



banrisul

Consolidated Financial Statements in IFRS

September 2025

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

REPORT ON REVIEW OF CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

Introduction

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

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

Scope of review

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

Conclusion on the consolidated interim financial statements

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying consolidated interim financial statements referred to above do not present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Bank as at September 30, 2025, its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the nine-month period then ended, in accordance with international standard IAS 34 - Interim Financial Reporting, issued by the IASB.

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Other matters

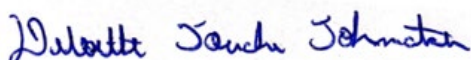
Consolidated statements of value added

The consolidated interim financial statements referred to above include the consolidated statements of value added (DVA) for the nine-month period ended September 30 2025, prepared under the responsibility of the Bank's Management, and presented as supplemental information for purposes of international standard IAS 34. These statements were subject to review procedures performed together with the review of the consolidated interim financial statements to reach a conclusion on whether they are reconciled with the consolidated interim financial statements and accounting records, as applicable, and whether their form and content are consistent with the criteria set out in technical pronouncement CPC 09 - Statement of Value Added. Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that these consolidated statements of value added were not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the criteria set out in such technical pronouncement CPC 09 and consistently with the accompanying consolidated interim financial statements taken as a whole.

Convenience translation

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

Porto Alegre, November 10, 2025



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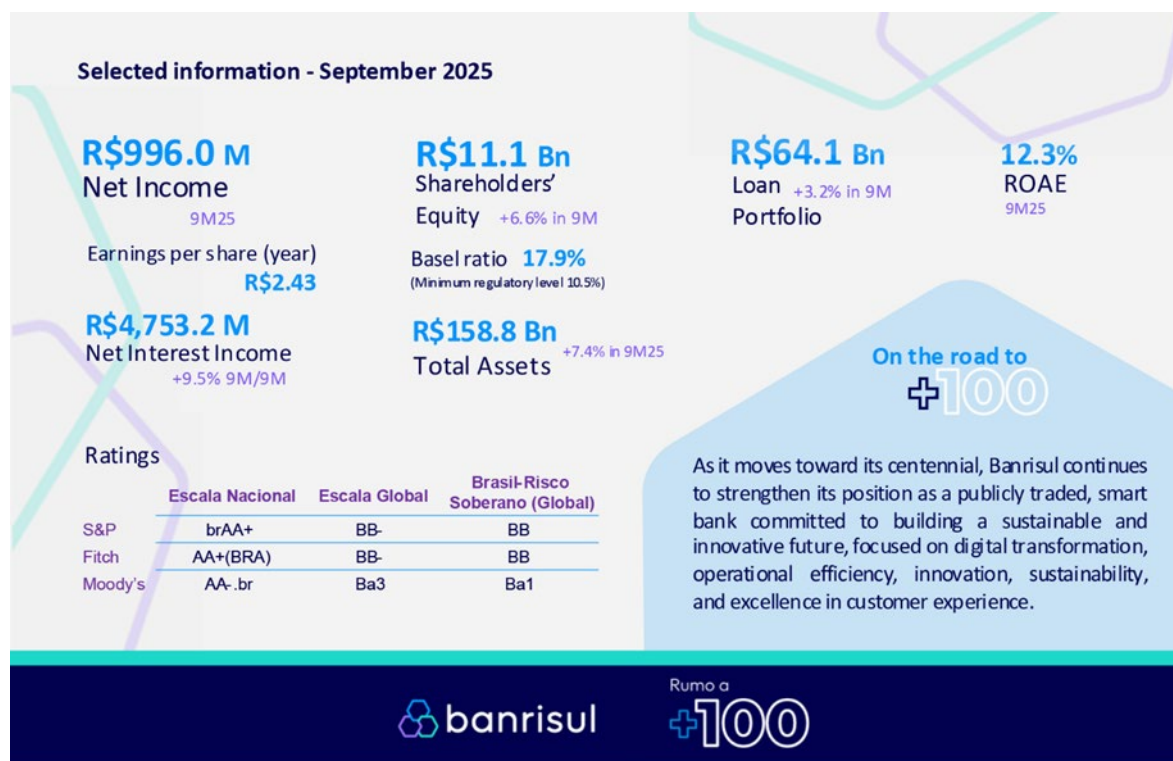
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MANAGEMENT REPORT

We present the Management Report and parent and consolidated Financial Statements of Banco do Estado do Rio Grande do Sul S.A., for the third quarter and nine-month period of 2025, prepared according to the International Financial Reporting Standards - IFRS, issued by the International Accounting Standards Board - IASB, and in compliance with the requirements and guidelines of the National Monetary Council – CMN.



