,747	303,950	15,735	2,447,694
Onlendings	216,428	896,501	2,474,723	636,340	4,223,992
Other Financial Assets		5,118,024	2,904	-	5,120,928
At Fair Value Through Profit or Loss	-	1,638,461	-	-	1,638,461
Subordinated Debt	-	1,638,461	-	-	1,638,461
Financial Assets (Expected Maturities)	**24,987,376**	**32,993,862**	**97,192,737**	**33,884,886**	**189,058,861**
Cash	1,203,099	-	-	-	1,203,099
Financial Assets	23,784,277	32,993,862	97,192,737	33,884,886	187,855,762

At Amortized Cost	23,488,793	30,422,521	76,953,611	33,864,037	164,728,962
At Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	62,004	-	20,239,126	-	20,301,130
At Fair Value Through Profit or Loss	233,480	2,571,341	-	20,849	2,825,670

(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 the 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$9,895,835, as described in Note 34a. 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 are segregated according to the fair value hierarchy.

			Parent
			09/30/2025
	Level 1	Level 2	Total
Financial Assets	**22,487,144**	**140,983**	**22,628,127**
At Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	20,239,126	62,004	20,301,130
Securities	20,239,126	62,004	20,301,130
Treasury Financial Bills (LFT)	20,239,126	-	20,239,126
Investment Fund Shares	-	40,035	40,035
Others	-	21,969	21,969
At Fair Value Through Profit or Loss	2,248,018	78,979	2,326,997
Securities	2,243,100	-	2,243,100
Treasury Financial Bills (LFT)	1,278,040	-	1,278,040
National Treasury Bills (LTN)	965,060	-	965,060
Derivatives	4,918	78,979	83,897
Liabilities Measured at Fair Value	**445**	**1,607,666**	**1,608,111**
At Fair Value Through Profit or Loss	445	1,607,666	1,608,111
Derivatives	445	-	445
Subordinated Debt	-	1,607,666	1,607,666

				Consolidated
				09/30/2025
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial Assets	**23,068,321**	**140,983**	**1,393**	**23,210,697**
At Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	20,239,126	62,004	-	20,301,130
Securities	20,239,126	62,004	-	20,301,130
Treasury Financial Bills (LFT)	20,239,126	-	-	20,239,126
Investment Fund Shares	-	40,035	-	40,035
Others	-	21,969	-	21,969
At Fair Value Through Profit or Loss	2,829,195	78,979	1,393	2,909,567
Securities	2,824,277	-	1,393	2,825,670
Treasury Financial Bills (LFT)	1,627,130	-	-	1,627,130
National Treasury Bills (LTN)	965,060	-	-	965,060
Investment Fund Shares	232,087	-	1,393	233,480
Derivatives	4,918	78,979	-	83,897
Liabilities Measured at Fair Value	**445**	**1,607,666**	**-**	**1,608,111**
At Fair Value Through Profit or Loss	445	1,607,666	-	1,608,111
Derivatives	445	-	-	445
Subordinated Debt	-	1,607,666	-	1,607,666

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.

Parent
09/30/2025

	Book Value	Fair Value
Financial Assets at Amortized Cost	**128,411,125**	**129,176,796**
Compulsory Deposits at the Central Bank of Brazil	14,083,357	14,083,357
Interbank Liquidity Applications	2,737,558	2,771,786
Securities	44,399,133	43,399,182
Credit and Financial Leasing Operations	64,053,698	65,785,092
Other Financial Assets	3,137,379	3,137,379
Financial Liabilities at Amortized Cost	**140,215,763**	**140,222,618**
Deposits	96,495,394	96,445,963
Open Market Fundraising	23,188,305	23,188,305
Resources for Acceptance and Issuance of Securities	9,379,086	9,371,881
Subordinated Financial Letters	1,496,808	1,560,299
Borrowings	2,375,811	2,375,811
Onlendings	3,774,629	3,774,629
Other Financial Liabilities	3,505,730	3,505,730

	Consolidated	
	09/30/2025	
	Book Value	**Fair Value**
Financial Assets at Amortized Cost	**131,410,873**	**132,176,541**
Compulsory Deposits at the Central Bank of Brazil	14,083,357	14,083,357
Interbank Liquidity Applications	2,737,558	2,771,786
Securities	44,407,863	43,407,908
Credit and Financial Leasing Operations	64,068,140	65,799,535
Other Financial Assets	6,113,955	6,113,955
Liabilities at Amortized Cost	**139,914,364**	**139,921,219**
Deposits	95,582,159	95,532,729
Open Market Fundraising	23,055,660	23,055,659
Resources for Acceptance and Issuance of Securities	8,505,307	8,498,102
Subordinated Financial Letters	1,496,808	1,560,299
Borrowings	2,379,502	2,379,502
Onlendings	3,774,629	3,774,629
Other Financial Liabilities	5,120,299	5,120,299

• **Securities:** fair value is based on market prices or quotes from brokers or operators. When this information is not available, fair value is estimated using quoted market prices for securities with similar credit characteristics, maturity and profitability.

• **Credits with Credit Transaction Characteristics**: the value 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, 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 without quotes in the active market is based on undiscounted cash flows using interest rates for new debts 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 transactions 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 contracts for similar transactions on the last market day.

• **Borrowing Obligations and Onlending Obligations**: these transactions are exclusive to Banrisul, with no similar ones in the market. Given their specific characteristics, exclusive rates for each resource entered and the lack of an active market and similar instrument, the fair value of these transactions was considered equivalent to the carrying value.

• **Other Financial Instruments:** the fair value is approximately equivalent to the corresponding carrying value.

(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 the subsidiaries of Banrisul Group are exposed.
Risk Measurement and Assessment	The assessment consists of quantifying the risk, leading to the consequent measurement of its level of criticality according to previously established parameters, with the objective 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 the weaknesses detected are brought to the attention of decision-makers in a timely manner.
Control	Control consists of 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 the 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 risk response, considering all impacts.
Report	Consists in the preparation of texts and reports related to operational risk management, as defined in the Communication Plan of the Corporate Risk Management Unit.

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

In addition, 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. Thus, it 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 performed and the OLD 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 caused by events associated with the violation of fundamental rights and guarantees or acts that are harmful to the common interest. Environmental risk is defined as the possibility of losses for the institution caused by events associated with environmental degradation, including the excessive use of natural resources. Climate risk is defined, in its transition risk and physical risk aspects, as:

• Transition climate risk: the possibility of losses for the institution caused by events associated with the transition process to a low-carbon economy, in which greenhouse gas emissions are reduced or offset and the natural mechanisms for capturing these gases are preserved; and

• Physical climate risk: the possibility of losses for the institution caused by events associated with frequent and severe weather events or long-term environmental changes, which may be related to changes in climate patterns. The management of social, environmental and climate risk encompasses the Bank's own products, services, activities and processes and activities performed by its counterparties, controlled entities, suppliers and relevant outsourced service providers.

The results of the analyses 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.

(j) Capital Management

Capital management is an ongoing process of monitoring, controlling, assessing and planning targets and capital needs, considering the risks to which Banrisul is subject, as well as its strategic objectives.

The adoption of best market practices and the maximization of investor profitability is 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 direct 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 calculation is determined by Bacen with the objective 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 calculating the portions that make up the total Risk-Weighted Assets (RWA), which provides a calculation methodology for the regulatory capital requirement 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 Structure. 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 assessed 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 (RL) is another indicator required by Bacen, which aims to guide 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 Bacen's Segment S1 and Segment S2 must permanently comply with a minimum requirement of 3% for the RA. In this case, the higher the ratio, the better the institution's conditions in terms of leverage. The RA calculated for Banrisul on the reporting date was 7.06%.

Banrisul assesses and monitors its capital sufficiency and need with the aim of keeping 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, and also 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 Required Reference Equity;
• Margin on Required Level I Reference Equity;
• Margin on Required Core Capital;
• Margin on PR considering IRRBB and ACP;
• Core Capital Margin After Pillar 1 considering 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 the regulations in force aim to maintain the solidity 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 the optimization of 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, with a summary of the former being 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 (ICAAPSIMP) was also introduced by CMN Resolution No. 4,557/17 for institutions classified in the S2 segment. 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 ICAAPSIMP 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, sets out 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 targets and, especially, the definitions of the RAS.

The Stress Testing Program (STP), defined based on 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 a specific portfolio. Stress tests provide an indication of the appropriate level of capital required 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, ICAAPSIMP 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 to be taken when deviations are detected. These reports are prepared to report on Capital Management elements, which include information related to risk management, calculation of the amount of RWA and PR, 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 period reported, Banrisul met all capital requirements set forth in the regulations in force.

(k) Capital Index

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

Possible impacts arising from risks associated with other companies controlled by members of the Prudential Conglomerate are also considered, as well as holdings in investment fund shares in which the entities comprising this conglomerate, in any form, assume or retain substantial 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 (RE), risk-weighted assets (RWAs) and the Basel Index of the Prudential Conglomerate (PC):

Conglomerate Prudential	09/30/2025
Reference Equity - RE	13,052,435
Tier I	9,947,961
Core Capital	9,947,961
Equity	8,301,859
Capital Reserve and Earnings Revaluation	2,495,205
Deductions from Principal Capital other than Prudential Adjustments	(7,581,422)
Creditor Income Statement Accounts	7,661,713
Prudential Adjustments	(1,048,394)
Negative Adjustment resulting from the Constitution of Expected Losses	119,000
Tier II	3,104,474
Tier II Eligible Instruments	3,104,474
RWA	72,935,124
RWA_{CPAD} (Credit Risk)	60,465,204
RWA_{SP} (Payment Service)	1,100,863
RWA_{MPAD} (Market Risk)	1,126,449
RWA_{JUR1} (Interest Rate Risk)	5,384
RWA_{CAM} (Exchange Rate Risk)	1,109,184
RWA_{CVA} (Counterparty Credit Assessment Risk)	11,881
RWA_{OPAD} (Operational Risk)	10,242,608
Banking Portfolio (IRRBB)	509,946
Margin on PR considering Banking Portfolio after Additional Main Capital	4,884,300
Capital Ratio	
Basel Ratio	17.90%
Tier I Ratio	13.64%
Core Capital Ratio	13.64%
Permanent Assets Ratio	11.07%
Leverage Ratio	7.06%

According to the current regulations, 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$13,052,435 on the reporting date.

BACEN Circular no. 3,876/18 determines that the Prudential Conglomerate calculates and reports the IRRBB. The methodology for measuring the need for PR in light of the interest rate risks of the banking portfolio is calculated using the variation in the economic value (Variation of Economic Value of Equity – ΔEVE) and the variation in the result of financial intermediation (Variation of Net Interest Income – ΔNII).

In this context, the IRRBB calculated on the reporting date was R$509,946.

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

The IB was 17.90% on the reporting date, higher than the minimum required by the Brazilian regulatory body. The Tier I and Core Capital Ratios were 13.64% in the same period.

Banrisul manages and monitors capital requirements and margins in order 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 Equivalent

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

	Parent	Consolidated
	09/30/2025	09/30/2025
Cash	1,203,096	1,203,099
In Local Currency	891,769	891,772
In Foreign Currency	311,327	311,327
Interbank Investments (1)	799,999	799,999
Reverse Repurchase Agreements	799,999	799,999
Securities	-	103,218
Investment Fund Shares	-	103,218
Total	**2,003,095**	**2,106,316**

(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 in Central Bank of Brazil

		Parent and Consolidated
Deposit Type	**Form of Remuneration**	**09/30/2025**
Demand Deposits	No Remuneration	494,331
Savings Deposits	Savings	1,763,380
Time Deposits	Selic Rate	11,377,948
Instant Payment Account	Selic Rate	443,784
Electronic Currency Deposits	Selic Rate	3,914
Total		**14,083,357**

Note 08 – Interbank Investments

	Parent and Consolidated			
	Up to 3 Months	3 to 12 Months	Over 12 Months	09/30/2025
Reverse Repurchase Agreements	799,999	-	-	799,999
Resales to Liquidate – Bench Position	799,999	-	-	799,999
National Treasury Bill (LTN)	799,999	-	-	799,999
Investments on Interbank Deposits	178,024	1,394,641	364,748	1,937,413
Investments on Interbank Deposits	178,024	1,394,641	364,748	1,937,413
Total	**978,023**	**1,394,641**	**364,748**	**2,737,412**

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:

									Parent
									09/30/2025
	Up to 3 Months	From 3 to 12 Months	From 1 to 3 Years	From 3 to 5 Years	More than 5 Years	Amortized Cost	Expected Loss	Amortized Net Cost	Fair Value
Federal Government Securities	-	7,708,534	13,529,567	13,961,976	7,130,646	42,330,723	-	42,330,723	41,472,828
Treasury Financial Bills (LFT)	-	7,708,534	13,499,710	13,961,976	7,130,646	42,300,866		42,300,866	41,445,407
Federal Bonds (CVS)	-	-	29,857	-	-	29,857		29,857	27,421
Financial Bills (LF)	1,242,373	141,431	146,876	109,201	-	1,639,881	(355)	1,639,526	1,494,266
Debentures	-	9,892	21,023	181,893	214,444	427,252	(5)	427,247	430,921
Real Estate Receivable Certificates (CRI)	-	-	-	-	1,277	1,277	-	1,277	1,167
Total	**1,242,373**	**7,859,857**	**13,697,466**	**14,253,070**	**7,346,367**	**44,399,133**	**(360)**	**44,398,773**	**43,399,182**

