banrisul

Financial Statements

1Q2026

INDEX

PRESS RELEASE

We summarized below Banrisul's performance in the first quarter of 2026.

Business Environment

The first months of 2026 brought uncertainty to the international scenario, with a new conflict in the Middle East, which added to the import tariffs imposed by the United States in 2025. This scenario reignited concerns about the short-term inflation trajectory and a possible recessionary period ahead, both at the global level. In the domestic scenario, despite the restrictive effects of the Selic rate, which has remained at a high level since 2025 and was cautiously reduced by 0.25 percentage points in March 2026, Brazilian GDP showed resilience, advancing by 2.3% in 2025, as disclosed by IBGE. From the demand perspective, household consumption increased by 1.3%, although at a slower pace than in 2024, mainly supported by a still-heated labor market.

In Rio Grande do Sul (RS), economic activity increased by 0.9% in 2025, according to estimates from the State Department of Economics and Statistics (DEE), once again highlighting the relevance of weather conditions to the State's performance. The result mainly reflected the decline in the agricultural sector (-6.8%), partially offset by the positive performance of industry and the services sector. Regarding the credit market, the performance of Rio Grande do Sul's portfolio converged toward the pattern observed in the rest of the country, showing resilience, although at a slower pace and with an increase in the delinquency rate. Between February 2025 and February 2026, the total loan portfolio grew by 9.5%, reflecting increases of 9.9% in household credit and 8.7% in corporate credit. Delinquency, in turn, advanced significantly in the State, increasing from 2.7% to 5.3% in the individuals segment, and from 1.9% to 3.3% in the corporate clients segment, partly reflecting the combination of the lagged effects of the high-interest rate level and the phasing out of extraordinary credit support programs.

In 1Q2026, we continued the strategy of expanding commercial operations in the **corporate segment**, which began in 2025, and developed a new model for prospecting potential clients, aimed at increasing Banrisul's share in companies' financial flows and working capital structure. For the Individual Microentrepreneur (MEI) segment, we launched a complete package of products and services, which brings together, in a single ecosystem, solutions to facilitate financial management, expand and facilitate access to credit, and create growth opportunities. The acquisition of payrolls from large companies is also part of the strategy, creating opportunities to expand operations in payroll-deductible loans and strengthen Banrisul's role as the **primary bank in its relationship** with individual and corporate clients.

We maintained our focus on **modernizing the loan portfolio**, operational efficiency, responsible volume expansion, especially in the commercial individuals and corporate clients segment, and the continuous improvement of customer experience through digital solutions aligned with market trends. Banrisul Giro Digital stands out as a 100% online credit alternative with high business generation potential, expanding our ability to serve micro and small enterprises.

In the context of **credit asset quality**, we acted increasingly aligned with risk mitigation, supported by the expansion of digital solutions, the strengthening of governance, and the evolution of renegotiation strategies. The *Finanças em Dia* (Finances in Check) platform, a digital solution launched in 2025, has consolidated itself as an important tool in preventive action against delinquency.

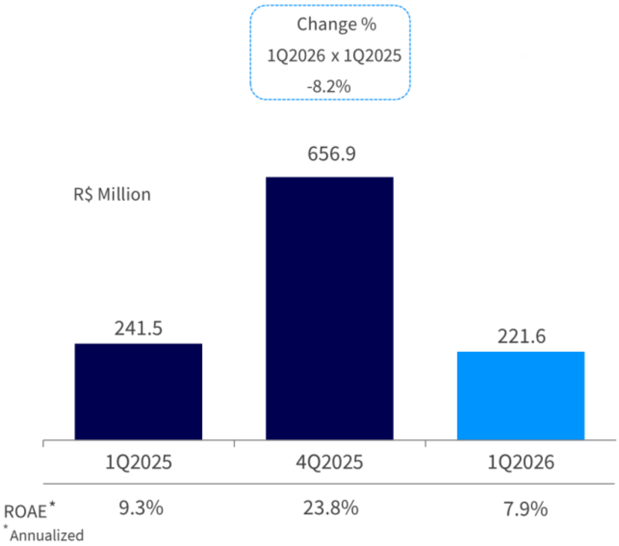
In terms of capital structure, in January 2026 we carried out the early settlement of a subordinated debt instrument in the amount of R$1,689.4 million (US$300.0 million), issued in 2021 with a total term of ten years and an early repurchase option in the fifth year, which was fully exercised on the scheduled date.

Economic and Financial Indicators

Main Income Statement Accounts - R$ Million	1Q2026	4Q2025	1Q2025	1Q2026/ 1Q2025	1Q2026/ 4Q2025
Financial Margin	1,735.8	1,617.5	1,542.3	12.5%	7.3%
Expected Net Losses Related to Credit Risk	(542.5)	(584.8)	(334.7)	62.1%	-7.2%
Income from Services	525.2	556.7	521.5	0.7%	-5.7%
Administrative Expenses	(1,233.9)	(1,343.0)	(1,159.4)	6.4%	-8.1%
Civil, Tax, and Labor Provisions	(98.9)	(178.0)	(122.9)	-19.5%	-44.5%
Other Operating Revenues / (Expenses)	(14.5)	615.0	(36.1)	-59.8%	-102.4%
Net Income	221.6	656.9	241.5	-8.2%	-66.3%
Main Balance Sheet Accounts – R$ Million	**Mar 2026**	**Dec 2025**	**Mar 2025**	**Mar 2026/ Mar 2025**	**Mar 2026/ Dec 2025**
Total Assets	163,539.0	163,470.1	151,262.2	8.1%	0.0%
Treasury (1)	51,954.1	51,848.2	41,619.6	24.8%	0.2%
Loan Transactions (2)	64,309.1	65,028.8	63,467.6	1.3%	-1.1%
Provision for Losses Related to Credit Risk	(4,493.0)	(4,235.5)	(3,328.0)	35.0%	6.1%
Past Due Loans Over 90 Days	3,090.4	2,718.0	1,810.0	70.7%	13.7%
Funds Raised and Managed	132,758.5	133,495.1	118,274.2	12.2%	-0.6%
Equity	11,326.8	11,178.4	10,413.2	8.8%	1.3%
Reference Equity (Prudential Conglomerate)	12,946.3	14,405.8	11,582.5	11.8%	-10.1%
Key Stock Market Information - R$ Million	**1Q2026**	**4Q2025**	**1Q2025**	**1Q2026/ 1Q2025**	**1Q2026/ 4Q2025**
Interest on Equity / Dividends (3)	90.0	292.6	90.0	0.0%	-69.2%
Market Capitalization	7,054.8	6,232.8	4,392.4	60.6%	13.2%
Book Value per Share (R$)	27.70	27.33	25.46	8.8%	1.3%
Average Price per Share (R$) (4)	17.41	13.07	10.29	69.2%	33.3%
Earnings per Share (R$)	0.54	1.61	0.59	-8.2%	-66.3%
Financial Indexes	**1Q2026**	**4Q2025**	**1Q2025**		
Annualized Adjusted ROAA (5)	0.5%	1.6%	0.6%		
Annualized Adjusted ROAE (6)	7.9%	23.8%	9.3%		
Adjusted Efficiency Ratio (7)	57.1%	57.9%	64.8%		
Delinquency Rate Over 90 Days	4.81%	4.18%	2.85%		
Coverage Ratio Over 90 Days (8)	145.4%	155.8%	183.9%		
Provisioning Ratio (9)	7.0%	6.5%	5.2%		
Basel Ratio (Prudential Conglomerate)	17.5%	19.5%	15.8%		
Structural Indicators	**Mar 2026**	**Dec 2025**	**Mar 2025**		
Service Stations (10)	592	590	588		
Electronic Service Stations	359	356	311		
Employees	9,394	9,228	9,364		
Economic Indicators	**1Q2026**	**4Q2025**	**1Q2025**		
Selic Rate (YTD)	3.42%	3.59%	2.99%		
Exchange Rate Variation (%)	-4.06%	1.60%	-5.74%		
IGP-M (General Market Price Index)	0.20%	-0.10%	0.99%		
IPCA (Extended Consumer Price Index)	1.92%	0.60%	2.04%		

(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) Interest on equity and dividends paid credited and/or provisioned (before retention of income tax).
(4) Prices already adjusted for payouts, including dividends.
(5) Net income over average total assets.
(6) Net income over average equity.
(7) (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.
(8) Provision for expected loan losses related to credit risk / past due loans > 90 days.
(9) Provision for loan losses related to credit risk / Loan Transactions.
(10) Considers the number of branches and banking service stations.

Financial Highlights



Net income reached **R$221.6 million** in 1Q2026, down by 8.2% or R$19.9 million from the net income reported in 1Q2025, mainly reflecting: (i) an increase in financial margin, (ii) an increase in expected net losses related to credit risk, (iii) a moderate increase in administrative expenses, (iv) a favorable result from other operating income and expenses, (v) a decrease in civil, tax, and labor provisions, and (vi) the subsequent tax effect.

Compared to 4Q2025, net income for 1Q2026 decreased by 66.3% or R$435.4 million, a performance mainly reflecting the increase in financial margin, the decrease in expected net losses related to credit risk, income from services, and administrative expenses, the unfavorable result from other operating income and expenses, the lower flow of expenses with civil, tax, and labor provisions, as well as the subsequent tax effect.

The **financial margin** reported in 1Q2026 totaled **R$1,735.8 million**, up by 12.5% or R$193.5 million over 1Q2025, 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 1Q2026, of 4.64%, increased by 0.07 p.p. from 1Q2025.

Expected losses related to credit risk, net of recoveries of operations written-off as losses, increased by 62.1% or R$207.8 million in 1Q2026 over 1Q2025, mainly reflecting the increase in past due operations in a scenario of loan portfolio growth. In the comparison between 1Q2026 and 4Q2025, there was a decrease of 7.2% or R$42.3 million, mainly due to the lower volume of loan transactions and the atypical nature of December 2025, which was marked by a significant increase resulting from the recognition of a provision for expected losses related to assets received in payment for the settlement of corporate loans, such as court deposits assigned to Banrisul, linked to the rescissory action filed by the Federal Government, with a non-final decision unfavorable to Banrisul. This provision was recognized due to the increased risk of non-release of the aforementioned deposits, which raised provision expenses in that month. **Income from services** in 1Q2026 remained virtually flat compared to 1Q2025, increasing by R$3.7 million. In the comparison between 1Q2026 and 4Q2025, income from services decreased by 5.7% or R$31.5 million, mainly impacted by lower income from Banrisul Pagamentos services, insurance brokerage commissions, consortium management, and checking account services.

Breakdown of Income from Services – R$ Million

	1Q2026	4Q2025	1Q2025	1Q2026/ 1Q2025	1Q2026/ 4Q2025
Funds under Management	38.2	38.0	30.3	26.3%	0.7%
Income from Services – Banrisul Pagamentos	123.9	135.1	134.9	-8.1%	-8.3%
Credit Card	63.2	65.5	59.0	7.1%	-3.5%
Collection and Custody Services	13.3	14.0	13.8	-3.3%	-4.8%
Insurance Brokerage Commissions	75.6	83.8	74.4	1.6%	-9.8%
Checking Account Services	157.4	160.4	152.3	3.4%	-1.9%
Consortium Management	27.6	31.4	31.0	-10.9%	-12.0%
Other Revenues (1)	25.9	28.5	25.9	0.0%	-9.3%
Total	**525.2**	**556.7**	**521.5**	**0.7%**	**-5.7%**

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

Administrative expenses, comprised of personnel and other administrative expenses, increased by 6.4% or R$74.5 million in 1Q2026 compared to administrative expenses recorded in 1Q2025, and decreased by 8.1%, or R$109.1 million, in the comparison between 1Q2026 and 4Q2025.

Personnel expenses increased by 7.9% or R$50.4 million in the comparison between 1Q2026 and the same period of 2025, mainly reflecting collective bargaining agreements, the restructuring of functions, social charges, and the increase in headcount. In the same comparison period, other administrative expenses increased by 4.6% or R$24.1 million, mainly reflecting the increase in expenses with specialized technical services and third-party services. Compared to 4Q2025, personnel expenses in 1Q2026 decreased by 9.4% or R$71.4 million, partially influenced by the reduction in profit sharing and the seasonality of vacations, while other administrative expenses decreased by 6.5% or R$37.6 million, mainly influenced by the comparative effect on other expenses, which includes donations to Instituto Banrisul Cultural made in 4Q2025, as well as by the reduction in data processing expenses.

Breakdown of Administrative Expenses – R$ million

	1Q2026	4Q2025	1Q2025	1Q2026/ 1Q2025	1Q2026/ 4Q2025
Personnel Expenses	**689.9**	**761.4**	**639.5**	**7.9%**	**-9.4%**
Other Administrative Expenses	**543.9**	**581.6**	**519.8**	**4.6%**	**-6.5%**
Amortization and Depreciation	101.6	100.8	100.0	1.7%	0.8%
Water, Electricity, and Gas	9.1	7.2	9.8	-7.1%	27.5%
Rentals and Condominiums	20.6	16.4	16.3	26.5%	25.8%
Communications	16.9	15.5	17.6	-3.9%	9.5%
Asset Maintenance and Preservation	31.3	30.3	30.2	3.7%	3.3%
Data Processing	59.5	71.5	63.1	-5.7%	-16.9%
Advertising, Promotions, and Marketing	41.1	47.8	40.7	0.8%	-14.0%
Third-Party Services	125.4	119.4	116.7	7.4%	5.0%
Specialized Technical Services	61.4	71.0	47.0	30.5%	-13.6%
Surveillance, Security, and Transportation of Values Services	35.3	35.0	33.0	7.0%	1.0%
Financial System Services	9.5	15.4	10.3	-7.1%	-38.2%
Other Expenses	32.2	51.3	35.2	-8.3%	-37.2%
Total	**1,233.9**	**1,343.0**	**1,159.4**	**6.4%**	**-8.1%**

The **efficiency ratio** reached 57.1% in LTM until March 2026, compared to 64.8% in LTM until March 2025, mainly reflecting the increase in financial margin, income from services, the favorable result from other operating income, net of other operating expenses, and the increase in expenses with civil, tax, and labor provisions, the sum of which was higher than the increase in administrative expenses.

Expenses with civil, tax, and labor provisions decreased by 19.5% or R$24.0 million in the comparison between 1Q2026 and 1Q2025, due to the decrease in provision expenses for labor and tax contingencies. Compared to 4Q2025, expenses with civil, tax, and labor provisions in 1Q2026 decreased by 44.5% or R$79.2 million, due to the decrease in provisions for labor contingencies, which was higher than the decline in the reversal of tax provisions. In both comparison periods, variations were influenced by events that occurred in 4Q2025, when there was a reversal of provisions for tax contingencies arising from an Ordinary Action for Annulment of Tax Debt against the Federal Government, related to Income Tax and Social Contribution on the deduction of expenses for settlement of the actuarial deficit at Fundação Banrisul de Seguridade Social (FBSS), recognized, in 4Q2025, in other operating income and in reversal of tax contingency; and the recognition of an additional provision for labor contingencies, arising from changes in the procedural scenario of collective labor lawsuits related to the judicial discussion on the 7th and 8th daily working hours.

Operational Highlights

Total assets reached R$163,539.0 million in March 2026, increasing by 8.1% over March 2025 and remaining virtually flat compared to December 2025. The main components of assets and liabilities will be discussed below.

Treasury investments (marketable securities, short-term interbank investments, and cash and cash equivalents) totaled R$75,848.2 million in March 2026. Excluding repurchase agreements, treasury investments increased by R$10,334.5 million compared to March 2025, mainly reflecting the growth in deposits, especially term deposits and court and administrative deposits, and the increase in proceeds from bank notes, within a context of loan portfolio growth and compulsory deposits required by Bacen. Compared to December 2025, treasury investments in March 2026 remained virtually flat.

Banrisul's **loan portfolio** reached R$64,309.1 million in March 2026, increasing by 1.3% or R$841.4 million compared to March 2025, mainly driven by growth in foreign exchange, commercial loans, and long-term financing, partially offset by a reduction in rural and real estate loans. Compared to December 2025, the loan portfolio in March 2026 decreased by 1.1% or R$719.7 million, mainly driven by the decline in commercial loans, rural loans, and real estate loans.

Statement of the Loan Portfolio – R$ Million

	Mar 2026	Total Loan (%)	Dec 2025	Mar 2025	Mar 2026/ Mar 2025	Mar 2026/ Dec 2025
Foreign Exchange	2,815.0	4.4%	2,854.2	2,209.7	27.4%	-1.4%
Commercial [1]	39,189.9	60.9%	39,663.7	38,606.4	1.5%	-1.2%
Individuals	28,332.9	44.1%	28,730.3	29,154.5	-2.8%	-1.4%
Payroll-Deductible Loans	18,837.2	29.3%	19,461.3	21,060.0	-10.6%	-3.2%
Other	9,495.6	14.8%	9,269.0	8,094.5	17.3%	2.4%
Corporate Clients	10,857.0	16.9%	10,933.4	9,451.9	14.9%	-0.7%
Working Capital	6,261.1	9.7%	6,564.1	5,825.2	7.5%	-4.6%
Other	4,595.9	7.1%	4,369.3	3,626.7	26.7%	5.2%
Long-Term Financing	2,566.7	4.0%	2,531.8	2,375.7	8.0%	1.4%
Real Estate	6,355.3	9.9%	6,453.7	6,577.2	-3.4%	-1.5%
Rural	13,382.2	20.8%	13,525.3	13,698.7	-2.3%	-1.1%
Total	**64,309.1**	**100.0%**	**65,028.8**	**63,467.6**	**1.3%**	**-1.1%**

(1) Includes origination cost through banking correspondents; includes Leases; includes Debentures and Commercial Notes.

Loans granted in credit assets totaled R$11,945.5 million in 1Q2026, down by 9.1% or R$1,194.0 million from the volume granted in the same period of 2025, mainly reflecting the decrease in the volume granted in rural loans, in the commercial loan portfolio for individuals, and in long-term financing, offset by the increase in the volume granted in the foreign exchange portfolio. Compared to 4Q2025, the volume of loans granted in 1Q2026 decreased by 10.2% or R$1,350.6 million, mainly impacted by the decline in the volume granted in the commercial loan portfolio, partially offset by the increase in the volume granted in rural loans.

Breakdown of Loans Granted by Financing Lines – R$ Million

	1Q2026	4Q2025	1Q2025	1Q2026/ 1Q2025	1Q2026/ 4Q2025
Foreign Exchange	950.7	994.2	734.7	29.4%	-4.4%
Commercial	9,814.4	11,276.0	10,394.8	-5.6%	-13.0%
Individuals	5,769.9	6,562.4	6,331.2	-8.9%	-12.1%
Corporate Clients	4,044.4	4,713.6	4,063.6	-0.5%	-14.2%
Long-Term Financing	102.0	80.4	263.8	-61.3%	26.9%
Real Estate	123.5	160.3	217.3	-43.2%	-22.9%
Rural	954.8	785.2	1,528.8	-37.5%	21.6%
Total	**11,945.5**	**13,296.1**	**13,139.5**	**-9.1%**	**-10.2%**

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

As of 2025, with the adoption of the criteria of CMN Resolution 4,966/21, which replaces the model for Stages (Stage 1, Stage 2 and Stage 3), the write-off occurs when there are no reasonable expectations of recovery of the financial asset, which at Banrisul takes place after 18 or 24 months overdue, depending on the type of operation, affecting the increase in the provision balance, the increase in the volume of past due operations and, consequently, a lower coverage ratio.

The **delinquency rate** represents the amount of loan transactions overdue for more than 90 days against the total amount of active loan transactions. The delinquency indicator for March 2026, 4.81% of loan transactions, grew by 1.96 p.p. in twelve months, and by 0.63 p.p. in three months. The balance of loan transactions overdue for more than 90 days increased by 70.7% in twelve months, and by 13.7% in three months. **Provision for expected losses related to credit risk** increased by 35.0% in twelve months, reflecting the increase in past due operations, the growth in the loan portfolio, and the atypical nature of December 2025, impacted by the recognition of a provision for expected losses related to assets received in payment for the settlement of corporate loans, such as court deposits assigned to Banrisul, linked to the rescissory action filed by the Federal Government, with a non-final decision unfavorable to Banrisul. This provision was recognized due to the increased risk of non-release of the aforementioned deposits, which raised provision expenses in that month. Compared to December 2025, the increase was 6.1%, impacted by the growth in past due operations, within a context of a decline in the loan portfolio.

Loan Quality Indicators (%)

	Mar 2026	Dec 2025	Mar 2025
Delinquency Rate (1)	4.81%	4.18%	2.85%
Coverage Ratio (2)	145.4%	155.8%	183.9%
Provisioning Ratio (3)	7.0%	6.5%	5.2%

(1) Past due loans > 90 days / Loan Transactions.
(2) In 2024, refers to the provision for loan losses / past due loans > 90 days. Starting in 2025, it refers to the provision for expected loan losses related to credit risk / past due loans > 90 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$132,758.5 million in March 2026, up by R$14,484.3 million compared to March 2025, mainly influenced by the increase in deposits, especially term deposits and court and administrative deposits, proceeds from bank notes, especially financial bills, and managed funds, offset by the settlement of subordinated debt, which occurred in January 2026. Compared to December 2025, funds raised and managed in March 2026 remained virtually flat.

Funds Raised and Managed – R$ Million

	Mar 2026	Dec 2025	Mar 2025	Mar 2026/ Mar 2025	Mar 2026/ Dec 2025
Deposits	101,071.3	100,557.9	88,421.1	14.3%	0.5%
Proceeds from Bank Notes (1)	10,203.9	10,152.4	8,359.1	22.1%	0.5%
Subordinated Debt (2)	-	1,689.4	1,723.4	-100.0%	-100.0%
Total Funds Raised	**111,275.2**	**112,399.7**	**98,503.6**	**13.0%**	**-1.0%**
Funds Managed	21,483.3	21,095.3	19,770.6	8.7%	1.8%
Total Funds Raised and Managed	**132,758.5**	**133,495.1**	**118,274.2**	**12.2%**	**-0.6%**

(1) Bank Notes, Subordinated Bank Notes, and Real Estate and Agribusiness Letters of Credit.
(2) On January 28, 2026, Banrisul exercised the option to redeem all Subordinated Notes.

Equity reached R$11,326.8 million in March 2026, up by 8.8% or R$913.7 million over March 2025, mainly influenced by the recognition of results, payments of interest on equity, and accrued dividends. Compared to December 2025, Equity grew by 1.3% or R$148.4 million in March 2026, reflecting the recognition of results and payment of Interest on Equity.

In terms of its **own taxes and contributions**, Banrisul collected and provisioned R$272.2 million in 1Q2026. Withheld and transferred taxes, levied directly on financial intermediation and other payments, totaled R$140.8 million in the period.

Guidance

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

Banrisul's Outlook

	2026
	Projected
Total Loan Portfolio	3% to 8%
Financial Margin	8% to 13%
Credit Cost (1)	1.2% to 2.2%
Administrative Expenses (2)	5% to 9%

(1) Expenses with Provision for Loan Portfolio Losses net of Recovery of Loans Written-Off as Losses in relation to the balance of this Portfolio.
(2) Administrative Expenses excluded fee commissions on banking correspondents.

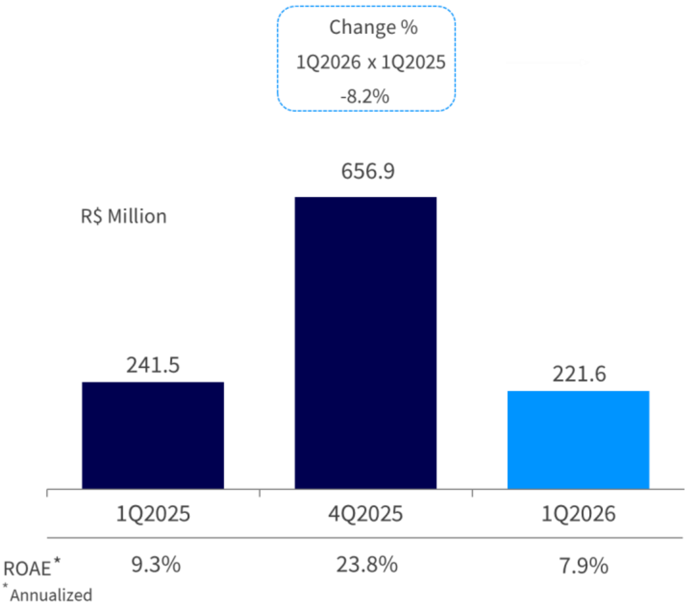
Such information reflects the wishes and expectations of the Company's management. The words "anticipates", "wants", "expects", "plans", "predicts", "projects", "aims", and the like identify that they mainly involve known and unknown risks. Known risks include uncertainties not limited to the impact 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, March 31, 2026.

PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS

We present the Performance Analysis of Banco do Estado do Rio Grande do Sul S.A. for the first quarter of 2026.

Net Income



In 1Q2026, net income reached R$221.6 million, down by 8.2% or R$19.9 million from the net income reported in 1Q2025, mainly reflecting: (i) the increase in financial margin, of R$193.5 million; (ii) an increase in expected net loan losses related to credit risk, of R$207.8 million; (iii) moderate increase in administrative expenses, of R$74.5 million; (iv) a favorable result in other operating income, net of other operating expenses, in the amount of R$21.6 million; (v) lower flow of expenses with labor, tax, and civil provisions, of R$24.3 million; and (vi) the subsequent tax effect.

Compared to 4Q2025, net income in 1Q2026 decreased by 66.3% or R$435.4 million, mainly reflecting (i) the increase in financial margin, of R$118.3 million; (ii) a decrease in expected net losses related to credit risk, of R$42.3 million; (iii) a decrease in income from services, of R$31.5 million; (iv) a decrease in administrative expenses, of R$109.1 million; (v) an unfavorable result in other operating income, net of other operating expenses, in the amount of R$629.5 million, mainly due to the comparison effect with the previous period, which recorded high income from the reversal of other operating provisions related to a tax contingency, due to the change in probability of loss from possible to remote, as detailed in a specific section; (vi) lower flow of expenses with labor, tax, and civil provisions, of R$79.2 million; and (vii) the subsequent 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. 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 annualized margin on interest-earning assets increased by 0.07 p.p. in the comparison between 1Q2026 and 1Q2025, reaching 4.64% in 1Q2026. The average interest-earning assets increased by 10.8% and onerous liabilities increased by 11.5%.

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 interest-earning assets, we highlight the following: a) treasury investments, totaling 49.6% of these assets, increasing by 2.7 p.p. between 1Q2026 and 1Q2025; b) loan transactions, accounting for 39.3% of these assets, reducing by 4.7 p.p. in the period. In relation to onerous liabilities, the highlights are: a) term deposits, accounting for 52.6% of these liabilities in 1Q2026, increasing by 1.8 p.p. over 1Q2025; b) open market funding, accounting for 17.5% of onerous liabilities, decreasing by 1.8 p.p. in the period; c) court and administrative deposits, accounting for 7.9% of these liabilities, increasing by 1.1 p.p.; d) savings deposits, representing 7.8% of onerous liabilities, down by 1.2 p.p. in the period; and e) proceeds from bank notes, accounting for 7.4% of onerous liabilities, increasing by 0.9 p.p. in the period.

As of 1Q2025, income and expenses were recognized under the criteria established by CMN Resolution 4,966/21 and BCB Resolution 352/23.