Economic Landscape

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

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

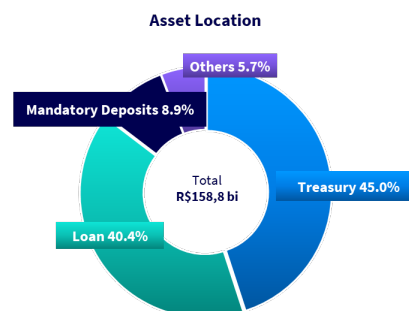
However, in Rio Grande do Sul, GDP data for the second quarter of 2025, released by the state government, showed a 2.7% decline, in relation to both the previous quarter and the same period in 2024. Sector-wise, agriculture shrank by 23.9%, with soybean production falling by 25.2%, while rice and corn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

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

Consolidated Performance

Net income in 9M25 totaled R\$996.0 million at the end of September 2025. The positive highlights of the period were, especially: the growth in net income from interest, including net gains or losses on financial assets and liabilities at fair value and the result of exchange rate variations on assets and liabilities in foreign currency; the favorable variation in expected net losses associated with credit risk; the increase in service revenue; and the favorable result of other operating income and expenses. The result was minimized by the unfavorable variation in administrative expenses and civil, tax, and labor provisions, as well as the consequent tax effect.

Equity reached R\$11,102.7 million at the end of September 2025, 6.6% higher than in December 2024, reflecting, in particular, the incorporation of generated results, the payment of interest on equity and provision for dividends, and the remeasurement of the actuarial liability related to post-employment benefits (IAS 19) in June 2025. In the same period, total assets reached R\$158,835.6 million (7.4% higher than in December 2024), and treasury investments totaled R\$71,474.8 million (15.3% higher than in December 2024).



Income Statement			
			9M2025
	BRGAAP	Adjustments	IFRS
Interest and Similar Income	15,969,732	(35,299)	15,934,433
Interest and Similar Expenses	(11,059,854)	-	(11,059,854)
Net Income from Interest and Similar Items	4,909,878	(35,299)	4,874,579
Net Gains (Losses) on Financial Assets and Liabilities at Fair Value	(323,353)	-	(323,353)
Result of Exchange Variation of Assets and Liabilities in Foreign Currencies	202,007	-	202,007
Net Expected Losses Associated with Credit Risk	(710,522)	128,008	(582,514)
Credit and Financial Leasing Operations	(784,539)	102,549	(681,990)
Other Financial Instruments	74,017	25,459	99,476
Other Operating Income (Expenses)	(2,823,198)	(8,627)	(2,831,825)
Revenue from Services Provision	1,579,135	-	1,579,135
Personnel expenses	(1,993,933)	-	(1,993,933)
Other Administrative Expenses	(1,595,024)	(12,254)	(1,607,278)
Tax Expenses	(423,400)	(236)	(423,636)
Result of Participation in Affiliates	69,298	3,863	73,161
Other Operating Income	509,838	-	509,838
Other Operating Expenses	(548,721)	-	(548,721)
Civil, Tax and Labor Provisions	(420,391)	-	(420,391)
Income Before Income Taxes	1,254,812	84,082	1,338,894
Income Tax and Social Contribution on Net Profit	(306,840)	(36,099)	(342,939)
Net Income	947,972	47,983	995,955

Products and Services

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



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

Loan Portfolio

Our loan portfolio reached R\$64,107.4 million in September 2025, up by 3.0% from December 2024, mainly reflecting the higher balance of corporate portfolio primarily working capital and overdraft protection.

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



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

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

Funding and Assets under Management



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

In 3Q25, we completed the third and fourth issues of Subordinated Financial Bills, amounting to R\$700.0 million and R\$300.0 million, respectively. These are strategic instruments aimed at strengthening the capital structure. In the same period, the funding portfolio, composed of Bank Deposit Certificates (CDBs), Letters of Credit, and Financial Bills, grew by 2.4%. Among the products, fixed-rate Financial Bills stood out, substantially increasing from R\$192.0 million in 2Q25 to R\$626.0 million at the end of 3Q25, up by approximately 226.0%. In terms of assets under management, we reached R\$20.6 billion at the end of September 2025.