									Consolidated
									09/30/2025
	Up to 3 Months	From 3 to 12 Months	From 1 to 3 Years	From 3 to 5 Years	More than 5 Years	Amortized Cost	Expected Loss	Amortized Net Cost	Fair Value
Federal Government Securities	-	7,708,534	13,538,297	13,961,976	7,130,646	42,339,453	-	42,339,453	41,481,554
Treasury Financial Bills (LFT)	-	7,708,534	13,508,440	13,961,976	7,130,646	42,309,596	-	42,309,596	41,454,133
Federal Bonds (CVS)	-	-	29,857	-	-	29,857	-	29,857	27,421
Financial Bills (LF)	1,242,373	141,431	146,876	109,201	-	1,639,881	(355)	1,639,526	1,494,266
Debentures	-	9,892	21,023	181,893	214,444	427,252	(5)	427,247	430,921
Real Estate Receivable Certificates (CRI)	-	-	-	-	1,277	1,277	-	1,277	1,167
Total	**1,242,373**	**7,859,857**	**13,706,196**	**14,253,070**	**7,346,367**	**44,407,863**	**(360)**	**44,407,503**	**43,407,908**

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 – Loans and Leases

(a) Credit Portfolio Segregated by Stages

				Parent
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	09/30/2025
Individuals	**45,197,053**	**631,498**	**2,762,505**	**48,591,056**
Credit Cards	2,333,220	42,296	298,805	2,674,321
Payroll Loans	18,812,730	165,790	1,046,522	20,025,042
Personal Loan – not Payroll	2,686,508	95,503	366,246	3,148,257
Real Estate	5,722,822	31,689	60,435	5,814,946
Rural, Development Loans and Guarantee Funds	13,150,605	170,649	468,038	13,789,292
Others	2,491,168	125,571	522,459	3,139,198
Companies	**14,303,680**	**128,577**	**1,030,385**	**15,462,642**
Exchange Operations	2,298,483	-	81,315	2,379,798
Working Capital	4,437,894	19,006	201,804	4,658,704
Business / Guarantee Checking Accounts	2,371,556	15,622	150,319	2,537,497
Real Estate	691,794	5,940	-	697,734
Rural and Development Loans	3,284,032	33,387	287,050	3,604,469
Others	1,219,921	54,622	309,897	1,584,440
Total	**59,500,733**	**760,075**	**3,792,890**	**64,053,698**
(-) Expected Credit Loss	(851,700)	(162,692)	(2,515,632)	(3,530,024)
Total Net of Expected Credit Loss as of 09/30/2025	**58,649,033**	**597,383**	**1,277,258**	**60,523,674**

				Consolidated
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	09/30/2025
Individuals	**45,197,090**	**631,498**	**2,762,505**	**48,591,093**
Credit Cards	2,333,220	42,296	298,805	2,674,321
Payroll Loans	18,812,730	165,790	1,046,522	20,025,042
Personal Loan – not Payroll	2,686,508	95,503	366,246	3,148,257
Real Estate	5,722,822	31,689	60,435	5,814,946
Rural and Development Loans	13,150,605	170,649	468,038	13,789,292
Others	2,491,205	125,571	522,459	3,139,235
Companies	**14,315,180**	**129,444**	**1,032,423**	**15,477,047**
Exchange	2,298,483	-	81,315	2,379,798
Working Capital	4,437,894	19,006	201,804	4,658,704
Business / Guarantee Checking Accounts	2,371,556	15,622	150,319	2,537,497
Real Estate	691,794	5,940	-	697,734
Rural and Development Loans	3,284,032	33,387	287,050	3,604,469
Others	1,231,421	55,489	311,935	1,598,845
Total	**59,512,270**	**760,942**	**3,794,928**	**64,068,140**
(-) Expected Credit Loss	(851,746)	(162,694)	(2,515,985)	(3,530,425)
Total Net of Expected Credit Loss as of 09/30/2025	**58,660,524**	**598,248**	**1,278,943**	**60,537,715**

(b) Credit Portfolio Segregated by Installment Maturity

	Parent	Consolidated
Maturity	**09/30/2025**	**09/30/2025**
Overdue since 1 day	1,646,102	1,647,712
Due up to 3 months	8,835,917	8,848,750
Due from 3 to 12 months	16,368,197	16,368,196
Due over 1 year	37,203,482	37,203,482
Total	**64,053,698**	**64,068,140**

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

		Parent and Consolidated
		09/30/2025
Concentration of Largest Borrowers	**Total**	**% Portfolio**
Main borrower	258,102	0.40
10 largest borrowers	1,855,170	2.90
20 largest borrowers	2,969,045	4.63
50 largest borrowers	4,874,039	7.61
100 largest borrowers	6,674,746	10.42

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

								Parent
Stage 1	**Opening Balance 01/01/2025**	**Transfer To Stage 2**	**Transfer To Stage 3**	**Transfer From Stage 2**	**Transfer From Stage 3**	***Write-Off***	**Constitution/ (Reversion)**	**Closing Balance 09/30/2025**
Individuals	**708,288**	**(11,593)**	**(36,875)**	**19,627**	**95,978**	**-**	**(171,507)**	**603,918**
Credit Cards	108,240	(592)	(7,104)	-	2,226	-	18,132	120,902
Payroll Loans	104,150	(722)	(3,749)	778	7,259	-	(1,629)	106,087
Personal Loan – not Payroll	25,078	(472)	(3,087)	258	3,862	-	8,353	33,992
Real Estate	23,940	(314)	(586)	12,230	19,352	-	(25,575)	29,047
Rural and Development Loans	328,438	(7,802)	(8,446)	4,911	9,062	-	(154,529)	171,634
Others	118,442	(1,691)	(13,903)	1,450	54,217	-	(16,259)	142,256
Companies	**274,240**	**(3,276)**	**(24,385)**	**3,086**	**102,593**	**-**	**(104,476)**	**247,782**
Exchange Operations	8,747	-	(202)	-	-	-	1,433	9,978
Working Capital	24,914	(199)	(2,109)	29	32,930	-	(23,892)	31,673
Business / Guarantee Checking Accounts	130,412	(910)	(10,096)	67	980	-	(22,810)	97,643
Real Estate	8,316	(138)	-	-	-	-	1,749	9,927
Rural, Development Loans and Guarantee Funds	69,560	(1,528)	(9,375)	2,572	9,360	-	(11,505)	59,084
Others	32,291	(501)	(2,603)	418	59,323	-	(49,451)	39,477
Total	**982,528**	**(14,869)**	**(61,260)**	**22,713**	**198,571**	**-**	**(275,983)**	**851,700**

								Parent
Stage 2	**Opening Balance 01/01/2025**	**Transfer To Stage 1**	**Transfer To Stage 3**	**Transfer From Stage 1**	**Transfer From Stage 3**	***Write-Off***	**Constitution/ (Reversion)**	**Closing Balance 09/30/2025**
Individuals	**75,036**	**(19,627)**	**(32,614)**	**11,593**	**2,680**	**-**	**94,414**	**131,482**
Credit Cards	2	-	(1)	592	580	-	8,063	9,236
Payroll Loans	4,952	(778)	(2,347)	722	202	-	18,809	21,560
Personal Loan – not Payroll	6,531	(258)	(3,463)	472	112	-	16,288	19,682
Real Estate	19,132	(12,230)	(2,815)	314	961	-	7,062	12,424
Rural and Development Loans	28,903	(4,911)	(15,052)	7,802	40	-	14,938	31,720
Others	15,516	(1,450)	(8,936)	1,691	785	-	29,254	36,860
Companies	**15,914**	**(3,086)**	**(6,673)**	**3,276**	**460**	**-**	**21,319**	**31,210**
Exchange	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Working Capital	2,635	(29)	(1,358)	199	16	-	2,840	4,303
Business / Guarantee Checking Accounts	1,330	(67)	(749)	910	37	-	3,406	4,867
Real Estate	-	-	-	138	-	-	30	168
Rural and Development Loans	7,538	(2,572)	(3,166)	1,528	275	-	3,591	7,194
Others	4,411	(418)	(1,400)	501	132	-	11,452	14,678
Total	**90,950**	**(22,713)**	**(39,287)**	**14,869**	**3,140**	**-**	**115,733**	**162,692**

Stage 3	Opening Balance 01/01/2025	Transfer To Stage 1	Transfer To Stage 2	Transfer From Stage 1	Transfer From Stage 2	*Write-Off*	Constitution/ (Reversion)	Parent Closing Balance 09/30/2025
Individuals	**1,055,927**	**(95,978)**	**(2,680)**	**36,875**	**32,614**	**(201,459)**	**1,029,240**	**1,854,539**
Credit Cards	104,887	(2,226)	(580)	7,104	1	(18,839)	139,215	229,562
Payroll Loans	423,964	(7,259)	(202)	3,749	2,347	(118,956)	381,955	685,598
Personal Loan – not Payroll	147,414	(3,862)	(112)	3,087	3,463	(28,133)	120,670	242,527
Real Estate	36,583	(19,352)	(961)	586	2,815	(1,656)	17,653	35,668
Rural and Development Loans	132,062	(9,062)	(40)	8,446	15,052	(7,990)	129,367	267,835
Others	211,017	(54,217)	(785)	13,903	8,936	(25,885)	240,380	393,349
Companies	**587,148**	**(102,593)**	**(460)**	**24,385**	**6,673**	**(11,221)**	**157,161**	**661,093**
Exchange	5,356	-	-	202	-	-	3,927	9,485
Working Capital	114,252	(32,930)	(16)	2,109	1,358	(61)	35,142	119,854
Business / Guarantee Checking Accounts	49,593	(980)	(37)	10,096	749	(487)	47,061	105,995
Real Estate	170	-	-	-	-	-	(170)	-
Rural and Development Loans	238,484	(9,360)	(275)	9,375	3,166	(9,911)	(5,024)	226,455
Others	179,293	(59,323)	(132)	2,603	1,400	(762)	76,225	199,304
Total	**1,643,075**	**(198,571)**	**(3,140)**	**61,260**	**39,287**	**(212,680)**	**1,186,401**	**2,515,632**

Consolidation of the Three Stages	Opening Balance 01/01/2025	*Write-Off*	Constitution/ (Reversion) (1)	Parent Closing Balance 09/30/2025
Individuals	**1,839,251**	**(201,459)**	**952,147**	**2,589,939**
Credit Cards	213,129	(18,839)	165,410	359,700
Payroll Loans	533,066	(118,956)	399,135	813,245
Personal Loan – not Payroll	179,023	(28,133)	145,311	296,201
Real Estate	79,655	(1,656)	(860)	77,139
Rural and Development Loans	489,403	(7,990)	(10,224)	471,189
Others	344,975	(25,885)	253,375	572,465
Companies	**877,302**	**(11,221)**	**74,004**	**940,085**
Exchange	14,103	-	5,360	19,463
Working Capital	141,801	(61)	14,090	155,830
Business / Guarantee Checking Accounts	181,335	(487)	27,657	208,505
Real Estate	8,486	-	1,609	10,095
Rural and Development Loans	315,582	(9,911)	(12,938)	292,733
Others	215,995	(762)	38,226	253,459
Total	**2,716,553**	**(212,680)**	**1,026,151**	**3,530,024**

(1) In the Income Statement, the expected loss on credit and financial leasing operations in the amount of R$784,466 is presented net of the recovery of credits previously written off as losses in the amount of R$241,677.

Stage 1	Opening Balance 01/01/2025	Transfer To Stage 2	Transfer To Stage 3	Transfer From Stage 2	Transfer From Stage 3	*Write-Off*	Constitution/ (Reversion)	Consolidated Closing Balance 09/30/2025
Individuals	**708,288**	**(11,593)**	**(36,875)**	**19,627**	**95,978**	**-**	**(171,507)**	**603,918**
Credit Cards	108,240	(592)	(7,104)	-	2,226	-	18,132	120,902
Payroll Loans	104,150	(722)	(3,749)	778	7,259	-	(1,629)	106,087
Personal Loan – not Payroll	25,078	(472)	(3,087)	258	3,862	-	8,353	33,992
Real Estate	23,940	(314)	(586)	12,230	19,352	-	(25,575)	29,047
Rural and Development Loans	328,438	(7,802)	(8,446)	4,911	9,062	-	(154,529)	171,634
Others	118,442	(1,691)	(13,903)	1,450	54,217	-	(16,259)	142,256
Companies	**274,280**	**(3,279)**	**(24,385)**	**3,087**	**102,595**	**-**	**(104,470)**	**247,828**
Exchange	8,747	-	(202)	-	-	-	1,433	9,978
Working Capital	24,914	(199)	(2,109)	29	32,930	-	(23,892)	31,673
Business / Guarantee Checking Accounts	130,412	(910)	(10,096)	67	980	-	(22,810)	97,643
Real Estate	8,316	(138)	-	-	-	-	1,749	9,927
Rural and Development Loans	69,560	(1,528)	(9,375)	2,572	9,360	-	(11,505)	59,084
Others	32,331	(504)	(2,603)	419	59,325	-	(49,445)	39,523
Total	**982,568**	**(14,872)**	**(61,260)**	**22,714**	**198,573**	**-**	**(275,977)**	**851,746**

Stage 2	Opening Balance 01/01/2025	Transfer To Stage 1	Transfer To Stage 3	Transfer From Stage 1	Transfer From Stage 3	*Write-Off*	Constitution/ (Reversion)	Consolidated Closing Balance 09/30/2025
Individuals	**75,036**	**(19,627)**	**(32,614)**	**11,593**	**2,680**	**-**	**94,414**	**131,482**
Credit Cards	2	-	(1)	592	580	-	8,063	9,236
Payroll Loans	4,952	(778)	(2,347)	722	202	-	18,809	21,560
Personal Loan – not Payroll	6,531	(258)	(3,463)	472	112	-	16,288	19,682
Real Estate	19,132	(12,230)	(2,815)	314	961	-	7,062	12,424
Rural and Development Loans	28,903	(4,911)	(15,052)	7,802	40	-	14,938	31,720
Others	15,516	(1,450)	(8,936)	1,691	785	-	29,254	36,860
Companies	**15,917**	**(3,087)**	**(6,678)**	**3,279**	**460**	**-**	**21,321**	**31,212**
Exchange	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Working Capital	2,635	(29)	(1,358)	199	16	-	2,840	4,303
Business / Guarantee Checking Accounts	1,330	(67)	(749)	910	37	-	3,406	4,867
Real Estate	-	-	-	138	-	-	30	168
Rural and Development Loans	7,538	(2,572)	(3,166)	1,528	275	-	3,591	7,194
Others	4,414	(419)	(1,405)	504	132	-	11,454	14,680
Total	**90,953**	**(22,714)**	**(39,292)**	**14,872**	**3,140**	**-**	**115,735**	**162,694**