Analytical Financial Margin - R$ Million and %

	1Q2026			1Q2025		
	Average Balance	Income/ Expense	Average Rate	Average Balance	Income/ Expense	Average Rate
Interest-Earning Assets	**149,583.7**	**5,880.7**	**3.93%**	**134,946.5**	**4,804.1**	**3.56%**
Loan Transactions [(1)]	58,839.0	2,941.1	5.00%	59,385.2	2,749.7	4.63%
Treasury [(2)]	74,206.0	2,497.9	3.37%	63,269.6	1,844.4	2.92%
Derivative Financial Instruments [(3)]	29.6	(65.7)	-221.92%	244.7	(159.4)	-65.11%
Compulsory Deposits	16,509.1	507.5	3.07%	12,047.0	369.4	3.07%
Non-Interest-Earning Assets	**14,142.0**			**13,960.2**	-	-
Total Assets	**163,725.7**	**5,880.7**	**3.59%**	**148,906.7**	**4,804.1**	**3.23%**
Onerous Liabilities	**138,273.2**	**(4,144.9)**	**3.00%**	**124,060.7**	**(3,261.8)**	**2.63%**
Interbank Deposits	2,292.1	(44.5)	1.94%	1,761.0	(32.7)	1.86%
Savings Deposits	10,805.7	(210.6)	1.95%	11,190.8	(207.1)	1.85%
Term Deposits	72,763.7	(2,214.5)	3.04%	63,077.8	(1,661.8)	2.63%
Court and Administrative Deposits	10,933.6	(348.5)	3.19%	8,481.3	(235.7)	2.78%
Open Market Funding	24,158.1	(834.9)	3.46%	23,952.8	(703.5)	2.94%
Proceeds from Bank Notes [(4)]	10,163.5	(350.0)	3.44%	8,079.5	(226.8)	2.81%
Subordinated Debt	422.4	51.5	-12.20%	1,744.6	100.5	-5.76%
Obligations arising from Domestic Loans and Transfers	4,004.6	(64.1)	1.60%	3,438.2	(47.6)	1.38%
Obligations arising from Loans and Transfers in Foreign Currency	2,729.6	(129.3)	4.74%	2,334.7	(247.2)	10.59%
Non-Onerous Liabilities	**14,185.6**			**14,442.2**	-	-
Equity	**11,266.9**			**10,403.8**	-	-
Liabilities and Equity	**163,725.7**	**(4,144.9)**	**2.53%**	**148,906.7**	**(3,261.8)**	**2.19%**
Spread			**1.06%**			**1.04%**
Financial Margin		**1,735.8**	**1.16%**		**1,542.3**	**1.14%**
Annualized Financial Margin			**4.64%**			**4.57%**

(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, with exchange rate variations allocated to the corresponding products.
(2) Includes short-term interbank investments.
(3) Includes swap positions and DI futures 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.
(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 1Q2026, totaling R$1,735.8 million, grew by 12.5% or R$193.5 million over 1Q2025, 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 average rates, mainly for treasury investments, influenced by the increase in the effective Selic Rate, and loan transactions; and to the expansion in the average volume of interest-earning assets, especially in treasury investments. The increase in expenses is mainly related to higher average rates on onerous liabilities, especially term deposits and subordinated debt, impacted by the increase in the effective Selic Rate, and to the growth in average volume, especially of term deposits and court and administrative deposits.

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 the previous periods. 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.

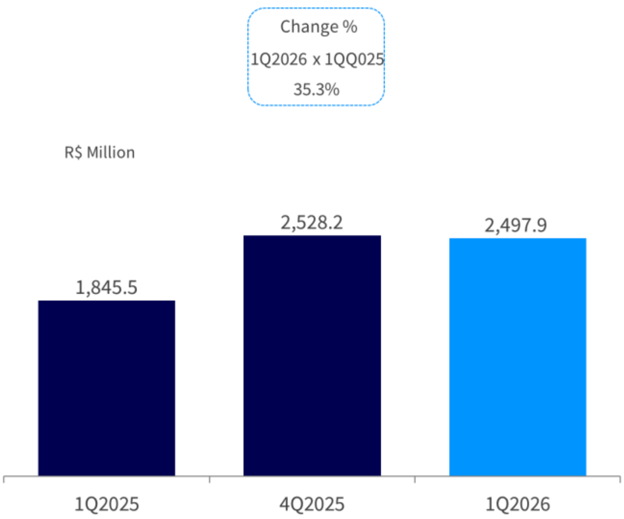
The following table presents the allocation of variations in interest income and expenses by the change in the average volume of interest-earning assets and onerous liabilities and the variation in the average interest rate over these assets and liabilities, comparing: 1Q2026 vs. 1Q2025.

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

	1Q2026/1Q2025		
	Increase / Decrease Due to the Variation in:		
	Average Volume	Average Rate	Net Variation
Interest-Earning Assets	**403.2**	**673.5**	**1,076.6**
Loan Transactions (1)	(25.0)	216.4	191.4
Treasury	344.8	308.6	653.5
Derivative Financial Instruments (2)	(53.8)	147.4	93.6
Compulsory Deposits	137.2	1.0	138.2
Onerous Liabilities	**(367.2)**	**(515.9)**	**(883.1)**
Interbank Deposits	(10.3)	(1.5)	(11.8)
Savings Deposits	6.4	(10.0)	(3.6)
Term Deposits	(274.9)	(277.9)	(552.8)
Court and Administrative Deposits	(74.8)	(38.0)	(112.8)
Open Market Funding	(6.1)	(125.3)	(131.4)
Proceeds from Bank Notes (3)	(65.6)	(57.6)	(123.2)
Subordinated Debt	102.7	(151.7)	(48.9)
Obligations arising from Domestic Loans and Transfers	(8.5)	(8.1)	(16.6)
Obligations arising from Loans of Transfers in Foreign Currency	(36.4)	154.3	117.9
Financial Margin	**35.9**	**157.6**	**193.5**

(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 and DI futures 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 and financial instruments – TVM and interbank liquidity investments) in 1Q2026 showed growth of 35.3% or R$652.3 million compared to 1Q2025, reflecting the increase in the balance and respective income from TVM, in a scenario of rising effective Selic rates for the periods.

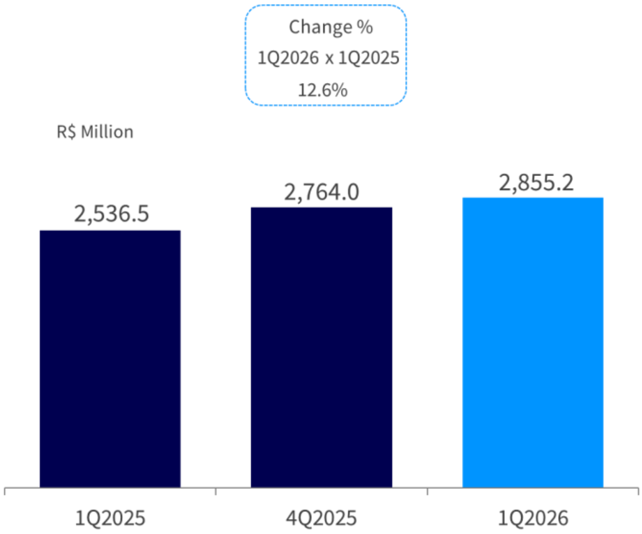
Compared to 4Q2025, treasury results in 1Q2026 decreased by 1.2% or R$30.3 million, mainly due to the lower number of business days and the consequent reduction in the effective Selic Rate in the period.

Income from Compulsory Investments

Compulsory investments totaled R$507.5 million in 1Q2026, up by 37.8% or R$139.3 million from 1Q2025, mainly influenced by growth in income from compulsory deposits related to term deposits, especially due to the increase in balances and in the effective Selic Rate.

Compared to 4Q2025, income from compulsory investments fell by 1.5% or R$7.8 million in 1Q2026, mainly reflecting lower income from compulsory deposits related to term deposits, due to the lower number of business days and the consequent reduction in the effective Selic Rate.

Income from Loan Transactions



Income from loan transactions in 1Q2026, which also include leasing revenues, credit origination costs through banking correspondents, and revenues from debentures with credit characteristics, totaled R$2,855.2 million and showed growth of 12.6% or R$318.6 million compared to Q1 2025, a trajectory influenced, in particular, by the increase in income from commercial credit and rural credit.

Compared to the last quarter, income from loan transactions in 1Q2026 increased by 3.3% or R$91.2 million, mainly impacted by higher income from commercial loans, partially offset by lower income from rural loans, real estate loans, foreign exchange income, and long-term financing.

Income from Commercial Loans - Individuals and Corporate Clients

Income from commercial loans for individuals accounted for 69.8% of total income from commercial loans in 1Q2026 and increased by 3.9% or R$55.7 million compared to 1Q2025, mainly driven by higher income from debt renegotiations, personal loans, rural single account, advances to depositors, and overdraft, partially offset by lower income from payroll-deductible loans. Compared to 4Q2025, income from commercial loans for individuals in 1Q2026 increased by 3.4% or R$48.8 million, mainly impacted by higher income from debt renegotiations and overdraft.

Income from commercial loans for corporate clients accounted for 30.2% of total income from commercial loans in 1Q2026 and increased by 43.2% or R$195.5 million from 1Q2025, mainly influenced by higher income from debt renegotiations, single account operations, working capital, and advances to depositors. In the comparison between 1Q2026 and 4Q2025, income from commercial loans for corporate clients increased by 13.7% or R$78.2 million, mainly due to higher income from debt renegotiations.

Income from commercial loans in 1Q2026 increased by 13.3% or R$251.2 million from 1Q2025 and by 6.3% or R$127.0 million compared to 4Q2025.

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

	1Q2026	4Q2025	1Q2025	1Q2026/ 1Q2025	1Q2026/ 4Q2025
Individuals	**1,494.7**	**1,445.9**	**1,439.0**	**3.9%**	**3.4%**
Acquisition of Goods	13.1	13.6	13.3	-2.0%	-4.1%
Revolving/Installment Payment Credit Card	112.5	108.0	119.0	-5.4%	4.2%
Overdraft	153.6	145.2	147.7	4.0%	5.8%
Rural Single Account (1)	26.1	25.7	14.5	80.4%	1.7%
Personal Loans	228.5	240.5	208.0	9.9%	-5.0%
Payroll-Deductible Loans	830.2	840.4	896.4	-7.4%	-1.2%
Others (3)	130.7	72.5	40.0	226.5%	80.3%
Corporate Clients	**647.8**	**569.6**	**452.3**	**43.2%**	**13.7%**
Acquisition of Goods	8.8	9.9	11.5	-23.9%	-11.2%
Revolving/Installment Payment Credit Card	5.2	5.2	6.0	-14.2%	0.3%
Working Capital	259.6	270.5	236.2	9.9%	-4.0%
Corporate Account	97.2	89.9	86.4	12.4%	8.1%
Single Account (2)	142.9	144.2	93.3	53.1%	-0.9%
Discount on Receivables	7.5	8.8	8.3	-10.7%	-15.2%
Others (3)	126.8	41.2	10.4	N/A*	207.7%
Total	**2,142.5**	**2,015.5**	**1,891.3**	**13.3%**	**6.3%**

(1) Credit line started in the third quarter of 2024. (2) Credit line started in the second quarter of 2024. (3) Includes debt renegotiation in the amount of R$107.8 million for individuals and R$93.9 million for corporate clients in 1Q2026.
*Not applicable.

Market Funding Expenses

Market funding expenses in 1Q2026 increased by 33.2% or R$984.5 million compared to expenses in 1Q2025, mainly reflecting higher expenses with deposits, repurchase agreements, and proceeds from bank notes, impacted by the growth in balance and in the effective Selic Rate, which references most of the funding.

Compared to 4Q2025, market funding expenses in 1Q2026 decreased by 4.0% or R$165.2 million, mainly influenced by the decrease in expenses with the result of subordinated debt, due to the settlement of this debt, which occurred in January 2026.

Market Funding Expenses - R$ Million

	1Q2026	4Q2025	1Q2025	1Q2026/ 1Q2025	1Q2026/ 4Q2025
Deposits (1)	2,818.2	2,882.2	2,137.2	31.9%	-2.2%
Repurchase Agreements	834.9	812.2	703.5	18.7%	2.8%
Proceeds from Bank Notes (2)	350.0	340.6	226.8	54.3%	2.7%
Subordinated Debt Result	(51.5)	81.7	(100.5)	-48.7%	-163.0%
Total	**3,951.5**	**4,116.8**	**2,967.1**	**33.2%**	**-4.0%**

(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 1Q2025, the average funding price, of 2.86%, increased by 0.39 p.p. over 1Q2025 and decreased by 0.10 p.p. from 4Q2025, in line with the performance of the effective Selic Rate. The average cost indicator in relation to the effective Selic Rate reached 83.75% in 1Q2026, up by 1.33 p.p. from 1Q2025 and by 1.34 p.p. compared to 4Q2025.

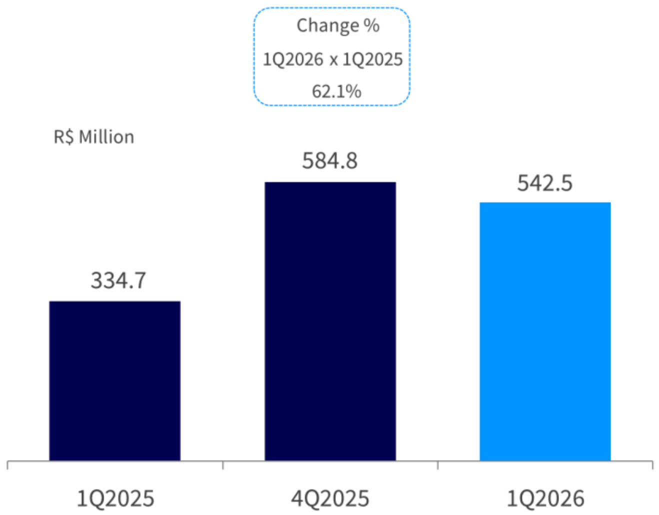
The average cost of term deposits, whose balance accounts for 66.01% of the lines shown in the table below, in relation to the effective Selic Rate, reached 87.59% in 1Q2026, up by 0.87 p.p. from 1Q2025 and by 0.44 p.p. compared to 4Q2025.

Funding Cost - R$ Million and %

	1Q2026			4Q2025			1Q2025		
	Average Balance (1)	Accum. Expenses	Average Cost	Average Balance (1)	Accum. Expenses	Average Cost	Average Balance (1)	Accum. Expenses	Average Cost
Term Deposits	73,065.2	(2,187.2)	2.99%	71,737.4	(2,244.8)	3.13%	63,069.7	(1,636.4)	2.59%
Savings Deposits	10,765.2	(210.6)	1.96%	10,922.3	(215.9)	1.98%	11,190.8	(207.1)	1.85%
Demand Deposits	3,159.3	-	0.00%	3,513.5	-	0.00%	3,034.4	-	0.00%
Interbank Deposits	2,269.1	(44.5)	1.96%	2,339.0	(49.5)	2.12%	1,761.0	(32.7)	1.86%
Court and Administrative Deposits	10,960.4	(348.5)	3.18%	10,360.5	(344.6)	3.33%	8,481.3	(235.7)	2.78%
Other Deposits	305.4	(0.0)	0.01%	282.8	(0.0)	0.01%	252.0	(0.0)	0.01%
Financial Bills (2)	7,809.6	(273.3)	3.50%	6,008.7	(205.6)	3.42%	2,032.1	(62.3)	3.07%
Real Estate Letters of Credit	1,844.1	(60.9)	3.30%	2,792.5	(93.4)	3.35%	2,680.4	(72.4)	2.70%
Agribusiness Letters of Credit	513.5	(15.8)	3.07%	967.6	(41.6)	4.30%	3,367.0	(92.2)	2.74%
FGC Contribution Expenses	-	(27.3)	-	-	(27.4)	-	-	(25.3)	-
Total Average Balance / Total Expense	**110,691.7**	**(3,168.2)**	**2.86%**	**108,924.3**	**(3,222.9)**	**2.96%**	**95,868.8**	**(2,364.0)**	**2.47%**
Selic Rate			**3.42%**			**3.59%**			**2.99%**
Average Cost / Selic Rate			**83.75%**			**82.41%**			**82.42%**
Term Deposit Cost / Selic Rate			**87.59%**			**87.15%**			**86.72%**

(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



Expenses related to expected losses related to credit risk, calculated in accordance with CMN Resolution 4,966/21, net of recoveries of operations written-off as losses, totaled R$542.5 million in 1Q2026 and increased by 62.1% or R$207.8 million compared to 1Q2025, mainly reflecting the increase in past due loans and loan transactions.

Compared to 4Q2025, expected net losses related to credit risk in 1Q2026 decreased by 7.2% or R$42.3 million, mainly impacted by the lower volume of loan transactions and the atypical nature of December 2025, which was marked by a significant increase resulting from the recognition of a provision for expected losses related to assets received in payment for the settlement of corporate loans, such as court deposits assigned to Banrisul, linked to the rescissory action filed by the Federal Government, with a non-final decision unfavorable to Banrisul. This provision was recognized due to the increased risk of non-release of the aforementioned deposits, which raised provision expense in that month.

Income from Services

Income from services in 1Q2026 remained virtually flat compared to 1Q2025, increasing by R$3.7 million.

Compared to 4Q2025, income from services in 1Q2026 decreased by 5.7% or R$31.5 million, mainly impacted by lower income from Banrisul Pagamentos services, insurance brokerage commissions, consortium management, and checking account services.

Breakdown of Income from Services – R$ Million

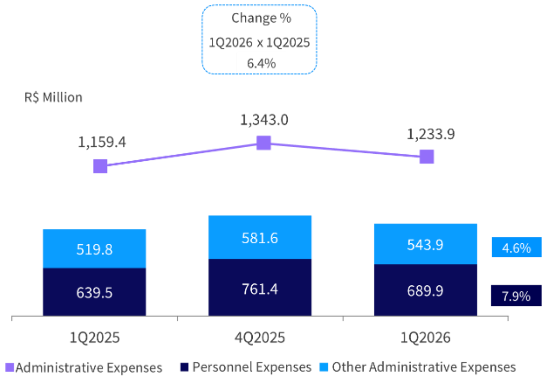
	1Q2026	4Q2025	1Q2025	1Q2026/ 1Q2025	1Q2026/ 4Q2025
Funds under Management	38.2	38.0	30.3	26.3%	0.7%
Income from Services – Banrisul Pagamentos	123.9	135.1	134.9	-8.1%	-8.3%
Credit Card	63.2	65.5	59.0	7.1%	-3.5%
Collection and Custody Services	13.3	14.0	13.8	-3.3%	-4.8%
Insurance Brokerage Commissions	75.6	83.8	74.4	1.6%	-9.8%
Checking Account Services	157.4	160.4	152.3	3.4%	-1.9%
Consortium Management	27.6	31.4	31.0	-10.9%	-12.0%
Other Revenues (1)	25.9	28.5	25.9	0.0%	-9.3%
Total	**525.2**	**556.7**	**521.5**	**0.7%**	**-5.7%**

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

Administrative Expenses

Administrative expenses in 1Q2026 increased by 6.4% or R$74.5 million compared to 1Q2025, mainly reflecting higher personnel expenses. Compared to 4Q2025, administrative expenses in 1Q2026 decreased by 8.1% or R$109.1 million, especially due to the reduction in personnel expenses in the period.

Personnel expenses in 1Q2026 increased by 7.9% or R$50.4 million from 1Q2025, mainly reflecting collective bargaining agreements, the restructuring of functions, social charges, and the increase in headcount. Compared to the previous quarter, personnel expenses in 1Q2026 decreased by 9.4% or R$71.4 million, partially influenced by the reduction in profit sharing and the seasonality of vacations.

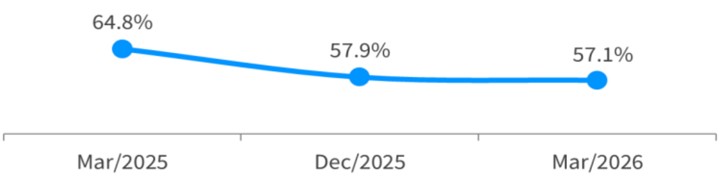


Other administrative expenses in 1Q2026 increased by 4.6% or R$24.1 million from 1Q2025, mainly reflecting higher expenses with specialized technical services and third-party services. Compared to 4Q2025, other administrative expenses in 1Q2026 decreased by 6.5% or R$37.6 million, mainly impacted by the comparative effect on other expenses, which included donations to Instituto Banrisul Cultural in 4Q2025, and by the reduction in data processing expenses.

Breakdown of Administrative Expenses – R$ Million

	1Q2026	4Q2025	1Q2025	1Q2026/ 1Q2025	1Q2026/ 4Q2025
Personnel Expenses	**689.9**	**761.4**	**639.5**	**7.9%**	**-9.4%**
Direct Compensation, Benefits, and Social Security Charges	638.5	659.1	579.5	10.2%	-3.1%
Training	1.3	5.8	0.4	206.1%	-77.3%
Profit Sharing	50.1	96.5	59.6	-16.0%	-48.1%
Other Administrative Expenses	**543.9**	**581.6**	**519.8**	**4.6%**	**-6.5%**
Amortization and Depreciation	101.6	100.8	100.0	1.7%	0.8%
Water, Electricity, and Gas	9.1	7.2	9.8	-7.1%	27.5%
Rentals and Condominiums	20.6	16.4	16.3	26.5%	25.8%
Communications	16.9	15.5	17.6	-3.9%	9.5%
Asset Maintenance and Preservation	31.3	30.3	30.2	3.7%	3.3%
Data Processing	59.5	71.5	63.1	-5.7%	-16.9%
Advertising, Promotions, and Marketing	41.1	47.8	40.7	0.8%	-14.0%
Third-Party Services	125.4	119.4	116.7	7.4%	5.0%
Specialized Technical Services	61.4	71.0	47.0	30.5%	-13.6%
Surveillance, Security, and Cash-In-Transit Services	35.3	35.0	33.0	7.0%	1.0%
Financial System Services	9.5	15.4	10.3	-7.1%	-38.2%
Other Expenses	32.2	51.3	35.2	-8.3%	-37.2%
Total	**1,233.9**	**1,343.0**	**1,159.4**	**6.4%**	**-8.1%**

Efficiency Ratio



The **efficiency ratio** reached 57.1% in the LTM through March 2026, compared to 64.8% in the LTM through March 2025, mainly reflecting the 9.4% increase in financial margin, the 1.5% growth in income from services, the favorable result from other operating income, net of other operating expenses, and the 2.0% increase in expenses with civil, tax, and labor provisions, compared to the 5.7% increase in administrative expenses.

Civil, Tax, and Labor Provisions

In 4Q2025, there was a reversal of provisions for tax contingencies in the amount of R$855.2 million, arising from an Ordinary Action for Annulment of Tax Debt filed against the Federal Government, which challenged, for the period from 1998 to 2005, the Income Tax and Social Contribution on the deduction of expenses related to the settlement of the actuarial deficit of the Fundação Banrisul de Seguridade Social (FBSS). The reversal occurred as a result of developments in the case during the last quarter that were favorable to Banrisul, thereby changing the classification of the risk of loss from probable to remote, and leading to the reversal of the entire provision. The amount was recorded as other operating income in the amount of R$614.7 million, and as a reversal of tax contingencies in the amount of R$240.4 million.

In December 2025, an additional provision for labor contingencies was recorded in the amount of R$251.8 million, arising from changes in the procedural scenario of collective labor lawsuits related to the judicial discussion over the 7th and 8th daily working hours.

Thus, expenses with civil, tax, and labor provisions decreased by 19.5% or R$24.0 million in the comparison between 1Q2026 and 1Q2025, due to the decrease in provision expenses for labor and tax contingencies, which was higher than the increase in the reversal of civil and tax provisions. Compared to 4Q2025, expenses with civil, tax, and labor provisions in 1Q2026 decreased by 44.5% or R$79.2 million, due to the decrease in provisions for labor contingencies, which was higher than the decline in the reversal of tax provisions.

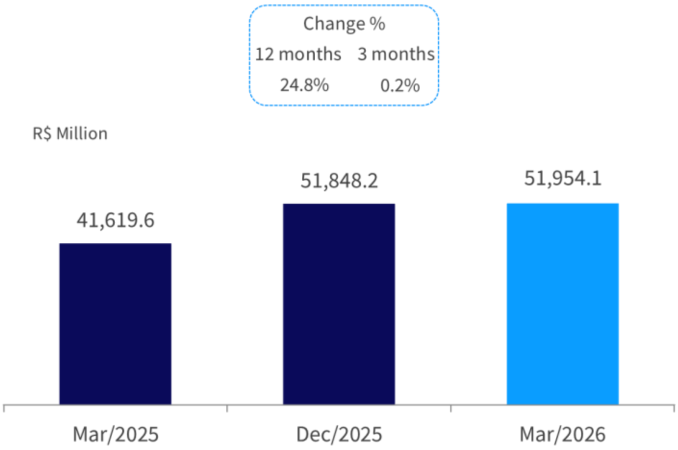
Other Operating Income and Expenses

Other operating income, which totaled R$182.1 million in 1Q2026, increased by 33.9% or R$46.1 million from 1Q2025, mainly influenced by the increase in income from recovery of charges and expenses, adjustment of deposits pledged as collateral in labor tax guarantees, income from portability of loan transactions and civil guarantees, and income from the reversal of other operating provisions. Compared to 4Q2025, other operating income decreased by 77.6% or R$630.6 million, mainly reflecting the reduction in income from the reversal of other operating provisions related to the tax contingency recorded in the previous quarter, due to the change in probability of loss from possible to remote, as detailed in the previous section.

Other operating expenses, which totaled R$196.6 million in 1Q2026, increased by 14.2% or R$24.5 million compared to 1Q2025, mainly impacted by higher expenses with discounts granted in renegotiations and non-operating expenses. Compared to 4Q2025, other operating expenses in 1Q2026 remained virtually flat.

EQUITY PERFORMANCE

Treasury



Treasury investments (marketable securities, short-term interbank investments, and cash and cash equivalents) totaled R$75,848.2 million in March 2026. As of January 2025, the treasury balance is shown net of the provision.

Treasury investments, net of obligations under repurchase agreements, totaled R$51,954.1 million in March 2026, increasing by 24.8% or R$10,334.5 million compared to March 2025, mainly reflecting the growth in deposits, especially term deposits and court and administrative deposits, and the increase in proceeds from bank notes, within a context of loan portfolio growth and compulsory deposits required by Bacen. Compared to December 2025, treasury investments in March 2026 remained virtually flat, increasing by R$105.9 million.

In February 2026, the Board of Directors of the Credit Guarantee Fund (FGC) approved the mandatory advance payment of ordinary contributions from associated financial institutions, aimed at replenishing the Fund's cash position after extraordinary disbursements related to the liquidation of certain financial institutions. The advance payment in the amount of R$544.7 million corresponds to 60 months of ordinary contributions in 2026, with an additional advance payment of 12 months expected in 2027 and 2028, resulting in a balance of R$535.6 million at the end of the reporting period. The amounts paid in advance were recorded as assets and are amortized monthly through offsetting against ordinary contributions due. To mitigate the effects on liquidity, the Central Bank of Brazil authorized the amounts advanced to FGC to be offset against the compulsory deposit requirements maintained by the Institution, with no relevant impacts on liquidity, regulatory capital, or operational continuity.

Compulsory Deposits with the Central Bank of Brazil (BACEN)

The balance of compulsory deposits with Bacen, of R$15,369.0 million in March 2026, increased by 32.3% or R$3,748.0 million from March 2025, mainly influenced by the resumption of compulsory deposits on savings deposits, as of June 2025, after the release period established by Bacen Resolution 379/2024, and by the increase in compulsory deposits on term deposits, partially offset by the reduction in deposits in the instant payment account and compulsory deposits on demand deposits. Compared to December 2025, the balance of compulsory deposits decreased by 3.1% or R$492.0 million, mainly reflecting the decrease in voluntary deposits with Bacen, compulsory deposits on demand deposits and in the instant payment account, offset by the increase in compulsory deposits on term deposits.

Loan Transactions

Banrisul's loan portfolio reached R$64,309.1 million in March 2026, increasing by 1.3% or R$841.4 million compared to March 2025, mainly driven by growth in foreign exchange, commercial loans, and long-term financing, partially offset by a reduction in rural and real estate loans. Compared to December 2025, the loan portfolio in March 2026 decreased by 1.1% or R$719.7 million, mainly driven by the decline in commercial loans, rural loans, and real estate loans.

Breakdown of Loan Transactions - R$ Million

	Mar 2026	Dec 2025	Mar 2025	Mar 2026/ Mar 2025	Mar 2026/ Dec 2025
Commercial (1)	39,189.9	39,663.7	38,606.4	1.5%	-1.2%
Real Estate	6,355.3	6,453.7	6,577.2	-3.4%	-1.5%
Rural	13,382.2	13,525.3	13,698.7	-2.3%	-1.1%
Long-Term Financing	2,566.7	2,531.8	2,375.7	8.0%	1.4%
Foreign Exchange	2,815.0	2,854.2	2,209.7	27.4%	-1.4%
Total	**64,309.1**	**65,028.8**	**63,467.6**	**1.3%**	**-1.1%**

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

Commercial Loans

The commercial loan portfolio totaled R$39,189.9 million in March 2026, accounting for 60.9% of the total loan transactions. In March 2026, loans for individuals accounted for 72.3% of the balance of commercial loans, while loans for corporate clients accounted for 27.7% of the balance.