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

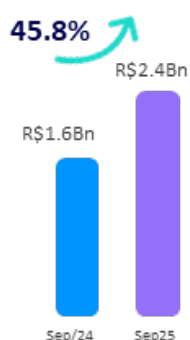
Foreign Exchange Solutions

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

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



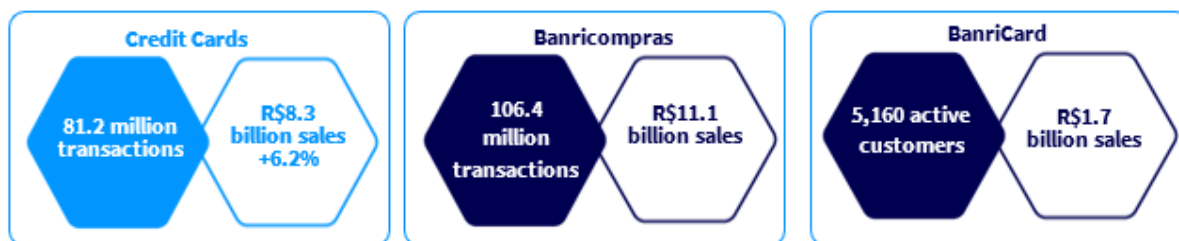
Foreign Exchange Portfolio



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

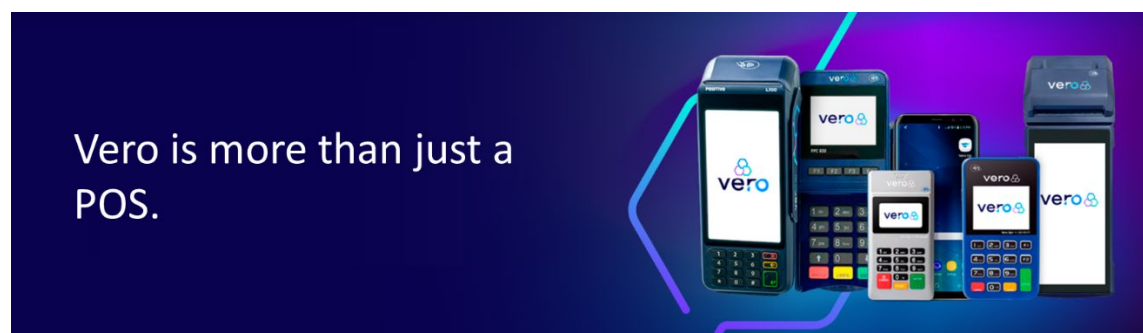
Credit and Debit Cards

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

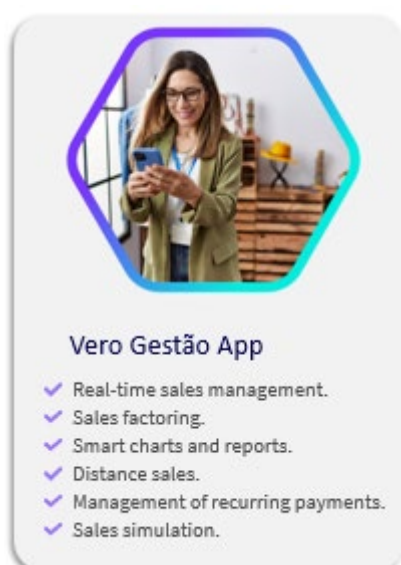


In 3Q25, we intensified our digitization and customer loyalty strategy, focusing on innovative solutions such as full support for Apple Pay and Google Pay digital wallets, enabling customers to use their Banrisul Mastercard credit cards directly from their iOS or Android smartphones. We also launched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