Stage 3	Opening Balance 01/01/2025	Transfer To Stage 1	Transfer To Stage 2	Transfer From Stage 1	Transfer From Stage 2	*Write-Off*	Constitution/ (Reversion)	Consolidated Closing Balance 09/30/2025
Individuals	**1,055,927**	**(95,978)**	**(2,680)**	**36,875**	**32,614**	**(201,459)**	**1,029,240**	**1,854,539**
Credit Cards	104,887	(2,226)	(580)	7,104	1	(18,839)	139,215	229,562
Payroll Loans	423,964	(7,259)	(202)	3,749	2,347	(118,956)	381,955	685,598
Personal Loan – not Payroll	147,414	(3,862)	(112)	3,087	3,463	(28,133)	120,670	242,527
Real Estate	36,583	(19,352)	(961)	586	2,815	(1,656)	17,653	35,668
Rural and Development Loans	132,062	(9,062)	(40)	8,446	15,052	(7,990)	129,367	267,835
Others	211,017	(54,217)	(785)	13,903	8,936	(25,885)	240,380	393,349
Companies	**587,432**	**(102,595)**	**(460)**	**24,385**	**6,678**	**(11,221)**	**157,227**	**661,446**
Exchange	5,356	-	-	202	-	-	3,927	9,485
Working Capital	114,252	(32,930)	(16)	2,109	1,358	(61)	35,142	119,854
Business / Guarantee Checking Accounts	49,593	(980)	(37)	10,096	749	(487)	47,061	105,995
Real Estate	170	-	-	-	-	-	(170)	-
Rural and Development Loans	238,484	(9,360)	(275)	9,375	3,166	(9,911)	(5,024)	226,455
Others	179,577	(59,325)	(132)	2,603	1,405	(762)	76,291	199,657
Total	**1,643,359**	**(198,573)**	**(3,140)**	**61,260**	**39,292**	**(212,680)**	**1,186,467**	**2,515,985**

Consolidation of the Three Stages	Opening Balance 01/01/2025	*Write-Off*	Constitution/ (Reversion) [(1)]	Consolidated Closing Balance 09/30/2025
Individuals	**1,839,251**	**(201,459)**	**952,147**	**2,589,939**
Credit Cards	213,129	(18,839)	165,410	359,700
Payroll Loans	533,066	(118,956)	399,135	813,245
Personal Loan – not Payroll	179,023	(28,133)	145,311	296,201
Real Estate	79,655	(1,656)	(860)	77,139
Rural and Development Loans	489,403	(7,990)	(10,224)	471,189
Others	344,975	(25,885)	253,375	572,465
Companies	**877,629**	**(11,221)**	**74,078**	**940,486**
Exchange	14,103	-	5,360	19,463
Working Capital	141,801	(61)	14,090	155,830
Business / Guarantee Checking Accounts	181,335	(487)	27,657	208,505
Real Estate	8,486	-	1,609	10,095
Rural and Development Loans	315,582	(9,911)	(12,938)	292,733
Others	216,322	(762)	38,300	253,860
Total	**2,716,880**	**(212,680)**	**1,026,225**	**3,530,425**

(1) In the Statement of Income, the expected loss on credit and financial leasing operations in the amount of R$784,539 is presented net of the recovery of credit previously written off as a loss in the amount of R$241,677.

Of the amount of the provision for expected loss associated with credit risk for stage 3, the amount of R$266,558 refers to the additional provision to meet the minimum provision incurred requirements established by BCB Resolution No. 352/23.

(e) Financial Leasing Transactions as Lessor

The analysis of the present value of future minimum payments receivable from financial leases by maturity is presented below:

			Parent and Consolidated
Maturity	**Future Minimum Payments**	**Income to Own**	**Present Value**
Current (Up to 1 year)	2,425	(1,293)	2,245
Not Current (From 1 to 5 years)	5,056	(2,625)	3,558
Total as of 09/30/2025	**7,481**	**(3,918)**	**5,803**

(f) Allocation of Resources for Application in Rural Credit

				Parent and Consolidated
				09/30/2025
Rural Credit Manual Guidelines	**Sub-demandability**	**Source of Resources**	**Total Demandability**	**Total Demandability (%)**
Mandatory Resources (MCR6.2)	Pronaf	Demand Deposits	334,171	35%
	Pronamp	Demand Deposits	477,387	50%
	Other	Demand Deposits	143,216	15%
Rural Savings (MCR6.4)		Rural Savings	465,637	70%
Agribusiness Letters of Credit (ALC) (MCR6.7)		ALC	1,805,078	60%

Regarding possible costs due to non-compliance with requirements related to resources for application in rural credit, Banrisul currently does not incur these costs, given that requirements are fully complied with.

Note 11 – Other Financial Assets

			Parent
	Up to 12 Months	**Over 12 Months**	**09/30/2025**
Interbank Accounts	104,909	1,049,740	1,154,649
Credits with the Housing Finance System (SFH) [(1)]	-	1,049,740	1,049,740
Outstanding Payments and Receipts	97,741	-	97,741
Others	7,168	-	7,168
Income Receivable	161,288	-	161,288
Debtors for Security Deposits	-	1,239,110	1,239,110
Payments to Reimburse	49,792	-	49,792
Securities and Receivables [(2)]	240,423	274,165	514,588
Others	17,952	-	17,952
Total	**574,364**	**2,563,015**	**3,137,379**

			Consolidated
	Up to 12 Months	**Over 12 Months**	**09/30/2025**
Interbank Accounts	3,117,833	1,049,740	4,167,573
Credits with the Housing Finance System (SFH) [1]	-	1,049,740	1,049,740
Outstanding Payments and Receipts[2]	3,110,665	-	3,110,665
Others	7,168	-	7,168
Income Receivable	133,394	-	133,394
Negotiation and Intermediation of Securities	2,837	-	2,837
Debtors for Security Deposits	-	1,244,510	1,244,510
Payments to Reimburse	23,149	-	23,149
Securities and Receivables [2]	250,371	274,165	524,536
Others	17,956	-	17,956
Total	**3,545,540**	**2,568,415**	**6,113,955**

(1) Credits linked to the Housing Finance System (SFH) are composed of:
• R$35,016 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$1,012,254 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 that 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$2,470 refers to the balance of contracts in the company's own portfolio covered by FCVS, funds from FGTS, approved and ready for novation, updated by 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 FCVS. The credits are valued at the acquisition price updated by the pro rata temporis acquisition rate in the amount of R$1,047,271. Their face value is R$1,049,246. 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 presented separately and updated by TR variation plus interest. Although there is no defined term, at the time of issuance of the securities, the market values may be significantly different from the accounting values.
Credits Linked to the SFH – Own Portfolio: refer to credits with the FCVS originating from real estate loans, with funds from the own portfolio, already approved by the FCVS management body.
(2) They mainly refer to payment transactions of amounts receivable from card issuers (payment methods) in the amount of R$3,012,924 from the subsidiary Banrisul Pagamentos.
(3) Securities and credits receivable are mainly composed of:
• Credits receivable related to judicial deposits made by the Union 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 Union, dismissed by the Federal Regional Court (TRF) of the 1st Region, awaiting judgment of a special appeal filed by the Union with the Superior Court of Justice (STJ). Therefore, the release of the amounts to Banrisul depends on the outcome of the rescission legal 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 lawsuit, totaled R$251,803 and are remunerated by the TR and interest;
• Other credits without credit characteristics with the municipal public sector, in the amount of R$53,802 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$50,720; and
• Installment purchases debited by the brand to be invoiced in the amount of R$127,379.

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:

						Parent and Consolidated
						09/30/2025
	No Maturity	Up to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Fair Value	Updated Cos
Treasury Financial Bills (LFT) (1)	-	348,498	19,890,628	-	20,239,126	20,173,754
Investment Fund Shares	40,035	-	-	-	40,035	28,709
Others	21,969	-	-	-	21,969	21,969
Total (2)	**62,004**	**348,498**	**19,890,628**	**-**	**20,301,130**	**20,224,432**

(1) These are securities acquired with funds from bank funding and maturity of government securities from the portfolio held to maturity and for trading, the acquisition objective of which is to make a return on available resources and to have the flexibility to trade 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 were no records of expected losses.

Note 13 – Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss – Securities

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

							Parent
							09/30/2025
	No Maturity	Up to 3 Months	From 3 to 12 Months	From 1 to 3 Years	Over 5 Years	Fair Value	Updated Cost
Treasury Financial Bills (LFT)	-	-	1,278,040	-	-	1,278,040	1,277,833
National Treasury Bills (LTN)	-	-	965,060	-	-	965,060	971,576
Total	**-**	**-**	**2,243,100**	**-**	**-**	**2,243,100**	**2,249,409**

							Consolidated
							09/30/2025
	No Maturity	Up to 3 Months	From 3 to 12 Months	From 1 to 3 Years	Over 5 Years	Fair Value	Updated Cost
Treasury Financial Bills (LFT)	-	-	1,606,281	-	20,849	1,627,130	1,610,046
National Treasury Bills (LTN)	-	-	965,060	-	-	965,060	971,576
Investment Fund Shares	233,480	-	-	-	-	233,480	233,480
Total	**233,480**	**-**	**2,571,341**	**-**	**20,849**	**2,825,670**	**2,815,102**

Note 14 – Other Assets

	Parent	Consolidated
	09/30/2025	09/30/2025
Advances to Employees	48,542	48,841
Actuarial Assets - Post-employment Benefit (Note 33e)	184,968	185,452
Other Debtors	196,899	220,146
Assets for Sale	123,577	124,145
Prepaid Expenses	120,243	178,150
Other	7,166	10,871
Total	**681,395**	**767,605**

Note 15 – Deferred Taxes and Contributions

(a) Tax Credits

The following table shows the tax credit balances segregated according to their origins and disbursements made:

				Parent
	01/01/2025	Constitution	Realization	09/30/2025
Allowance for Loan Losses	1,790,167	612,499	(553,452)	1,849,214
Provision for Tax Risks	247,844	13,598	(1,879)	259,563
Provision for Labor Risks	788,737	159,730	(101,174)	847,293
Provision for Civil Risks	128,515	17,022	(20,586)	124,951
Fair Value Adjustments Variations	5,242	-	(5,242)	-
Post Employment Benefits	170,047	40,837	-	210,884
Other Temporary Provisions	234,185	131,835	(146,243)	219,777
Tax Loss	136,178	-	(871)	135,307
Total Tax Assets	**3,500,915**	**975,521**	**(829,447)**	**3,646,989**
Unregistered Credits	(26)	-	-	(26)
Total Deferred Tax Assets Recorded	**3,500,889**	**975,521**	**(829,447)**	**3,646,963**
Deferred Tax Liabilities	(287,939)	(46,930)	29,530	(305,339)
Deferred Tax Assets Net of Deferred Tax Liabilities	**3,212,950**	**928,591**	**(799,917)**	**3,341,624**

				Consolidated
	01/01/2025	Constitution	Realization	09/30/2025
Allowance for Loan Losses	1,790,799	614,837	(554,936)	1,850,700
Provision for Tax Risks	247,937	13,603	(1,880)	259,660
Provision for Labor Risks	789,800	159,851	(101,508)	848,143
Provision for Civil Risks	130,100	17,276	(20,814)	126,562
Fair Value Adjustments Variations	5,242	-	(5,242)	-
Post Employment Benefits	170,697	41,062	(39)	211,720
Other Temporary Provisions	296,802	219,167	(215,410)	300,559
Tax Loss	136,784	-	(1,478)	135,306
Total Tax Assets	**3,568,161**	**1,065,796**	**(901,307)**	**3,732,650**
Unregistered Credits	(26)	-	-	(26)
Total Deferred Tax Assets Recorded	**3,568,135**	**1,065,796**	**(901,307)**	**3,732,624**
Deferred Tax Liabilities	(301,775)	(84,620)	66,767	(319,628)
Deferred Tax Assets Net of Deferred Tax Liabilities	**3,266,360**	**981,176**	**(834,540)**	**3,412,996**

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

				Parent	Consolidated
Year	Income tax	Social Contribution on Profit (CSLL)	Total	Registered Totals	Registered Totals
2025	86,792	69,434	156,226	156,226	170,506
2026	455,513	364,410	819,923	819,923	838,965
2027	365,654	292,523	658,177	658,177	674,094
2028	291,698	233,358	525,056	525,056	537,970
2029	331,430	265,144	596,574	596,574	605,610
2030 to 2032	310,828	248,662	559,490	559,490	573,944
2033 to 2035	184,176	147,341	331,517	331,517	331,535
As of 2036	14	12	26	-	-
Total as of 09/30/2025	**2,026,105**	**1,620,884**	**3,646,989**	**3,646,963**	**3,732,624**

The total present value of tax credits is R$2,637,945 and in the Consolidated R$2,704,710, calculated according to the expected realization of deferred IR and CSLL at the average collection rate projected for the corresponding periods.