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

	Mar 2026	Dec 2025	Mar 2025	Mar 2026/ Mar 2025	Mar 2026/ Dec 2025
Individuals	**28,332.9**	**28,730.3**	**29,154.5**	**-2.8%**	**-1.4%**
Acquisition of Goods	273.9	271.5	297.1	-7.8%	0.9%
Credit Card (one-time payment) and Debit	2,583.1	2,729.1	2,507.5	3.0%	-5.3%
Revolving/Installment Payment Credit Card	859.6	866.4	741.3	16.0%	-0.8%
Overdraft	754.1	682.3	672.8	12.1%	10.5%
Rural Single Account (1)	299.6	275.4	192.8	55.4%	8.8%
Personal Loans	3,184.8	3,031.5	2,852.3	11.7%	5.1%
Payroll-Deductible Loans (2)	18,837.2	19,461.3	21,060.0	-10.6%	-3.2%
Others (4)	1,540.5	1,412.8	830.8	85.4%	9.0%
Corporate Clients	**10,857.0**	**10,933.4**	**9,451.9**	**14.9%**	**-0.7%**
Acquisition of Goods	179.2	199.6	260.1	-31.1%	-10.2%
Credit Card (one-time payment) and Debit	221.6	224.8	215.3	2.9%	-1.4%
Revolving/Installment Payment Credit Card	35.4	40.9	34.6	2.4%	-13.5%
Working Capital	6,261.1	6,564.1	5,825.2	7.5%	-4.6%
Corporate Account	347.9	301.3	361.2	-3.7%	15.5%
Single Account (3)	2,408.9	2,269.5	1,865.8	29.1%	6.1%
Discount on Receivables	143.7	152.4	164.1	-12.4%	-5.7%
Other (4)(5)	1,259.2	1,180.7	725.5	73.6%	6.6%
Total	**39,189.9**	**39,663.7**	**38,606.4**	**1.5%**	**-1.2%**

(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$1,509.2 million for individuals and R$843.9 million for corporate clients in March 2026. (5) Includes Debentures and Commercial Notes, in the amounts of R$191.1 million and R$210.9 million, respectively, in March 2026.

Commercial loans for individuals, consisting of lower-risk lines, reached R$28,332.9 million in March 2026, decreasing by 2.8% or R$821.6 million compared to March 2025, mainly impacted by the reduction in payroll-deductible loans, mainly offset by the increase in debt renegotiation, personal loans, revolving/installment payment credit card, rural single account, overdraft, and spot and debit credit card. Compared to December 2025, commercial loans for individuals in March 2026 decreased by 1.4% or R$397.5 million, mainly reflecting the decrease in payroll-deductible loans, partially offset by the growth in personal loans and debt renegotiation.

Breakdown of Payroll-Deductible Loans - R$ Million

	Mar 2026	Dec 2025	Mar 2025	Mar 2026/ Mar 2025	Mar 2026/ Dec 2025
Branch Network	12,988.8	13,287.1	14,362.2	-9.6%	-2.2%
Banking Correspondents	5,848.5	6,174.2	6,697.7	-12.7%	-5.3%
Total	**18,837.2**	**19,461.3**	**21,060.0**	**-10.6%**	**-3.2%**

Commercial loans for corporate clients totaled R$10,857.0 million in March 2026, increasing by 14.9% or R$1,405.1 million compared to March 2025, mainly reflecting the increase in single account operations, working capital lines, and debt renegotiations. Compared to December 2025, commercial loans for corporate clients remained virtually flat, decreasing by R$76.4 million.

Specialized Loans

Rural loans totaled R$13,382.2 million in March 2026 and accounted for 20.8% of total loan assets, decreasing by 2.3% or R$316.5 million compared to March 2025 and by 1.1% or R$143.2 million compared to December 2025.

The real estate loan reached R$6,355.3 million in March 2026, decreasing by 3.4% or R$222.0 million from March 2025 and by 1.5% or R$98.4 million from December 2025. The real estate loan portfolio accounted for 9.9% of total loan transactions in March 2026.

The foreign exchange portfolio reached R$2,815.0 million in March 2026, increasing by 27.4% or R$605.4 million compared to March 2025 and decreasing by 1.4% or R$39.2 million from December 2025.

The balance of long-term financing reached R$2,566.7 million in March 2026, increasing by 8.0% or R$191.0 million compared to March 2025 and by 1.4% or R$34.9 million from December 2025.

Loan Breakdown by Company Size

Loan transactions for corporate clients totaled R$16,489.2 million in March 2026, accounting for 25.6% of the total loan portfolio. Of the amount of loans destined for corporate clients, 50.6% are allocated to large enterprises

Loan transactions applied to corporate clients increased by 10.4% or R$1,549.2 million compared to March 2025, mainly reflecting the increase in loans to large enterprises, partially offset by the decrease in loans to medium-sized and small enterprises. Compared to December 2025, loan transactions applied to corporate clients remained virtually flat.

Loan Breakdown by Company Size - R$ Million

	Mar 2026			Dec 2025			Mar 2025			Balance Variation	
	Balance	% of Corporate Clients	% Total Port.	Balance	% of Corporate Clients	% Total Port.	Balance	% of Corporate Clients	% Total Port.	Mar2026/ Mar2025	Mar2026/ Dec2025
Large Enterprises	8,346.5	50.6%	13.0%	8,368.6	50.6%	12.9%	5,850.4	39.2%	9.2%	42.7%	-0.3%
Micro/Small/Medium Enterprises	8,142.7	49.4%	12.7%	8,181.0	49.4%	12.6%	9,089.6	60.8%	14.3%	-10.4%	-0.5%
Medium Enterprises	5,156.4	31.3%	8.0%	5,113.0	30.9%	7.9%	5,653.3	37.8%	8.9%	-8.8%	0.8%
Small Enterprises	2,439.1	14.8%	3.8%	2,524.9	15.3%	3.9%	2,916.7	19.5%	4.6%	-16.4%	-3.4%
Microenterprises	547.2	3.3%	0.9%	543.0	3.3%	0.8%	519.6	3.5%	0.8%	5.3%	0.8%
Total	**16,489.2**	**100.0%**	**25.6%**	**16,549.6**	**100.0%**	**25.4%**	**14,940.0**	**100.0%**	**23.5%**	**10.4%**	**-0.4%**

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

Loans granted in credit assets totaled R$11,945.5 million in 1Q2026, down by 9.1% or R$1,194.0 million from the volume granted in the same period of 2025, mainly reflecting the decrease in the volume granted in rural loans, in the commercial loan portfolio for individuals, and in long-term financing, offset by the increase in the volume granted in the foreign exchange portfolio.

Compared to 4Q2025, the volume of loans granted in 1Q2026 decreased by 10.2% or R$1,350.6 million, mainly impacted by the decline in the volume granted in the commercial loan portfolio for individuals and corporate clients, partially offset by the increase in the volume granted in rural loans.

Breakdown of Loans Granted by Financing Lines – R$ Million

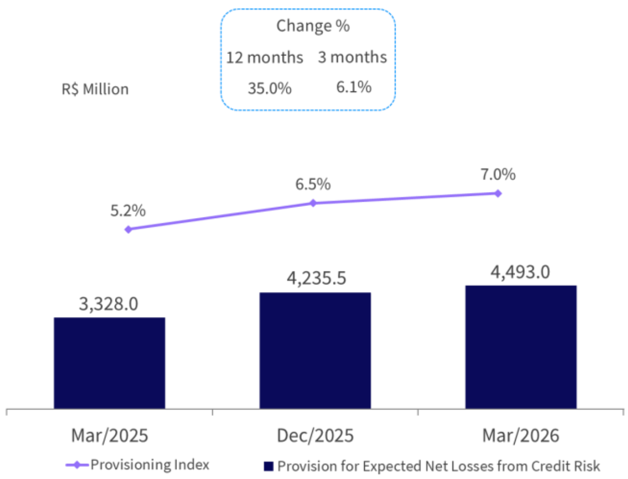
	1Q2026	4Q2025	1Q2025	1Q2026/ 1Q2025	1Q2026/ 4Q2025
Foreign Exchange	950.7	994.2	734.7	29.4%	-4.4%
Commercial (1)	9,814.4	11,276.0	10,394.8	-5.6%	-13.0%
Individuals	5,769.9	6,562.4	6,331.2	-8.9%	-12.1%
Corporate Clients	4,044.4	4,713.6	4,063.6	-0.5%	-14.2%
Long-Term Financing	102.0	80.4	263.8	-61.3%	26.9%
Real Estate	123.5	160.3	217.3	-43.2%	-22.9%
Rural	954.8	785.2	1,528.8	-37.5%	21.6%
Total	**11,945.5**	**13,296.1**	**13,139.5**	**-9.1%**	**-10.2%**

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

Quality of the Loan Portfolio

As of 2025, with the adoption of the criteria of CMN Resolution 4,966/21, which implements the model for Stages (Stage 1, Stage 2 and Stage 3), the write-off occurs when there are no reasonable expectations of recovery of the financial asset, which at Banrisul takes place after 18 or 24 months overdue, depending on the type of operation, affecting the increase in the provision balance, the increase in the volume of past due operations and, consequently, a lower coverage ratio. Items presented below:

Provision for Loan Loss Related to Credit Risk



The balance of provision for expected losses related to credit risk reached R$4,493.0 million in March 2026, increasing by 35.0% or R$1,164.9 million compared to March 2025, reflecting the increase in past due operations, the increase in the loan portfolio, and the atypical nature of December 2025, impacted by the recognition of a provision for expected losses related to assets received in payment for the settlement of corporate loans, such as court deposits assigned to Banrisul, linked to the rescissory action filed by the Federal Government, with a non-final decision unfavorable to Banrisul. This provision was recognized due to the increased risk of non-release of the aforementioned deposits, which raised provision expenses in that month.

Compared to December 2025, the balance of provision for expected losses related to credit risk increased by 6.1% or R$257.5 million, impacted by the growth in past due operations, within a context of a decline in the loan portfolio.

Breakdown of Loan Portfolio by Stages

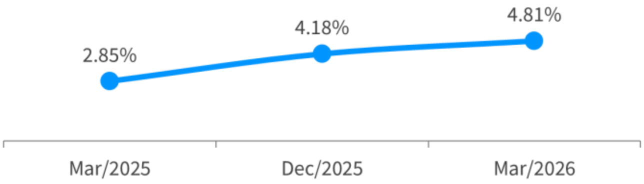
Loan Transactions segregated by Stage - R$ Million

	Loan Portfolio	Provision*
Stage 1	59,015.5	836.1
Stage 2	883.4	202.4
Stage 3	4,410.1	3,027.9
Total	**64,309.1**	**4,066.3**

*Refers to the provision for granted loan transactions.

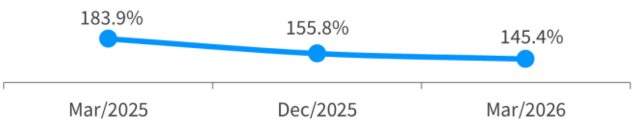
Stage 1 loan transactions, which do not show a significant increase in credit risk and have no overdue installments for more than 30 days, under the rules established by CMN Resolution 4,966/21, accounted for 91.8% of the loan portfolio in March 2026.

Delinquency Rate



The delinquency rate represents the amount of loan transactions overdue for more than 90 days against the total amount of active loan transactions. The delinquency indicator for March 2026, 4.81% of loan transactions, increased by 1.96 p.p. in twelve months and by 0.63 p.p. in three months. The balance of loan transactions overdue by more than 90 days reached R$3,090.4 million in March 2026, increasing by 70.7% or R$1,280.4 million compared to March 2025 and by 13.7% or R$372.5 million compared to December 2025.

Coverage Ratio



The coverage ratio consists of the ratio between the allowance for loan losses related to credit risk, a model adopted by CMN Resolution 4,966/21, and the balance of operations overdue for more than 90 days, showing that provisions can cover default. The coverage ratio for past due operations in March 2026, of 145.4%, decreased by 38.5 p.p. compared to March 2025 and by 10.4 p.p. from December 2025, reflecting a movement in which the balance of past due loan transactions grew at a higher proportion than the increase in provision for expected losses related to credit risk.

Funds Raised and Under Management

Funds raised, consisting of deposits, proceeds from bank notes, and subordinated debt, and funds managed reached R$132,758.5 million in March 2026, increasing by 12.2% or R$14,484.3 million in twelve months, mainly influenced by the increase in deposits, especially term deposits and court and administrative deposits, proceeds from bank notes, especially financial bills, and managed funds, offset by the settlement of subordinated debt, which occurred in January 2026. Compared to December 2025, funds raised and managed in March 2026 remained virtually flat, decreasing by R$736.6 million, mainly reflecting the settlement of subordinated debt, which occurred in January 2026.

The Bank offers both fixed-rate and floating-rate products to its clients; within these product modalities, 71.9% are floating-rate, with returns linked to the DI.

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

	Mar 2026	Dec 2025	Mar 2025	Mar 2026/ Mar 2025	Mar 2026/ Dec 2025
Deposits	101,071.3	100,557.9	88,421.1	14.3%	0.5%
Demand Deposits	3,084.6	4,296.5	2,841.9	8.5%	-28.2%
Savings Deposits	10,690.7	10,927.2	11,141.3	-4.0%	-2.2%
Interbank Deposits	2,293.9	2,361.0	1,807.9	26.9%	-2.8%
Term Deposits	73,673.7	71,826.9	63,828.3	15.4%	2.6%
Court and Administrative Deposits	11,038.9	10,853.4	8,572.1	28.8%	1.7%
Other Deposits (1)	289.6	292.8	229.7	26.1%	-1.1%
Proceeds from Bank Notes	10,203.9	10,152.4	8,359.1	22.1%	0.5%
Financial Bills (2)	7,933.6	7,214.1	2,206.3	259.6%	10.0%
Real Estate Letters of Credit	1,718.9	2,475.8	2,730.6	-37.1%	-30.6%
Agribusiness Letters of Credit	551.5	462.5	3,422.2	-83.9%	19.2%
Subordinated Debt (3)	-	1,689.4	1,723.4	-100.0%	-100.0%
Total Funds Raised	**111,275.2**	**112,399.7**	**98,503.6**	**13.0%**	**-1.0%**
Funds Managed	21,483.3	21,095.3	19,770.6	8.7%	1.8%
Total Funds Raised and Managed	**132,758.5**	**133,495.1**	**118,274.2**	**12.2%**	**-0.6%**

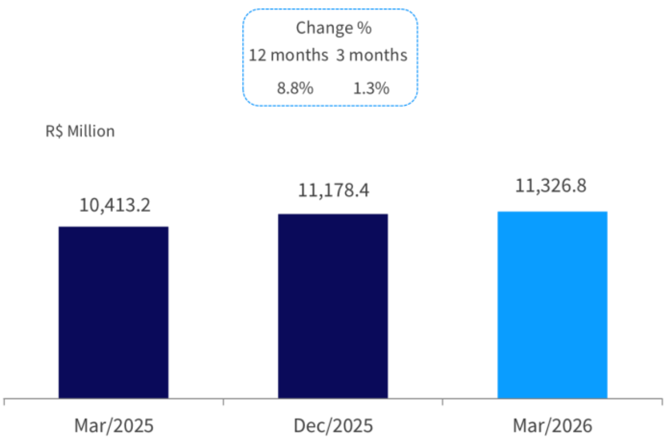
(1) Includes the values on benefit and corporate prepaid cards of the subsidiary Banrisul Pagamentos. (2) Includes Subordinated Financial Bills. (3) Refers to the subordinated foreign fundraising. On January 28, 2026, Banrisul exercised the option to redeem all Subordinated Notes.

Deposits – deposits in March 2026 increased by 14.3% or R$12,650.2 million compared to March 2025, mainly influenced by the expansion of term deposits and court and administrative deposits. Compared to December 2025, deposits remained virtually flat, increasing by R$513.4 million, mainly reflecting the increase in term deposits, partially offset by the reduction in demand deposits. In March 2026, term deposits, of R$73,673.7 million, accounted for 66.2% of funds raised, being the Bank's main funding instrument.

Proceeds from Bank Notes – proceeds from bank notes in March 2026 increased by 22.1% or R$1,844.8 million in twelve months, mainly influenced by the increase in the balance of financial bills, partially offset by the reduction in the balance of agribusiness letters of credit and real estate loan. Compared to December 2025, this line remained relatively flat. Banrisul carried out new issues of Tier II Subordinated Financial Bills (LFSN), authorized to comprise Tier 2 Capital (CN2) of Banrisul's Reference Equity, with a 10-year term and the possibility of repurchase by Banrisul as of the 5th year from the issue date, in the amount of R$1.0 billion in 3Q2025 and R$850.0 million in 4Q2025.

Subordinated Debt – On January 28, 2026, Banrisul exercised the option to redeem all Subordinated Notes (Tier 2) issued on January 28, 2021, in the amount of R$1,689.4 million or US$300 million (three hundred million U.S. dollars). The aforementioned notes had a coupon of 5.375% p.a. and were scheduled to mature on January 28, 2031.

Equity



Banrisul's equity totaled R$11,326.8 million at the end of March 2026, increasing by 8.8% or R$913.7 million compared to March 2025, mainly influenced by the recognition of results, payments of interest on equity and accrued dividends, as well as the remeasurement of actuarial liabilities related to post-employment benefits (CPC 33 (R1)).

Compared to December 2025, Equity grew by 1.3% or R$148.4 million in March 2026, reflecting the recognition of results and 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 March 2026 at R$12,946.3 million, compared to R$11,582.5 million in March 2025 and R$14,405.8 million in December 2025. For this reporting period, Reference Equity consists of the sum of the Tier I Capital (R$10,438.7 million) and the Tier II Capital (R$2,507.5 million). The variation in Reference Equity was an increase of R$1,363.8 million and a decrease of R$1,459.6 million, compared to March 2025 and December 2025, respectively.

On March 31, 2026, the Basel Ratio reached 17.5%, 7.0 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, and ended the quarter at 14.1%, corresponding to 7.1 p.p. and 5.6 p.p., respectively, above the minimum regulatory level. The Basel Ratio increased by 1.7 p.p. compared to March 2025 and decreased by 2.1 p.p. compared to December 2025. The variations in Reference Equity are as follows.

Reference Equity Variations

Reference Equity Variation Mar2026 vs. Mar2025	Result after IoE	Equity Valuation and Marketable Securities	Adjustment – Res. 4,966	Prudential Adjustments	Level II	Other Variations
1,363.8	733.0	(27.3)	(33.7)	136.6	346.1	209.1

Reference Equity Variation Mar2026 vs. Dec2025	Result after IoE	Equity Valuation and Marketable Securities	Adjustment – Res. 4,966	Prudential Adjustments	Level II	Other Variations
(1,459.6)	131.4	(15.3)	39.7	26.7	(1,594.9)	(47.1)

COMPETITIVE MARKET

In the competitive market, as of December 2025 (the latest data released by the Central Bank of Brazil), the Institution ranked 13th in total assets among banks that make up the National Financial System (SFN), 16th in net worth, 13th 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

	Brazl		Rio Grande do Sul	
	Mar 2026	**Mar 2025**	**Dec 2025**	**Dec 2024**
Demand Deposits	0.9988%	0.9340%	31.6401%	27.2557%
Savings Deposits	1.0575%	1.1045%	11.7694%	11.9778%
Time Deposits [(1)]	2.4874%	2.3151%	44.8515%	44.8365%
Credit Operations	0.9013%	0.9730%	18.1375%	18.9524%
Number of Branches	4.4005%	3.1421%	35.3941%	34.3545%

(1) Data base: December 2025 and December 2024; latest information released by the Central Bank of Brazil.

MANAGEMENT REPORT

We present the Management Report of Banco do Estado do Rio Grande do Sul S.A., for the first quarter of 2026, prepared according to the accounting practices adopted in Brazil, applicable to institutions authorized to operate by the Central Bank of Brazil (Bacen).

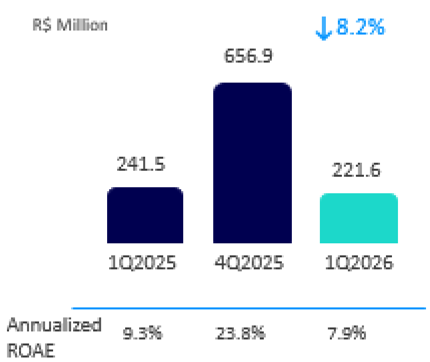
Economic Landscape

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

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

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

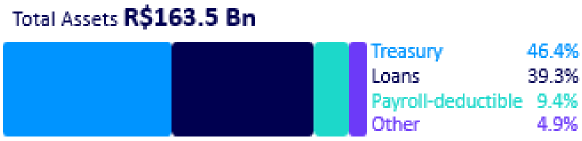
Consolidated Performance



In 1Q26, **net income** reached R$221,6 million, down 8.2%, or R$19,9 million, from 1Q25. The positive highlights for the period were an increase in net interest income, achieved mainly through the repositioning of the product mix toward products with higher spreads; a reduction in expenses related to labor, tax, and civil provisions; and a positive performance of other operating income and expenses. On the other hand, performance was impacted by a negative trend in expected net losses associated with credit risk, in line with the higher delinquency seen in the regional economic landscape, and by a moderate increase in administrative expenses, in addition to the resulting tax effect.

In March 2026, **net equity** reached R$11,326.8 million, an increase of 1.3% from December 2025, mainly due to the incorporation of results delivered, the payment of interest on equity, and the provisioning of dividends.

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



Products and Services

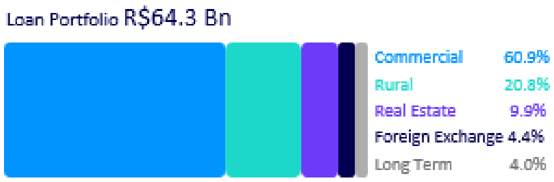
We continued to execute our strategy to expand commercial activities in the corporate segment, initiated in 2025. In 1Q26, we developed a new model for prospecting potential customers, aimed at increasing Banrisul's share of companies' financial flows and working capital structures. The tool was designed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

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

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

Loan Portfolio

Our loan portfolio reached R$64,309.1 million in March 2026. Commercial loans, our largest portfolio, totaled R$39,189.9 million and accounted for 60.9% of total loan operations. In the quarter, the commercial portfolio recorded increases in the Corporate Account (+15.5%), *Conta Única Rural* (+8.8%), *Conta Única PJ* (+6.1%) and individual loans (+5.1%), as well as growth in renegotiation lines with individual customers and companies.



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

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

With regard to **loan asset quality**, we have increasingly aligned our approach with risk mitigation, supported by the expansion of digital solutions, strengthened governance, and the enhancement of renegotiation strategies. The ***Finanças em Dia*** **(Finances in Check)** platform, a digital solution launched in 2025, continues to expand in terms of product scope and negotiated volumes, consolidating its role as a key tool in the preventive management of delinquency. In 1Q26, 32,900 contracts were negotiated through the platform, totaling R$164.2 million in financial volume.

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

Funding and Assets under Management

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

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

Foreign Exchange Solutions

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

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

Credit and Debit Cards

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

Credit Cards		Banricompras		Banricard	
27.4 million transactions	R$2.8 billion sales	33.4 million transactions	R$3.8 billion sales	4,943 active registered customers	R$597.0 million sales

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

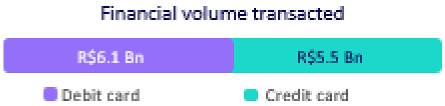
In line with our digitalization and sustainability strategy, as of March 2026 we began prioritizing the delivery of credit card statements in digital format through the Banrisul app.

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

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

Vero Acquiring Network

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



The factoring of sales receivables reached R$2.2 billion in 1Q26, equivalent to 37.3% of volume available for factoring.

Customer Relationship

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

Type	Number
Total Service Points in Brazil [1]	**592**
Rio Grande do Sul	573
Other States	19
ATMs	**359**
Banripontos	**945**
Service coverage with Banrisul	**92.76%**

(1) Branches and service stations

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

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

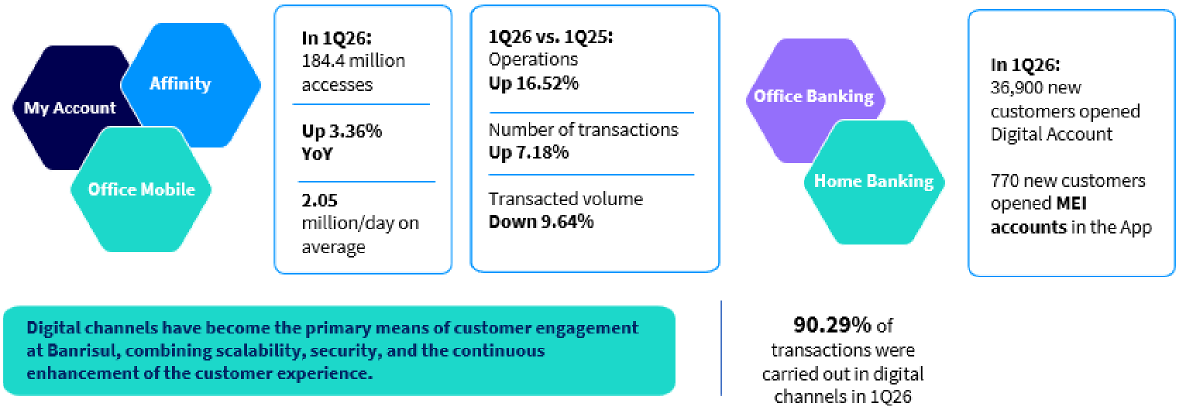
The **Banripontos** network has consolidated its position as an important complementary channel for business generation and customer service in regions with lower banking coverage, as well as in strategic urban locations. Currently, our service network comprises 945 Banripontos, present in 70% of Rio Grande do Sul's municipalities. The transformation of this model, initiated in 2025 in partnership with a leading bancassurance company, has enabled us to prospect new correspondents and expand the channels' reach, strengthening growth and reinforcing Banrisul's institutional presence.

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

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

Digital Channels

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



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

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

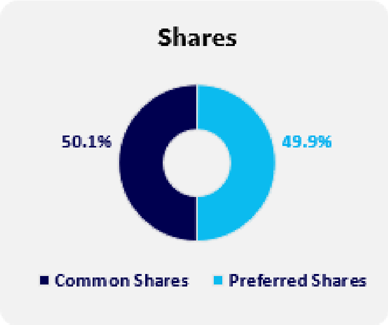
For companies, we enabled the digital signature of contracts and amendments for single-administrator companies through Office Banking. In addition, we launched the Corporate Portals Hub, consolidating access to multiple platforms for business customers within a single environment.

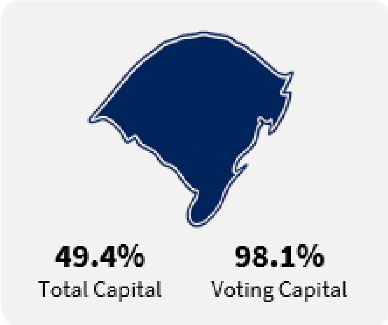
Within the Vero ecosystem, the new version of the Vero Wallet app added features such as face biometrics, recurring Pix payment, Pix cash-out and change, limit enhancements, suspicious aliases blocking, and improvements to Banricard. The **Vero Gestão Web** platform was also expanded to include detailed sales views, Excel-based reports, and a new area for bulk downloads, contributing to greater efficiency and enhanced management control for accredited merchants.

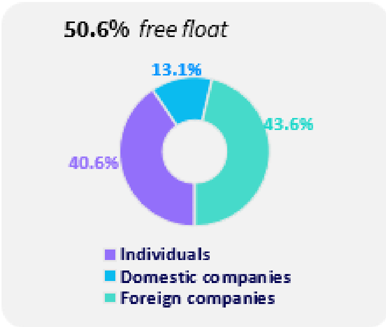
Corporate Governance

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

Ownership Structure







R$90.0 mi
Paid and/or provisioned JSCP*

9.3%
Dividend Yield
In 12 months

145,000
Shareholders in Mar 26

R$38.7 mi
Average Daily Trading Volume (90 days)

BRSR3/BRSR5/BRSR6
Our Shares are included in seven B3 indices.