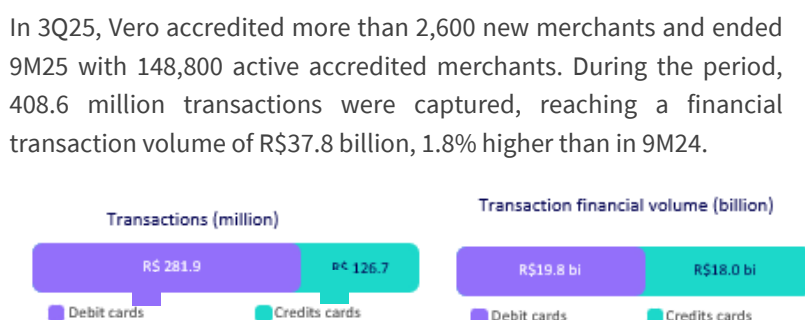
Vero Acquiring Network



Vero is constantly evolving to offer an increasingly modern, agile, and efficient experience to its members. In 3Q25, we made important updates to POS machines and the *Vero Vendas* app for sales with Bluetooth readers and Tap on Phone solution. New features include the ability to receive contactless payments via Pix and the generation of Vero Wallet QR codes for sales using *Banricompras Pré-datado*, *Banricompras Parcelado*, *Crédito Parcelado Lojista*, and *Crédito Parcelado Emissor*. We also launched the **Banrisul Ofertas** platform, connecting Vero-accredited merchants and Banrisul account holders, allowing establishments to register sales campaigns available to customers on the app. More than payment solutions, Vero offers management, control and business growth tools. The **Vero Gestão app** adds value to Vero's solutions, providing a competitive advantage that gives the entrepreneur control of its business.



In 9M25, the factoring of sales receivables reached R\$7.9 billion,



equivalent to 40.8% of the volume available for factoring, representing an increase of 16.2% over the same period in the previous year.

Pre-Purchase Financing Pool (*Consórcio*)

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

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



Insurance

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

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

Customer Relationship

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



In 2025, we implemented a new customer service model designed for small- and medium-sized companies, focusing on improving customer relations, streamlining processes, and boosting operational efficiency. Banrisul Empresas spaces were designed to meet specific customer demands and bring together a team with extensive expertise in corporate financial solutions. Currently, eight units are already in operation, located in Pelotas, São Leopoldo, Erechim, Gravataí, Santa Cruz do Sul, Bento Gonçalves, Porto Alegre, and Santa Maria.

By 2026, the project will also include the municipalities of Canoas, Novo Hamburgo, Passo Fundo, and Caxias do Sul.



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

efficiency across processes.

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



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

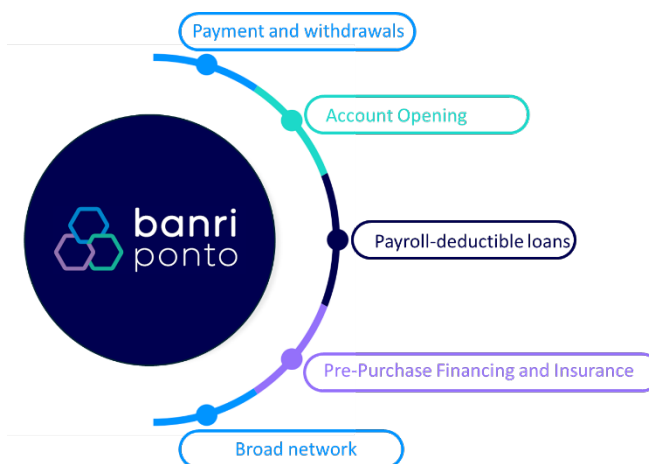
340 ATMs

113 Service Stations (PAs)

943 Banripontos

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

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



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

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

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

We are the first bank in Brazil to share its ATM network.



1.7 million+ transactions

74.0% Banrisul customers

26.0% other financial institutions

Digital channels

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

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

542.4 million accesses in 9M25
+9.2%

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

Redesigned app

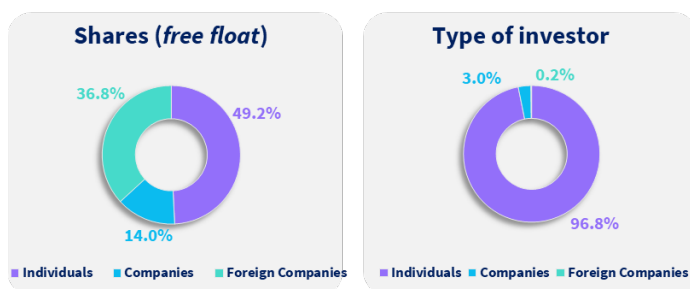
Reinforcing our commitment to innovation, customer experience and digital transformation, the Banrisul app was completely redesigned based on customer research. Launched in 3Q25, it marked a new chapter in Banrisul's digital journey. The app has been redesigned to reflect our customers' actual needs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



Corporate Governance

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

Ownership Structure



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

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

R\$4.9 billion

Market value

R\$15.6 million

Average daily traded
volume (90 days)

10.4%

Dividend Yield
in 12 months

Distribution of Interest on Equity and Dividends

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

Investor Relations

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

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

Capital and Risk Management

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

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

The Institutional Capital and Risk Management Structure is reviewed every year and is available on the Investor Relations website (ri.banrisul.com.br - Corporate Governance/Risk Management section), together with the Pillar 3 Report that presents publicly accessible information related to risk management and the calculation of the amount of risk-weighted assets (RWA), reference Shareholders' Equity and leverage ratio.