(b) Deferred Tax Obligations

	Parent	Consolidated
	09/30/2025	**09/30/2025**
Excess Depreciation	3,664	3,664
Own Securities at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income	34,515	34,518
Securities – Fair Value Adjustments through Profit or Loss	-	406
Adjustment of MTM Subordinated Debt – *Hedge Accounting*	1,374	1,374
Renegotiated Credit Operations Law No, 12,715/12	166,134	166,134
Actuarial Surplus	99,652	99,817
Other Temporary Debts	-	13,715
Total	**305,339**	**319,628**

Note 16 – Investments in Associated and Subsidiary Companies

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

	Parent	Consolidated
	09/30/2025	**09/30/2025**
Investments in Domestic Subsidiaries	3,962,486	-
Investments in Associates	140,294	140,294
Total	**4,102,780**	**140,294**

						Parent
	Equity 09/30/2025	Participation in Equity (%) 09/30/2025	Invest. Value 09/30/2025	Net Income 01/01/ to 09/30/2025	Equity Results 01/01/ to 09/30/2025	Dividends and IoC Paid/ Provisioned (1)
Subsidiaries						
Banrisul Armazéns Gerais S.A.	86,570	100.00	86,569	8,825	8,805	6,000
Banrisul S.A. Corretora de Valores Mobiliários e Câmbio	160,273	98.98	158,664	25,100	24,845	3,651
Banrisul S.A. Administradora de Consórcios	544,640	99.68	542,913	69,977	69,755	10,829
Banrisul Soluções em Pagamentos S.A.	2,836,094	100.00	2,836,095	297,907	297,907	46,506
Banrisul Seguridade Participações S.A.	338,245	100.00	338,245	135,519	135,519	150,272
Total	**3,965,822**		**3,962,486**	**537,328**	**536,831**	**217,258**
Associates						
Bem Promotora de Vendas e Serviços S.A.	63,147	49.90	31,510	12,931	6,452	5,544
Banrisul Icatu Participações S.A.	217,610	49.99	108,784	125,717	62,846	100,418
Total	**280,757**		**140,294**	**138,648**	**69,298**	**105,962**

						Consolidated
	Equity 09/30/2025	Participation in Equity (%) 09/30/2025	Invest. Value 09/30/2025	Net Income 01/01/ to 09/30/2025	Equity Results 01/01/ to 09/30/2025	Dividends and IoC Paid/ Provisioned(1)
Associates						
Bem Promotora de Vendas e Serviços S.A.	63,147	49.90	31,510	12,931	6,452	5,544
Banrisul Icatu Participações S.A.	217,610	49.99	108,784	125,717	62,846	100,418
Total	**280,757**		**140,294**	**138,648**	**69,298**	**105,962**

(1) Deliberate and unpaid dividends are recorded in income receivable in proportion to participation.

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

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

Note 17 – Property and Equipment

	Property in Use	Equipment in Inventory	Facilities	Equipment in Use	Data Processing System	Other	Total
							Parent
Total as of 01/01/2025							
Cost	182,050	5,111	315,583	177,021	448,214	24,041	1,152,020
Accumulated Depreciation	(98,255)	-	(156,793)	(95,743)	(299,457)	(20,524)	(670,772)
Net Balance	**83,795**	**5,111**	**158,790**	**81,278**	**148,757**	**3,517**	**481,248**
Acquisitions – Early Adoption CPC 06(R2)	449,235	-	-	-	8,657	4,007	461,899
Acquisitions	49,218	1,310	30,206	7,923	30,461	536	119,654
Disposals - Cost	(79,726)	-	(8,570)	(1,844)	(9,576)	(9)	(99,725)
Disposals – Depreciation	69,465	-	5,837	1,651	8,343	9	85,305
Depreciation – Early Adoption CPC 06(R2)	(224,688)	-	-	-	(5,706)	(468)	(230,862)
Depreciation	(59,879)	-	(8,715)	(5,757)	(29,864)	(1,112)	(105,327)
Net Transfers - Cost	(1)	(2,464)	-	2,380	87	(2)	-
Transfers Net Depreciation	-	-	-	(306)	275	31	-
Net Change in the Period	**203,624**	**(1,154)**	**18,758**	**4,047**	**2,677**	**2,992**	**230,944**
Total as of 09/30/2025							
Cost	600,776	3,957	337,219	185,480	477,843	28,573	1,633,848
Accumulated Depreciation	(313,357)	-	(159,671)	(100,155)	(326,409)	(22,064)	(921,656)
Net Balance	**287,419**	**3,957**	**177,548**	**85,325**	**151,434**	**6,509**	**712,192**

	Property in Use	Equipment in Inventory	Facilities	Equipment in Use	Data Processing System	Other	Total
							Consolidated
Total as of 01/01/2025							
Cost	198,688	39,498	332,644	187,931	678,530	25,366	1,462,657
Accumulated Depreciation	(103,353)	-	(164,588)	(100,982)	(409,405)	(21,755)	(800,083)
Net Balance	**95,335**	**39,498**	**168,056**	**86,949**	**269,125**	**3,611**	**662,574**
Acquisitions – Early Adoption CPC 06(R2)	455,883	-	-	-	8,657	4,007	468,547
Acquisitions	49,946	47,077	30,206	7,923	30,461	756	166,369
Disposals - Cost	(79,726)	(312)	(8,570)	(2,113)	(52,980)	(107)	(143,808)
Disposals – Depreciation	69,465	-	5,837	1,918	44,008	107	121,335
Depreciation – Early Adoption CPC 06(R2)	(227,385)	-	-	-	**(5,705)**	(468)	(233,558)
Depreciation	(60,852)	-	(9,603)	(6,354)	(60,208)	(1,172)	(138,189)
Net Transfers - Cost	(1)	(36,961)	-	2,380	34,584	(2)	-
Transfers Net Depreciation	-	-	-	(306)	275	31	-
Net Change in the Period	**207,330**	**9,804**	**17,870**	**3,448**	**(908)**	**3,152**	**240,696**
Total as of 09/30/2025							
Cost	624,790	49,302	354,280	196,121	699,252	30,020	1,953,765
Accumulated Depreciation	(322,125)	-	(168,354)	(105,724)	(431,035)	(23,257)	(1,050,495)
Net Balance	**302,665**	**49,302**	**185,926**	**90,397**	**268,217**	**6,763**	**903,270**

The lease agreements entered into 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:

	Parent	Consolidated
	09/30/2025	09/30/2025
Up to 12 Months	95,388	96,802
From 1 to 5 Years	146,372	148,649
Over 5 Years	8,164	8,165
Total (1)	**249,924**	**253,616**

(1) Includes financial leasing contracts with related parties in the amount of R$82,079 (Note 35a).

Note 18 – Intangible Assets

	Software Use Rights	Right from Acquisition of Payroll operations (1)	Others	Parent Total
Total as of 01/01/2025				
Cost	314,697	1,576,337	658	1,891,692
Accumulated Amortization	(196,874)	(1,228,094)	(658)	(1,425,626)
Net Balance	**117,823**	**348,243**	**-**	**466,066**
Acquisitions	7,562	14,960	-	22,522
Disposals – Write-offs	-	(393)	-	(393)
Disposals – Amortization Write-Offs	-	207	-	207
Amortization	(20,244)	(143,047)	-	(163,291)
Net Change	**(12,682)**	**(128,273)**	**-**	**(140,955)**
Total as of 09/30/2025				
Cost	322,259	1,590,904	658	1,913,821
Accumulated Amortization	(217,118)	(1,370,934)	(658)	(1,588,710)
Net Balance	**105,141**	**219,970**	**-**	**325,111**

	Software Use Rights	Right from Acquisition of Payroll operations (1)	Others	Consolidated Total as of 09/30/2025
Total as of 01/01/2025				
Cost	315,967	1,576,337	875	1,893,179
Accumulated Amortization	(198,144)	(1,228,094)	(875)	(1,427,113)
Net Balance	**117,823**	**348,243**	**-**	**466,066**
Acquisitions	7,562	14,960	-	22,522
Disposals – Write-offs	(142)	(393)	-	(535)
Disposals – Amortization Write-Offs	142	207	-	349
Amortization	(20,244)	(143,047)	-	(163,291)
Net Change	**(12,682)**	**(128,273)**	**-**	**(140,955)**
Total as of 09/30/2025				
Cost	323,387	1,590,904	875	1,915,166
Accumulated Amortization	(218,246)	(1,370,934)	(875)	(1,590,055)
Net Balance	**105,141**	**219,970**	**-**	**325,111**

(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	Parent 09/30/2025
Deposits	23,459,137	6,388,427	7,925,227	29,372,549	15,495,924	13,854,130	96,495,394
Demand Deposits	2,758,579	-	-	-	-	-	2,758,579
Savings Deposits	10,987,659	-	-	-	-	-	10,987,659
Interbanking Deposits	-	280,869	2,190,169	-	-	-	2,471,038
Time Deposits (1)	-	6,107,558	5,735,058	29,372,549	15,495,924	13,854,130	70,565,219
Judicial and Administrative (2)	9,700,953	-	-	-	-	-	9,700,953
Other Deposits	11,946	-	-	-	-	-	11,946
Repurchase Agreements (Repos)	-	23,188,305	-	-	-	-	23,188,305
Funds from Acceptance and Issuance of Securities	-	2,919,888	2,464,003	3,958,920	36,275	-	9,379,086
Subordinated Financial Letters (LFSN) (3)	-	-	-	-	-	1,496,808	1,496,808
Borrowings (4)	-	443,714	1,679,534	212,754	31,644	8,165	2,375,811
Onlendings (5)	-	193,648	814,147	1,425,510	775,835	565,489	3,774,629
Other Financial Liabilities (Note 20)	-	-	3,503,289	2,441	-	-	3,505,730
Total	**23,459,137**	**33,133,982**	**16,386,200**	**34,972,174**	**16,339,678**	**15,924,592**	**140,215,763**

	No Maturity	Up to 3 Months	From 3 to 12 Months	From 1 to 3 Years	From 3 to 5 Years	Over 5 Years	Consolidated 09/30/2025
Deposits	23,692,670	6,388,427	6,778,459	29,372,549	15,495,924	13,854,130	95,582,159
Demand Deposits	2,756,082	-	-	-	-	-	2,756,082
Savings Deposits	10,987,659	-	-	-	-	-	10,987,659
Interbanking Deposits	-	280,869	2,190,169	-	-	-	2,471,038
Time Deposits (1)	-	6,107,558	4,588,290	29,372,549	15,495,924	13,854,130	69,418,451
Judicial and Administrative (2)	9,700,420	-	-	-	-	-	9,700,420
Other Deposits	248,509	-	-	-	-	-	248,509
Repurchase Agreements (Repos)	-	23,055,660	-	-	-	-	23,055,660
Funds from Acceptance and Issuance of Securities	-	2,522,169	2,262,834	3,684,029	36,275	-	8,505,307
Subordinated Financial Letters (LFSN) (3)	-	-	-	-	-	1,496,808	1,496,808
Borrowings (4)	-	444,080	1,680,582	214,546	32,129	8,165	2,379,502
Onlendings (5)	-	193,648	814,147	1,425,510	775,835	565,489	3,774,629
Other Financial Liabilities (Note 20)	-	-	5,117,858	2,441	-	-	5,120,299
Total	**23,692,670**	**32,603,984**	**16,653,880**	**34,699,075**	**16,340,163**	**15,924,592**	**139,914,364**

(1) These are carried out in the form of post- or prefixed charges, which correspond to 82.52% and 17.48% of the total portfolio, respectively. Of the total funds raised in time deposits, 62.62% 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 34a).
(3) On September 16, 2022, Banrisul issued Subordinated Financial Notes (LFSN) in the amount of R$300,000 with a remuneration of CDI + 3.5% per year, for a term of 10 years, with the option of repurchase by Banrisul starting in the 5th year, counted from the date of issuance. On 08/11/2025 and 09/03/2025, Banrisul carried out new LFSN issues totaling R$1,000,000, both with remuneration of CDI + 1.65% p.a., a 10-year term and the possibility of repurchase by Banrisul from the 5th year onwards, starting from the date of issue. LFSN are authorized to compose the Tier 2 Capital (CN2) of Banrisul's RE, under the terms of BCB Resolution No. 122/21.
(4) Funds raised from banks abroad for investment in foreign exchange commercial transactions, incurring exchange rate variation of the respective currencies plus interest and fees. Also included are leasing obligations as per CPC 06(R2).
(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

			Parent
	Up to 12 Months	**Over 12 Months**	**09/30/2025**
Interfinancial Relations	977,844	-	977,844
Interdependence Relations	221,130	-	221,130
Foreign Exchange Operations	126,195	-	126,195
Creditors for Resources to be Released	54,531	-	54,531
Payable Card Transactions	1,213,917	-	1,213,917
Acquisition Vero Network	737,938	-	737,938
Other	171,734	2,441	174,175
Total	**3,503,289**	**2,441**	**3,505,730**

			Consolidated
	Up to 12 Months	**Over 12 Months**	**09/30/2025**
Interfinancial Relations	793,167	-	793,167
Interdependence Relations	221,130	-	221,130
Foreign Exchange Operations	126,195	-	126,195
Negotiation and Intermediation of Securities	2,922	-	2,922
Creditors for Resources to be Released	54,667	-	54,667
Payable Card Transactions	1,213,917	-	1,213,917
Acquisition Vero Network	2,394,403	-	2,394,403
Other	311,457	2,441	313,898
Total	**5,117,858**	**2,441**	**5,120,299**

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

	Parent and Consolidated
	09/30/2025
Derivative Financial Instruments (Asset)/Liabilities (1)	(83,452)
Swap	(78,979)
Exchange	(4,475)
Future DI	2
Subordinated Debt (2)	1,607,666
Mark-to-Market Subordinated Debts (Note 22)	1,608,026
Expenses Provision and Charges to Incorporate	(360)
Total	**1,524,214**

(1) Presented net between assets and liabilities.
(2) On 01/28/2021, 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, counted from the date of issuance.

Note 22 – Derivative Financial Instruments

Banrisul participates in transactions involving derivative financial instruments in the form of swaps, DI1 futures contracts and foreign exchange transactions, recorded in balance sheet and clearing accounts, which are intended to meet its own needs to manage its global exposure in foreign currency.

The use of derivative financial instruments is predominantly intended to mitigate the risks arising from changes in interest rates and exchange rate fluctuations in the foreign market funding operation carried out by Banrisul, mentioned in Note 21, which result in the conversion of these rates to the variation of the CDI rate. BCB Resolution No. 352/23 establishes that the reclassification of hedging instruments will occur as of January 1, 2027.