*In 1Q26 / before withholding income tax.

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

Capital and Risk Management

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

Key managed risks are:

- Credit Risk: We continuously improve the calculation of risk-weighted assets for credit risk exposures subject to the calculation of capital requirement using the standardized approach – RWA_{CPAD}.
- Market Risk: In 1Q26, risk indicators remained under control at adequate levels and within the thresholds defined in the Risk Appetite Statement (RAS).
- Liquidity Risk: In 1Q26, risk levels remained under control and within the thresholds defined in internal policies.
- Operational Risk: Calculation of the RWAOPAD portion, already consolidated in internal models and processes, remained stable during the period, in accordance with current regulations.
- ESG Risks (Environmental, Social and Climate): Monitoring of the companies loan portfolio exposure, which remained within the established thresholds.

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

Investment & Innovation

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

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


Facial biometrics


Contactless Pix Payment

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

From a customer relationship perspective, we continued to refine transaction monitoring rules and improved the registration data update journey for all customers. For companies, the experience was enhanced through the digital signing of contracts (see **Digital Channels**) and the implementation of a diagnostic tool to support the resolution of access issues across the Home Banking and Office Banking channels. We also launched the new Corporate Investment Experience and made a consolidated account statement available in PDF format, initiatives that modernize and unify the investor view.

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

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

Sustainability

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

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

People

Quantitative Data

9,394
total employees

1,481
interns

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

3,984 (42.4%)
Number of women in the workforce as of 03/31/2026

380 (33.4%)
Leadership positions held by women as of 03/31/2026

2 (22.2%)
Number of women in senior management as of 03/31/2026

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

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

Following the implementation the Position Restructuring process across the branch network and administrative areas in 2025, which contributed to enhancing legal certainty in the labor relations covered by it and to mitigating challenges associated with labor liabilities, we introduced additional measures to address existing contingencies, particularly those arising from ongoing class actions. In 1Q26, we began, on a targeted basis, offering voluntary individual settlement agreements to eligible employees, in line with best practices in risk management, as detailed in Note 37 – Subsequent Events to the Financial Statements.

Cultural and Social Initiatives and Programs

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

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

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

Recognitions

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

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

Acknowledgments

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

Management.

Balance Sheet

(In Thousands of Reais)

		Parent Company		Consolidated	
	Note	03/31/2026	12/31/2025	03/31/2026	12/31/2025
Assets					
Cash	6	1,285,041	1,298,123	1,285,043	1,298,124
Financial Assets		153,106,101	152,736,876	156,187,724	156,169,101
At Amortized Cost		130,379,905	129,699,209	132,884,808	132,572,033
Compulsory Deposits at the Central Bank of Brazil	7	15,369,033	15,861,036	15,369,033	15,861,036
Interbank Liquidity Applications	8	4,068,470	4,024,499	4,068,470	4,024,499
Securities	9	47,189,989	45,839,386	47,199,340	45,848,429
Credit and Financial Leasing Operations	10	64,293,324	65,016,852	64,309,056	65,028,781
Other Financial Assets	11	3,840,697	3,081,055	6,324,044	5,936,592
(Provision for Expected Loss Associated with Credit Risk)		(4,381,608)	(4,123,619)	(4,385,135)	(4,127,304)
(Credit and Financial Leasing Operations)	10	(4,066,173)	(3,813,989)	(4,066,338)	(3,814,159)
(Other Financial Assets)		(315,435)	(309,630)	(318,797)	(313,145)
At Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income		22,718,587	21,937,981	22,718,587	21,937,981
Securities	12	22,718,587	21,937,981	22,718,587	21,937,981
At Fair Value Through Profit or Loss		7,609	1,099,686	584,329	1,659,087
Securities	13	-	999,446	576,720	1,558,847
Derivativies	21	7,609	100,240	7,609	100,240
Fiscal Assets		3,933,071	3,877,895	4,066,834	3,967,976
Current		220,724	195,760	281,518	199,421
Deferred	15a	3,712,347	3,682,135	3,785,316	3,768,555
Other Assets	14	594,068	589,050	674,545	672,897
Investments		4,340,689	4,176,701	162,068	135,428
Investments in Associates and Subsidiaries	16	4,340,689	4,176,701	162,068	135,428
Property and Equipment	17	698,288	707,733	915,346	926,844
Property and Equipment		1,629,488	1,636,792	1,997,365	1,995,256
(Accumulated Depreciation)		(931,200)	(929,059)	(1,082,019)	(1,068,412)
Intangible Assets	18	247,419	299,682	247,419	299,682
Intangible Assets		1,946,702	1,943,671	1,948,048	1,945,017
(Accumulated Amortization)		(1,699,283)	(1,643,989)	(1,700,629)	(1,645,335)
Total Assets		**164,204,677**	**163,686,060**	**163,538,979**	**163,470,052**

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

Balance Sheet

(In Thousands of Reais)

	Note	Parent Company		Consolidated	
		03/31/2026	12/31/2025	03/31/2026	12/31/2025
Liabilities					
Financial Liabilities		148,574,068	148,013,741	147,671,124	147,521,081
At Amortized Cost		148,465,274	146,215,128	147,562,330	145,722,468
Deposits	19	102,419,810	101,741,922	101,071,290	100,557,914
Repurchase Agreements	19	24,029,802	22,959,070	23,894,055	22,819,656
Funds from Acceptance and Issuance of Securities	19	8,690,452	8,711,917	7,696,360	7,739,376
Subordinated Financial Letters	19	2,507,547	2,413,040	2,507,547	2,413,040
Borrowings	19	2,661,167	2,803,298	2,664,405	2,806,928
Onlendings	19	4,331,320	3,802,826	4,331,320	3,802,826
Other Financial Liabilities	20	3,825,176	3,783,055	5,397,353	5,582,728
At Fair Value through Profit or Loss		950	1,690,432	950	1,690,432
Derivativies	21	950	1,027	950	1,027
Subordinated Debt	21	-	1,689,405	-	1,689,405
Provision for Expected Loss		107,844	108,181	107,844	108,181
Credit Commitments and Credits to be Released		97,986	96,100	97,986	96,100
Financial Guarantees Provided		9,858	12,081	9,858	12,081
Tax, Labor and Civil Provisions	23b	2,538,864	2,510,964	2,545,663	2,518,055
Fiscal Liabilities		337,072	328,419	442,739	455,084
Current		174,297	174,500	262,323	284,128
Deferred	15b	162,775	153,919	180,416	170,956
Other Liabilities	24	1,431,435	1,657,964	1,552,624	1,797,423
Total Liabilities		**152,881,439**	**152,511,088**	**152,212,150**	**152,291,643**
Equity	**25**				
Capital		8,300,000	8,300,000	8,300,000	8,300,000
Capital Reserves		5,098	5,098	5,098	5,098
Profit Reserves		3,008,334	3,008,334	3,008,334	3,008,334
Other Comprehensive Income		(123,051)	(138,460)	(123,051)	(138,460)
Retained Profits		132,857	-	132,857	-
Non-controlling Shareholding Interests		-	-	3,591	3,437
Total Equity		**11,323,238**	**11,174,972**	**11,326,829**	**11,178,409**
Total Liabilities and Equity		**164,204,677**	**163,686,060**	**163,538,979**	**163,470,052**

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

Income Statement

(In Thousands of Reais)

	Note	Parent Company		Consolidated	
		01/01 to 03/31/2026	01/01 to 03/31/2025	01/01 to 03/31/2026	01/01 to 03/31/2025
Income from Financial Intermediation		**5,825,913**	**4,805,590**	**5,845,277**	**4,823,837**
Loans, Leases and Other Credits		2,855,174	2,536,548	2,855,174	2,536,548
Securities		2,478,528	1,827,300	2,497,892	1,845,547
Derivativies		(65,738)	(159,357)	(65,738)	(159,357)
Exchange Loans		50,439	232,855	50,439	232,855
Compulsory Deposits		507,510	368,244	507,510	368,244
Expenses from Financial Intermediation		**(4,202,388)**	**(3,336,091)**	**(4,109,463)**	**(3,281,515)**
Repurchase Agreements		(4,044,531)	(3,021,751)	(3,951,536)	(2,967,080)
Borrowings, Assignments and Onlendings		(157,857)	(314,340)	(157,927)	(314,435)
Net Income from Financial Intermediation		**1,623,525**	**1,469,499**	**1,735,814**	**1,542,322**
Provisions for Expected Losses Associated with Credit Risk		**(542,508)**	**(334,538)**	**(542,465)**	**(334,700)**
Loans and Leases		(537,070)	(420,378)	(537,115)	(420,339)
Other Financial Assets		(5,438)	85,840	(5,350)	85,639
Other Operating Income (Expenses)		**(893,309)**	**(928,476)**	**(943,034)**	**(913,101)**
Income from Services Rendered and Banking Fees	26	263,873	249,834	525,151	521,483
Personnel Expenses	27	(684,227)	(634,378)	(689,948)	(639,515)
Other Administrative Expenses	28	(505,055)	(491,608)	(543,948)	(519,836)
Tax Expenses		(111,586)	(100,512)	(149,637)	(139,469)
Result of Participation in Associates and Subsidiaries	16	257,125	193,298	28,751	23,246
Other Operational Income	29	143,927	113,557	182,088	136,035
Other Operational Expenses	30	(158,236)	(135,968)	(196,629)	(172,169)
Tax, Labor and Civil Provision	23a	(99,130)	(122,699)	(98,862)	(122,876)
Income Before Tax on Profit		**187,708**	**206,485**	**250,315**	**294,521**
Income Tax and Social Contribution	**31**	**33,699**	**34,833**	**(28,731)**	**(53,042)**
Current		-	(3)	(60,673)	(90,467)
Deferred		33,699	34,836	31,942	37,425
Net Income in the Period		**221,407**	**241,318**	**221,584**	**241,479**
Net Income Atributable to Controlling Shareholderes		221,407	241,318	221,407	241,318
Net Income Atributable to Non - Controlling Shareholderes		-	-	177	161
Earnings per Share	**32**				
Basic and Diluted Earnings per Share (in BRL - R$)					
Common Shares		0.54	0.59	0.54	0.59
Preferred Shares A		0.54	0.59	0.54	0.59
Preferred Shares B		0.54	0.59	0.54	0.59

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 03/31/2026	01/01 to 03/31/2025	01/01 to 03/31/2026	01/01 to 03/31/2026
Net Income Attributable to Shareholders	**221,407**	**241,318**	**221,584**	**241,479**
Items that can be Reclassified to the Income Statement	**15,409**	**10,556**	**15,409**	**10,556**
Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	15,409	10,556	15,409	10,556
Change in Fair Value	27,748	19,267	27,748	19,267
Tax Effect	(12,339)	(8,711)	(12,339)	(8,711)
Total Adjustments Not Included in Period Net Income	**15,409**	**10,556**	**15,409**	**10,556**
Net Comprehensive Income for the Period	**236,816**	**251,874**	**236,993**	**252,035**
Comprehensive Income Attributable to Controlling Interests	236,816	251,874	236,816	251,874
Comprehensive Income Attributable to Non-controlling Interests	-	-	177	161

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	OCI	Retained Earnings	Parent Company	Non-controlling Interest	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 nº 4.966/21, Res. CMN nº 4.975/21 and Res. BCB nº 352/23)	2b	-	-	-	-	-	-	(164,121)	(164,121)	-	(164,121)
Opening Balance 01/01/2025		**8,000,000**	**5,098**	**805,107**	**1,430,430**	**275,581**	**(106,214)**	**(164,121)**	**10,245,881**	**3,706**	**10,249,587**
Other Comprehensive Income											
Financial Assets at Fair Value through OCI		-	-	-	-	-	10,556	-	10,556	-	10,556
Change in Non-Controlling Interest		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	100
Implementation of Deferral of Exclusive Contract		-	-	-	-	-	-	1,450	1,450	-	1,450
Net Profit for the Period		-	-	-	-	-	-	241,318	241,318	161	241,479
Allocation of Net Profit	25c										
Interest on Equity		-	-	-	-	-	-	(90,000)	(90,000)	-	(90,000)
Balance as of 03/31/2025		**8,000,000**	**5,098**	**805,107**	**1,430,430**	**275,581**	**(95,658)**	**(11,353)**	**10,409,205**	**3,967**	**10,413,172**
Balance as of 01/01/2026		**8,300,000**	**5,098**	**885,321**	**1,807,079**	**315,934**	**(138,460)**	**-**	**11,174,972**	**3,437**	**11,178,409**
Other Comprehensive Income											
Financial Assets at Fair Value through OCI		-	-	-	-	-	15,409	-	15,409	-	15,409
Change in Non-Controlling Interest		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(23)	(23)
Implementation of Deferral of Exclusive Contract		-	-	-	-	-	-	1,450	1,450	-	1,450
Net Profit for the Period		-	-	-	-	-	-	221,407	221,407	177	221,584
Allocation of Net Profit	25c										
Interest on Equity		-	-	-	-	-	-	(90,000)	(90,000)	-	(90,000)
Balance as of 03/31/2026		**8,300,000**	**5,098**	**885,321**	**1,807,079**	**315,934**	**(123,051)**	**132,857**	**11,323,238**	**3,591**	**11,326,829**

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

Cash Flow Statement

(In Thousands of Reais)

	Parent Company		Consolidated	
	01/01 to 03/31/2026	01/01 to 03/31/2025	01/01 to 03/31/2026	01/01 to 03/31/2025
Cash Flow from Operating Activities				
Income before Tax on Profit	**187,708**	**206,485**	**250,315**	**294,521**
Adjustments to Profit before Tax on Profit	**564,606**	**230,099**	**804,407**	**411,774**
Depreciation and Amortization	89,875	88,680	101,613	99,964
Result of Shareholdings in Associated and Subsidiary Companies	(257,125)	(193,298)	(28,751)	(23,246)
Subordinated Debt Update Result	42,976	(84,236)	42,976	(84,236)
Expected Losses Associated with Credit Risk	542,508	334,538	542,465	334,700
Cash and Cash Equivalents Exchange Rate Variation	47,242	(38,284)	47,242	(38,284)
Provisions for Tax, Labor and Civil Risks	99,130	122,699	98,862	122,876
Equity Variations				
(Increase)/Decrease in Assets	**1,612,888**	**2,473,366**	**1,903,335**	**2,713,613**
Applications in Interbank Deposits	356,059	(4,771)	356,059	(4,771)
Compulsory Deposit at the Central Bank of Brazil	492,003	95,890	492,003	95,890
Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss	999,446	1,463,199	985,904	1,524,995
Derivative Financial Instruments (Assets/Liabilities)	92,554	118,586	92,554	118,586
Credit and Financial Leasing Operations	438,642	(1,117,944)	434,789	(1,118,901)
Other Financial Assets	(737,429)	2,050,639	(387,519)	2,274,105
Fiscal Assets	(21,477)	(77,479)	(66,916)	(123,047)
Other Assets	(5,138)	(55,039)	(1,767)	(53,318)
Asset Valuation Adjustment	(1,772)	285	(1,772)	74
Increase/(Decrease) in Liabilities	**1,913,050**	**3,932,938**	**1,403,014**	**3,451,062**
Deposits	677,888	624,729	513,376	226,239
Repurchase Agreements (Repos)	1,070,732	3,226,956	1,074,399	3,221,847
Funds from Acceptance and Issuance of Securities	(21,465)	1,001,490	(43,016)	984,607
Borrowings and Onlendings	416,020	497,619	416,018	501,514
Other Financial Assets	42,122	(1,625,064)	(185,374)	(1,117,736)
Tax, Labor and Civil Provisions	(71,230)	(55,665)	(71,254)	(55,678)
Tax Liabilities	(15,300)	59,525	102,251	138,007
Other Liabilities	(175,971)	280,259	(256,848)	(272,688)
Income Tax and Social Contribution on Net Profit Paid	(9,746)	(76,911)	(146,538)	(175,050)
Net Cash from/(Used in) Operating Activities	**4,278,252**	**6,842,888**	**4,361,071**	**6,870,970**
Cash Flow from Investing Activities				
Dividends Received from Subsidiaries and Associates	72,695	2,474	3,883	2,474
(Increase)/Decrease Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	(780,606)	(573,291)	(780,606)	(571,407)
(Increase)/Decrease Securities at Amortized Cost	(1,350,604)	(5,633,012)	(1,350,912)	(5,633,249)
Disposal of Property and Equipment	14,234	3,335	15,334	5,395
Disposal of Intangible Assets	-	186	-	186
Acquisition of Imobilizado de Uso	(40,120)	(30,875)	(50,905)	(47,689)
Acquisition of Intangível	(3,078)	(12,597)	(3,078)	(12,597)
Net Cash from Investing Activities	**(2,087,479)**	**(6,243,780)**	**(2,166,284)**	**(6,256,887)**
Cash Flow from Financing Activities				
Payment of Interest on Subordinated Debts	(1,637,874)	(56,891)	(1,637,874)	(56,891)
Interest on Equity Paid	(90,000)	(90,000)	(90,000)	(90,000)
Lease Settlement	(28,740)	-	(29,130)	-
Change in Non-controlling Interest	-	-	154	261
Net Cash used in Financing Activities	**(1,756,614)**	**(146,891)**	**(1,756,850)**	**(146,630)**
Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	**434,159**	**452,217**	**437,937**	**467,453**
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Period	3,198,123	1,734,417	3,375,262	1,792,278
Cash and Cash Equivalents Exchange Rate Variation	(47,242)	38,284	(47,242)	38,284
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Period End	3,585,040	2,224,918	3,765,957	2,298,015

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 03/31/2026	01/01 to 03/31/2025	01/01 to 03/31/2026	01/01 to 03/31/2025
Income (a)	**5,691,205**	**4,834,443**	**6,010,051**	**5,146,655**
Financial Income	5,825,913	4,805,590	5,845,277	4,823,837
Bank Fees Income	263,873	249,834	525,151	521,483
Expected Losses associated to Risk of Net Loans	(542,508)	(334,538)	(542,465)	(334,700)
Other Operational Income	143,927	113,557	182,088	136,035
Expenses (b)	**(4,202,388)**	**(3,336,091)**	**(4,109,463)**	**(3,281,515)**
Financial Intermediation Expenses	(4,202,388)	(3,336,091)	(4,109,463)	(3,281,515)
Inputs acquired from Third Parties (c)	**(654,912)**	**(649,248)**	**(720,661)**	**(703,021)**
Supplies, Energy and Other	(477,574)	(493,136)	(533,940)	(539,303)
Third-party Services and Specialized Techniques	(177,338)	(156,112)	(186,721)	(163,718)
Gross Added Value (d=a-b-c)	**833,905**	**849,104**	**1,179,927**	**1,162,119**
Depreciation and Amortization (e)	**(89,884)**	**(88,680)**	**(101,622)**	**(99,964)**
Net Added Value Produced by the Company (f=d-e)	**744,021**	**760,424**	**1,078,305**	**1,062,155**
Added Value Received in Transfer (g)	**257,125**	**193,298**	**28,751**	**23,246**
Equity in earnings (losses) in investees	257,125	193,298	28,751	23,246
Added Value for Distribution (h=f+g)	**1,001,146**	**953,722**	**1,107,056**	**1,085,401**
Distribution of Added Value	**1,001,146**	**953,722**	**1,107,056**	**1,085,401**
Personnel	**595,961**	**554,970**	**601,379**	**559,833**
Salaries	405,409	384,243	409,728	387,974
Benefits	162,886	146,479	163,590	147,216
FGTS	27,666	24,248	28,061	24,643
Taxes, Fees and Contributions	**166,153**	**145,087**	**266,937**	**272,193**
Federal	150,393	130,117	245,085	249,811
State	9	6	52	154
Local	15,751	14,964	21,800	22,228
Remuneration on Third Party Capital	**17,625**	**12,347**	**17,156**	**11,896**
Rentals	17,625	12,347	17,156	11,896
Equity Remuneration	**221,407**	**241,318**	**221,584**	**241,479**
Interest on Equity	90,000	90,000	90,000	90,000
Retained Earnings	131,407	151,318	131,407	151,318
Net Income Attributable to Non-Controlling Shareholders	-	-	177	161

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 individual and consolidated interim (financial statements) of Banco do Estado do Rio Grande do Sul S.A., 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 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.

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 May 6, 2026.

(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 (%) 03/31/2026
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 (%) 03/31/2026
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

The following table presents the Reconciliation of Equity after the adoption of CMN Resolutions No. 4,966/21 and 4,975/21 and BCB Resolution No. 352/23.

Balance Sheet – Net Worth	Parent	Consolidated
Net Worth in 12/31/2024	**10,410,002**	**10,413,708**
Interbank Liquidity Applications	(11,189)	(11,189)
Securities	(233)	(233)
Credit Operations and Financial Leasing	5,056	5,056
(Provisions for Expected Losses)	(116,286)	(116,779)
Tax Assets	133,471	133,635
Other Assets	2,450	2,450
Investiments	(701)	-
Fixed Assets in Use	231,037	234,990
Loan Obligations	(246,950)	(251,275)
Provision for Expected Loss	(160,776)	(160,776)
Net Worth as of 01/01/2025	**10,245,881**	**10,249,587**

(c) Information for Comparation Purposes

In the 2026 financial statements, reclassifications occurred between groups in the Income Statement and, consequently, in the Statement of Added Value. This procedure was carried out with the aim of improving the quality and consistency of these financial statements. Therefore, the comparative balances as of March 31, 2025, were reclassified as shown below:

(c.1) Income Statement

Values Transferred Between Groups		Parent
From	**To**	**Reclassifications**
Credit Operations and Financial Leasing	Results of Transactions with Securities	21,682
	Foreign Exchange Transaction Results	21,283
	Loan, Assignment and Transfer Operations	8,184
	Revenue from Services Rendered	202
Results of Transactions with Securities	Foreign Exchange Transaction Results	38,357
	Other Operating Revenues	1,017
Revenue from Services Rendered	Credit Operations and Financial Leasing	29,071
	Other Operating Expenses	490

Balances of Reclassified Groups			Parent
Groups	**Published in 03/31/2025**	**Reclassifications**	**Rebroadcast of 03/31/2025**
Credit Operations and Financial Leasing	2,542,460	(5,912)	2,536,548
Results of Transactions with Securities	1,844,992	(17,692)	1,827,300
Foreign Exchange Transaction Results	173,215	59,640	232,855
Loan, Assignment and Transfer Operations	(306,156)	(8,184)	(314,340)
Revenue from Services Rendered	278,213	(28,379)	249,834
Other Operating Revenues	112,540	1,017	113,557
Other Operating Expenses	(135,478)	(490)	(135,968)

Values Transferred Between Groups		Consolidated
From	**To**	**Reclassifications**
Credit Operations and Financial Leasing	Results of Transactions with Securities	21,682
	Foreign Exchange Transaction Results	21,283
	Loan, Assignment and Transfer Operations	8,184
	Revenue from Services Rendered	202
Results of Transactions with Securities	Foreign Exchange Transaction Results	38,357
	Other Operating Revenues	1,017
Revenue from Services Rendered	Credit Operations and Financial Leasing	29,071
	Other Operating Expenses	490
(Other Financial Instruments)	(Credit Operations and Financial Leasing)	78

Balances of Reclassified Groups			Consolidated
Groups	**Published in 03/31/2025**	**Reclassifications**	**Rebroadcast of 03/31/2025**
Credit Operations and Financial Leasing	2,542,460	(5,912)	2,536,548
Results of Transactions with Securities	1,863,239	(17,692)	1,845,547
Foreign Exchange Transaction Results	173,215	59,640	232,855
Loan, Assignment and Transfer Operations	(306,251)	(8,184)	(314,435)
(Credit Operations and Financial Leasing)	(420,261)	(78)	(420,339)
(Other Financial Instruments)	85,561	78	85,639
Revenue from Services Rendered	549,862	(28,379)	521,483
Other Operating Revenues	135,018	1,017	136,035
Other Operating Expenses	(171,679)	(490)	(172,169)

(c.2) Value Added Statement

Balances of Reclassified Groups			Parent Company
Groups	**Published in 03/31/2025**	**Reclassifications**	**Rebroadcast of 03/31/2025**
Financial Intermediation Revenues	4,769,554	36,036	4,805,590
Fees	278,213	(28,379)	249,834
Other Operating Revenues	112,540	1,017	113,557
Financial Intermediation Expenses	(3,327,907)	(8,184)	(3,336,091)
Materials, Energy and Others	(492,646)	(490)	(493,136)

Balances of Reclassified Groups			Consolidado
Grupos	**Published in 03/31/2025**	**Reclassifications**	**Rebroadcast of 03/31/2025**
Financial Intermediation Revenues	4,787,801	36,036	4,823,837
Fees	549,862	(28,379)	521,483
Other Operating Revenues	135,018	1,017	136,035
Financial Intermediation Expenses	(3,273,331)	(8,184)	(3,281,515)
Materials, Energy and Others	(538,813)	(490)	(539,303)

(d) Standards to be Adopted in Future Periods

Complementary Law No. 214, applicable from January 1, 2026:

Complementary Law No. 214/2025 regulates the tax reform foreseen in Constitutional Amendment No. 132/2023, creating a new system of taxation on consumption in Brazil. The law establishes the Tax on Goods and Services (IBS), which replaces the ICMS and ISSQN, and the Contribution on Goods and Services (CBS), replacing the PIS and COFINS.

The regulation will come into effect on January 1, 2026, marking the beginning of a transition and testing period for the new model. To enable its implementation, Banrisul hired specialized consultants and created a Tax Reform Implementation Committee, with working groups responsible for analyzing the legal, operational, systemic, accounting, and tax impacts.

Given the transitional nature of 2026 and the need for supplementary regulations, Banrisul will continue to monitor the evolution of regulations and adopt the necessary measures for the correct application of the new tax regime.

Resolution CMN No. 5,185/24, applicable from January 1, 2025: amends Resolution No. 4,818/20, making it mandatory for financial institutions authorized to operate by the Central Bank of Brazil (Bacen), registered as publicly traded companies that are leaders of a prudential conglomerate classified in Segment 1 (S1) or Segment 2 (S2), to disclose the Report on Financial Information Related to Sustainability.

As permitted by CMN Resolution No. 5,185/24, Banrisul will adopt the regulation only when it becomes mandatory, starting in 2026 with the first publication in 2027.

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

Banrisul will reclassify hedge operations starting January 1, 2027.

Resolution BCB 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 Resolution BCB No. 352/23 (included by Resolution BCB No. 397/24), the use of the renegotiated effective interest rate for the calculation of the present value of the restructured contractual cash flows referred to in Article 22 of Resolution BCB No. 352/23 is permitted until December 31, 2026.

As permitted by the regulations, Banrisul will use the originally contracted effective interest rate starting 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 can be 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 or illiquid instruments, considerable judgment is required to define the model to be used, selecting specific inputs. In some cases, valuation adjustments are applied to the model value or the quoted price for financial instruments that are not actively traded. For fair value disclosure purposes, financial instruments are classified into a three-tier hierarchy based on the degree of observability of the inputs used in the measurement techniques.

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

(c.1) 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).

(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

The stop accrual procedure consists of halting the recognition of revenues, penalties, late payment interest, origination expenses, or any other financial activities related to a financial asset that has credit recovery problems. At Banrisul, this process is adopted systematically, preventing the recognition in the period's results of revenues not yet received related to financial assets with credit recovery problems.

(c.7) Retained Income

Revenues and expenses related to financial instruments should be recognized in profit or loss on a pro rata basis. However, the recognition of revenues not yet received is suspended if the financial asset is classified as having a credit recovery problem. Once the financial instrument ceases to be classified as such, Banrisul resumes the recognition of the corresponding revenues, including the entirety of the previously retained income.

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

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

Furthermore, regarding the accounting treatment of foreign exchange transactions, 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 subsidiaries and associates are initially recognized at cost and subsequently measured using the equity method, based on the equity value of the subsidiary or associate.

(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	7.00

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.