Investment & Innovation

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

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

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

Banritech

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

include mentoring and direct validation with Banrisul's teams. At the end of the cycle, there will be a Pitch Day to select the three top-performing startups.

Sustainability

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

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



People

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



9,180
employees



3,911
women

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



1,599
interns



249
employees with
disabilities

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



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

Cultural and Social Initiatives and Programs

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



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



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

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

Recognitions

August/2025

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



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

September/2025

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

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

Banrisul Executive is honored with the Ceres Award.

Banrisul's Development Officer, Fernando Postal, received the Ceres Award during an event at Casa da Rede Pampa, at the 48th Expointer in Esteio. The award, granted by the Brazilian Association of Grain Companies

and the Association of Grain Companies of Rio Grande do Sul, recognizes individuals who play a key role in strengthening the sector.

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

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



Banrisul is among the Brazil's 100 largest companies.

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

Banrisul is one of Brazil's 20 largest banks.

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

Acknowledgments

Our performance for the period reflects the success of the measures we have implemented. The results demonstrate the credibility of the Institution and the commitment of our employees, customers, investors, and suppliers to the purpose that unites us.

Management.

Balance Sheet

(Values in Thousands of Reais)

Assets	Note	09/30/2025	12/31/2024
Cash and Cash	6	1,203,099	1,126,982
Financial Assets		151,341,181	140,738,679
At Amortized Cost		128,130,484	117,203,223
Compulsory Deposits at the Central Bank of Brazil	7	14,083,357	11,716,930
Interbank Liquidity Investments	8	2,737,412	2,592,728
Securities	9	44,407,503	35,077,029
Credit and Leasing Operations	10	64,107,367	62,225,641
Other Financial Assets	11	6,113,955	8,194,992
(Provision for Expected Loss Associated with Credit Risk)		(3,319,110)	(2,604,097)
(Credit Operations)	10	(3,263,867)	(2,552,871)
(Other Financial Assets)		(55,243)	(51,226)
At Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income		20,301,130	18,350,048
Securities and Financial Instruments	12	20,301,130	18,350,048
At Fair Value Through Profit or Loss		2,909,567	5,185,408
Securities and Financial Instruments	13	2,825,670	4,861,110
Derivative Financial Instruments	21	83,897	324,298
Tax Assets		4,086,607	3,853,213
Current		396,975	158,520
Deferred	15a	3,689,632	3,694,693
Other Assets	14	767,605	617,910
Investments		175,833	199,602
Investments in Equity in Associated Companies	16	175,833	199,602
Fixed Assets	17	936,673	934,546
Fixed Assets		1,953,765	1,931,204
(Accumulated Depreciation)		(1,017,092)	(996,658)
Intangible	18	324,628	465,583
Intangible Assets		1,915,166	1,893,179
(Accumulated Amortization)		(1,590,538)	(1,427,596)
Total Assets		158,835,626	147,936,515

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

Balance Sheet

(Values in Thousands of Reais)