The derivative financial instruments are adjusted to their fair value, as shown in the table below:

Derivativies	Reference Value	Curve Value	Fair Value Adjustment	Fair Value 09/30/2025
				Parent and Consolidated
Swap		**80,295**	**(1,316)**	**78,979**
Assets	1,493,020	118,632	(1,316)	117,316
Liabilities	(1,493,020)	(38,337)	-	(38,337)
DI Futures (1)	**964,813**	**696,671**	**268,142**	**964,813**

(1) The reference values of DI Futures are recorded in clearing accounts.

The following table presents information on derivative financial instruments segregated by maturity date:

Derivativies	Reference Value	Curve Value	Up to 3 months	From 3 to 12 months
				Parent and Consolidated
Swap		**78,979**	**-**	**78,979**
Assets	1,493,020	117,316	-	117,316
Liabilities	(1,493,020)	(38,337)	-	(38,337)
DI Futures (1)	**964,813**	**964,813**	**-**	**964,813**
Net Adjustment *Swap* 09/30/2025		**78,979**	**-**	**78,979**

Banrisul operates with DI Futures contracts, in a "married" manner with investments made in federal government bonds that have a fixed rate, in order to offset the risk of fluctuations in the DI rate, with adjustments to the prices of these derivatives being recorded daily in the result.

Banrisul also uses the hedge accounting structure provided for in Bacen regulations. The expected effectiveness from the designation of the protection instruments and throughout the operation is in accordance with what is established by Bacen.

In the market risk hedge category, Banrisul included the derivative financial instruments contracted with the objective of protecting against the variation in foreign currency originating from subordinated notes issued in the foreign market in the amount of US$300 million, according to conditions previously agreed upon in the Offering Memorandum, described in Note 21.

Banrisul performs a quantitative assessment of the prospective effectiveness of the hedge, which is determined using the Dollar Offset method, also known as DV01 (Sensitivity of 1 basis point), which consists of the metric that demonstrates the variation in the value of a security in relation to a variation in the market interest rate.

The quantitative Dollar Offset method (ratio analysis) is also used to assess retrospective effectiveness, or ineffectiveness testing, which compares the change in the fair value of the hedging instrument with the change in the fair value of the hedged item. The hedge effectiveness assessment will be performed directly, with the forward points of the hedging instrument and the cash flow of the liability being included in the tests.

The table below shows the hedge accounting structure and the relationship between the hedging instruments and the hedged items, evidencing the effectiveness of the instrument at the reporting date. The relationship is also shown in Note 5e.1.

Hedge and Market Risk	Reference Value (US$)	Asset Index	Liabilities Index	MTM	MTM DV1	MTM Effect
						Parent and Consolidated
Instrumento de *Hedge*						
Swap	200,000	USD+5.375%	100% CDI	52,579	52,567	12
Swap	100,000	USD+5.375%	100% CDI	26,400	26,395	5
Total				**78,979**	**78,962**	**17**
Hedge						
Tier 2	300,000		USD+5.375%	(1,608,026)	(1,608,009)	(17)
DV01						**-99.97%**

Derivative transactions in the swap modality are based on over-the-counter contracts registered with B3 and have as counterparties financial institutions classified as first-tier.

Banrisul and the counterparties, reciprocally, are subject to the provision of real guarantees if the derivative financial instruments exceed the market value limits stipulated in the contract. The margin deposited by Banrisul as collateral for transactions with derivative financial instruments consists of interbank deposits in the amount of R$76,538.

According to CMN Resolutions No. 4,966/21 and BCB Resolution No. 352/23, foreign exchange transactions are now treated as derivative financial instruments. The value of these transactions depends on variations in factors such as interest and exchange rates, do not require a significant initial investment and are settled at a future date. Banrisul records these transactions in balance sheet and clearing accounts.

Note 23 – Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

(a) Provisions and Contingent Liabilities

In the course of their normal activities, Banrisul and its subsidiaries are parties to legal and administrative proceedings of a tax, labor and civil nature. Despite the inherent uncertainty regarding the terms and outcome of the cases, provisions were set up based on the opinion of legal advisors, using models and criteria that allow their measurement. Banrisul sets up a provision for the value of shares whose valuation is classified as probable. Management believes that the provisions set up are sufficient to cover potential losses arising from legal proceedings. The changes in provisions are presented below:

					Parent
	Tax	Labor	Civil	Other	Total
Opening Balance as of 01/01/2025	**849,375**	**1,752,748**	**285,589**	**7,455**	**2,895,167**
Constituition and Inflation Adjustment	28,197	354,954	49,599	163	432,913
Reversal of Provision	(275)	-	(11,771)	-	(12,046)
Payment	(1,881)	(224,828)	(45,747)	-	(272,456)
Closing Balance as of 09/30/2025	**875,416**	**1,882,874**	**277,670**	**7,618**	**3,043,578**
Guaranteed Debtors Deposits as of 09/30/2025	165,041	921,508	152,561	-	1,239,110

					Consolidated
	Tax	Labor	Civil	Other	Total
Opening Balance as of 01/01/2025	**849,648**	**1,755,876**	**289,917**	**7,455**	**2,902,896**
Constituition and Inflation Adjustment	28,210	354,864	49,833	163	433,070
Reversal of Provision	(275)	(537)	(11,867)	-	(12,679)
Payment	(1,881)	(224,830)	(45,827)	-	(272,538)
Closing Balance as of 09/30/2025	**875,702**	**1,885,373**	**282,056**	**7,618**	**3,050,749**
Guaranteed Debtors Deposits as of 09/30/2025	165,101	925,401	154,008	-	1,244,510

Tax Proceedings: provisions for tax contingencies basically refer to liabilities related to taxes whose legality or constitutionality is the subject of administrative or judicial dispute and the likelihood of loss is considered probable, and are constituted for the full amount under discussion.

The main tax lawsuits refer to:

• Income tax and social contribution on the deduction of expenses arising from the settlement of the actuarial deficit in the FBSS, questioned by the Federal Revenue Service for the period from 1998 to 2005, in which Banrisul, through its legal advisors, has been discussing the matter in court and has recorded a provision for contingencies for the estimated loss amounting to R$846,495; and

• Other contingencies related to municipal and federal taxes classified by our advisors as probable losses in the amount of R$1,244.

There are also tax contingencies that, according to their nature, are considered as possible losses, in the amount of R$923,642 and in the Consolidated, R$963,246. These contingencies arise mainly from municipal and federal taxes, for which, in accordance with accounting practices, no provision for contingencies was recorded. In addition, there is a tax assessment notice from the Federal Revenue Service regarding the employer's social security contribution and contribution to other entities and funds, requiring the contribution, mainly, on the benefits of the Worker's Food Program (PAT) and Profit Sharing (PLR) in the amount of R$244,737, classified by our advisors as a possible loss in the amount of R$217,060 and as a probable loss in the amount of R$27,677, which has been duly provisioned.

Labor Lawsuits: These arise from labor lawsuits, generally filed by employees, former employees, employees of outsourced companies, associations, unions and the Public Prosecutor's Office, with the alleged violation of labor rights as their object.

A provision has been set up 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 for lawsuits with claims classified as probable loss. Of the aforementioned provision, the amount of R$816,741 and R$818,638 in the Consolidated are deposited in court. Additionally, the amount of R$104,767 and R$106,763 in the Consolidated were required for procedural appeals.

There are also labor contingencies that are considered as possible losses, in the amount of R$1,159,925 and in the Consolidated R$1,166,958, which, according to the nature of these processes, mainly refer to requests for overtime, salary reinstatement and salary equalization. In accordance with accounting practices, no provision for contingencies was recorded.

Civil Lawsuits: 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 rates; 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 Plan I and Collor Plan II).

The estimates of the result and financial impact of these lawsuits are defined by the nature of the demands and the judgment of the Administration based on the opinion of legal advisors and the elements of the proceedings, also considering the complexity and experience of similar cases.

Banrisul sets up provisions for civil lawsuits in accordance with its Provisioning Policy, which uses individual or mass criteria, according to the nature, purpose and basis of the lawsuits, in order 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 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 where the lawsuit is dismissed or changed, and in the provision values in cases where Banrisul is convicted.

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

Of the aforementioned provision, the amount has been deposited in court, R$152,561 and in the Consolidated. R$154,008.

There are also R$392,211 in individual and in the Consolidated related to lawsuits filed by third parties against Banrisul whose nature of the lawsuits refers mainly to actions that discuss insurance, real estate credit and checking accounts, which the legal department classifies as possible losses and, therefore, have not been 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, with the exception of a tiny portion, whose conviction remained, leaving the amount of R$7,618 provisioned.

(b) Contingent Assets

No contingent assets were recognized in the accounts and there are no ongoing processes with probable gains.

Note 24 – Other Liabilities

	Parent	Consolidated
	09/30/2025	**09/30/2025**
Collection of taxes and mandatory contributions	178,512	178,512
Social and Statutory Obligations	120,639	120,988
Provision of Personnel	262,137	263,330
Obligations for Official Covenants and Payment Services	130,071	140,370
Various Creditors in the Country	493,081	578,009
Actuarial Liabilities - Post-Employment Benefit (1)	569,055	571,513
Provisions for Outgoing Payments	169,107	217,962
Anticipated Income	107,212	107,210
Others	3,920	5,419
Total	**2,033,734**	**2,183,313**

(1) Refers mainly to the sponsor's obligations on deficits found in defined benefit plans offered to employees and former employees of Banrisul and group companies (Note 33e).

Note 25 – Equity

(a) Capital

Banrisul's share capital on the reporting date was R$8,300,000, subscribed and paid in, represented by 408,974,477 shares, with no par value, as per the following table:

	ON		PNA		PNB		Total	
	Quantity	%	Quantity	%	Quantity	%	Quantity	%
Rio Grande do Sul State								
Shareholding as of 01/01/2025	201,225,359	98.13	751,479	54.73	-	-	201,976,838	49.39
Shares Conversion and Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shareholding as of 09/30/2025	201,225,359	98.13	751,479	54.73	-	-	201,976,838	49.39
Administradores, Conselheiros e Membros de Comitê								
Shareholding as of 01/01/2025	10,306	-	11	-	105	-	10,422	-
Shares Conversion and Transfers	(10,305)	-	-	-	(105)	-	(10,410)	-
Shareholding as of 09/30/2025	1	-	11	-	-	-	12	-
Outros								
Shareholding as of 01/01/2025	3,829,176	1.87	621,601	45.27	202,536,440	100.00	206,987,217	50.61
Shares Conversion and Transfers	10,305	-	-	-	105	-	10,410	-
Shareholding as of 09/30/2025	3,839,481	1.87	621,601	45.27	202,536,545	100.00	206,997,627	50.61
Total em 01/01/2025	**205,064,841**	**100.00**	**1,373,091**	**100.00**	**202,536,545**	**100.00**	**408,974,477**	**100.00**
Shares Conversion and Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total em 09/30/2025	**205,064,841**	**100.00**	**1,373,091**	**100.00**	**202,536,545**	**100.00**	**408,974,477**	**100.00**

Preferred shares do not have voting rights and are remunerated as follows:

• Class A Preferred Shares:

o Priority in receiving a fixed, non-cumulative preferential dividend of 6% (six percent) per year, calculated based on the quotient resulting from dividing the value of the share capital by the number of shares comprising it;
o Right to participate, after paying the Class B Common and Preferred shares a dividend equal to that paid to such shares, in the distribution of any other dividends or cash bonuses distributed by the company, on the same terms as the Class B Common and Preferred shares, with an increase of 10% (ten percent) on the amount paid to such shares;
o Participation in capital increases resulting from the capitalization of reserves, on the same terms as the Class B Common and Preferred shares; and

o Priority in the reimbursement of capital, without premium.
• Class B Preferred Shares:

o Participation in capital increases resulting from the capitalization of reserves, under the same conditions as Class A Common and Preferred Shares; and
o Priority in capital reimbursement, without premium.

(b) Reserves

• Capital Reserve: refers to amounts received by the company that have not been reflected in the income statement, as they do not refer to consideration for the delivery of goods or services provided to the company.
• Legal Reserve: aims to increase the company's capital or absorb losses, but cannot be distributed in the form of dividends;
• Statutory Reserve: aims to guarantee resources for investments and applications in the IT area, and is limited to 70% of the Paid-in Share Capital; and
• Expansion Reserve: aims to retain profits to finance investment projects in fixed or working capital, justified in the capital budget proposed by the Management and approved by the General Meeting.

(c) Distribution of Profit

The net profit for the fiscal year, adjusted in accordance with Law No. 6,404/76, will be allocated as follows:

• 5% to constitute the Legal Reserve, which will not exceed 20% of the Share Capital;
• Minimum Mandatory Dividends of 25% of the Adjusted Net Profit; and
• Up to 25% of the Net Profit for the Statutory Reserve, limited to 70% of the Paid-in Share Capital, which is intended to guarantee resources for investments and applications in the IT area.
The capital remuneration policy adopted by Banrisul aims to distribute interest on equity in the maximum deductible amount calculated in accordance with current legislation, which may be based on accumulated profits or profit reserves. The interest paid may be imputed, net of income tax, in the calculation of the mandatory dividends for the fiscal year provided for in the Bylaws.

As permitted by Law No. 9,249/95 and CVM Resolution No. 207/96, Banrisul's management paid the amount of R$290,000, corresponding to Interest on Equity (IoE) for the reporting period, allocated to dividends, net of income tax withheld at source. The payment of IoE resulted in a tax benefit for Banrisul in the amount of R$130,500.

Banrisul has maintained, since the beginning of 2008, a capital remuneration policy with quarterly payment of IoE and, historically, has remunerated its shareholders with payment of IOC and dividends above the legally required minimum.

On April 29, 2025, at the Annual General Meeting, the proposal for distribution of additional dividends for the fiscal year 2024 was approved at a percentage equivalent to 15% of Net Income less the Legal Reserve, totaling 40%.