With the wording given by Law No. 15,078/24, which amended Article 6 of Law No. 14,467/22, it was established that, regarding credit and financial leasing operations that were in default on December 31, 2024, and that have not been deducted/recovered by that date, these may only be deducted in the calculation of Income Tax and Social Contribution on Net Profit (CSLL) at a rate of 1/84 or 1/120 from January 1, 2026. Banrisul opted for the rate of 1/120 for the deduction in the calculation of Income Tax and CSLL. For the year 2025, it was forbidden to deduct losses on credit and financial leasing operations incurred in an amount exceeding the taxable profit of the fiscal year, before this deduction is accounted for. The balance related to this loss was added to the balance of the losses described previously, and deducted at the same rate as those losses, according to the option chosen.

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

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 assets and contingent liabilities 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.

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.

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.

(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	**03/31/2026**	**12/31/2025**	**03/31/2026**	**12/31/2025**
Public Sector	**178,975**	**180,540**	**190,240**	**188,890**
Public Administration - Direct and Indirect	178,975	180,540	190,240	188,890
Private Sector	**64,114,349**	**64,836,312**	**64,118,816**	**64,839,891**
Individuals	47,819,803	48,479,146	47,819,846	48,479,189
Companies	16,294,546	16,357,166	16,298,970	16,360,702
Farming and Livestock	276,410	274,799	276,462	274,850
Food, Beverages and Tobacco	2,807,369	2,861,909	2,807,569	2,862,085
Automotive	740,142	733,442	740,250	733,550
Pulp and Paper, Wood and Furniture	374,501	400,553	374,524	400,574
Food Wholesale Trade	978,819	1,039,330	978,977	1,039,512
Wholesale Trade (except food)	848,990	860,435	849,126	860,525
Retail Trade - Other	1,499,188	1,519,538	1,499,592	1,519,863
Construction and Real Estate	1,358,423	1,342,861	1,358,892	1,343,210
Education, Health and other Social Services	1,771,616	1,694,691	1,772,324	1,695,218
Electronics and technology	485,999	507,631	486,102	507,714
Financial and Insurance	259,682	289,963	259,688	289,963
Machines and equipment	355,301	326,675	355,348	326,717
Metallurgy	447,967	459,455	448,022	459,502
Infrastructure	28,724	29,448	29,115	29,633
Oil and Natural Gas	621,323	616,893	621,339	616,935
Chemical and Petrochemical	1,003,383	1,022,562	1,003,642	1,022,766
Private Services	569,317	582,301	569,780	582,692
Textile, Apparel and Leather	471,513	413,334	471,518	413,338
Transportation	485,876	470,523	486,094	470,715
Other	910,003	910,823	910,606	911,340
Total	**64,293,324**	**65,016,852**	**64,309,056**	**65,028,781**

(d.1) Identification, Measurement and Assessment

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

(d.2) Monitoring, Control and Mitigation

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
	03/31/2026	**12/31/2025**	**03/31/2026**	**12/31/2025**
Financial Assets at Amortization Cost	**134,761,531**	**133,822,876**	**137,269,961**	**136,699,385**
Compulsory Deposits at the Central Bank of Brazil	15,369,033	15,861,036	15,369,033	15,861,036
Interbank Liquidity Applications	4,068,470	4,024,531	4,068,470	4,024,531
Securities	47,190,007	45,839,402	47,199,358	45,848,445
Credit Operations and Financial Leasing	64,293,324	65,016,852	64,309,056	65,028,781
Other Financial Assets	3,840,697	3,081,055	6,324,044	5,936,592
Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income	**22,718,587**	**21,937,981**	**22,718,587**	**21,937,981**
Securities	22,718,587	21,937,981	22,718,587	21,937,981
Financial Assets at Fair Value through Results	**7,609**	**1,099,686**	**584,329**	**1,659,087**
Securities	-	999,446	576,720	1,558,847
Derivatives	7,609	100,240	7,609	100,240
Off Balance	**25,160,222**	**21,513,417**	**25,233,332**	**21,513,417**
Financial Guarantees	589,729	648,413	589,729	648,413
Real Estate Loans	317,977	359,516	317,977	359,516
Overdraft	6,331,675	4,745,864	6,331,675	4,745,864
Credit Card	4,845,497	4,569,958	4,845,497	4,569,958
Pre-dated Electronic Limits – Banricompras	6,049,065	5,869,970	6,049,065	5,869,970
Pre-approved Installments Limits - Crédito 1 Minuto	6,329,591	4,981,121	6,329,591	4,981,121
Other Pre-approved Limits	696,688	338,575	769,798	338,575
Total	**182,647,949**	**178,373,960**	**185,806,209**	**181,809,870**

(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	**43,949,885**	**601,054**	**680,761**	**152,377**	**3,189,158**	**2,251,462**	**47,819,804**	**3,004,893**
Credit Cards	2,329,472	114,745	57,456	12,183	369,096	287,591	2,756,024	414,519
Payroll Loans	17,457,695	98,716	175,498	22,911	1,201,071	836,672	18,834,264	958,299
Personal Loans – not Payroll	2,654,183	37,265	105,175	22,830	425,463	297,352	3,184,821	357,447
Real Estate	5,495,196	26,113	74,180	30,059	60,069	34,237	5,629,445	90,409
Rural Loans and Development	13,287,167	184,026	97,475	14,117	488,090	301,342	13,872,732	499,485
Other	2,726,172	140,189	170,977	50,277	645,369	494,268	3,542,518	684,734
Companies	**15,052,653**	**234,985**	**202,627**	**49,999**	**1,218,240**	**776,296**	**16,473,520**	**1,061,280**
Exchange Operations	2,719,791	12,339	1,369	14	93,878	8,186	2,815,038	20,539
Working Capital	4,885,596	33,981	39,751	10,338	270,017	157,623	5,195,364	201,942
Guarantee / Business Account	2,519,566	91,391	48,036	9,293	189,121	131,706	2,756,723	232,390
Real Estate	725,010	10,474	-	-	810	460	725,820	10,934
Rural Loans and Development	2,827,434	51,251	31,271	6,933	298,394	234,082	3,157,099	292,266
Other	1,375,256	35,549	82,200	23,421	366,020	244,239	1,823,476	303,209
Total as of 03/31/2026	**59,002,538**	**836,039**	**883,388**	**202,376**	**4,407,398**	**3,027,758**	**64,293,324**	**4,066,173**
Total as of 12/31/2025	**60,406,238**	**901,519**	**635,025**	**137,591**	**3,975,589**	**2,774,879**	**65,016,852**	**3,813,989**

								Consolidated
	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3		Total	
	Total Loans	Provision	Total Loans	Provision	Total Loans	Provision	Total Loans	Provision
Individuals	**43,949,927**	**601,054**	**680,761**	**152,377**	**3,189,158**	**2,251,462**	**47,819,846**	**3,004,893**
Credit Cards	2,329,472	114,745	57,456	12,183	369,096	287,591	2,756,024	414,519
Payroll Loans	17,457,695	98,716	175,498	22,911	1,201,071	836,672	18,834,264	958,299
Personal Loans – not Payroll	2,654,183	37,265	105,175	22,830	425,463	297,352	3,184,821	357,447
Real Estate	5,495,196	26,113	74,180	30,059	60,069	34,237	5,629,445	90,409
Rural Loans and Development	13,287,167	184,026	97,475	14,117	488,090	301,342	13,872,732	499,485
Other	2,726,214	140,189	170,977	50,277	645,369	494,268	3,542,560	684,734
Companies	**15,065,565**	**235,031**	**202,690**	**50,001**	**1,220,955**	**776,413**	**16,489,210**	**1,061,445**
Exchange Operations	2,719,791	12,339	1,369	14	93,878	8,186	2,815,038	20,539
Working Capital	4,885,596	33,981	39,751	10,338	270,017	157,623	5,195,364	201,942
Guarantee / Business Account	2,519,566	91,391	48,036	9,293	189,121	131,706	2,756,723	232,390
Real Estate	725,010	10,474	-	-	810	460	725,820	10,934
Rural Loans and Development	2,827,434	51,251	31,271	6,933	298,394	234,082	3,157,099	292,266
Other	1,388,168	35,595	82,263	23,423	368,735	244,356	1,839,166	303,374
Total as of 03/31/2026	**59,015,492**	**836,085**	**883,451**	**202,378**	**4,410,113**	**3,027,875**	**64,309,056**	**4,066,338**
Total as of 12/31/2025	**60,415,662**	**901,558**	**636,713**	**137,593**	**3,976,406**	**2,775,008**	**65,028,781**	**3,814,159**

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
	03/31/2026	12/31/2025	03/31/2026	12/31/2025
Not Overdue	57,556,595	58,989,168	57,569,276	58,998,523
Overdue up to 30 days	1,445,943	1,417,070	1,446,216	1,417,139
Total	**59,002,538**	**60,406,238**	**59,015,492**	**60,415,662**

		Parent		Consolidated
	03/31/2026	12/31/2025	03/31/2026	12/31/2025
Collective Evaluation	58,957,422	60,381,846	58,970,376	60,391,270
Individual Evaluation	45,116	24,392	45,116	24,392
Total	**59,002,538**	**60,406,238**	**59,015,492**	**60,415,662**

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	
	03/31/2026	12/31/2025	03/31/2026	12/31/2025
Not Overdue	181,862	201,232	181,887	201,934
Overdue up to 30 days	14,502	15,539	14,502	16,124
Overdue from 31 to 60 days	419,955	273,788	419,973	274,189
Overdue from 61 to 90 days	267,069	144,466	267,089	144,466
Total	**883,388**	**635,025**	**883,451**	**636,713**

	Parent		Consolidated	
	03/31/2026	12/31/2025	03/31/2026	12/31/2025
Collective Evaluation	882,415	633,529	882,478	635,217
Individual Evaluation	973	1,496	973	1,496
Total	**883,388**	**635,025**	**883,451**	**636,713**

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

	Parent		Consolidated	
	03/31/2026	12/31/2025	03/31/2026	12/31/2025
Not Overdue	936,070	939,683	937,787	940,201
Overdue up to 30 days	110,250	116,628	110,583	116,713
Overdue from 31 to 60 days	149,951	83,218	150,265	83,310
Overdue from 61 to 90 days	120,807	118,215	121,090	118,222
Overdue over 90 days	3,090,320	2,717,845	3,090,388	2,717,960
Total	**4,407,398**	**3,975,589**	**4,410,113**	**3,976,406**

	Parent		Consolidated	
	03/31/2026	12/31/2025	03/31/2026	12/31/2025
Collective Evaluation	3,895,680	3,536,204	3,898,395	3,537,021
Individual Evaluation	511,718	439,385	511,718	439,385
Total	**4,407,398**	**3,975,589**	**4,410,113**	**3,976,406**

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

Significant Individual Customers (%)	03/31/2026	12/31/2025
Largest Debtor	19.05	22.84
Five Largest Debtors	52.06	54.90
Ten Largest Debtors	74.84	78.45
Twenty Largest Debtors	97.01	98.98

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.

	01/01 to 03/31/2026 [1]	01/01 to 03/31/2025 [1]
Renegotiated Operations	**475,958**	**122,483**
Active Renegotiated Operations	414,871	73,927
Operations Recovered from Loss Write-off	61,088	48,556
Write-Off	**345,974**	**-**

(1) Transactions with the characteristics of credit operations of the subsidiary Banrisul Pagamentos are not included.

(d.6) Repossession of Assets Given as Guarantees

Goods kept 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$81,985 (01/01 to 03/31/2025 – R$46,743) 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 information from the area responsible for market risk management reaches the necessary scope, the Market Risk Report (Trading) and the Interest Rate Risk Report in the Banking Portfolio (Banking) are periodically made available to the members of the Administration, and reports produced for monitoring Banrisul's risk exposures are made available to the Risk Management Committee. Annually, or more frequently if necessary, the Market Risk Management Policy and the Interest Rate Risk Management Policy in the Banking Portfolio are proposed to the Board of Directors, which is responsible for their approval. Dashboards are also produced for the Trading Portfolio and the Non-Trading Portfolio (IRRBB) with the main determinants of each risk, such as mismatches between assets and liabilities and the main determinants of earnings fluctuations.

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

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

Banrisul monitors market risk (trading portfolio) and interest rate risk (non-trading portfolio) using 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 03/31/2026
		Interest Rate	**Currency**	
1	1%	276	6,844	**7,120**
2	25%	223	98,882	**99,105**
3	50%	159	194,755	**194,914**

The table above shows the largest expected loss considering scenarios 1, 2 and 3 and their variations, 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

For the Foreign Currency Risk Factor, the exchange rate of R$5.2194 on 03/31/2025 (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 96.1% of the expected loss in this scenario. In scenarios 2 and 3, the largest loss observed refers to the "Currencies" factor, representing 99.8% and 99.9%, respectively. Considering absolute values, the largest loss observed in these Sensitivity Test Scenarios occurs in scenario 3, in the total amount of R$194,914.

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

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

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

Risk Factor	Reference	Trading Book
Prefixed	Prefixed Rate	28
Total		**28**

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 Index	990,855
Index Coupon	TLP	(102)
Currency Index	Dolar EEUU	7,483
	Euro	74
Interest Rate Coupon	TR	90,447
	TJLP	(60)
DI	CDI	2,745,191
Selic	Selic	(3,472,736)
Total		**361,152**

(e.3) Exposures Subject to Exchange Rate Risk

Banrisul is exposed to the effects of fluctuations in current exchange rates on its financial situation and cash flows. Exchange rate risk is monitored daily by calculating foreign currency exchange exposure. Banrisul's institutional risk policy states that capital consumption for this risk should be managed in such a way as to maintain its exposure at a limit lower than 3.55% of its Reference Equity (PR). The exposure presented at the date of the reporting was R$84,572 (12/31/2025 – R$433,245). Capital consumption presented in the same period was R$18,367 (12/31/2025 – R$99,224).

Banrisul complies with the new Bacen determinations and calculates the amount of risk-weighted assets RWACAM, which was verified at the date of the reporting at R$232,956 (12/31/2025 – R$1,233,060).

(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		Not Current			
	Up to 3 months	From 3 to 12 Months	From 1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total as of 03/31/2026	Total as of 12/31/2025
Financial Assets	**27,642,314**	**26,573,509**	**81,843,461**	**21,018,263**	**157,077,547**	**156,302,912**
At Amortized Cost	27,569,888	26,573,509	60,119,961	20,087,993	134,351,351	133,265,245
Compulsory Deposits at the Central Bank	14,958,853	-	-	-	14,958,853	15,303,405
Interbank Liquidity Applications	2,310,042	1,079,643	678,785	-	4,068,470	4,024,531
Securities	44,709	9,760,665	26,634,367	10,750,266	47,190,007	45,839,402
Credit and Leasing Operations	10,256,284	14,952,437	29,746,876	9,337,727	64,293,324	65,016,852
Other Financial Assets	-	780,764	3,059,933	-	3,840,697	3,081,055
At Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	64,817	-	21,723,500	930,270	22,718,587	21,937,981
Securities	64,817	-	21,723,500	930,270	22,718,587	21,937,981
At Fair Value through Profit or Loss	7,609	-	-	-	7,609	1,099,686
Securities	-	-	-	-	-	999,446
Derivatives	7,609	-	-	-	7,609	100,240
Financial Liabilities	**49,844,690**	**18,466,697**	**60,364,208**	**16,702,296**	**145,377,891**	**143,602,776**
At Amortized Cost	49,843,740	18,466,697	60,364,208	16,702,296	145,376,941	141,912,344
Deposits	24,126,082	9,320,701	52,361,759	13,522,935	99,331,477	97,439,138
Open Market Fundraising	24,027,402	2,400	-	-	24,029,802	22,959,070
Resources for Acceptance and Issuance of Securities	754,912	3,025,825	4,909,715	-	8,690,452	8,711,917
Subordinated Debts	-	-	-	2,507,547	2,507,547	2,413,040
Borrowings	714,891	1,437,561	501,586	7,129	2,661,167	2,803,298
Onlendings	220,453	857,072	2,589,110	664,685	4,331,320	3,802,826
Other Financial Assets	-	3,823,138	2,038	-	3,825,176	3,783,055
At Fair Value through Profit or Loss	950	-	-	-	950	1,690,432
Derivatives	950	-	-	-	950	1,027
Subordinated Debts	-	-	-	-	-	1,689,405
Total Delay in Interest Renegotiation	**(22,202,376)**	**8,106,812**	**21,479,253**	**4,315,967**	**11,699,656**	**12,700,136**

	Consolidated					
	Current		Not Current			
	Up to 3 months	From 3 to 12 Months	From 1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total as of 03/31/2026	Total as of 12/31/2025
Financial Assets	**27,859,433**	**29,412,458**	**81,850,162**	**21,040,644**	**160,162,697**	**159,738,822**
At Amortized Cost	27,584,310	29,060,816	60,126,662	20,087,993	136,859,781	136,141,754
Compulsory Deposits at the Central Bank	14,958,853	-	-	-	14,958,853	15,303,405
Interbank Liquidity Applications	2,310,042	1,079,643	678,785	-	4,068,470	4,024,531
Securities	44,709	9,770,016	26,634,367	10,750,266	47,199,358	45,848,445
Credit and Leasing Operations	10,270,706	14,952,437	29,748,186	9,337,727	64,309,056	65,028,781
Other Financial Assets	-	3,258,720	3,065,324	-	6,324,044	5,936,592
At Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	64,817	-	21,723,500	930,270	22,718,587	21,937,981
Securities	64,817	-	21,723,500	930,270	22,718,587	21,937,981
At Fair Value through Profit or Loss	210,306	351,642	-	22,381	584,329	1,659,087
Securities	202,697	351,642	-	22,381	576,720	1,558,847
Derivatives	7,609	-	-	-	7,609	100,240
Financial Liabilities	**49,807,104**	**18,294,613**	**59,674,653**	**16,702,295**	**144,478,665**	**143,116,413**
At Amortized Cost	49,806,154	18,294,613	59,674,653	16,702,295	144,477,715	141,425,981
Deposits	24,407,218	7,694,763	52,361,759	13,522,935	97,986,675	96,261,427
Open Market Fundraising	23,891,655	2,400	-	-	23,894,055	22,819,656
Resources for Acceptance and Issuance of Securities	571,610	2,906,472	4,218,278	-	7,696,360	7,739,376
Subordinated Debts	-	-	-	2,507,547	2,507,547	2,413,040
Borrowings	715,218	1,438,591	503,468	7,128	2,664,405	2,806,928
Onlendings	220,453	857,072	2,589,110	664,685	4,331,320	3,802,826
Other Financial Assets	-	5,395,315	2,038	-	5,397,353	5,582,728
At Fair Value through Profit or Loss	950	-	-	-	950	1,690,432
Derivatives	950	-	-	-	950	1,027
Subordinated Debts	-	-	-	-	-	1,689,405
Total Delay in Interest Renegotiation	**(21,947,671)**	**11,117,845**	**22,175,509**	**4,338,349**	**15,684,032**	**16,622,409**

(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		Not Current			
	Up to 3 months	From 3 to 12 Months	From 1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total as of 03/31/2026	Total as of 12/31/2025
Financial Liabilities (Contractual Maturities)	**53,044,886**	**18,868,635**	**61,826,896**	**17,023,363**	**150,763,780**	**150,077,785**
At Amortized Cost	53,044,886	18,868,635	61,826,896	17,023,363	150,763,780	148,382,887
Deposits	27,252,454	9,478,879	53,194,872	13,738,094	103,664,299	103,015,078
Open Market Fundraising	24,042,295	2,401	-	-	24,044,696	22,972,007
Resources for Acceptance and Issuance of Securities	788,250	3,159,453	5,126,540	-	9,074,243	9,047,356
Subordinated Letters	-	-	-	2,507,547	2,507,547	2,413,040
Borrowings	715,032	1,444,562	555,162	15,764	2,730,520	2,878,678
Onlendings	246,855	960,047	2,947,901	761,958	4,916,761	4,273,082
Other Financial Assets	-	3,823,293	2,421	-	3,825,714	3,783,646
At Fair Value Through Profit or Loss	-	-	-	-	-	1,694,898
Subordinated Debt	-	-	-	-	-	1,694,898
Financial Assets (Expected Maturities)	**27,760,045**	**27,506,127**	**94,353,243**	**29,579,015**	**179,198,430**	**179,159,493**
Cash	1,285,041	-	-	-	1,285,041	1,298,123
Financial Assets	26,475,004	27,506,127	94,353,243	29,579,015	177,913,389	177,861,370
At Amortized Cost	26,410,187	27,506,127	72,629,743	28,648,745	155,194,802	154,923,943
At Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	64,817	-	21,723,500	930,270	22,718,587	21,937,981
At Fair Value Through Profit or Loss	-	-	-	-	-	999,446

						Consolidated
	Current		Not Current			
	Up to 3 months	From 3 to 12 Months	From 1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total as of 03/31/2026	Total as of 12/31/2025
Financial Liabilities (Contractual Maturities)	**52,999,572**	**18,684,030**	**61,149,427**	**17,028,111**	**149,861,140**	**149,585,389**
At Amortized Cost	52,999,572	18,684,030	61,149,427	17,028,111	149,861,140	147,890,491
Deposits	27,530,707	7,828,971	53,213,258	13,742,843	102,315,779	101,831,070
Open Market Fundraising	23,906,474	2,401	-	-	23,908,875	22,832,490
Resources for Acceptance and Issuance of Securities	600,114	3,051,408	4,428,629	-	8,080,151	8,074,815
Subordinated Letters	-	-	-	2,507,547	2,507,547	2,413,040
Borrowings	715,422	1,445,733	557,218	15,763	2,734,136	2,882,675
Onlendings	246,855	960,047	2,947,901	761,958	4,916,761	4,273,082
Other Financial Assets		5,395,470	2,421	-	5,397,891	5,583,319
At Fair Value Through Profit or Loss	-	-	-	-	-	1,694,898
Subordinated Debt	-	-	-	-	-	1,694,898
Financial Assets (Expected Maturities)	**27,962,744**	**30,345,076**	**94,358,634**	**29,601,396**	**182,267,850**	**182,583,475**
Cash	1,285,043	-	-	-	1,285,043	1,298,124
Financial Assets	26,677,701	30,345,076	94,358,634	29,601,396	180,982,807	181,285,351
At Amortized Cost	26,410,187	29,993,434	72,635,134	28,648,745	157,687,500	157,788,523
At Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	64,817	-	21,723,500	930,270	22,718,587	21,937,981
At Fair Value Through Profit or Loss	202,697	351,642	-	22,381	576,720	1,558,847

(f.2) Items Not Recorded in the Balance Sheet

Banrisul must make available to the State of Rio Grande do Sul up to 95% of the value of 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$9,823,501 (12/31/2025 – R$9,823,501), 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
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total as of 03/31/2026	Level 1	Level 2	Total as of 12/31/2025
Financial Assets	**22,661,379**	**62,417**	**2,400**	**22,726,196**	**22,876,735**	**160,932**	**23,037,667**
At Fair Value Through OCI	22,653,770	62,417	2,400	22,718,587	21,876,161	61,820	21,937,981
Securities	22,653,770	62,417	2,400	22,718,587	21,876,161	61,820	21,937,981
Treasury Financial Bills (LFT)	22,653,770	-	-	22,653,770	21,876,161	-	21,876,161
Investment Fund Shares	-	40,448	-	40,448	-	39,851	39,851
Shares	-	-	2,400	2,400	-	-	-
Others	-	21,969	-	21,969	-	21,969	21,969
At Fair Value Through Profit or Loss	7,609	-	-	7,609	1,000,574	99,112	1,099,686
Securities	-	-	-	-	999,446	-	999,446
National Treasury Bills (LTN)	-	-	-	-	999,446	-	999,446
Derivatives	7,609	-	-	7,609	1,128	99,112	100,240
Liabilities Measured at Fair Value	**950**	**-**	**-**	**950**	**1,027**	**1,689,405**	**1,690,432**
At Fair Value Through Profit or Loss	950	-	-	950	1,027	1,689,405	1,690,432
Derivatives	950	-	-	950	1,027	-	1,027
Subordinated Debt	-	-	-	-	-	1,689,405	1,689,405

								Consolidated
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total as of 03/31/2026	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total em 31/12/2025
Financial Assets	**23,210,985**	**88,526**	**3,404**	**23,302,915**	**23,434,760**	**160,932**	**1,376**	**23,597,068**
At Fair Value Through OCI	22,653,770	62,417	2,400	22,718,587	21,876,161	61,820	-	21,937,981
Securities	22,653,770	62,417	2,400	22,718,587	21,876,161	61,820	-	21,937,981
Treasury Financial Bills (LFT)	22,653,770	-	-	22,653,770	21,876,161	-	-	21,876,161
Investment Fund Shares	-	40,448	-	40,448	-	39,851	-	39,851
Shares			2,400	2,400	-	-	-	-
Others	-	21,969	-	21,969	-	21,969	-	21,969
At Fair Value Through Profit or Loss	557,215	26,109	1,004	584,328	1,558,599	99,112	1,376	1,659,087
Securities	549,607	26,109	1,004	576,720	1,557,471	-	1,376	1,558,847
Treasury Financial Bills (LFT)	374,023	-	-	374,023	361,623	-	-	361,623
National Treasury Bills (LTN)	-	-	-	-	999,446	-	-	999,446
Investment Fund Shares	175,584	26,109	1,004	202,697	196,402	-	1,376	197,778
Derivatives	7,609	-	-	7,609	1,128	99,112	-	100,240
Financial Liabilities	**950**	**-**	**-**	**950**	**1,027**	**1,689,405**	**-**	**1,690,432**
At Fair Value Through Profit or Loss	950	-	-	950	1,027	1,689,405	-	1,690,432
Derivatives	950	-	-	950	1,027	-	-	1,027
Subordinated Debt	-	-	-	-	-	1,689,405	-	1,689,405

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

				Parent
	03/31/2026		12/31/2025	
	Book Value	Fair Value	Book Value	Fair Value
Financial Assets at Amortized Cost	**134,761,513**	**131,682,819**	**133,822,828**	**130,901,589**
Compulsory Deposits at the Central Bank of Brazil	15,369,033	15,369,033	15,861,036	15,861,036
Interbank Liquidity Applications	4,068,470	3,992,826	4,024,499	4,054,553
Securities	47,189,989	47,299,637	45,839,386	45,918,828
Credit and Financial Leasing Operations	64,293,324	61,180,626	65,016,852	61,986,117
Other Financial Assets	3,840,697	3,840,697	3,081,055	3,081,055
Financial Liabilities at Amortized Cost	**148,465,274**	**148,423,209**	**146,215,128**	**146,225,118**
Deposits	102,419,810	102,311,286	101,741,922	101,695,729
Open Market Fundraising	24,029,802	24,029,804	22,959,070	22,959,059
Resources for Acceptance and Issuance of Securities	8,690,452	8,692,974	8,711,917	8,704,306
Subordinated Financial Letters	2,507,547	2,571,482	2,413,040	2,476,845
Borrowings	2,661,167	2,661,167	2,803,298	2,803,298
Onlendings	4,331,320	4,331,320	3,802,826	3,802,826
Other Financial Liabilities	3,825,176	3,825,176	3,783,055	3,783,055

				Consolidated
	03/31/2026		12/31/2025	
	Book Value	Fair Value	Book Value	Fair Value
Financial Assets at Amortized Cost	**137,269,943**	**134,191,250**	**136,699,337**	**133,778,096**
Compulsory Deposits at the Central Bank of Brazil	15,369,033	15,369,033	15,861,036	15,861,036
Interbank Liquidity Applications	4,068,470	3,992,826	4,024,499	4,054,553
Securities	47,199,340	47,308,989	45,848,429	45,927,869
Credit and Financial Leasing Operations	64,309,056	61,196,358	65,028,781	61,998,046
Other Financial Assets	6,324,044	6,324,044	5,936,592	5,936,592
Financial Liabilities at Amortized Cost	**147,562,330**	**147,520,265**	**145,722,468**	**145,732,458**
Deposits	101,071,290	100,962,766	100,557,914	100,511,721
Open Market Fundraising	23,894,055	23,894,057	22,819,656	22,819,645
Resources for Acceptance and Issuance of Securities	7,696,360	7,698,882	7,739,376	7,731,765
Subordinated Financial Letters	2,507,547	2,571,482	2,413,040	2,476,845
Borrowings	2,664,405	2,664,405	2,806,928	2,806,928
Onlendings	4,331,320	4,331,320	3,802,826	3,802,826
Other Financial Liabilities	5,397,353	5,397,353	5,582,728	5,582,728

• **Securities:** fair value is based on market prices or quotes from brokers or 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 resulting from events related to the violation of fundamental rights and guarantees, as well as the practice of acts harmful to the common interest.