Liabilities	Note	09/30/2025	12/31/2024
Financial Liabilities		141,622,696	132,392,030
At Amortized Cost		139,914,364	130,340,792
Deposits	19	95,582,159	88,194,890
Funding in the Open Market	19	23,055,660	22,238,994
Funds from Acceptances and Issuance of Securities	19	8,505,307	6,936,464
Subordinated Financial Bills	19	1,496,808	421,812
Loan Obligations	19	2,379,502	2,513,508
Onlending Obligations	19	3,774,629	3,065,190
Other Financial Liabilities	20	5,120,299	6,969,934
At Fair Value through Profit or Loss		1,608,111	1,880,714
Derivative Financial Instruments	21	445	
Subordinated Debts	21	1,607,666	1,880,714
Provision for Expected Loss		100,221	170,524
Credit Commitments and Credits to be Released		93,267	133,562
Financial Guarantees Provided		6,954	36,962
Civil, Tax and Labor Provisions	23a	3,050,749	2,902,896
Tax Liabilities		876,172	660,285
Current		450,378	252,765
Deferred	15b	425,794	407,520
Other Liabilities	24	2,183,313	1,562,551
Total Liabilities		147,732,930	137,517,762
Equity	25		
Share Capital		8,300,000	8,000,000
Capital Reserves		5,098	5,098
Profit Reserves		2,672,086	2,519,308
Other Comprehensive Income		(134,895)	(109,359)
Accumulated Profit		257,052	
Non-Controlling Interest		3,355	3,706
Total Equity		11,102,696	10,418,753
Total Liabilities and Equity		158,835,626	147,936,515

The accompanying Notes are an integral part of this Financial Statements

Income Statement

(Values in Thousands of Reais)

	Note	07/01 to 09/30/2025	01/01 to 09/30/2025	07/01 to 09/30/2024	01/01 to 09/30/2024
Interest and Similar Income		5,822,322	15,934,433	4,093,106	11,822,453
Interest and Similar Expenses		(4,156,393)	(11,059,854)	(2,573,173)	(7,641,515)
Net Interest Revenue and Equivalent	26	1,665,929	4,874,579	1,519,933	4,180,938
Net Gains (Losses) on Financial Assets and Liabilities at Fair Value	27	(69,825)	(323,353)	(51,475)	65,360
Foreign Exchange Variation on Assets and Liabilities in Foreign Currency		992	202,007	(27,707)	92,928
Net Expected Losses Associated with Credit Risk		(111,735)	(582,514)	(536,376)	(1,062,766)
Loans and Leases		(101,437)	(681,990)	(508,760)	(1,038,797)
Other Financial Assets		(10,298)	99,476	(27,616)	(23,969)
Other Operating Income/(Expenses)		(989,294)	(2,831,825)	(960,618)	(2,783,947)
Fees and Services Revenues	28	532,192	1,579,135	529,867	1,558,657
Personnel Expenses	29	(679,802)	(1,993,933)	(649,794)	(1,886,393)
Other Administrative Expenses	30	(550,949)	(1,607,278)	(559,965)	(1,571,248)
Tax Expenses		(142,127)	(423,636)	(134,745)	(410,259)
Equity in Subsidiaries	16	21,673	73,161	24,835	93,995
Other Operating Income	31	172,502	509,838	173,803	465,362
Other Operating Expenses	32	(176,934)	(548,721)	(224,066)	(648,756)
Tax, Labor, and Civil Provisions	23a	(165,849)	(420,391)	(120,553)	(385,305)
Income Before Taxes on Income		496,067	1,338,894	(56,243)	492,513
Income Tax and Social Contribution	33	(130,293)	(342,939)	80,560	(39,390)
Current		(75,060)	(295,042)	(90,483)	(357,175)
Deferred		(55,233)	(47,897)	171,043	317,785
Profit For the Period		365,774	995,955	24,317	453,123
Profit Attributable to Controlling Shareholders		365,601	995,478	24,163	452,701
Profit Attributable to Non-controlling Shareholders		173	477	154	422
Earnings per Share	34				
Basic Earnings per Share (in Reais – R\$)					
Common Shares		0.89	2.43	0.06	1.11
Preferred Shares A		0.89	2.56	0.06	1.14
Preferred Shares B		0.89	2.43	0.06	1.11

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

Statement of Comprehensive Income

(Values in Thousands of Reais)

	07/01 to 09/30/2025	01/01 to 09/30/2025	07/01 to 09/30/2024	01/01 to 09/30/2024
Net Income	365,774	995,955	24,317	453,123
Items Reclassified to the Income Statement	8,423	27,639	12,757	9,902
Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income	8,423	27,639	12,757	9,902
Change in Fair Value	15,273	43,683	23,110	17,248
Tax Effect	(6,850)	(16,044)	(10,353)	(7,346)
Total Adjustments Not Included in Net Income for the Period	-	(53,175)	-	100,814
Remeasurement of Post-Employment Benefit Obligations	-	(53,175)	-	100,814
Actuarial Gains/(Losses)	-	(96,559)	-	183,029
Tax Effect	-	43,384	-	(82,215)
Total Adjustments Not Included in Net Income for the Period	8,423	(25,536)	12,757	110,716
Total Comprehensive Income for the Period	374,197	970,419	37,074	563,839
Comprehensive Income Attributable to Controlling Shareholders	374,024	969,942	36,920	563,417
Comprehensive Income Attributable Non-Controlling Shareholders	173	477	154	422