Note 26 – Revenues from Fees and Services

	Parent	**Consolidated**
	01/01 to 09/30/2025	**01/01 to 09/30/2025**
Asset Management	52,146	102,327
Income from Bill Collection and Custody Services	41,996	42,013
Income from Consortium	-	89,721
Banrisul Pagamentos Service Revenues	-	394,515
Collection Services	22,967	22,967
Insurance Commissions	-	228,100
Credit Cards	175,092	182,053
Bank Fees from Checking Accounts	445,377	458,678
Other Income	30,581	58,761
Total	**768,159**	**1,579,135**

Note 27 – Personnel Expenses

	Parent	Consolidated
	01/01 to 09/30/2025	**01/01 to 09/30/2025**
Salary	1,000,502	1,011,734
Benefits	333,654	335,308
Social Charges	433,688	436,192
Trainings	4,926	5,015
Profit Sharing	205,684	205,684
Total	**1,978,454**	**1,993,933**

Note 28 – Other Administrative Expenses

	Parent	Consolidated
	01/01 to 09/30/2025	**01/01 to 09/30/2025**
Communications	52,079	55,136
Data Processing	197,208	202,455
Surveillance, Security and Transportation of Values	104,055	104,055
Amortization and Depreciation	268,618	301,480
Rentals and Condominiums	35,291	34,346
Third Party Services	341,330	363,596
Specialized Technical Services	162,145	172,349
Advertising (1)	112,969	126,837
Maintenance	88,840	89,161
Water, Energy and Gas	23,680	24,158
Financial System Services	30,287	31,812
Others	85,204	89,639
Total	**1,501,706**	**1,595,024**

(1) It is mainly composed of R$47,183 and in the Consolidated R$159,176 of expenses with institutional advertising and R$62,420 and in the Consolidated R$62,976 of a publicity program through events and sports clubs.

Note 29 – Other Operating Income

	Parent	Consolidated
	01/01 to 09/30/2025	**01/01 to 09/30/2025**
Recovery of Charges and Expenses	162,106	17,053
Reversal of Operating Provisions	31,219	31,554
Interbank Rates	12,103	12,103
Credit Receivables Securities	20,729	20,747
Other Revenues From Cards	16,160	16,160
Reversal of Provisions for Outgoing Payments	20,377	21,696
Update on Judicial Deposits	63,748	63,930
Income from Anticipation of Payment Transaction Obligations	-	227,134
Income from Portability of Credit Operations	36,525	36,525
Actuarial Asset Update	26,160	26,277
Other	30,362	36,659
Total	**419,489**	**509,838**

Note 30 – Other Operating Expenses

	Parent	Consolidated
	01/01 to 09/30/2025	**01/01 to 09/30/2025**
Discounts Granted on Debt Restructurings	64,711	64,711
Expenses on Cards	7,379	7,379
Fees from INSS Covenant	225,430	225,430
Fees from Payroll Loans Covenant	6,874	6,874
Expenses on Collection of Federal Taxes	10,977	10,977
Payments Transaction Expenses	4,552	104,690
Credit Operations Portability Expenses	9,186	9,186
Monetary Update on Financing Release	6,507	6,507
Banrisul Bonus Advantages	26,400	26,400
Fees not received	17,994	17,994
Actuarial Asset Update	36	56
Payroll Processing Services	16,186	16,186
Other	40,576	52,331
Total	**436,808**	**548,721**

Note 31 – Income Tax and Social Contribution

The reconciliation of income tax and social contribution expenses/income is presented below:

	Parent	Consolidated
	01/01 to 09/30/2025	**01/01 to 09/30/2025**
Income Before Taxes on Profit	**977,367**	**1,254,812**
Total Income Tax and Social Contribution on Net Profit at Current Rates (Note 3h)	**(439,815)**	**(477,619)**
Effect on Tax Calculation	**409,943**	**170,779**
Interest on Equity Paid/Accrued	130,500	130,500
Equity Income Result	272,758	31,184
Other Values	6,685	9,095
Total Income Tax and Social Contribution	**(29,872)**	**(306,840)**
Current	1,548	(292,873)
Deferred	(31,420)	(13,967)

Note 32 – Earnings per Share

The following table presents EPS using the weighted average number of total common and preferred shares outstanding during the period corresponding to the result.

	Parent and Consolidated
	01/01 to 09/30/2025
Net Profit Attributable to Controlling Shareholders – R$ Thousand	**947,495**
ON – Commom Shares	475,010
PNA – Preferred Shares	3,331
PNB – Preferred Shares	469,154
Weighted Average Outstanding Shares	**408,974,477**
Weighted Average Number of Outstanding Common Shares	205,064,841
Weighted Average Number of Outstanding Preferred A Shares	1,373,091
Weighted Average Number of Outstanding Preferred B Shares	202,536,545
Basic and Diluted earnings per Share – R$	
Common Shares	2.32
Preferred A Shares	2.43
Preferred B Shares	2.32

Note 33 – Long-Term Post-Employment Benefit Obligations to Employees

Banrisul sponsors FBSS and Cabergs, which provide supplementary retirement and medical benefits, respectively, to their employees.

FBSS has administrative autonomy and aims to establish pension benefit plans for its participants (employees of the sponsors and their respective beneficiaries) through specific contributions, established in their plans and respective regulations.

Banrisul's Supplementary Pension Policy implemented by FBSS, established on January 29, 1963 in accordance with the legislation in force at the time, is based on article 202 of the Federal Constitution of October 5, 1988, Supplementary Laws 108 and 109 of May 29, 2001, and other legal standards in force issued by Social Security regulatory bodies linked to the Ministry of Finance, such as the National Superintendence of Supplementary Pensions (Previc) and the National Council of Supplementary Pensions (CNPC), the Bylaws of the Managing Entity and respective regulations of the Benefit Plans, as well as being in accordance with CMN Resolution No. 4,994/22.

Article 8 of CMN Resolution No. 4,994/22 determines that the Pension Fund's Deliberative Council designates a Statutory Administrator Technically Qualified for Investment Management (AETQ) as the person primarily responsible for the management, allocation, supervision and monitoring of the resources guaranteeing its plans and for providing information regarding the application of these resources.

The Benefit Plans that support Banrisul's Supplementary Pension Policy are based on the respective Plan Regulations, which contain all the rights and obligations of participants and sponsors, the Actuarial Funding Plan, the legal deadlines, the form of payment of monthly contributions and benefits, the minimum contribution period and other parameters necessary for actuarial sizing. All Regulations are approved by the internal legal management bodies, by the sponsors and by the federal supervisory and regulatory bodies in accordance with the legislation in force. In accordance with CNPC Resolution No. 30/18, the FBSS Deliberative Council appointed an Administrator Responsible for the Benefit Plan (ARPB).

The set of actuarial hypotheses and 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, the internal actuaries of the FBSS itself in the case of the benefit plan structured in the defined contribution modality, the Executive Board and the representatives of the Deliberative Council of the Foundation. It also has the approval of the sponsors of the Benefit Plans I and Settled (defined benefit modality), of the FBPREV, FBPREV II and FBPREV III Plans (variable contribution modality) and of the FBPREV CD Plan (defined contribution modality), as determined by CNPC Resolution No. 30/18, Previc Instruction No. 23/23 and Previc Ordinance No. 343/25.

(a) Main Assumptions

The following main assumptions were prepared based on information in effect on 06/30/2025 and 12/31/2024, and are reviewed periodically.

	Pension Plans (% p.y.)					Health Plan (% p.y.) [1]			Retirement Award
Economic Assumptions – 06/30/2025	**PBI**	**PBS**	**FBPREV**	**FBPREV II**	**FBPREV III**	**PAM**	**POD**	**PROMED**	**(%p.y.)**
Real Actuarial Discount Rate	7.23	7.10	7.18	7.07	7.17	7.08	7.08	7.08	7.43
Expected Real Return on Assets	7.23	7.10	7.18	7.07	7.17	7.08	7.08	7.08	7.43
Real Salary Growth Rate for Active Employees	1.75	0.00	2.67	2.67	2.23	According to plan [2]	n/a	n/a	2.67
Real Growth in Plan Benefits During Receipt	0.30	0.00	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	4.58	4.58	4.58	4.58	4.58	4.58	4.58	4.58	4.58
Nominal Discount Rate	12.14	12.01	12.09	11.97	12.08	11.98	11.98	11.98	12.35
Expected Nominal Return on Assets	12.14	12.01	12.09	11.97	12.08	11.98	11.98	11.98	12.35
Nominal Salary Growth Rate for Active Employees	6.41	4.58	7.37	7.37	6.91	According to plan [2]	n/a	n/a	7.37
Nominal Growth in Plan Benefits During Receipt	4.89	4.58	4.58	4.58	4.58	4.58	5.63	5.63	4.58
	Pension Plans (% p.y.)					**Health Plan (% p.y.) [1]**			**Retirement Award**
Economic Assumptions – 12/31/2024	**PBI**	**PBS**	**FBPREV**	**FBPREV II**	**FBPREV III**	**PAM**	**POD**	**PROMED**	**(%p.y.)**
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	0.00	2.67	2.31	2.23	According to plan [2]	n/a	n/a	2.67
Real Growth in Plan Benefits During Receipt	0.30	0.00	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	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	According to 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 enrolled.

The Demographic Assumptions as of June 30, 2025 remain the same information disclosed on December 31, 2024 as follows:

Demographic Assumptions – 12/31/2024	Mortality Table	Mortality Table (Disabled)	Disability Entry Table	Annual Turnover Rate	Option for BPD	Retirement Entry	Family Composition
Pension Plans							
PBI	AT – 2000 softned (-10%) gender specific	AT-49 by gender	Álvaro Vindas adjusted Exp. FBSS 2019-2023	Experience PBI 2015-2023	n/a	100% upon reaching 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 Saldado 2015-2023	n/a	Probable retirement date stated 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	Experience FBPREV 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	Experience FBPREV II 2015-2023	-	100% in normal retirement according to plan eligibility	Royal Family, according to registration
FBPREV III	AT – 2000 softned (-10%) gender specific	RRB – 83 (-50%)	Álvaro Vindas adjusted Exp. FBSS 2019-2023	Experiência FBPREV III (2019-2023)	-	100% in normal retirement according to plan eligibility	Royal Family, according to registration
Health Plan (1)							
PAM	According to Pension Plans (2)	According to Pension Plans(2)	According to Pension Plans (2)	According to Pension Plans (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	Experience FBPREV 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	Experience FBPREV 2015-2023	-	100% in normal retirement according to plan eligibility	N/A
Retirement Award	AT – 2000 (-30%) gender specific	n/a	Alvaro Vindas adjusted Exp. FBSS 2019-2023	Experience FBPREV 2015-2023	-	60 years old and 10 years in the company	N/A

(1) Health Plans with post-employment benefits in the Plans - Medical-Hospital Assistance Plan (PAM), Dental Plan (POD) and Medication Assistance Program (PROMED).
(2) According to the Pension Plan to which the beneficiaries are enrolled.

The assumptions regarding mortality experience are established based on actuarial experience, adjusted according to the demographic profile of Banrisul's employees.

The present value of defined benefit pension plan obligations is obtained through actuarial calculations, which use a set of economic, financial and biometric assumptions. Among the assumptions used in determining the net cost (revenue) 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 period, observing the principles established by CVM Resolution No. 110/22 and CMN Resolution No. 4,877/20, which are used to determine the present value of estimated future cash outflows that should be necessary to settle pension plan obligations. The actual discount rates were determined by interpolating the rates of the IMA-B index, published by ANBIMA, with a reference date of 09/30/2025.

In accordance with CNPC Resolution No. 30/18, combined with Previc Resolution No. 23/23 and Previc Ordinance No. 343/25, FBSS prepares studies aimed at establishing the maturity profile of the Benefit Plan obligations by determining the duration and other analyses of the distribution of benefit payments.

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

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

Benefit Plan I (PBI): the benefits provided by this plan, in the defined benefit modality, include retirement, survivor's pension, sickness benefit, imprisonment benefit, funeral benefit and annual bonus.

The normal contribution of the active participant corresponds to the collection of percentages of the participation salary. The PBI was closed to new members as of July 2009.

Settled Plan (PBS): the benefits provided by this plan, in the defined benefit modality, include a settled retirement benefit, settled disability benefit, survivor's pension, funeral benefit and annual bonus.

There will be no normal contribution to the PBS and, when eligible to retire, you will receive a benefit proportional to the time you contributed to the PBI.

FBPREV Plan (FBPREV): the benefits provided by this plan, in the variable contribution modality, include normal retirement benefits, early retirement, disability retirement, proportional benefits, sickness benefit, annual bonus, minimum benefit, survivor's pension and funeral assistance. The participant's normal contribution is composed of three installments:

• Basic installment: 1% to 3% (0.5% intervals) applied to the contribution salary;

• Additional installment: may vary from 1% to 7.5% (0.5% intervals) applied to the portion of the contribution salary that exceeds 9 (nine) reference units; and

• Variable installment: percentage applied to the contribution salary, determined annually by the Actuary in the Costing Plan, to cover 50% of the costs of risk benefits and administrative expenses of the plan.

In addition to the normal contribution, the participant may make optional contributions, not less than 1 (one) reference unit, not matched by the sponsor. Banrisul contributes equally to the normal contributions of participants.

FBPREV II Plan (FBPREV II): the benefits provided by this plan, in the variable contribution modality, include normal retirement benefits, early retirement, disability retirement, proportional benefits, sickness benefit, annual bonus, minimum benefit, survivor's pension and funeral assistance. The participant's normal contribution is composed of three installments:

• Basic installment: 3% to 5% applied to the contribution salary;

• Additional installment: may vary from 5% to 10% (1% intervals) applied to the portion of the contribution salary that exceeds 9 (nine) reference units; and

• Variable installment: percentage applied to the contribution salary, determined annually by the Actuary in the Costing 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 the other contributions.

In addition to the normal contribution, the participant may make optional contributions, not less than 1 (one) reference unit, not matched by the sponsor. Banrisul contributes equally to the normal contributions of the participants.