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

Climate risk, in turn, comprises two aspects:

• Climate transition risk: refers to the possibility of losses resulting from events associated with the transition to a low-carbon economy, characterized by the reduction or offsetting of greenhouse gas emissions and the preservation of natural mechanisms for capturing these gases; and

• Physical climate risk: corresponds to the possibility of losses caused by events related to frequent and severe weather or long-term environmental changes associated with changes in climate patterns.

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

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

(j) Capital Management

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

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$12,946,274 on the reporting date, presenting a deduction of R$1,459,571 comparing to December of 2025.

BACEN Circular no. 3,876/18 determines that the Prudential Conglomerate calculates and reports the IRRBB. The methodology for measuring the need for PR 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$361,151.

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 (2.50% as of April 2022).

The IB was 17,47% on the reporting date, higher than the minimum required by the Brazilian regulatory body. The Tier I and Core Capital Ratios were 14,08% 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	
	03/31/2026	12/31/2025	03/31/2026	12/31/2025
Cash	1,285,041	1,298,123	1,285,043	1,298,124
In Local Currency	911,125	984,007	911,127	984,008
In Foreign Currency	373,916	314,116	373,916	314,116
Interbank Investments [(1)]	2,299,999	1,900,000	2,299,999	1,900,000
Reverse Repurchase Agreements	2,299,999	1,900,000	2,299,999	1,900,000
Securities	-	-	180,915	177,138
Investment Fund Shares	-	-	180,915	177,138
Total	**3,585,040**	**3,198,123**	**3,765,957**	**3,375,262**

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

Note 07 - Compulsory Deposits in Central Bank of Brazil

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

Note 08 – Interbank Investments

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

Note 09 – Financial Assets at Amortized Cost – Securities

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

									Parent
									03/31/2026
	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	-	9,727,957	9,630,674	16,473,254	10,534,761	46,366,646	-	46,366,646	46,470,963
Treasury Financial Bills (LFT)	-	9,705,720	9,630,674	16,473,254	10,534,761	46,344,409	-	46,344,409	46,449,044
Federal Bonds (CVS)	-	22,237	-	-	-	22,237	-	22,237	21,919
Financial Bills (LF)	44,709	32,708	304,803	23,029	-	405,249	(13)	405,236	409,703
Debentures	-	-	69,796	132,811	214,387	416,994	(5)	416,989	417,952
Real Estate Receivable Certificates (CRI)	-	-	-	-	1,118	1,118	-	1,118	1,019
Total	**44,709**	**9,760,665**	**10,005,273**	**16,629,094**	**10,750,266**	**47,190,007**	**(18)**	**47,189,989**	**47,299,637**

									Parent
									12/31/2025
	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	4,011,304	3,975,038	14,022,350	15,385,622	7,549,881	44,944,195	-	44,944,195	45,026,759
Treasury Financial Bills (LFT)	4,011,304	3,975,038	13,993,619	15,385,622	7,549,881	44,915,464	-	44,915,464	45,000,018
Federal Bonds (CVS)			28,731	-	-	28,731	-	28,731	26,741
Financial Bills (LF)	101,062	74,695	294,122	22,231	-	492,110	(12)	492,098	486,523
Debentures	-	-	67,186	127,916	206,798	401,900	(4)	401,896	404,461
Real Estate Receivable Certificates (CRI)	-	-	-	-	1,197	1,197	-	1,197	1,085
Total	**4,112,366**	**4,049,733**	**14,383,658**	**15,535,769**	**7,757,876**	**45,839,402**	**(16)**	**45,839,386**	**45,918,828**

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

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

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

Note 10 – Loans and Leases

(a) Credit Portfolio Segregated by Stages

					Parent
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	03/31/2026	12/31/2025
Individuals	**43,949,885**	**680,761**	**3,189,158**	**47,819,804**	**48,479,146**
Credit Cards	2,329,472	57,456	369,096	2,756,024	2,850,369
Payroll Loans	17,457,695	175,498	1,201,071	18,834,264	19,459,845
Personal Loan – not Payroll	2,654,183	105,175	425,463	3,184,821	3,031,526
Real Estate	5,495,196	74,180	60,069	5,629,445	5,731,334
Rural, Development Loans and Guarantee Funds	13,287,167	97,475	488,090	13,872,732	14,022,604
Others	2,726,172	170,977	645,369	3,542,518	3,383,468
Companies	**15,052,653**	**202,627**	**1,218,240**	**16,473,520**	**16,537,706**
Exchange Operations	2,719,791	1,369	93,878	2,815,038	2,854,208
Working Capital	4,885,596	39,751	270,017	5,195,364	5,268,046
Business / Guarantee Checking Accounts	2,519,566	48,036	189,121	2,756,723	2,570,841
Real Estate	725,010	-	810	725,820	722,604
Rural and Development Loans	2,827,434	31,271	298,394	3,157,099	3,335,456
Others	1,375,256	82,200	366,020	1,823,476	1,786,551
Total	**59,002,538**	**883,388**	**4,407,398**	**64,293,324**	**65,016,852**
(Expected Credit Loss)	(836,039)	(202,376)	(3,027,758)	(4,066,173)	(3,813,989)
Total Net of Expected Credit Loss as of 03/31/2026	**58,166,499**	**681,012**	**1,379,640**	**60,227,151**	
Total Net of Expected Credit Loss as of 12/31/2025	**59,504,719**	**497,434**	**1,200,710**		**61,202,863**

					Consolidated
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	03/31/2026	12/31/2025
Individuals	**43,949,927**	**680,761**	**3,189,158**	**47,819,846**	**48,479,189**
Credit Cards	2,329,472	57,456	369,096	2,756,024	2,850,369
Payroll Loans	17,457,695	175,498	1,201,071	18,834,264	19,459,845
Personal Loan – not Payroll	2,654,183	105,175	425,463	3,184,821	3,031,526
Real Estate	5,495,196	74,180	60,069	5,629,445	5,731,334
Rural, Development Loans and Guarantee Funds	13,287,167	97,475	488,090	13,872,732	14,022,604
Others	2,726,214	170,977	645,369	3,542,560	3,383,511
Companies	**15,065,565**	**202,690**	**1,220,955**	**16,489,210**	**16,549,592**
Exchange Operations	2,719,791	1,369	93,878	2,815,038	2,854,208
Working Capital	4,885,596	39,751	270,017	5,195,364	5,268,046
Business / Guarantee Checking Accounts	2,519,566	48,036	189,121	2,756,723	2,570,841
Real Estate	725,010	-	810	725,820	722,604
Rural and Development Loans	2,827,434	31,271	298,394	3,157,099	3,335,456
Others	1,388,168	82,263	368,735	1,839,166	1,798,437
Total	**59,015,492**	**883,451**	**4,410,113**	**64,309,056**	**65,028,781**
(Expected Credit Loss)	(836,085)	(202,378)	(3,027,875)	(4,066,338)	(3,814,159)
Total Net of Expected Credit Loss as of 03/31/2026	**58,179,407**	**681,073**	**1,382,238**	**60,242,718**	
Total Net of Expected Credit Loss as of 12/31/2025	**59,514,104**	**499,120**	**1,201,398**		**61,214,622**

(b) Credit Portfolio Segregated by Installment Maturity

		Parent		Consolidated
Maturity	**03/31/2026**	**12/31/2025**	**03/31/2026**	**12/31/2025**
Overdue since 1 day	2,023,893	1,816,937	2,025,202	1,818,290
Due up to 3 months	10,258,821	8,913,618	10,273,244	8,924,194
Due from 3 to 12 months	14,951,734	16,681,095	14,951,734	16,681,095
Due from 1 year to 5 years	27,721,588	28,118,268	27,721,588	28,118,268
Due over 5 years	9,337,288	9,486,934	9,337,288	9,486,934
Total	**64,293,324**	**65,016,852**	**64,309,056**	**65,028,781**

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

		03/31/2026		12/31/2025
Concentration of Largest Borrowers [1]	**Total**	**% Portfolio**	**Total**	**% Portfolio**
Main borrower	297,645	0.46	305,941	0.47
10 largest borrowers	2,212,893	3.44	2,215,243	3.41
20 largest borrowers	3,297,704	5.13	3,373,835	5.19
50 largest borrowers	5,406,524	8.41	5,469,778	8.41
100 largest borrowers	7,248,861	11.27	7,358,885	11.32

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

								Parent
Stage 1	**Opening Balance 12/31/2025**	**Transfer To Stage 2**	**Transfer To Stage 3**	**Transfer From Stage 2**	**Transfer From Stage 3**	***Write-Off***	**Constitution/ (Reversion)**	**Closing Balance 03/31/2026**
Individuals	**654,931**	**(16,793)**	**(17,383)**	**25,476**	**41,619**	**-**	**(86,796)**	**601,054**
Credit Cards	127,475	(616)	(3,506)	547	2,484	-	(11,639)	114,745
Payroll Loans	104,873	(1,129)	(1,361)	3,419	5,394	-	(12,480)	98,716
Personal Loan – not Payroll	35,792	(2,434)	(1,749)	6,255	1,910	-	(2,509)	37,265
Real Estate	29,680	(2,032)	(436)	1,194	2,516	-	(4,809)	26,113
Rural and Development Loans	206,564	(2,814)	(1,960)	8,567	16,272	-	(42,603)	184,026
Others	150,547	(7,768)	(8,371)	5,494	13,043	-	(12,756)	140,189
Companies	**246,588**	**(13,527)**	**(16,265)**	**2,344**	**10,487**	**-**	**5,358**	**234,985**
Exchange Operations	12,179	-	(193)	179	304	-	(130)	12,339
Working Capital	37,183	(2,407)	(1,652)	255	1,605	-	(1,003)	33,981
Business / Guarantee Checking Accounts	92,351	(3,502)	(5,750)	390	486	-	7,416	91,391
Real Estate	10,047	-	(72)	348	-	-	151	10,474
Rural, Development Loans and Guarantee Funds	52,508	(2,580)	(4,667)	766	3,751	-	1,473	51,251
Others	42,320	(5,038)	(3,931)	406	4,341	-	(2,549)	35,549
Total	**901,519**	**(30,320)**	**(33,648)**	**27,820**	**52,106**	**-**	**(81,438)**	**836,039**

								Parent
Stage 2	**Opening Balance 12/31/2025**	**Transfer To Stage 1**	**Transfer To Stage 3**	**Transfer From Stage 1**	**Transfer From Stage 3**	***Write-Off***	**Constitution/ (Reversion)**	**Closing Balance 03/31/2026**
Individuals	**107,574**	**(25,476)**	**(45,675)**	**16,793**	**3,500**	**-**	**95,661**	**152,377**
Credit Cards	8,646	(547)	(5,104)	616	1,164	-	7,408	12,183
Payroll Loans	22,343	(3,419)	(6,616)	1,129	110	-	9,364	22,911
Personal Loan – not Payroll	18,304	(6,255)	(6,965)	2,434	189	-	15,123	22,830
Real Estate	3,593	(1,194)	(1,447)	2,032	184	-	26,891	30,059
Rural and Development Loans	19,049	(8,567)	(5,684)	2,814	776	-	5,729	14,117
Others	35,639	(5,494)	(19,859)	7,768	1,077	-	31,146	50,277
Companies	**30,017**	**(2,344)**	**(23,300)**	**13,527**	**919**	**-**	**31,180**	**49,999**
Exchange Operations	241	(179)	(58)	-	89	-	(79)	14
Working Capital	5,234	(255)	(4,511)	2,407	116	-	7,347	10,338
Business / Guarantee Checking Accounts	5,506	(390)	(3,674)	3,502	15	-	4,334	9,293
Real Estate	348	(348)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rural, Development Loans and Guarantee Funds	6,804	(766)	(5,347)	2,580	157	-	3,505	6,933
Others	11,884	(406)	(9,710)	5,038	542	-	16,073	23,421
Total	**137,591**	**(27,820)**	**(68,975)**	**30,320**	**4,419**	**-**	**126,841**	**202,376**

								Parent
Stage 3	**Opening Balance 12/31/2025**	**Transfer To Stage 1**	**Transfer To Stage 2**	**Transfer From Stage 1**	**Transfer From Stage 2**	***Write-Off***	**Constitution/ (Reversion)**	**Closing Balance 03/31/2026**
Individuals	**2,025,537**	**(41,619)**	**(3,500)**	**17,383**	**45,675**	**(180,914)**	**388,900**	**2,251,462**
Credit Cards	258,326	(2,484)	(1,164)	3,506	5,104	(42,544)	66,847	287,591
Payroll Loans	757,167	(5,394)	(110)	1,361	6,616	(62,466)	139,498	836,672
Personal Loan – not Payroll	255,829	(1,910)	(189)	1,749	6,965	(36,247)	71,155	297,352
Real Estate	27,808	(2,516)	(184)	436	1,447	(1,310)	8,556	34,237
Rural and Development Loans	293,691	(16,272)	(776)	1,960	5,684	(24,881)	41,936	301,342
Others	432,716	(13,043)	(1,077)	8,371	19,859	(13,466)	60,908	494,268
Companies	**749,342**	**(10,487)**	**(919)**	**16,265**	**23,300**	**(165,060)**	**163,855**	**776,296**
Exchange Operations	6,856	(304)	(89)	193	58	-	1,472	8,186
Working Capital	149,854	(1,605)	(116)	1,652	4,511	(55,059)	58,386	157,623
Business / Guarantee Checking Accounts	120,110	(486)	(15)	5,750	3,674	(19,538)	22,211	131,706
Real Estate	-	-	-	72	-	-	388	460
Rural, Development Loans and Guarantee Funds	247,617	(3,751)	(157)	4,667	5,347	(61,663)	42,022	234,082
Others	224,905	(4,341)	(542)	3,931	9,710	(28,800)	39,376	244,239
Total	**2,774,879**	**(52,106)**	**(4,419)**	**33,648**	**68,975**	**(345,974)**	**552,755**	**3,027,758**

				Parent
Consolidation of the Three Stages	**Opening Balance 12/31/2025**	***Write-Off***	**Constitution/ (Reversion)**	**Closing Balance 03/31/2026**
Individuals	**2,788,042**	**(180,914)**	**397,765**	**3,004,893**
Credit Cards	394,447	(42,544)	62,616	414,519
Payroll Loans	884,383	(62,466)	136,382	958,299
Personal Loan – not Payroll	309,925	(36,247)	83,769	357,447
Real Estate	61,081	(1,310)	30,638	90,409
Rural and Development Loans	519,304	(24,881)	5,062	499,485
Others	618,902	(13,466)	79,298	684,734
Companies	**1,025,947**	**(165,060)**	**200,393**	**1,061,280**
Exchange Operations	19,276	-	1,263	20,539
Working Capital	192,271	(55,059)	64,730	201,942
Business / Guarantee Checking Accounts	217,967	(19,538)	33,961	232,390
Real Estate	10,395	-	539	10,934
Rural, Development Loans and Guarantee Funds	306,929	(61,663)	47,000	292,266
Others	279,109	(28,800)	52,900	303,209
Total	**3,813,989**	**(345,974)**	**598,158**	**4,066,173**

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)	Parent Closing Balance 03/31/2025
Individuals	**708,288**	**(2,905)**	**(3,695)**	**94,664**	**240,696**	**-**	**(287,218)**	**749,830**
Credit Cards	108,240	-	(605)	1,378	54,089	-	(55,891)	107,211
Payroll Loans	104,150	(36)	(99)	11,446	79,049	-	(86,338)	108,172
Personal Loan – not Payroll	25,078	(139)	(204)	13,537	35,479	-	(46,357)	27,394
Real Estate	23,940	(343)	(576)	40,587	7,523	-	(47,229)	23,902
Rural and Development Loans	328,438	(1,869)	(574)	11,399	18,399	-	(546)	355,247
Others	118,442	(518)	(1,637)	16,317	46,157	-	(50,857)	127,904
Companies	**274,240**	**(1,677)**	**(3,006)**	**27,987**	**74,214**	**-**	**(82,587)**	**289,171**
Exchange Operations	8,747	-	-	-	4,741	-	(5,353)	8,135
Working Capital	24,914	(85)	(194)	5,814	9,100	-	(15,223)	24,326
Business / Guarantee Checking Accounts	130,412	(53)	(681)	4,883	16,661	-	3,844	155,066
Real Estate	8,316	-	-	-	-	-	307	8,623
Rural, Development Loans and Guarantee Funds	69,560	(1,396)	(852)	12,973	34,047	-	(53,637)	60,695
Others	32,291	(143)	(1,279)	4,317	9,665	-	(12,525)	32,326
Total	**982,528**	**(4,582)**	**(6,701)**	**122,651**	**314,910**	**-**	**(369,805)**	**1,039,001**

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)	Parent Closing Balance 03/31/2025
Individuals	**75,036**	**(94,664)**	**(5,987)**	**2,905**	**123,984**	**-**	**26,022**	**127,296**
Credit Cards	2	(1,378)	(59)	-	3	-	9,917	8,485
Payroll Loans	4,952	(11,446)	(256)	36	12,105	-	8,749	14,140
Personal Loan – not Payroll	6,531	(13,537)	(262)	139	19,560	-	2,141	14,572
Real Estate	19,132	(40,587)	(4,265)	343	9,089	-	68,641	52,353
Rural and Development Loans	28,903	(11,399)	-	1,869	52,581	-	(55,853)	16,101
Others	15,516	(16,317)	(1,145)	518	30,646	-	(7,573)	21,645
Companies	**15,914**	**(27,987)**	**(1,407)**	**1,677**	**29,238**	**-**	**15,910**	**33,345**
Exchange	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12
Working Capital	2,635	(5,814)	(213)	85	5,602	-	3,952	6,247
Business / Guarantee Checking Accounts	1,330	(4,883)	(66)	53	3,565	-	5,944	5,943
Real Estate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rural and Development Loans	7,538	(12,973)	(815)	1,396	13,253	-	5,933	14,332
Others	4,411	(4,317)	(313)	143	6,818	-	69	6,811
Total	**90,950**	**(122,651)**	**(7,394)**	**4,582**	**153,222**	**-**	**41,932**	**160,641**

								Parent
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)**	**Closing Balance 03/31/2025**
Individuals	**1,055,927**	**(240,696)**	**(123,984)**	**3,695**	**5,987**	**-**	**680,660**	**1,381,589**
Credit Cards	104,887	(54,089)	(3)	605	59	-	102,011	153,470
Payroll Loans	423,964	(79,049)	(12,105)	99	256	-	193,330	526,495
Personal Loan – not Payroll	147,414	(35,479)	(19,560)	204	262	-	109,396	202,237
Real Estate	36,583	(7,523)	(9,089)	576	4,265	-	5,903	30,715
Rural and Development Loans	132,062	(18,399)	(52,581)	574	-	-	145,134	206,790
Others	211,017	(46,157)	(30,646)	1,637	1,145	-	124,886	261,882
Companies	**587,148**	**(74,214)**	**(29,238)**	**3,006**	**1,407**	**-**	**116,147**	**604,256**
Exchange	5,356	(4,741)	-	-	-	-	9,666	10,281
Working Capital	114,252	(9,100)	(5,602)	194	213	-	19,524	119,481
Business / Guarantee Checking Accounts	49,593	(16,661)	(3,565)	681	66	-	35,653	65,767
Real Estate	170	-	-	-	-	-	(25)	145
Rural and Development Loans	238,484	(34,047)	(13,253)	852	815	-	76,718	269,569
Others	179,293	(9,665)	(6,818)	1,279	313	-	(25,389)	139,013
Total	**1,643,075**	**(314,910)**	**(153,222)**	**6,701**	**7,394**	**-**	**796,807**	**1,985,845**

				Parent
Consolidation of the Three Stages	**Opening Balance 01/01/2025**	***Write-Off***	**Constitution/ (Reversion) (1)**	**Closing Balance 03/31/2025**
Individuals	**1,839,251**	**-**	**419,464**	**2,258,715**
Credit Cards	213,129	-	56,037	269,166
Payroll Loans	533,066	-	115,741	648,807
Personal Loan – not Payroll	179,023	-	65,180	244,203
Real Estate	79,655	-	27,315	106,970
Rural and Development Loans	489,403	-	88,735	578,138
Others	344,975	-	66,456	411,431
Companies	**877,302**	**-**	**49,470**	**926,772**
Exchange	14,103	-	4,325	18,428
Working Capital	141,801	-	8,253	150,054
Business / Guarantee Checking Accounts	181,335	-	45,441	226,776
Real Estate	8,486	-	282	8,768
Rural and Development Loans	315,582	-	29,014	344,596
Others	215,995	-	(37,845)	178,150
Total	**2,716,553**	**-**	**468,934**	**3,185,487**

(1) In the Income Statement, the expected loss on credit and financial leasing operations in the amount of R$1,104,797 is presented net of the recovery of credits previously written off as losses in the amount of R$370,918.

Stage 1	Opening Balance 12/31/2025	Transfer To Stage 2	Transfer To Stage 3	Transfer From Stage 2	Transfer From Stage 3	*Write-Off*	Constitution/ (Reversion)	Consolidated Closing Balance 03/31/2026
Individuals	**654,932**	**(16,793)**	**(17,383)**	**25,476**	**41,619**	**-**	**(86,797)**	**601,054**
Credit Cards	127,475	(616)	(3,506)	547	2,484	-	(11,639)	114,745
Payroll Loans	104,873	(1,129)	(1,361)	3,419	5,394	-	(12,480)	98,716
Personal Loan – not Payroll	35,792	(2,434)	(1,749)	6,255	1,910	-	(2,509)	37,265
Real Estate	29,680	(2,032)	(436)	1,194	2,516	-	(4,809)	26,113
Rural and Development Loans	206,564	(2,814)	(1,960)	8,567	16,272	-	(42,603)	184,026
Others	150,548	(7,768)	(8,371)	5,494	13,043	-	(12,757)	140,189
Companies	**246,626**	**(13,528)**	**(16,265)**	**2,344**	**10,490**	**-**	**5,364**	**235,031**
Exchange	12,179	-	(193)	179	304	-	(130)	12,339
Working Capital	37,183	(2,407)	(1,652)	255	1,605	-	(1,003)	33,981
Business / Guarantee Checking Accounts	92,351	(3,502)	(5,750)	390	486	-	7,416	91,391
Real Estate	10,047	-	(72)	348	-	-	151	10,474
Rural and Development Loans	52,508	(2,580)	(4,667)	766	3,751	-	1,473	51,251
Others	42,358	(5,039)	(3,931)	406	4,344	-	(2,543)	35,595
Total	**901,558**	**(30,321)**	**(33,648)**	**27,820**	**52,109**	**-**	**(81,433)**	**836,085**

Stage 2	Opening Balance 12/31/2025	Transfer To Stage 1	Transfer To Stage 3	Transfer From Stage 1	Transfer From Stage 3	*Write-Off*	Constitution/ (Reversion)	Consolidated Closing Balance 03/31/2026
Individuals	**107,574**	**(25,476)**	**(45,675)**	**16,793**	**3,500**	**-**	**95,661**	**152,377**
Credit Cards	8,646	(547)	(5,104)	616	1,164	-	7,408	12,183
Payroll Loans	22,343	(3,419)	(6,616)	1,129	110	-	9,364	22,911
Personal Loan – not Payroll	18,304	(6,255)	(6,965)	2,434	189	-	15,123	22,830
Real Estate	3,593	(1,194)	(1,447)	2,032	184	-	26,891	30,059
Rural and Development Loans	19,049	(8,567)	(5,684)	2,814	776	-	5,729	14,117
Others	35,639	(5,494)	(19,859)	7,768	1,077	-	31,146	50,277
Companies	**30,019**	**(2,344)**	**(23,301)**	**13,528**	**919**	**-**	**31,180**	**50,001**
Exchange	241	(179)	(58)	-	89	-	(79)	14
Working Capital	5,234	(255)	(4,511)	2,407	116	-	7,347	10,338
Business / Guarantee Checking Accounts	5,506	(390)	(3,674)	3,502	15	-	4,334	9,293
Real Estate	348	(348)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rural and Development Loans	6,804	(766)	(5,347)	2,580	157	-	3,505	6,933
Others	11,886	(406)	(9,711)	5,039	542	-	16,073	23,423
Total	**137,593**	**(27,820)**	**(68,976)**	**30,321**	**4,419**	**-**	**126,841**	**202,378**

Stage 3	Opening Balance 12/31/2025	Transfer To Stage 1	Transfer To Stage 2	Transfer From Stage 1	Transfer From Stage 2	*Write-Off*	Constitution/ (Reversion)	Consolidated Closing Balance 03/31/2026
Individuals	**2,025,537**	**(41,619)**	**(3,500)**	**17,383**	**45,675**	**(180,914)**	**388,900**	**2,251,462**
Credit Cards	258,326	(2,484)	(1,164)	3,506	5,104	(42,544)	66,847	287,591
Payroll Loans	757,167	(5,394)	(110)	1,361	6,616	(62,466)	139,498	836,672
Personal Loan – not Payroll	255,829	(1,910)	(189)	1,749	6,965	(36,247)	71,155	297,352
Real Estate	27,808	(2,516)	(184)	436	1,447	(1,310)	8,556	34,237
Rural and Development Loans	293,691	(16,272)	(776)	1,960	5,684	(24,881)	41,936	301,342
Others	432,716	(13,043)	(1,077)	8,371	19,859	(13,466)	60,908	494,268
Companies	**749,471**	**(10,490)**	**(919)**	**16,265**	**23,301**	**(165,110)**	**163,895**	**776,413**
Exchange	6,856	(304)	(89)	193	58	-	1,472	8,186
Working Capital	149,854	(1,605)	(116)	1,652	4,511	(55,059)	58,386	157,623
Business / Guarantee Checking Accounts	120,110	(486)	(15)	5,750	3,674	(19,538)	22,211	131,706
Real Estate	-	-	-	72	-	-	388	460
Rural and Development Loans	247,617	(3,751)	(157)	4,667	5,347	(61,663)	42,022	234,082
Others	225,034	(4,344)	(542)	3,931	9,711	(28,850)	39,416	244,356
Total	**2,775,008**	**(52,109)**	**(4,419)**	**33,648**	**68,976**	**(346,024)**	**552,795**	**3,027,875**

Consolidation of the Three Stages	Opening Balance 12/31/2025	*Write-Off*	Constitution/ (Reversion) [(1)]	Consolidated Closing Balance 03/31/2026
Individuals	**2,788,043**	**(180,914)**	**397,764**	**3,004,893**
Credit Cards	394,447	(42,544)	62,616	414,519
Payroll Loans	884,383	(62,466)	136,382	958,299
Personal Loan – not Payroll	309,925	(36,247)	83,769	357,447
Real Estate	61,081	(1,310)	30,638	90,409
Rural and Development Loans	519,304	(24,881)	5,062	499,485
Others	618,903	(13,466)	79,297	684,734
Companies	**1,026,116**	**(165,110)**	**200,439**	**1,061,445**
Exchange	19,276	-	1,263	20,539
Working Capital	192,271	(55,059)	64,730	201,942
Business / Guarantee Checking Accounts	217,967	(19,538)	33,961	232,390
Real Estate	10,395	-	539	10,934
Rural and Development Loans	306,929	(61,663)	47,000	292,266
Others	279,278	(28,850)	52,946	303,374
Total	**3,814,159**	**(346,024)**	**598,203**	**4,066,338**

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 03/31/2025
Individuals	**708,288**	**(2,905)**	**(3,695)**	**94,664**	**240,696**	**-**	**(287,218)**	**749,830**
Credit Cards	108,240	-	(605)	1,378	54,089	-	(55,891)	107,211
Payroll Loans	104,150	(36)	(99)	11,446	79,049	-	(86,338)	108,172
Personal Loan – not Payroll	25,078	(139)	(204)	13,537	35,479	-	(46,357)	27,394
Real Estate	23,940	(343)	(576)	40,587	7,523	-	(47,229)	23,902
Rural and Development Loans	328,438	(1,869)	(574)	11,399	18,399	-	(546)	355,247
Others	118,442	(518)	(1,637)	16,317	46,157	-	(50,857)	127,904
Companies	**274,280**	**(1,677)**	**(3,006)**	**27,987**	**74,214**	**-**	**(82,578)**	**289,220**
Exchange	8,747	-	-	-	4,741	-	(5,353)	8,135
Working Capital	24,914	(85)	(194)	5,814	9,100	-	(15,223)	24,326
Business / Guarantee Checking Accounts	130,412	(53)	(681)	4,883	16,661	-	3,844	155,066
Real Estate	8,316	-	-	-	-	-	307	8,623
Rural and Development Loans	69,560	(1,396)	(852)	12,973	34,047	-	(53,637)	60,695
Others	32,331	(143)	(1,279)	4,317	9,665	-	(12,516)	32,375
Total	**982,568**	**(4,582)**	**(6,701)**	**122,651**	**314,910**	**-**	**(369,796)**	**1,039,050**