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

Statement of Changes in Equity

(Values in Thousands Of Reais)

	Note	Attributable to Controlling Shareholders										Total Consolidated
		Profit Reserves						Other Comprehensive Income	Retained Earnings	Individual Total	Non-controlling Shareholding	
		Share Capital	Capital Reserves	Legal	Statutory	To Expansion	Special Profit					
Balance as of January 1, 2024		5,200,000	5,098	759,328	2,884,337	1,313,712	-	(303,505)	-	9,858,970	6,803	9,865,773
Capital Increase		2,800,000			(1,682,801)	(1,117,199)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Comprehensive Income												
Financial Assets at Fair Value through ORA		-	-	-	-	-	-	9,902	-	9,902	-	9,902
Actuarial Valuation Adjustment		-	-	-	-	-	-	100,814	-	100,814	-	100,814
Changes in Non-controlling Shareholding		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3,815)	(3,815)
Realization Deferral Agreement of Exclusivity		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,351	4,351	-	4,351
Adjustment of Prior Periods						(3,146)				(3,146)		(3,146)
Net Income in the Period		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	452,701	452,701	422	453,123
Allocation of Net Profit	25c											
Constitution of Reserves		-	-	21,731	108,652	129,937	-	-	(260,320)	-	-	-
Interest on Capital		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(150,000)	(150,000)	-	(150,000)
Provisioned Dividends		-	-	-	-	-	71,119	-	(71,119)	-	-	-
Balance as of September 30, 2024		8,000,000	5,098	781,059	1,310,188	323,304	71,119	(192,789)	(24,387)	10,273,592	3,410	10,277,002
Balance as of January 1, 2025		8,000,000	5,098	805,107	1,430,430	283,771	-	(109,359)	-	10,415,047	3,706	10,418,753
Capital Increase		300,000	-	-	(24,419)	(275,581)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Comprehensive Income												
Financial Assets at Fair Value through ORA		-	-	-	-	-	-	27,639	-	27,639	-	27,639
Actuarial Valuation Adjustment		-	-	-	-	-	-	(53,175)	-	(53,175)	-	(53,175)
Changes in Non-controlling Shareholding		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(828)	(828)
Realization Deferral Agreement of Exclusivity		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,352	4,352	-	4,352
Net Income in the Period		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	995,478	995,478	477	995,955
Allocation of Net Profit	25c											
Constitution of Reserves		-	-	30,944	154,720	200,709	-	-	(386,373)	-	-	-
Interest on Capital		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(290,000)	(290,000)	-	(290,000)
Provisioned Dividends		-	-	-	-	-	66,405	-	(66,405)	-	-	-
Balance as of September 30, 2025		8,300,000	5,098	836,051	1,560,731	208,899	66,405	(134,895)	257,052	11,099,341	3,355	11,102,696

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

Statement of cash flows

(Values in Thousands Of Reais)