FBPREV III Plan (FBPREV III): the benefits provided by this plan, in the variable contribution modality, include normal retirement benefits, early retirement, disability retirement, proportional benefits, sickness benefit, annual bonus, minimum benefit, survivor's pension and funeral assistance. The participant's normal contribution is composed of three installments:

• Basic installment: 3%, 4% or 5% applied to the contribution salary;

• Additional installment: may vary from 5% to 10% (1% intervals) applied to the portion of the contribution salary that exceeds 9 (nine) reference units; and

• Variable installment: percentage applied to the contribution salary, determined annually by the Actuary in the Costing Plan, to cover 50% of the costs of risk benefits and administrative expenses of the plan.

In addition to the normal contribution, the participant may make optional contributions, not less than 1 (one) reference unit, not matched by the sponsor. Banrisul contributes equally to the normal contributions of participants.

FBPREV CD Plan (FBPREV CD): the benefits provided by this plan, in the defined contribution modality, include retirement benefits, disability retirement, annual bonus (optional) and survivor's pension. The participant's normal contribution is made up of only one portion:

• Basic portion: may vary between 1% and 6% (intervals of 0.50%) applied to the contribution salary.

In addition to the basic contribution, the participant may make additional, monthly and optional contributions, of no less than 1% applied to the contribution salary, not matched by the sponsor. Banrisul contributes equally to the participants' basic contributions.

Health Plans (PAM, POD and PROMED): Banrisul offers a health plan through Cabergs to its active employees and to retirees through FBSS.

Retirement Bonus (Post-Employment Benefit): Banrisul grants its employees a retirement bonus that is paid in full on the date the employee leaves the company due to retirement.

(c) Main Actuarial Risks

Banrisul and FBSS may jointly conduct asset/liability comparison studies with the aim of seeking operations in the financial capital and insurance markets aimed at reducing or eliminating actuarial risks in the plans. Through its defined benefit plans, Banrisul is exposed to a series of risks, the most significant of which are:

Asset Volatility: Plan liabilities are calculated using a discount rate that is established based on the yield of corporate or government bonds in the absence of an active market. If the plan assets do not achieve this yield, this will create a deficit. Brazil’s plans hold a significant proportion of stocks, which are expected to outperform corporate bonds in the long term, while resulting in volatility and risk in the short term.

Change in Bond Yields: A decrease in the yield of corporate or government bonds will result in an increase in the plan’s liabilities, although this change will be partially offset by an increase in the fair value of the bonds held by the plans.

Inflation Risk: Some of Banrisul's pension plan liabilities are linked to inflation, and higher inflation will lead to a higher level of liabilities. It should be noted, however, that in many cases, there are limits to the level of inflation adjustments allowed to protect the plan against extreme rates of inflation. Most plan assets are either unaffected (fixed-rate bonds) or have little correlation (stocks) with inflation, meaning that a rise in inflation will also result in a rise in the deficit.

Life Expectancy: Most of the plan's obligations consist of providing lifetime benefits to participants. For this reason, increases in life expectancy will result in an increase in plan obligations.

(d) Management of Plan Assets

The percentage allocation of assets of the plans in force on 06/30/2025 and 12/31/2024 are as follows:

06/30/2025			**Alocattion %**			
Categories	**PB I**	**PBS**	**FBPREV**	**FBPREV II**	**FBPREV III**	**Health**
Cash	-	-	0.01	-	-	0.05
Fixed Income	79.90	80.04	77.32	79.60	83.62	98.94
Equity	6.23	4.20	4.18	3.02	4.21	1.01
Real Estate	6.48	3.82	-	1.32	6.69	-
Other	7.39	11.94	18.49	16.06	5.48	-
Total	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**

12/31/2024			**Alocattion %**			
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	-
Other	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$3,282 (12/31/2024 – R$7,826) and leased properties with a fair value of R$163,762 (12/31/2024 – R$163,762).

(e) Actuarial Valuations

The summary of the composition of the net actuarial liabilities/(assets) for the periods ended 06/30/2025 and 12/31/2024, prepared, respectively, based on the actuarial report of 06/30/2025 and 12/31/2024 and in accordance with CPC 33(R1), is shown below:

Liabilities/(Assets) recorded in the Balance Sheet with benefits of:	**06/30/2025**	**12/31/2024**
Pension Plans	440,200	360,094
PBI	367,253	332,368
PBS	48,334	3,157
FBPREV	(6)	(2)
FBPREV II	(72)	(68)
FBPREV III	24,691	24,639
Health Plans	(185,374)	(172,947)
Retirement Award	129,416	123,321
Total	**384,242**	**310,468**

The composition of the net actuarial liabilities/(assets) prepared based on the actuarial report of 06/30/2025 and 12/31/2024 and in accordance with CPC 33(R1) is shown below:

Balance of net Liabilities/(Assets) – 06/30/2025	**PBI**	**PBS**	**FBPREV**	**FBPREV II**	**FBPREV III**	**Health Plans**	**Retirement Award**
Actuarial Obligations Determined in the Actuarial Valuation	1,125,757	1,283,678	19,163	213,994	316,313	185,374	129,416
Fair Value of Plan Assets	(758,504)	(1,235,344)	(40,341)	(292,327)	(312,396)	(381,326)	-
Deficit/(Surplus)	**367,253**	**48,334**	**(21,178)**	**(78,333)**	**3,917**	**(195,952)**	**129,416**
Effect of Asset Limit	-	-	21,172	78,261	-	10,578	-
Addicional Liabilities	-	-	-	-	20,774	-	-
Net Actuarial Liabilities/Assets	**367,253**	**48,334**	**(6)**	**(72)**	**24,691**	**(185,374)**	**129,416**

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	-
Addicional Liabilities	-	-	-	-	34,121	-	-
Net Actuarial Liabilities/Assets	**332,368**	**3,157**	**(2)**	**(68)**	**24,639**	**(172,947)**	**123,321**

Result for the Period – 01/01/2025 to 06/30/2025	**PBI**	**PBS**	**FBPREV**	**FBPREV II**	**FBPREV III**	**Health Plans**	**Retirement Award**
Net Cost of Current Services	(18)	-	101	150	1	748	1,859
Cost of Interest on Actuarial Liabilities	67,302	74,208	1,178	12,146	18,277	10,190	6,409
Expected Return on Plan Assets	(47,148)	(74,295)	(2,413)	(17,248)	(18,976)	(22,983)	-
Interest on Effect of Asset Limit and Additional Liabilities	-	-	1,188	5,098	2,204	899	-
Total Expense (Income) Recognized in Result for the Year	**20,136**	**(87)**	**54**	**146**	**1,506**	**(11,146)**	**8,268**

Result for 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 (Income) Recognized in Result for the Year	**33,779**	**13,764**	**623**	**79**	**2,743**	**(11,819)**	**20,032**

Other Comprehensive Income (ORA) for the period – 2025	PBI	PBS	FBPREV	FBPREV II	FBPREV III	Health Plans	Retirement Award
(Gains)/Loss on Plan Assets	26,382	10,842	(520)	(2,776)	(882)	1,639	-
(Gains)/Loss on Actuarial Liabilities	12,111	38,956	(824)	10,320	16,529	8,036	2,609
(Gains)/Loss on Effect of Asset Limit and Additional Liabilities	-	-	1,573	(7,476)	(15,551)	(4,409)	-
(Gains)/Loss Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income	**38,493**	**49,798**	**229**	**68**	**96**	**5,266**	**2,609**

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

Net Actuarial Liabilities/(Assets) of the Plan as of –06/30/2025	PBI	PBS	FBPREV	FBPREV II	FBPREV III	Health Plans	Retirement Award
Net Actuarial Liabilities/(Assets) at the End of the Previous Period	**332,368**	**3,157**	**(2)**	**(68)**	**24,639**	**(172,947)**	**123,321**
Expense/(Revenue) Recognized in the Income for the Year	20,136	(87)	54	146	1,506	(11,146)	8,268
(Gains)/Loss Recognized in Comprehensive Income	38,493	49,798	229	68	96	5,266	2,609
Employer Contribution	(23,744)	(4,534)	(287)	(218)	(1,550)	(6,547)	-
Benefits Paid Directly by the Company	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4,782)
Net Actuarial Liabilities/(Assets) at End of Current Period	**367,253**	**48,334**	**(6)**	**(72)**	**24,691**	**(185,374)**	**129,416**

Net Actuarial Liabilities/(Assets) of the Plan as of –12/31/2024	PBI	PBS	FBPREV	FBPREV II	FBPREV III	Health Plans	Retirement Award
Net Actuarial Liabilities/(Assets) at the End of the Previous Period	**376,813**	**203,355**	**(2)**	**(63)**	**34,245**	**(110,969)**	**162,215**
Expense/(Revenue) Recognized in the Income for the Year	33,779	13,764	623	79	2,743	(11,819)	20,032
(Gains)/Loss Recognized in Comprehensive Income	(34,989)	(206,166)	41	91	(9,589)	(36,674)	(52,799)
Employer Contribution	(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 as of – 06/30/2025	PBI	PBS	FBPREV	FBPREV II	FBPREV III	Health Plans	Retirement Award
Fair Value of the Plan Assets as of January 1st	**(768,593)**	**(1,222,761)**	**(37,864)**	**(282,121)**	**(310,284)**	**(359,982)**	**-**
Benefits Paid from Plan Assets in the Period	93,035	60,137	1,038	10,255	20,488	-	-
Contributions from Plan Participants in the Period	(38,436)	(4,733)	(295)	(219)	(1,192)	-	-
Contributions from the Sponsor in the Period	(23,744)	(4,534)	(287)	(218)	(1,550)	-	-
Expected Return on Assets	(47,148)	(74,295)	(2,413)	(17,248)	(18,976)	(22,983)	-
(Gain)/Loss on Fair Value of the Plan Assets	26,382	10,842	(520)	(2,776)	(882)	1,639	-
Fair Value of the Plan Assets at end of Period	**(758,504)**	**(1,235,344)**	**(40,341)**	**(292,327)**	**(312,396)**	**(381,326)**	**-**

Changes in the Fair Value of Plan Assets as of – 12/31/2024	PBI	PBS	FBPREV	FBPREV II	FBPREV III	Health Plans	Retirement Award
Fair Value of the Plan Assets as of January 1st	**(871,393)**	**(1,241,976)**	**(34,021)**	**(267,653)**	**(317,652)**	**(313,280)**	**-**
Benefits Paid from Plan Assets in the Period	201,324	121,088	1,990	19,880	39,666	-	-
Contributions from Plan Participants in the Period	(77,155)	(8,037)	(695)	(177)	(2,461)	-	-
Contributions from the Sponsor 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)	-
(Gain)/Loss on Fair Value of the Plan Assets	101,457	29,762	(1,089)	(7,962)	2,209	(14,249)	-
Fair Value of the Plan Assets at end of Period	**(768,593)**	**(1,222,761)**	**(37,864)**	**(282,121)**	**(310,284)**	**(359,982)**	**-**

Movement in the Present Value of Bonds as of – 06/30/2025	PBI	PBS	FBPREV	FBPREV II	FBPREV III	Health Plans	Retirement Award
Present Value of Bonds as of January 1st	**1,100,961**	**1,225,918**	**19,451**	**201,414**	**300,802**	**172,947**	**123,321**
Net Current Service Cost	(18)	-	101	150	1	748	1,859
Participant Contributions Made in the Period	38,436	4,733	295	219	1,192	-	-
Interest on Actuarial Obligation	67,302	74,208	1,178	12,146	18,277	10,190	6,409
Benefits Paid During the Period	(93,035)	(60,137)	(1,038)	(10,255)	(20,488)	(6,547)	(4,782)
(Gains)/Losses on Actuarial Obligations	12,111	38,956	(824)	10,320	16,529	8,036	2,609
Present Value of Obligations at the End of the Period	**1,125,757**	**1,283,678**	**19,163**	**213,994**	**316,313**	**185,374**	**129,416**

Movement in the Present Value of Bonds as of – 12/31/2024	PBI	PBS	FBPREV	FBPREV II	FBPREV III	Health Plans	Retirement Award
Present Value of Bonds as of 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 During 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**

Result of the Year Projected for the Next Period	PBI	PBS	FBPREV	FBPREV II	FBPREV III	Health Plans	Retirement Award
Net Cost of Current Services	8	-	249	(387)	(14)	812	1,845
Cost of Interest on Actuarial Liabilities	62,368	71,295	1,062	11,852	17,444	10,691	6,061
Expected Return on Plan Assets	(42,175)	(68,781)	(2,325)	(16,478)	(17,301)	(22,850)	-
Interest on Effect of Asset Limit and Additional Liabilities	-	-	1,279	4,686	1,255	633	-
Estimated Actuarial Expense (Income)	**20,201**	**2,514**	**265**	**(327)**	**1,384**	**(10,714)**	**7,906**

Estimated Cash Flow for the Next Period	PBI	PBS	FBPREV	FBPREV II	FBPREV III	Health Plans	Retirement Award
Contributions Paid by the Sponsor	23,744	5,227	160	598	1,445	7,163	-
Contributions Paid by Plan Participants	38,436	5,227	160	598	1,445	-	-
Benefits Paid on Plan Assets	93,035	66,529	1,066	10,265	20,419	7,163	-
Benefits Paid Directly by the Sponsor	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,310

Benefit payment estimates for the next 10 years are shown below:

Maturity Profile of the Present Value of the Liability	PBI	PBS	FBPREV	FBPREV II	FBPREV III	Health Plans	Retirement Award
2025	110,436	66,529	1,066	10,265	20,419	7,163	28,310
2026	207,429	129,119	1,964	18,730	37,991	13,886	33,242
2027	202,024	127,570	1,960	18,580	36,841	14,167	9,669
2028	195,201	125,604	1,920	18,363	35,643	14,387	8,845
2029	190,012	123,564	1,896	18,174	34,415	14,631	10,579
2030 to 2034	836,029	581,905	9,307	87,271	152,534	73,189	19,836

The weighted average duration of the present value of the obligation is shown below:

						Health Plans			
Duration **(in years)**	**PBI**	**PBS**	**FBPREV**	**FBPREV II**	**FBPREV III**	**PAM**	**POD**	**PROMED**	**Retirement Award**
06/30/2025	6.90	8.76	7.50	9.17	7.55	According to Pension Plans (1)	8.62	10.65	5.25
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 data about the plans are shown below:

						Health Plans			
Number of Participants –12/31/2024	**PBI**	**PBS**	**FBPREV**	**FBPREV II**	**FBPREV III**	**PAM**	**POD**	**PROMED**	**Retirement Award**
Active	109	295	4,801	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**

Number of Participants – 12/31/2023	PBI	PBS	FBPREV	FBPREV II	FBPREV III	Health Plans			Retirement Award
						PAM	POD	PROMED	
Active	114	318	4,897	2,526	102	1,437	312	7,186	9,138
Assisted	2,884	2,559	106	2,237	1,469	7,366	-	-	-
Inactives	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,082	6,556	-
Total	**2,998**	**2,877**	**5,003**	**4,763**	**1,571**	**8,803**	**3,394**	**13,742**	**9,138**

(f) Sensitivity Analysis

The assumptions adopted for the actuarial calculation of the defined benefit plan have a significant effect on the amounts disclosed. The impact on the calculation of benefits considering the change in the assumptions made is presented below, highlighting the impact of the effect of the present value of actuarial obligations (VPOA).