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 03/31/2025
Individuals	**75,036**	**(94,664)**	**(5,987)**	**2,905**	**123,984**	**-**	**26,022**	**127,296**
Credit Cards	2	(1,378)	(59)	-	3	-	9,917	8,485
Payroll Loans	4,952	(11,446)	(256)	36	12,105	-	8,749	14,140
Personal Loan – not Payroll	6,531	(13,537)	(262)	139	19,560	-	2,141	14,572
Real Estate	19,132	(40,587)	(4,265)	343	9,089	-	68,641	52,353
Rural and Development Loans	28,903	(11,399)	-	1,869	52,581	-	(55,853)	16,101
Others	15,516	(16,317)	(1,145)	518	30,646	-	(7,573)	21,645
Companies	**15,917**	**(27,987)**	**(1,407)**	**1,677**	**29,238**	**-**	**15,910**	**33,348**
Exchange	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12
Working Capital	2,635	(5,814)	(213)	85	5,602	-	3,952	6,247
Business / Guarantee Checking Accounts	1,330	(4,883)	(66)	53	3,565	-	5,944	5,943
Real Estate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rural and Development Loans	7,538	(12,973)	(815)	1,396	13,253	-	5,933	14,332
Others	4,414	(4,317)	(313)	143	6,818	-	69	6,814
Total	**90,953**	**(122,651)**	**(7,394)**	**4,582**	**153,222**	**-**	**41,932**	**160,644**

								Consolidated
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)**	**Closing Balance 03/31/2025**
Individuals	**1,055,927**	**(240,696)**	**(123,984)**	**3,695**	**5,987**	**-**	**680,660**	**1,381,589**
Credit Cards	104,887	(54,089)	(3)	605	59	-	102,011	153,470
Payroll Loans	423,964	(79,049)	(12,105)	99	256	-	193,330	526,495
Personal Loan – not Payroll	147,414	(35,479)	(19,560)	204	262	-	109,396	202,237
Real Estate	36,583	(7,523)	(9,089)	576	4,265	-	5,903	30,715
Rural and Development Loans	132,062	(18,399)	(52,581)	574	-	-	145,134	206,790
Others	211,017	(46,157)	(30,646)	1,637	1,145	-	124,886	261,882
Companies	**587,432**	**(74,214)**	**(29,238)**	**3,006**	**1,407**	**-**	**116,099**	**604,492**
Exchange	5,356	(4,741)	-	-	-	-	9,666	10,281
Working Capital	114,252	(9,100)	(5,602)	194	213	-	19,524	119,481
Business / Guarantee Checking Accounts	49,593	(16,661)	(3,565)	681	66	-	35,653	65,767
Real Estate	170	-	-	-	-	-	(25)	145
Rural and Development Loans	238,484	(34,047)	(13,253)	852	815	-	76,718	269,569
Others	179,577	(9,665)	(6,818)	1,279	313	-	(25,437)	139,249
Total	**1,643,359**	**(314,910)**	**(153,222)**	**6,701**	**7,394**	**-**	**796,759**	**1,986,081**

				Consolidated
Consolidation of the Three Stages	**Opening Balance 01/01/2025**	***Write-Off***	**Constitution/ (Reversion) (1)**	**Closing Balance 03/31/2025**
Individuals	**1,839,251**	**-**	**419,464**	**2,258,715**
Credit Cards	213,129	-	56,037	269,166
Payroll Loans	533,066	-	115,741	648,807
Personal Loan – not Payroll	179,023	-	65,180	244,203
Real Estate	79,655	-	27,315	106,970
Rural and Development Loans	489,403	-	88,735	578,138
Others	344,975	-	66,456	411,431
Companies	**877,629**	**-**	**49,431**	**927,060**
Exchange	14,103	-	4,325	18,428
Working Capital	141,801	-	8,253	150,054
Business / Guarantee Checking Accounts	181,335	-	45,441	226,776
Real Estate	8,486	-	282	8,768
Rural and Development Loans	315,582	-	29,014	344,596
Others	216,322	-	(37,884)	178,438
Total	**2,716,880**	**-**	**468,895**	**3,185,775**

(1) In the Statement of Income, the expected loss on credit and financial leasing operations in the amount of R$1,104,804 is presented net of the recovery of credit previously written off as a loss in the amount of R$370,918.

Of the amount of the provision for expected loss associated with credit risk for stage 3, the amount of R$477,053 (01/01 to 03/31/2025 R$115,872) 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)	1,612	(840)	1,513
Not Current (Over 1 year)	3,277	(1,687)	2,328
Total as of 03/31/2026	**4,889**	**(2,527)**	**3,841**
Total as of 12/31/2025	**6,739**	**(3,513)**	**5,285**

(f) Allocation of Resources for Application in Rural Credit

				Parent and Consolidated
				03/31/2026
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	1,652,124	60

				Parent and Consolidated
				12/31/2025
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	1,326,851	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**	**03/31/2026**	**Up to 12 Months**	**Over 12 Months**	**12/31/2025**
Interbank Accounts	68.540	933.890	1.002.430	13.183	920.361	933.544
Credits with the Housing Finance System (SFH) [(1)]	-	933.890	933.890	-	920.361	920.361
Outstanding Payments and Receipts	60.765	-	60.765	4.799	-	4.799
Others	7.775	-	7.775	8.384	-	8.384
Income Receivable	279.201	-	279.201	267.373	-	267.373
Advance payment to the Credit Guarantee Fund [(3)]	107.119	428.477	535.596	-	-	-
Debtors for Security Deposits	-	1.411.498	1.411.498	-	1.285.113	1.285.113
Payments to Reimburse	67.675	-	67.675	41.344	-	41.344
Securities and Receivables [(2)]	187.170	286.068	473.238	212.452	281.026	493.478
Others	71.059	-	71.059	60.203	-	60.203
Total	**780.764**	**3.059.933**	**3.840.697**	**594.555**	**2.486.500**	**3.081.055**

						Consolidated
	Up to 12 Months	Over 12 Months	03/31/2026	Up to 12 Months	Over 12 Months	12/31/2025
Interbank Accounts	2.724.137	933.890	3.658.027	3.007.178	920.361	3.927.539
Credits with the Housing Finance System (SFH) [1]	-	933.890	933.890	-	920.361	920.361
Outstanding Payments and Receipts	2.716.362	-	2.716.362	2.998.794	-	2.998.794
Others	7.775	-	7.775	8.384	-	8.384
Income Receivable	131.430	-	131.430	127.821	-	127.821
Advance payment to the Credit Guarantee Fund [3]	107.119	428.477	535.596	-	-	-
Negotiation and Intermediation of Securities	7.108	-	7.108	3.873	-	3.873
Debtors for Security Deposits	-	1.416.889	1.416.889	-	1.290.435	1.290.435
Payments to Reimburse	20.199	-	20.199	22.432	-	22.432
Securities and Receivables [2]	197.663	286.068	483.731	223.259	281.026	504.285
Others	71.064	-	71.064	60.207	-	60.207
Total	**3.258.720**	**3.065.324**	**6.324.044**	**3.444.770**	**2.491.822**	**5.936.592**

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

• R$19,185 (12/31/2025 – R$24,588) refers to future flows updated by the pre-fixed discount rate of 14.07% per year used when acquiring credit from the Salary Variation Compensation Fund (FCVS) of the State of Rio Grande do Sul;

• R$912,166 (12/31/2025 – R$893,268) refers to the principal and interest installments of the acquired credits that Banrisul will have the right to receive at the time of novation and 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$2,539 (12/31/2025 – R$2,505) 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$931,351 (12/31/2025 – R$917,856). Their face value is R$932,048 (12/31/2025 – R$918,994). These credits will be converted into CVS securities according to the approval and novation processes, with the amounts that Banrisul will be entitled to receive at the time of novation 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$2,655,598 (12/31/2025 – R$ 2,993,995) from the subsidiary Banrisul Pagamentos.

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

(4) Securities and credits receivable are mainly composed of:

• Accounts receivable related to judicial deposits made by the Union arising from rights to receive payments from companies belonging to the same economic group, with final and unappealable judgments, which Banrisul received as payment in kind to settle loans. These judicial deposits are linked to a rescissory action filed by the Union, which had been dismissed by the Federal Regional Court (TRF) of the 1st Region and was awaiting judgment on a special appeal filed by the Union with the Superior Court of Justice (STJ). The appeal was judged, with a result favorable to the Union. Thus, as the release of the amounts to Banrisul depends on the outcome of the rescissory judicial action, and, due to a change in the court's understanding, with a non-definitive decision unfavorable to Banrisul, the Administration established a provision for the expected loss of the full amount. These judicial deposits assigned to Banrisul, whose release or not depends on the final decision of the rescissory judicial action, totaled R$261,955 and are remunerated by the TR (Reference Rate) and interest;;

• Other credits without credit characteristics with the municipal public sector, in the amount of R$55,069 (12/31/2025 – R$55,627) related to receivables acquired from the State of Rio Grande do Sul or entities controlled by it. For these credits, there is a provision set up in the amount of R$52,265 (12/31/2025 – R$51,434); and

• Installment purchases debited by the brand to be invoiced in the amount of R$90,463 (12/31/2025 – R$107,962).

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

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

						Parent and Consolidated
						03/31/2026
	No Maturity	Up to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Fair Value	Updated Cos
Treasury Financial Bills (LFT) [1]	-	3,736,364	17,987,136	930,270	22,653,770	22,559,353
Investment Fund Shares	40,448	-	-	-	40,448	28,709
Shares	2,400	-	-	-	2,400	2,400
Others	21,969	-	-	-	21,969	21,969
Total [2]	**64,817**	**3,736,364**	**17,987,136**	**930,270**	**22,718,587**	**22,612,431**

						Parent and Consolidated
						12/31/2025
	No Maturity	Up to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Fair Value	Updated Cos
Treasury Financial Bills (LFT) [1]	-	361,142	20,615,871	899,148	21,876,161	21,805,941
Investment Fund Shares	39,851	-	-	-	39,851	28,709
Others	21,969	-	-	-	21,969	21,969
Total [2]	**61,820**	**361,142**	**20,615,871**	**899,148**	**21,937,981**	**21,856,619**

(1) These are securities acquired with 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:

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

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

Note 14 – Other Assets

	Parent		Consolidated	
	03/31/2026	12/31/2025	03/31/2026	12/31/2025
Advances to Employees	25,633	21,271	25,861	21,669
Actuarial Assets - Post-employment Benefit (Note 33e)	180,828	180,828	181,544	181,544
Other Debtors	169,407	156,293	193,230	180,069
Assets for Sale	121,373	125,474	121,940	126,040
Prepaid Expenses	88,099	97,120	140,276	152,348
Other	8,728	8,064	11,694	11,227
Total	**594,068**	**589,050**	**674,545**	**672,897**

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
	12/31/2025	Constitution	Realization	03/31/2026
Allowance for Loan Losses	1,987,269	127,212	(149,696)	1,964,785
Provision for Tax Risks	18,923	582	(155)	19,350
Provision for Labor Risks	982,730	42,988	(26,717)	999,001
Provision for Civil Risks	121,068	1,114	(5,282)	116,900
Post Employment Benefits	212,871	-	-	212,871
Other Temporary Provisions	224,244	30,329	(64,686)	189,887
Tax Loss	135,056	74,523	-	209,579
Total Tax Assets	**3,682,161**	**276,748**	**(246,536)**	**3,712,373**
Unregistered Credits	(26)	-	-	(26)
Total Deferred Tax Assets Recorded	**3,682,135**	**276,748**	**(246,536)**	**3,712,347**
Deferred Tax Liabilities	(153,919)	(11,265)	2,409	(162,775)
Deferred Tax Assets Net of Deferred Tax Liabilities	**3,528,216**	**265,483**	**(244,127)**	**3,549,572**

				Consolidated
	12/31/2025	Constitution	Realization	03/31/2026
Allowance for Loan Losses	1,988,748	127,711	(150,146)	1,966,313
Provision for Tax Risks	19,021	582	(247)	19,356
Provision for Labor Risks	983,539	43,144	(26,751)	999,932
Provision for Civil Risks	122,694	1,188	(5,340)	118,542
Fair Value Adjustments Variations	-	-	-	-
Post Employment Benefits	213,699	-	-	213,699
Other Temporary Provisions	305,824	53,113	(101,015)	257,922
Tax Loss	135,056	74,522	-	209,578
Total Tax Assets	**3,768,581**	**300,260**	**(283,499)**	**3,785,342**
Unregistered Credits	(26)	-	-	(26)
Total Deferred Tax Assets Recorded	**3,768,555**	**300,260**	**(283,499)**	**3,785,316**
Deferred Tax Liabilities	(170,956)	(14,487)	5,027	(180,416)
Deferred Tax Assets Net of Deferred Tax Liabilities	**3,597,599**	**285,773**	**(278,472)**	**3,604,900**

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
2026	304,686	243,749	548,435	548,435	565,423
2027	346,591	277,273	623,864	623,864	638,641
2028	339,555	271,644	611,199	611,199	623,105
2029	312,061	249,649	561,710	561,710	570,354
2030	219,730	175,784	395,514	395,514	404,810
2031 to 2033	386,271	309,016	695,287	695,287	706,480
2034 to 2036	153,521	122,817	276,338	276,338	276,503
2037	14	12	26	-	-
Total as of 03/31/2026	**2,062,429**	**1,649,944**	**3,712,373**	**3,712,347**	**3,785,316**
Total as of 12/31/2025	**2,045,645**	**1,636,516**	**3,682,161**	**3,682,135**	**3,768,555**

The total present value of tax credits is R$2,681,959 (12/31/2025 – R$2,653,221) and in the Consolidated R$2,738,117 (12/31/2025 – R$2,719,479), 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	
	03/31/2026	12/31/2025	03/31/2026	12/31/2025
Excess Depreciation	2,000	2,793	2,000	2,793
Own Securities at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income	47,770	36,613	47,791	36,615
Securities – Fair Value Adjustments through Profit or Loss	427	377	843	792
Adjustment of MTM Subordinated Debt – *Hedge Accounting*	-	1,558	-	1,558
Actuarial Surplus	112,578	112,578	112,821	112,821
Other Temporary Debts	-	-	16,961	16,377
Total	**162,775**	**153,919**	**180,416**	**170,956**

Note 16 – Investments in Associated and Subsidiary Companies

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

	Parent		Consolidated	
	03/31/2026	12/31/2025	03/31/2026	12/31/2025
Investments in Domestic Subsidiaries	4,178,621	4,041,273	-	-
Investments in Associates	162,068	135,428	162,068	135,428
Total	**4,340,689**	**4,176,701**	**162,068**	**135,428**

	Equity 03/31/2026	Participation in Equity (%) 03/31/2026	Invest. Value 03/31/2026	Net Income 01/01/ to 03/31/2026	Equity Results 01/01/ to 03/31/2026	Parent Dividends and IoC Paid/ Provisioned 01/01/ to 03/31/2026 (1)
Subsidiaries						
Banrisul Armazéns Gerais S.A.	86,090	100.00	86,091	2,494	2,493	1,622
Banrisul S.A. Corretora de Valores Mobiliários e Câmbio	171,432	98.98	169,691	10,407	10,301	3,092
Banrisul S.A. Administradora de Consórcios	583,485	99.68	581,635	22,457	46,183	16,501
Banrisul Soluções em Pagamentos S.A.	2,949,394	100.00	2,949,394	122,119	122,119	54,871
Banrisul Seguridade Participações S.A.	391,810	100.00	391,810	47,278	47,278	-
Total	**4,182,211**		**4,178,621**	**204,755**	**228,374**	**76,086**
Associates						
Bem Promotora de Vendas e Serviços S.A.	53,516	49.90	26,704	5,147	2,568	3,883
Banrisul Icatu Participações S.A.	270,781	49.99	135,364	52,375	26,183	-
Total	**324,297**		**162,068**	**57,522**	**28,751**	**3,883**

	Equity 12/31/2025	Participation in Equity (%) 12/31/2025	Invest. Value 12/31/2025	Net Income 01/01/ to 03/31/2025	Equity Results 01/01/ to 03/31/2025	Parent Dividends and IoC Paid/ Provisioned 01/01/ to 03/31/2025 (1)
Subsidiaries						
Banrisul Armazéns Gerais S.A.	85,563	100.00	85,563	3,231	3,215	-
Banrisul S.A. Corretora de Valores Mobiliários e Câmbio	164,812	98.98	163,138	7,483	7,407	-
Banrisul S.A. Administradora de Consórcios	556,017	99.68	554,255	22,914	22,841	-
Banrisul Soluções em Pagamentos S.A.	2,893,785	100.00	2,893,785	92,655	92,655	-
Banrisul Seguridade Participações S.A.	344,532	100.00	344,532	43,934	43,934	-
Total	**4,044,709**		**4,041,273**	**170,217**	**170,052**	**-**
Associates						
Bem Promotora de Vendas e Serviços S.A.	56,150	49.90	28,019	3,942	1,967	2,474
Banrisul Icatu Participações S.A.	214,860	49.99	107,409	42,567	21,279	-
Total	**271,010**		**135,428**	**46,509**	**23,246**	**2,474**

						Consolidated
	Equity 03/31/2026	Participation in Equity (%) 03/31/2026	Invest. Value 03/31/2026	Net Income 01/01 to 03/31/2026	Equity Results 01/01 to 03/31/2026	Dividends and IoC Paid/ Provisioned 01/01/ to 03/31/2026 (1)
Associates						
Bem Promotora de Vendas e Serviços S.A.	53,516	49.90	26,704	5,147	2,568	3,883
Banrisul Icatu Participações S.A.	270,781	49.99	135,364	52,375	26,183	-
Total	**324,297**		**162,068**	**57,522**	**28,751**	**3,883**

						Consolidated
	Equity 03/31/2025	Participation in Equity (%) 03/31/2025	Invest. Value 03/31/2025	Net Income 01/01/ to 03/31/2025	Equity Results 01/01/ to 03/31/2025	Dividends and IoC Paid/ Provisioned 01/01/ to 03/31/2025 (1)
Associates						
Bem Promotora de Vendas e Serviços S.A.	56,150	49.90	28,019	3,942	1,967	2,474
Banrisul Icatu Participações S.A.	214,860	49.99	107,409	42,567	21,279	-
Total	**271,010**		**135,428**	**46,509**	**23,246**	**2,474**

(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

							Parent
	Property in Use	Equipment in Inventory	Facilities	Equipment in Use	Data Processing System	Other	Total
Total as of 12/31/2025							
Cost	597,362	3,538	344,121	190,389	472,724	28,658	1,636,792
Accumulated Depreciation	(319,652)	-	(161,566)	(101,911)	(323,498)	(22,432)	(929,059)
Net Balance	**277,710**	**3,538**	**182,555**	**88,478**	**149,226**	**6,226**	**707,733**
Acquisitions	23,625	1,955	10,899	3,351	290	-	40,120
Disposals - Cost	(25,546)	-	-	(39)	(20,922)	-	(46,507)
Disposals – Depreciation	20,174	-	-	38	12,061	-	32,273
Depreciation	(19,395)	-	(3,130)	(1,966)	(9,668)	(375)	(34,534)
Net Transfers - Cost	(1,001)	(503)	-	81	506	-	(917)
Transfers Net Depreciation	167	-	-	39	(86)	-	120
Net Change in the Period	**(1,976)**	**1,452**	**7,769**	**1,504**	**(17,819)**	**(375)**	**(9,445)**
Total as of 03/31/2026							
Cost	594,440	4,990	355,020	193,782	452,598	28,658	1,629,488
Accumulated Depreciation	(318,706)	-	(164,696)	(103,800)	(321,191)	(22,807)	(931,200)
Net Balance	**275,734**	**4,990**	**190,324**	**89,982**	**131,407**	**5,851**	**698,288**

							Consolidated
	Property in Use	Equipment in Inventory	Facilities	Equipment in Use	Data Processing System	Other	Total
Total as of 12/31/2025							
Cost	622,285	75,036	361,165	201,032	705,669	30,069	1,995,256
Accumulated Depreciation	(328,703)	-	(170,536)	(107,668)	(437,898)	(23,607)	(1,068,412)
Net Balance	**293,582**	**75,036**	**190,629**	**93,364**	**267,771**	**6,462**	**926,844**
Acquisitions	24,417	11,929	10,899	3,362	290	8	50,905
Disposals - Cost	(25,546)	(1,031)	-	(40)	(21,262)	-	(47,879)
Disposals – Depreciation	20,174	-	-	39	12,332	-	32,545
Depreciation	(19,733)	-	(3,425)	(2,163)	(20,560)	(391)	(46,272)
Net Transfers - Cost	(1,001)	(22,444)	-	81	22,447	-	(917)
Transfers Net Depreciation	167	-	-	39	(86)	-	120
Net Change in the Period	**(1,522)**	**(11,546)**	**7,474**	**1,318**	**(6,839)**	**(383)**	**(11,498)**
Total as of 03/31/2026							
Cost	620,155	63,490	372,064	204,435	707,144	30,077	1,997,365
Accumulated Depreciation	(328,095)	-	(173,961)	(109,753)	(446,212)	(23,998)	(1,082,019)
Net Balance	**292,060**	**63,490**	**198,103**	**94,682**	**260,932**	**6,079**	**915,346**

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
	03/31/2026	12/31/2025	03/31/2026	12/31/2025
Up to 12 Months	92,458	93,524	93,815	94,927
From 1 to 5 Years	137,845	140,075	139,727	142,302
Over 5 Years	7,129	6,264	7,129	6,264
Total (1)	**237,432**	**239,863**	**240,671**	**243,493**

(1) Includes financial leasing contracts with related parties in the amount of R$69,707 (12/31/2025 R$80,548) (Note 35a).

Note 18 – Intangible Assets

	Software Use Rights	Right from Acquisition of Payroll operations [1]	Others	Total
				Parent
Total as of 12/31/2025				
Cost	324,432	1,618,581	658	1,943,671
Accumulated Amortization	(223,581)	(1,419,750)	(658)	(1,643,989)
Net Balance	**100,851**	**198,831**	**-**	**299,682**
Acquisitions	1,561	1,517	-	3,078
Disposals – Amortization Write-Offs	9	-	-	9
Amortization	(6,409)	(48,941)	-	(55,350)
Net Transfers - Cost	(47)	-	-	(47)
Net Transfers - Amortization	47	-	-	47
Net Change	**(4,839)**	**(47,424)**	**-**	**(52,263)**
Total as of 03/31/2026				
Cost	325,946	1,620,098	658	1,946,702
Accumulated Amortization	(229,934)	(1,468,691)	(658)	(1,699,283)
Net Balance	**96,012**	**151,407**	**-**	**247,419**

	Software Use Rights	Right from Acquisition of Payroll operations [1]	Others	Total
				Consolidated
Total as of 12/31/2025				
Cost	325,560	1,618,582	875	1,945,017
Accumulated Amortization	(224,709)	(1,419,751)	(875)	(1,645,335)
Net Balance	**100,851**	**198,831**	**-**	**299,682**
Acquisitions	1,561	1,517	-	3,078
Disposals – Amortization Write-Offs	9	-	-	9
Amortization	(6,409)	(48,941)	-	(55,350)
Net Transfers - Cost	(47)	-	-	(47)
Net Transfers - Amortization	47	-	-	47
Net Change	**(4,839)**	**(47,424)**	**-**	**(52,263)**
Total as of 12/31/2025				
Cost	327,074	1,620,099	875	1,948,048
Accumulated Amortization	(231,062)	(1,468,692)	(875)	(1,700,629)
Net Balance	**96,012**	**151,407**	**-**	**247,419**

(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

								Parent
	No Maturity	**Up to 3 Months**	**From 3 to 12 Months**	**From 1 to 3 Years**	**From 3 to 5 Years**	**Over 5 Years**	**03/31/2026**	**12/31/2025**
Deposits	24,826,313	2,388,102	9,320,701	27,879,962	24,481,797	13,522,935	102,419,810	101,741,922
Demand Deposits	3,088,333	-	-	-	-	-	3,088,333	4,302,784
Savings Deposits	10,690,658	-	-	-	-	-	10,690,658	10,927,247
Interbanking Deposits	-	9,843	2,284,055	-	-	-	2,293,898	2,361,009
Time Deposits [1]	-	2,378,259	7,036,646	27,879,962	24,481,797	13,522,935	75,299,599	73,288,355
Judicial and Administrative [2]	11,039,264	-	-	-	-	-	11,039,264	10,853,799
Other Deposits	8,058	-	-	-	-	-	8,058	8,728
Repurchase Agreements (Repos)	-	24,027,402	2,400	-	-	-	24,029,802	22,959,070
Funds from Acceptance and Issuance of Securities	-	754,912	3,025,825	4,810,331	99,384	-	8,690,452	8,711,917
Subordinated Financial Letters (LFSN) [3]	-	-	-	-	-	2,507,547	2,507,547	2,413,040
Borrowings [4]	-	714,891	1,437,561	473,084	28,502	7,129	2,661,167	2,803,298
Onlendings [5]	-	220,453	857,072	1,678,954	910,156	664,685	4,331,320	3,802,826
Other Financial Liabilities (Note 20)	-	-	3,823,138	2,038	-	-	3,825,176	3,783,055
Total as of 03/31/2026	**24,826,313**	**28,105,760**	**18,466,697**	**34,844,369**	**25,519,839**	**16,702,296**	**148,465,274**	
Total as of 12/31/2025	**26,092,558**	**27,171,624**	**16,835,441**	**36,559,087**	**20,464,711**	**19,091,707**		**146,215,128**

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

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

(2) Refers mainly to a fund constituted by the portion not made available to the State of Rio Grande do Sul of the judicial deposits intended to guarantee the restitution of said deposits (Note 34a).

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

- On September 16, 2022, Banrisul issued 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, 09/03/2025, 12/17/2025 and 12/26/2025, Banrisul carried out LFSN issues totaling R$1,850,000, 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.

(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	03/31/2026	Up to 12 Months	Over 12 Months	12/31/2025
Interfinancial Relations	974,455	-	974,455	913,198	-	913,198
Interdependence Relations	277,963	-	277,963	261,318	-	261,318
Foreign Exchange Operations	126,967	-	126,967	150,257	-	150,257
Creditors for Resources to be Released	40,932	-	40,932	48,905	-	48,905
Payable Card Transactions	1,198,145	-	1,198,145	1,248,842	-	1,248,842
Acquisition Vero Network	758,673	-	758,673	820,827	-	820,827
Resources in Transit of Third Parties	206,464	-	206,464	18,657	-	18,657
Other	239,539	2,038	241,577	318,788	2,263	321,051
Total	**3,823,138**	**2,038**	**3,825,176**	**3,780,792**	**2,263**	**3,783,055**

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

Note 21 – Financial (Assets)/Liabilities at Fair Value through Profit or Loss

		Parent and Consolidated
	03/31/2026	12/31/2025
Derivative Financial Instruments (Asset)/Liabilities (1)	(6,659)	(99,213)
Swap	-	(99,112)
Exchange	(6,659)	(101)
Subordinated Debt (2)	-	1,689,405
Mark-to-Market Subordinated Debts	-	1,684,915
Expenses Provision and Charges to Incorporate	-	4,490
Total	**(6,659)**	**1,590,192**

(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$300,000 (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. On January 28, 2026, Banrisul exercised its redemption option, thus settling the subordinated debt.