PBI		**Impact**
Assumption Description	**Sensitivity Analysis**	**Effect on VPOA**
Discount Rate	Increase of 0.5 p.p.	(35,081)
Discount Rate	Decrease of 0.5 p.p.	37,349
Mortality Table	Increase of 10%	(26,779)
Mortality Table	Decrease of 10%	29,191
PBS		**Impact**
Assumption Description	**Sensitivity Analysis**	**Effect on VPOA**
Discount Rate	Increase of 0.5 p.p.	(50,051)
Discount Rate	Decrease of 0.5 p.p.	53,983
Mortality Table	Increase of 10%	(31,267)
Mortality Table	Decrease of 10%	34,840
FBPREV		**Impact**
Assumption Description	**Sensitivity Analysis**	**Effect on VPOA**
Discount Rate	Increase of 0.5 p.p.	(663)
Discount Rate	Decrease of 0.5 p.p.	710
Mortality Table	Increase of 10%	(936)
Mortality Table	Decrease of 10%	943
FBPREV II		**Impact**
Assumption Description	**Sensitivity Analysis**	**Effect on VPOA**
Discount Rate	Increase of 0.5 p.p..	(8,420)
Discount Rate	Decrease of 0.5 p.p.	9,118
Mortality Table	Increase of 10%	(2,683)
Mortality Table	Decrease of 10%	3,026
FBPREV III		**Impact**
Assumption Description	**Sensitivity Analysis**	**Effect on VPOA**
Discount Rate	Increase of 0.5 p.p.	(10,277)
Discount Rate	Decrease of 0.5 p.p..	10,992
Mortality Table	Increase of 10%	(7,612)
Mortality Table	Decrease of 10%	8,306
Health Plans		**Impact**
Assumption Description	**Sensitivity Analysis**	**Effect on VPOA**
Discount Rate	Increase of 0.5 p.p..	(7,824)
Discount Rate	Decrease of 0.5 p.p.	8,560
Mortality Table	Increase of 10%	(3,913)
Mortality Table	Decrease of 10%	4,367
Retirement Award		**Impact**
Assumption Description	**Sensitivity Analysis**	**Effect on VPOA**
Discount Rate	Increase of 0.5 p.p.	(3,134)
Discount Rate	Decrease of 0.5 p.p..	3,382
Mortality Table	Increase of 10%	(234)
Mortality Table	Decrease of 10%	235

Note 34 – Commitments and Other Relevant Information

(a) Rio Grande do Sul State

On April 22, 2004, State Law No. 12,069 was enacted, as amended by Law No. 14,738/15, by which Banrisul must make available to the State of Rio Grande do Sul up to 95% of the value of judicial deposits collected in which the litigating parties are not the State or the Municipalities. The unavailable portion of the judicial deposits collected will constitute the Reserve Fund intended to guarantee the restitution of said deposits. The balance of said collected resources, updated by 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 R$16,244,965 on the reporting date, of which R$9,895,835 were transferred to the State upon its request. The remaining balance, which constitutes the availability of the Reserve Fund, is recorded under the item Judicial and Administrative Deposits. Since January 2018, no new amounts have been transferred to the State until qualification, as determined by current legislation.

(b) Funds and Managed Portfolios

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

	Parent and Consolidated
	09/30/2025
Investment Funds [1]	20,597,475
Feeder Funds	47,793
Equity Funds	124,579
Individual Retirement Programmed Funds	10,208
Fund to Guarantee the Liquidity of Rio Grande do Sul State Debt Securities	15,064,085
Managed Portfolios	501,929
Total	**36,346,069**

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

(c) Banrisul Consórcios

The subsidiary Banrisul S.A. Administradora de Consórcios is responsible, on the reporting date, for the administration of 125 buyers' consortium for the acquisition of real estate, vehicles and services that bring together 73,960 active consortium members.

Note 35 – Transactions with Related Parties

Account balances related to transactions between Banrisul's consolidated companies are eliminated in the consolidated financial statements and also consider the absence of risk. Regarding transactions carried out with the State of Rio Grande do Sul and its controlled entities, either fully or shared, 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) Related Parties

- State of Rio Grande do Sul: on June 17, 2016, Banrisul signed a contract with the State of Rio Grande do Sul, with its direct, autonomous and foundational administration, for the assignment of payroll-related services through the onerous granting of exclusive rights. The purpose of the contract is to centralize and process credits from 100% of the payroll generated by the State of Rio Grande do Sul, deposited in a bank account held by the employee or beneficiary with Banrisul for the crediting of salaries and wages of employees, civil servants and military personnel, as well as the crediting of benefits and income granted to retirees and pensioners by the State's Own Pension Scheme, without prejudice to the employees' rights to portability. The contract was signed for a period of ten years, with a price of R$1,250,638, paid on June 20, 2016. The contract also provides that Banrisul will not be entitled to remuneration for the provision of services and 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, based on the variation in the SELIC rate and inflation projections. Therefore, the price adjustment calculation was performed by Banrisul's technical department and validated by an independent external advisory firm. The amount of the adjustment determined, as defined in the contract, was R$48,781, which is being deferred for the remainder of the contract term. This amount was paid to the State of Rio Grande do Sul on July 23, 2021, after the completion of the formalization of the addendum to the contract;

- Companies controlled by the State of Rio Grande do Sul: mainly refers to Rio Grande do Sul Supply Centers S.A. (CEASA), Rio Grande do Sul Mining Company (CRM), Rio Grande do Sul State Data Processing Company (PROCERGS) and BADESUL Development S.A. - Development Agency/RS;
- Banrisul Associates and Subsidiaries: as related in Note 2b.
- FBSS: closed supplementary pension entity that manages the pension plans sponsored by Banrisul and/or its subsidiaries;
- Cabergs: is a non-profit assistance association, regulated by private law; and
- Investment Funds and Managed Portfolios, managed by Banrisul.

The main transactions with related parties are shown below:

		Parent Company
	Assets (Liabilities)	**Income (Expense)**
	09/30/2025	**01/01 to 09/30/2025**
State of Rio Grande do Sul Government	(15,453,056)	(1,527,534)
Other Assets	5,082	-
Demand Deposits	(383,084)	-
Repurchase Agreements (Repos) [1]	(15,064,085)	(1,527,534)
Other Financial Liabilities at Amortized Cost	(10,969)	-
Subsidiaries and Investment Fund	(2,982,354)	(31,211)
Other Financial Assets	67,843	-
Other Assets	29,364	46,835
Demand Deposits	(2,496)	-
Time Deposits	(1,183,269)	(38,620)
Repurchase Agreements (Repos)	(132,646)	(4,577)
Recursos de Aceites e Emissão de Títulos	(837,810)	(32,018)
Other Financial Liabilities at Amortized Cost [2]	(922,595)	-
Other Liabilities	(745)	(2,831)
Fundação Banrisul de Seguridade Social	(71,110)	-
Other Financial Liabilities at Amortized Cost	(71,110)	
Total	**(18,506,520)**	**(1,558,745)**

		Consolidated
	Assets (Liabilities)	**Income (Expense)**
	09/30/2025	**01/01 to 09/30/2025**
State of Rio Grande do Sul Government	(15,453,056)	(1,527,534)
Other Assets	5,082	-
Demand Deposits	(383,084)	-
Repurchase Agreements (Repos) [1]	(15,064,085)	(1,527,534)
Other Financial Liabilities at Amortized Cost	(10,969)	-
Fundação Banrisul de Seguridade Social	-	-
Other Financial Liabilities at Amortized Cost	(71,110)	-
Total	**(15,524,166)**	**(1,527,534)**

(1) These funds bear interest at 100% of the Selic rate.
(2) Refers to financial leasing contracts worth.
(3) These mainly refer to receivables related to Banricompras and Visa and Mastercard cards issued by Banrisul.

(b) Management Compensation

Annually, at the Ordinary General Meeting, the overall annual amount of remuneration for the Banrisul Administration is set, consisting of the Board of Directors, Board of Directors, Fiscal Council, Audit Committee, Remuneration Committee, Risk Committee and Social, Environmental and Climate Responsibility Committee, as determined by the Bylaws.

	01/01 to 09/30/2025
Short Term Benefits	18,205
Salaries	14,181
Social Security	4,024
Post-Employment Benefits	747
Supplementary Pension Plans[1]	747
Total	**18,952**

(1) Banrisul funds supplementary pension plans for administrators who are employees.

Banrisul does not have long-term benefits, severance pay or stock-based compensation for key management personnel. Banrisul has civil liability insurance for directors and board members, and an insurance premium of R$2,000 being paid on April 28, 2025.

(c) Shareholding

As of the reporting date, the members of the Board of Directors, the Board of Directors, the Fiscal Council, the Audit Committee, the Compensation Committee, the Risk Committee and the Social, Environmental and Climate Responsibility Committee jointly hold a shareholding in Banrisul totaling 12 shares, as per Note 25a.

Note 36 – Other Information

a) Non-Recurring Result

Banrisul considers non-recurring results to be results that are not related or are incidentally related to the institution's typical activities and are not expected to occur frequently in future financial years. Up to the reporting date, there were no events treated as non-recurring.

(Convenience Translation into English from the Original Previously Issued in Portuguese)

Banco do Estado do Rio Grande do Sul S.A.

Individual and Consolidated
Interim Financial Statements
for the Nine-month Period
Ended September 30, 2025, and
Independent Auditor's Report

Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Auditores Independentes Ltda.

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(Convenience Translation into English from the Original Previously Issued in Portuguese)

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON REVIEW OF
INDIVIDUAL AND CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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 individual and consolidated balance sheet of Banco do Estado do Rio Grande do Sul S.A. ("Bank") as at September 30, 2025, and the related individual and consolidated statements of income, of comprehensive income, of changes in equity and of cash flows for the nine-month period then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these individual and consolidated interim financial statements in accordance with accounting practices adopted in Brazil applicable to institutions authorized to operate by the Central Bank of Brazil (BCB). Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on these individual and consolidated interim financial statements based on our review.

Scope of review

We conducted our review in accordance with Brazilian and international standards on review of interim financial information (NBC TR 2410 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 the 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 individual and consolidated interim financial statements

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying individual and consolidated interim financial statements referred to above do not present fairly, in all material respects, the individual and consolidated financial position of the Bank as at September 30, 2025, its individual and consolidated financial performance and its individual and consolidated cash flows for the nine-month period then ended, in accordance with accounting practices adopted in Brazil applicable to institutions authorized to operate by the BACEN.

Emphasis of Matter - Comparative Information

We draw attention to note No. 2 to the individual and consolidated financial interim statements, which describes that these financial statements were prepared in accordance with accounting practices adopted in Brazil, applicable to institutions authorized to operate by the BCB, considering the exemption from presenting comparative figures for prior periods in the financial statements for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2025, as provided for in Resolution No. 4,966 of the National Monetary Council (CMN) and Resolution No. 352 of BCB. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Other matters

Consolidated interim financial statements.

The consolidated interim financial statements for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2025, which have been prepared in accordance with accounting practices adopted in Brazil applicable to institutions authorized to operate by the BACEN, are being presented as supplemental information, as set forth in Art. 77 of CMN Resolution No. 4.966 to the consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with international standard IAS 34 - Interim Financial Reporting, issued by the International Accounting Standards Board - IASB, and were separately presented by the Bank as of this date and on which we issued an unmodified independent auditor's report, dated November 10, 2025.

Statements of value added.

The individual and consolidated interim financial statements referred to above include the individual and consolidated statements of value added (DVA) for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2025, prepared under the responsibility of the Bank's Management, the presentation of which is made on a voluntary basis. These statements were subject to review procedures performed together with the review of the individual and consolidated interim financial statements to reach a conclusion on whether they are reconciled with the individual and consolidated interim financial statements and accounting records, as applicable, and whether their form and content are consistent with the criteria set out in technical pronouncement CPC 09 - Statement of Value Added. Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that these statements of value added are not fairly presented, in all material respects, in accordance with the criteria set out in such technical pronouncement CPC 09 and consistently with the accompanying individual and consolidated interim financial statements taken as a whole.

Convenience translation

The accompanying individual and consolidated interim financial statements have been translated into English for the convenience of readers outside Brazil.

Porto Alegre, November 10, 2025

DELOITTE TOUCHE TOHMATSU
Auditores Independentes Ltda.

João Paulo Stellfeld Passos
Engagement Partner

53830FTA

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
MÁRCIA 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
JULIO CESAR LOPES ABRANTES
LUIZ GONZAGA VERAS MOTA
MARCIA ADRIANA CELESTINO
RAMIRO SILVEIRA SEVERO
SERGIO LADEIRA FURQUIM WERNECK FILHO
URBANO SCHMITT
Board Members

WERNER KÖHLER
Accountant CRC RS 38,534

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