Note 22 – Derivative Financial Instruments

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

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

Note 23 – Provisions, Contingent Assets and Contingent Liabilities

(a) Contingent Assets

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

(b) Provisions and Contingent Liabilities

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 12/31/2025	**50,400**	**2,183,845**	**269,040**	**7,679**	**2,510,964**
Constituition	-	34,134	2,014	-	36,148
Monetary Update	1,401	61,395	9,010	57	71,863
Reversal of Provision	(332)	-	(8,549)	-	(8,881)
Payment	(121)	(59,371)	(11,738)	-	(71,230)
Closing Balance as of 03/31/2026	**51,348**	**2,220,003**	**259,777**	**7,736**	**2,538,864**

					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 Monetary Update	9,371	106,824	13,852	50	130,097
Reversal of Provision	-	-	(7,398)	-	(7,398)
Payment	(797)	(40,627)	(14,241)	-	(55,665)
Closing Balance as of 03/31/2025	**857,949**	**1,818,945**	**277,802**	**7,505**	**2,962,201**

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

					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 Monetary Update	9,378	106,993	13,983	50	130,404
Reversal of Provision	-	-	(7,528)	-	(7,528)
Payment	(797)	(40,627)	(14,254)	-	(55,678)
Closing Balance as of 03/31/2025	**858,229**	**1,822,242**	**282,118**	**7,505**	**2,970,094**

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

There are also tax contingencies that, according to their nature, are considered as potential losses, amounting to R$812,912 (31/12/2025 – R$939,677) and R$853,253 in the Consolidated figures (31/12/2025 – R$979,420). These contingencies arise mainly from municipal and federal taxes, for which, according to accounting practices, no provision for contingencies was recorded.

As of September 30, 2025, the final balance of provisions for tax actions at Banrisul totaled R$875,416, including income tax and social contribution on net profit deductions related to the settlement of the FBSS actuarial deficit, questioned by the Federal Revenue Service for the period from 1998 to 2005, for which Banrisul had recorded a provision for contingencies in the amount of R$846,495. In light of the opinion of Banrisul's legal advisors and the criteria of CPC 25, Banrisul concluded that there were no elements justifying the maintenance of the loss risk classification as "probable," determining the reclassification of the loss risk to "remote," with the consequent reversal of the provision. Thus, in the fourth quarter of 2025, the entire provision related to the FBSS actuarial deficit was reversed.

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.

There are also labor contingencies that are considered as possible losses, in the amount of R$969,860 (12/31/2025 - 966,227) and in the Consolidated R$977,432 (12/31/2025 – R$973,512), 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.

There are also R$171,133 (12/31/2025 – R$128,859) 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 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$7,736 (12/31/2025 – R$7,679) provisioned.

(c) Debtors by Security Deposit

The table below shows the balances of security deposits related to the contingent liabilities of the Individual and Consolidated entities:

		Parent		**Consolidated**
	03/31/2026	**12/31/2025**	**03/31/2026**	**12/31/2025**
Tax	172,213	169,298	172,273	169,358
Labor	1,082,074	961,345	1,085,908	965,134
Civil	157,211	154,470	158,708	155,943
Total	**1,411,498**	**1,285,113**	**1,416,889**	**1,290,435**

Note 24 – Other Liabilities

	Parent		Consolidated	
	03/31/2026	12/31/2025	03/31/2026	12/31/2025
Collection of taxes and mandatory contributions	153,628	10,369	153,628	10,369
Social and Statutory Obligations	90,973	414,391	91,424	414,801
Provision of Personnel	177,991	169,527	179,321	170,648
Obligations for Official Covenants and Payment Services	122,185	154,963	128,001	164,374
Various Creditors in the Country	115,657	108,542	199,015	192,987
Actuarial Liabilities - Post-Employment Benefit (1)	540,031	540,504	542,466	542,939
Provisions for Outgoing Payments	125,568	151,582	151,511	189,729
Anticipated Income	101,695	104,337	101,695	104,337
Others	3,707	3,749	5,563	7,239
Total	**1,431,435**	**1,657,964**	**1,552,624**	**1,797,423**

(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 (12/31/2025 – 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 12/31/2025	201,225,359	98.13	751,479	54.73	-	-	201,976,838	49.39
Shares Conversion and Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shareholding as of 03/31/2026	201,225,359	98.13	751,479	54.73	-	-	201,976,838	49.39
Administradores, Conselheiros e Membros de Comitê								
Shareholding as of 12/31/2025	1	-	11	-	-	-	12	-
Shares Conversion and Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shareholding as of 03/31/2026	1	-	11	-	-	-	12	-
Outros								
Shareholding as of 12/31/2025	3,839,481	1.87	621,601	45.27	202,536,545	100,00	206,997,627	50.61
Shares Conversion and Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shareholding as of 03/31/2026	3,839,481	1.87	621,601	45.27	202,536,545	100,00	206,997,627	50.61
Total em 12/31/2025	**205,064,841**	**100.00**	**1,373,091**	**100.00**	**202,536,545**	**100,00**	**408,974,477**	**100.00**
Shares Conversion and Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total em 03/31/2026	**205,064,841**	**100.00**	**1,373,091**	**100.00**	**202,536,545**	**100,00**	**408,974,477**	**100.00**

Preferred shares do not 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$620,000, corresponding to Interest on Equity (IoE) for the reporting period, (01/01 to 03/31/2025 – R$90,000), 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$40,500 (01/01 to 03/31/2025 – R$40,500).

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 2025 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 03/31/2026	01/01 to 03/31/2025	01/01 to 03/31/2026	01/01 to 03/31/2025
Asset Management	20,436	14,427	38,232	30,281
Income from Bill Collection and Custody Services	13,323	13,769	13,325	13,786
Income from Consortium	-	-	27,595	30,984
Banrisul Pagamentos Service Revenues	-	-	123,919	134,888
Collection Services	7,087	7,714	7,087	7,714
Insurance Commissions	-	-	75,587	74,407
Credit Cards	60,349	56,682	63,231	59,016
Bank Fees from Checking Accounts	152,672	147,849	157,406	152,253
Other Income	10,006	9,393	18,769	18,154
Total	**263,873**	**249,834**	**525,151**	**521,483**

Note 27 – Personnel Expenses

	Parent		Consolidated	
	01/01 to 03/31/2026	**01/01 to 03/31/2025**	**01/01 to 03/31/2026**	**01/01 to 03/31/2025**
Salary	355,323	324,631	359,642	328,362
Benefits	123,061	111,261	123,610	111,803
Social Charges	154,457	138,507	155,291	139,308
Trainings	1,300	367	1,319	430
Profit Sharing	50,086	59,612	50,086	59,612
Total	**684,227**	**634,378**	**689,948**	**639,515**

Note 28 – Other Administrative Expenses

	Parent		Consolidated	
	01/01 to 03/31/2026	**01/01 to 03/31/2025**	**01/01 to 03/31/2026**	**01/01 to 03/31/2025**
Communications	15,528	16,782	16,946	17,628
Data Processing	57,462	61,263	59,468	63,052
Surveillance, Security and Transportation of Values	35,339	33,036	35,343	33,036
Amortization and Depreciation	89,884	88,680	101,622	99,964
Rentals and Condominiums	20,853	16,555	20,584	16,266
Third Party Services	119,948	112,465	125,351	116,677
Specialized Technical Services	57,390	43,647	61,370	47,041
Advertising (1)	35,423	37,626	41,061	40,737
Maintenance	31,252	30,092	31,314	30,185
Water, Energy and Gas	8,970	9,635	9,125	9,823
Financial System Services	9,236	9,818	9,526	10,253
Others	23,770	32,009	32,238	35,174
Total	**505,055**	**491,608**	**543,948**	**519,836**

(1) It is mainly composed of R$60,746 and in the Consolidated R$81,068 of expenses with institutional advertising and R$82,081 and in the Consolidated R$82,925 of a publicity program through events and sports clubs.

Note 29 – Other Operating Income

	Parent		Consolidated	
	01/01 to 03/31/2026	**01/01 to 03/31/2025**	**01/01 to 03/31/2026**	**01/01 to 03/31/2025**
Recovery of Charges and Expenses	77,296	54,668	19,352	9,391
Reversal of Operating Provisions	3,651	2,952	7,826	4,154
Interbank Rates	3,255	4,169	3,255	4,169
Credit Receivables Securities	7,132	6,255	7,132	6,268
Other Revenues From Cards	4,324	4,688	4,324	4,688
Reversal of Provisions for Outgoing Payments	3,083	4,525	4,997	5,357
Update on Judicial Deposits	24,621	19,354	24,680	19,411
Income from Anticipation of Payment Transaction Obligations	-	-	65,155	63,687
Income from Portability of Credit Operations	16,189	11,142	16,189	11,142
Other	4,376	5,804	29,178	7,768
Total	**143,927**	**113,557**	**182,088**	**136,035**

Note 30 – Other Operating Expenses

	Parent		Consolidated	
	01/01 to 03/31/2026	01/01 to 03/31/2025	01/01 to 03/31/2026	01/01 to 03/31/2025
Discounts Granted on Debt Restructurings	27,435	11,533	27,435	11,533
Expenses on Cards	2,135	3,374	2,135	3,374
Fees from INSS Covenant	76,156	74,313	76,156	74,313
Fees from Payroll Loans Covenant	2,201	1,994	2,201	1,994
Expenses on Collection of Federal Taxes	4,154	1,992	4,154	1,992
Payments Transaction Expenses	1,175	1,371	36,086	34,048
Credit Operations Portability Expenses	2,076	3,848	2,076	3,848
Monetary Update on Financing Release	1,421	2,458	1,421	2,458
Banrisul Bonus Advantages	7,677	9,952	7,677	9,952
Fees not received	6,525	4,100	6,525	4,100
Payroll Processing Services	6,614	6,317	6,614	6,317
Other	20,667	14,716	24,149	18,240
Total	**158,236**	**135,968**	**196,629**	**172,169**

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 03/31/2026	01/01 to 03/31/2025	01/01 to 03/31/2026	01/01 to 03/31/2025
Income Before Taxes on Profit	**187,708**	**206,485**	**250,315**	**294,521**
Total IR and CSLL Tax at Current Rates (Note 3h)	(84,468)	(92,918)	(89,665)	(104,897)
Effect on Tax Calculation	**118,167**	**127,751**	**60,934**	**51,855**
Interest on Equity Paid/Accrued	40,500	40,500	69,782	40,500
Equity Income Result	115,706	86,984	12,938	10,461
Interest on Equity Received	(38,419)	-	(38,419)	-
Other Values	380	267	16,633	894
IR and CSLL	**33,699**	**34,833**	**(28,731)**	**(53,042)**
Current	-	(3)	(60,673)	(90,467)
Deferred	33,699	34,836	31,942	37,425

Note 32 – Earnings per Share

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

	01/01 to 03/31/2026	01/01 to 03/31/2025
Net Profit Attributable to Controlling Shareholders – R$ Thousand	**221,407**	**241,318**
ON – Commom Shares	111,016	121,000
PNA – Preferred Shares	743	810
PNB – Preferred Shares	109,648	119,508
Weighted Average Outstanding Shares	**408,974,477**	**408,974,477**
Weighted Average Number of Outstanding Common Shares	205,064,841	205,064,841
Weighted Average Number of Outstanding Preferred A Shares	1,373,091	1,373,091
Weighted Average Number of Outstanding Preferred B Shares	202,536,545	202,536,545
Basic and Diluted earnings per Share – R$		
Common Shares	0.54	0.59
Preferred A Shares	0.54	0.59
Preferred B Shares	0.54	0.59

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 Resolution No. 23/23 and Previc Ordinance No. 343/25.

(a) Main Assumptions

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

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

Demographic Assumptions – 12/31/2025	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 2019-2024	Experience PBI 2015-2024	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 2019-2024	Experience Saldado 2015-2024	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 2019-2024	Experience FBPREV 2015-2024	-	100% in normal retirement according to plan eligibility	For retirees and pensioners, effective family, as per registration.
FBPREV II	AT-2000 (-30%) gender specific	RRB-83 (- 50%)	Álvaro Vindas adjusted Exp. FBSS 2019-2024	Experience FBPREV II 2015-2024	-	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 2019-2024	Experience FBPREV III 2015-2024	-	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 2019-2024	Experience FBPREV 2015-2024	-	100% in normal retirement according to plan eligibility	N/A
PROMED	AT - 2000 Basic (-30%) gender specific	RRB – 83 (-50%)	Álvaro Vindas adjusted Exp. FBSS 2019-2024	Experience FBPREV 2015-2024	-	100% in normal retirement according to plan eligibility	N/A
Retirement Award	AT – 2000 (-30%) gender specific	n/a	Alvaro Vindas adjusted Exp. FBSS 2019-2024	Experience FBPREV 2015-2024	-	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.

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. FBS 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. FBPC 2019-2023	Experience 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 12/31/2025.

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 12/31/2025 and 12/31/2024 are as follows:

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

12/31/2024	**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$7,614 (12/31/2024 – R$7,826) and leased properties with a fair value of R$165,031 (12/31/2024 – R$163,762).

(e) Actuarial Valuations

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

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

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

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

Balance of net Liabilities/(Assets) – 12/31/2024	**PBI**	**PBS**	**FBPREV**	**FBPREV II**	**FBPREV III**	**Health Plans**	**Retirement Award**
Actuarial Obligations Determined in the Actuarial Valuation	1,100,961	1,225,918	19,451	201,414	300,802	172,947	123,321
Fair Value of Plan Assets	(768,593)	(1,222,761)	(37,864)	(282,121)	(310,284)	(359,982)	-
Deficit/(Surplus)	**332,368**	**3,157**	**(18,413)**	**(80,707)**	**(9,482)**	**(187,035)**	**123,321**
Effect of Asset Limit	-	-	18,411	80,639	-	14,088	-
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 12/31/2025	**PBI**	**PBS**	**FBPREV**	**FBPREV II**	**FBPREV III**	**Health Plans**	**Retirement Award**
Net Cost of Current Services	(10)	-	350	(237)	(13)	1,560	3,704
Cost of Interest on Actuarial Liabilities	129,670	145,503	2,240	23,998	35,721	20,881	12,470
Expected Return on Plan Assets	(89,323)	(143,076)	(4,738)	(33,726)	(36,277)	(45,833)	-
Interest on Effect of Asset Limit and Additional Liabilities	-	-	2,467	9,784	3,459	1,532	-
Total Expense (Income) Recognized in Result for the Year	**40,337**	**2,427**	**319**	**(181)**	**2,890**	**(21,860)**	**16,174**

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	35,610	(4,883)	(1,675)	(11,270)	90	9,334	-
(Gains)/Loss on Actuarial Liabilities	(24,225)	(3,501)	699	13,314	6,038	(655)	5,427
(Gains)/Loss on Effect of Asset Limit and Additional Liabilities	40,514	40,738	1,115	(1,022)	(21,595)	17,935	-
(Gains)/Loss Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income	**51,899**	**32,354**	**139**	**1,022**	**(15,467)**	**26,614**	**5,427**

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 –12/31/2025	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	40,337	2,427	319	(181)	2,890	(21,860)	16,174
(Gains)/Loss Recognized in Comprehensive Income	51,899	32,354	139	1,022	(15,467)	26,614	5,427
Employer Contribution	(52,782)	(9,903)	(460)	(850)	(2,683)	(13,270)	-
Benefits Paid Directly by the Company	-	-	-	-	-	-	(11,219)
Net Actuarial Liabilities/(Assets) at End of Current Period	**371,822**	**28,035**	**(4)**	**(77)**	**9,379**	**(181,463)**	**133,703**

Net Actuarial Liabilities/(Assets) of the Plan 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 – 12/31/2025	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	204,503	133,627	2,506	21,288	40,138	-	-
Contributions from Plan Participants in the Period	(80,154)	(10,340)	(476)	(854)	(2,671)	-	-
Contributions from the Sponsor in the Period	(52,782)	(9,903)	(460)	(850)	(2,683)	-	-
Expected Return on Assets	(89,323)	(143,076)	(4,738)	(33,726)	(36,277)	(45,833)	-
(Gain)/Loss on Fair Value of the Plan Assets	35,610	(4,883)	(1,675)	(11,270)	90	9,334	-
Fair Value of the Plan Assets at end of Period	**(750,739)**	**(1,257,336)**	**(42,707)**	**(307,533)**	**(311,687)**	**(396,481)**	-

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 – 12/31/2025	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	(10)	-	350	(237)	(13)	1,560	3,704
Participant Contributions Made in the Period	80,154	10,340	476	854	2,671	-	-
Interest on Actuarial Obligation	129,670	145,503	2,240	23,998	35,721	20,881	12,470
Benefits Paid During the Period	(204,503)	(133,627)	(2,506)	(21,288)	(40,138)	(13,270)	(11,219)
(Gains)/Losses on Actuarial Obligations	(24,225)	(3,501)	699	13,314	6,038	(655)	5,427
Present Value of Obligations at the End of the Period	**1,082,047**	**1,244,633**	**20,710**	**218,055**	**305,081**	**181,463**	**133,703**

Movement in the Present Value of 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	15	-	558	(601)	(25)	1,692	4,245
Cost of Interest on Actuarial Liabilities	119,661	138,046	2,297	24,157	33,654	20,210	12,730
Expected Return on Plan Assets	(83,476)	(140,110)	(4,909)	(34,689)	(34,612)	(45,925)	-
Interest on Effect of Asset Limit and Additional Liabilities	4,765	4,745	2,575	10,393	1,873	3,887	-
Estimated Actuarial Expense (Income)	**40,965**	**2,681**	**521**	**(740)**	**890**	**(20,136)**	**16,975**

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

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
2026	215,614	132,197	2,252	21,058	39,996	14,380	57,028
2027	202,970	127,611	1,814	20,053	35,589	14,835	10,114
2028	196,565	125,685	1,824	19,673	34,673	14,876	8,335
2029	190,868	123,688	1,803	19,396	33,712	15,027	10,995
2030	183,219	121,561	1,789	19,111	32,778	15,078	8,676
2031 to 2035	806,773	569,827	8,891	91,572	147,738	73,973	15,438

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**
12/31/2025	7.01	8.88	7.67	9.22	7.43	According to Pension Plans (1)	8.81	10.89	5.97
12/31/2024	7.43	9.36	8.18	9.88	8.08	According to Pension Plans (1)	9.21	11.54	5.83

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

Other data about the plans are shown below:

Number of Participants –12/31/2025	PBI	PBS	FBPREV	FBPREV II	FBPREV III	Health Plans PAM	Health Plans POD	Health Plans PROMED	Retirement Award
Active	107	269	4,692	2,273	87	1,182	251	6,741	9,277
Assisted	2,782	2,556	138	2,403	1,444	7,543	-	-	-
Inactives	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,871	6,458	-
Total	**2,889**	**2,825**	**4,830**	**4,676**	**1,531**	**8,725**	**3,122**	**13,199**	**9,277**

Number of Participants – 12/31/2024	PBI	PBS	FBPREV	FBPREV II	FBPREV III	Health Plans PAM	Health Plans POD	Health Plans 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**

(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.	(33,942)
Discount Rate	Decrease of 0.5 p.p.	36,136
Mortality Table	Increase of 10%	(27,376)
Mortality Table	Decrease of 10%	29,918
PBS		**Impact**
Assumption Description	**Sensitivity Analysis**	**Effect on VPOA**
Discount Rate	Increase of 0.5 p.p.	(48,823)
Discount Rate	Decrease of 0.5 p.p.	52,625
Mortality Table	Increase of 10%	(32,449)
Mortality Table	Decrease of 10%	36,220
FBPREV		**Impact**
Assumption Description	**Sensitivity Analysis**	**Effect on VPOA**
Discount Rate	Increase of 0.5 p.p.	(717)
Discount Rate	Decrease of 0.5 p.p.	769
Mortality Table	Increase of 10%	(1,104)
Mortality Table	Decrease of 10%	1,112
FBPREV II		**Impact**
Assumption Description	**Sensitivity Analysis**	**Effect on VPOA**
Discount Rate	Increase of 0.5 p.p..	(8,867)
Discount Rate	Decrease of 0.5 p.p.	9,592
Mortality Table	Increase of 10%	(3,069)
Mortality Table	Decrease of 10%	3,457
FBPREV III		**Impact**
Assumption Description	**Sensitivity Analysis**	**Effect on VPOA**
Discount Rate	Increase of 0.5 p.p.	(10,285)
Discount Rate	Decrease of 0.5 p.p..	10,632
Mortality Table	Increase of 10%	(8,051)
Mortality Table	Decrease of 10%	8,803
Health Plans		**Impact**
Assumption Description	**Sensitivity Analysis**	**Effect on VPOA**
Discount Rate	Increase of 0.5 p.p..	(8,056)
Discount Rate	Decrease of 0.5 p.p.	8,808
Mortality Table	Increase of 10%	(4,295)
Mortality Table	Decrease of 10%	4,792
Retirement Award		**Impact**
Assumption Description	**Sensitivity Analysis**	**Effect on VPOA**
Discount Rate	Increase of 0.5 p.p.	(3,501)
Discount Rate	Decrease of 0.5 p.p..	3,780
Mortality Table	Increase of 10%	(259)
Mortality Table	Decrease of 10%	260

Note 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$17,351,542 (12/31/2025 – R$17,001,441) on the reporting date, of which R$9,823,501 (12/31/2025 – R$9,823,501) 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	
	03/31/2026	**12/31/2025**
Investment Funds [(1)]	21,483,283	21,095,335
Feeder Funds	39,616	40,143
Equity Funds	143,206	127,835
Individual Retirement Programmed Funds	10,635	10,409
Fund to Guarantee the Liquidity of Rio Grande do Sul State Debt Securities	15,912,138	13,443,707
Managed Portfolios	538,184	519,940
Total	**38,127,062**	**35,237,369**

(1) The investments fund portfolios consist primarily of fixed-rate and variable rate securities, and their carrying amounts already reflect 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 114 (12/31/2025 – 120) buyers' consortium for the acquisition of real estate, vehicles and services that bring together 64,736 (12/31/2025 - 71,998) 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 2a.

- 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.
- Banrisul Cultural and Social Institute: a non-profit civil association that aims to improve the actions of Banrisul Group companies focused on social, cultural, and educational projects.

The main transactions with related parties are shown below:

				Parent Company
	Assets (Liabilities)		Income (Expense)	
	03/31/2026	12/31/2025	01/01 to 03/31/2026	01/01 to 03/31/2025
State of Rio Grande do Sul Government	**(16,431,129)**	**(14,889,999)**	**(504,978)**	**(446,827)**
Other Assets	5,457	4,861	-	-
Demand Deposits	(503,625)	(1,426,525)	-	-
Repurchase Agreements (Repos) (1)	(15,912,138)	(13,443,707)	(504,978)	(446,827)
Loan Obligations (2)	(6,474)	(10,288)	-	-
Other Liabilities	(14,349)	(14,340)	-	-
Subsidiaries and Investment Fund	**(3,468,942)**	**(3,398,531)**	**(37,298)**	**(12,468)**
Other Financial Assets	186,002	182,703	-	-
Other Assets	49,108	22,516	58,003	45,334
Demand Deposits	(3,718)	(6,297)	-	-
Time Deposits	(1,626,322)	(1,461,801)	(54,277)	(27,697)
Repurchase Agreements (Repos)	(135,747)	(139,414)	(4,704)	(2,916)
Acceptance and Securities Issuance Resources	(994,092)	(972,541)	(34,031)	(24,372)
Other Financial Liabilities (2)	(943,541)	(1,022,879)	-	-
Other Liabilities	(632)	(818)	(2,289)	(2,817)
Fundação Banrisul de Seguridade Social	**(63,278)**	**(70,305)**	**-**	**-**
Loan Obligations (2)	(63,233)	(70,260)	-	-
Other Liabilities	(45)	(45)	-	-
Banrisul Instituto Cultural e Social	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Other Administrative Expenses	-	-	-	-
Total	**(19,963,349)**	**(18,358,835)**	**(542,276)**	**(459,295)**

				Consolidated
	Assets (Liabilities)		Income (Expense)	
	03/31/2026	12/31/2025	01/01 to 03/31/2026	01/01 to 03/31/2025
Other Assets	**(16,431,129)**	**(14,889,999)**	**(504,978)**	**(446,827)**
Demand Deposits	5,457	4,861	-	-
Repurchase Agreements (Repos) (1)	(503,625)	(1,426,525)	-	-
Loan Obligations (2)	(15,912,138)	(13,443,707)	(504,978)	(446,827)
Other Liabilities	(6,474)	(10,288)	-	-
Other Assets	(14,349)	(14,340)	-	-
Fundação Banrisul de Seguridade Social	**(63,278)**	**(70,305)**	**-**	**-**
Loan Obligations (2)	(63,233)	(70,260)	-	-
Other Liabilities	(45)	(45)	-	-
Total	**(16,494,407)**	**(14,960,304)**	**(504,978)**	**(446,827)**

(1) These funds bear interest at 100% of the Selic rate.
(2) 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 03/31/2026	01/01 to 03/31/2025
Short Term Benefits	7,354	5,968
Salaries	5,712	4,651
Social Security	1,642	1,317
Post-Employment Benefits	279	258
Supplementary Pension Plans[(1)]	279	258
Total	**7,633**	**6,226**

(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 having been paid.

(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.

Note 37 –Subsequent Event

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

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

Report on review of the individual company 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 company and consolidated interim financial statements of Banco do Estado do Rio Grande do Sul S.A. ("Bank") for the period ended March 31, 2026, which comprises the balance sheet as of March 31, 2026, and the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the three-month period then ended, and notes to the interim financial information, understanding significant accounting policies.

The Bank's management is responsible for the preparation of these individual company and consolidated interim financial statements in accordance with accounting policies adopted in Brazil, applicable to institutions authorized to operate by the Central Bank of Brazil. Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on this individual company and consolidated interim financial information based on our review.

Scope of review

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

Conclusion on the individual company and consolidated interim financial statements

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying individual company and consolidated interim financial information as of March 31, 2026 does not present fairly, in all material respects, the individual company and consolidated financial position of the Bank as of March 31, 2026, and its individual company and consolidated financial performance and its individual company and consolidated cash flows for the three-month period then ended date in accordance with Brazilian accounting policies applicable to the entities authorized to operate by the Central Bank of Brazil.

Other matters

Statements of value added

The accompanying individual company and consolidated interim financial statements include the individual company and consolidated statements of value added for the quarter ended March 31, 2026, prepared under the responsibility of the Bank's management, whose presentation is not required for Brazilian accounting policies applicable to institutions authorized to operate by the Central Bank of Brazil. These statements have been submitted to review procedures performed together with the review of the individual company and consolidated interim financial statements to conclude whether they are reconciled to the individual company and consolidated interim financial information and accounting records, if applicable, and whether their form and content are in accordance with the criteria set by Technical Pronouncement CPC 09 - Statement of Value Added. Based on our review, we are not aware of any fact that leads us to believe that these statements of value added have not been prepared, in all material respects, according to the requirements of this Standard and in a manner consistent with the individual company and consolidated interim financial statements taken as a whole.

Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

These consolidated interim financial statements for the three-month period ended March 31, 2026, which were prepared in accordance with Brazilian accounting practices applicable to institutions authorized to operate by the Central Bank of Brazil (BACEN), are being presented in an additional manner, as authorized by article 77 of CMN Resolution No. 4,966, the consolidated interim financial statements prepared in accordance with IAS 34 – Interim Financial Reporting, issued by the International Accounting Standards Board - IASB and were presented separately by the Bank on the same date and on which we issued an unchanged limited review report dated May 7, 2026.

Corresponding figures

The individual company and consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2025 were previously audited by other independent auditors, who issued an unchanged report thereon dated February 9, 2026, and the individual company and consolidated statements of profit or loss, comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the three-month period ended March 31, 2025, were previously reviewed by other independent auditors, who issued an unchanged report thereon dated May 12, 2025. The individual company and consolidated statements of value added for the three-month period ended March 31, 2025 were submitted to the same review procedures by those independent auditors, and based on their review those auditors issued an opinion reporting that nothing had come to their attention that caused them to believe that the statement of value added had not been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the individual and consolidated interim financial information taken as a whole.

Porto Alegre, May 7, 2026

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

Original report in Portuguese signed by
Carlos Massao Takauthi
Accountant CRC 1SP-206103/0-4

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 ALUÍSIO VAZ MALAFAIA
ELIZABETE REJANE SODRÉ TAVARES
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
JÚLIO CÉSAR LOPES ABRANTES
LUIZ GONZAGA VERAS MOTA
MÁRCIA ADRIANA CELESTINO
RAMIRO SILVEIRA SEVERO
SERGIO LADEIRA FURQUIM WERNECK FILHO
URBANO SCHMITT
Board Members

WERNER KÖHLER
Accountant CRC RS 38.534

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