	01/01 to 09/30/2025	01/01 to 09/30/2024
Cash Flow from Operating Activities		
Income before Taxation on Profit	1,338,894	492,513
Adjustments to Profit before Taxation on Profit	1,135,183	1,925,340
Depreciation and Amortization	305,059	306,557
Result of Shareholdings in Associated Companies	(73,161)	(93,995)
Subordinated Debt Update Result	(86,785)	335,256
Expected Losses Associated with Credit Risk	582,514	1,062,766
Cash and Cash Equivalents Exchange Rate Variation	(12,835)	(70,549)
Provisions for Tax, Labor and Civil Risks	420,391	385,305
Equity Variations		
(Increase)/Decrease in Assets	502,366	(753,465)
Applications in Interbank Deposits	66,362	265,049
Compulsory Deposit at the Central Bank of Brazil	(2,366,427)	939,248
Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss	2,080,800	3,788,884
Derivative Financial Instruments (Assets/Liabilities)	240,846	(152,005)
Credit and Financial Leasing Operations	(1,161,828)	(4,702,104)
Other Financial Assets	2,082,631	(703,969)
Tax Assets	(281,291)	(30,615)
Other Assets	(149,695)	(157,953)
Asset Valuation Adjustment	(9,032)	
Increase/(Decrease) in Liabilities	8,870,175	15,485,703
Deposits	7,387,269	8,280,828
Open Market Fundraising	816,666	4,597,062
Resources for Acceptance and Issuance of Securities	1,568,843	257,205
Obligations for Loans and Transfers	663,645	536,602
Other Financial Liabilities	(1,849,634)	1,500,923
Tax, Labor and Civil Provisions	(272,538)	(256,513)
Tax Liabilities	665,580	100,358
Other Liabilities	292,140	743,636
Income Tax and Social Contribution on Net Profit Paid	(401,796)	(274,398)
Net Cash from/(Used in) Operating Activities	11,846,618	17,150,091
Cash Flow from Investing Activities		
Dividends Received from Affiliates	104,811	39,679
(Increase) Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	(1,951,082)	(17,801,706)
(Increase) Securities at Amortized Cost	(9,999,663)	(342,515)
Disposal of Fixed Assets for Use	22,474	19,267
Disposal of Intangible Assets	186	88
Acquisition of Fixed Assets for Use	(166,369)	(153,021)
Acquisition of Intangible Assets	(22,522)	(61,652)
Net Cash from Investing Activities	(12,012,165)	(18,299,860)
Cash Flow from Financing Activities		
Subordinated Financial Bills	1,000,000	-
Payment of Interest on Subordinated Debt	(111,267)	(101,182)
Dividends Paid	(35,978)	(74,926)
Interest on Equity Paid	(290,000)	(150,000)
Lease Settlement	(88,212)	-
Change in Non-Controlling Interest	(351)	(3,393)
Net Cash Used in Financing Activities	474,192	(329,501)
Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	308,645	(1,479,270)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Period	1,784,836	5,642,535
Cash and Cash Equivalents Exchange Rate Variation	12,835	70,549
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Period End	2,106,316	4,233,814

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

Statement of added value

(Values in Thousands Of Reais)

	01/01 to 09/30/2025	01/01 to 09/30/2024
INCOME (a)	17,319,546	12,941,994
Financial Income	15,813,087	11,980,741
Services Rendered Income	1,579,135	1,558,657
Provisions for Expected Losses Associated with Credit Risk	(582,514)	(1,062,766)
Others	509,838	465,362
EXPENSES (b)	(11,059,854)	(7,641,515)
Interests	(11,059,854)	(7,641,515)
INPUTS ACQUIRED FROM THIRD PARTIES (c)	(2,242,693)	(2,269,512)
Supplies, Energy and Other	(1,706,748)	(1,944,433)
Third-party Services	(535,945)	(325,079)
GROSS ADDED VALUE (d=a-b-c)	4,016,999	3,030,967
DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION (e)	(305,059)	(306,557)
NET ADDED VALUE PRODUCED BY THE COMPANY (f=d-e)	3,711,940	2,724,410
ADDED VALUE RECEIVED IN TRANSFER (g)	73,161	93,995
Equity in earnings (losses) in investees	73,161	93,995
ADDED VALUE FOR DISTRIBUTION (h=f+g)	3,785,101	2,818,405
DISTRIBUTION OF ADDED VALUE	3,785,101	2,818,405
Personnel	1,742,122	1,645,004
Salaries	1,217,418	1,145,506
Benefits	446,753	425,753
FGTS	77,951	73,745
Taxes, Fees and Contributions	1,018,386	691,038
Federal	959,131	626,136
State	242	118
Local	59,013	64,784
Remuneration on Third Party Capital	28,638	29,240
Rentals	28,638	29,240
Equity Remuneration	995,955	453,123
Interest on Equity	290,000	150,000
Dividends	66,405	71,119
Retained Earnings	639,073	231,582
Non-controlling Interests	477	422

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

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

Note 01 – Operational Context

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

Note 02 – Presentation on Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(a) Basis of Preparation

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

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

Controlled Companies	Activity	Participation on 09/30/2025
Banrisul Armazéns Gerais S.A.	Provision of Services	100.00%
Banrisul S.A. Corretora de Valores Mobiliários e Câmbio	Broker	98.98%
Banrisul S.A. Administradora de Consórcios	Consortium Management	99.68%
Banrisul Soluções em Pagamentos S.A.	Payment Methods	100.00%
Banrisul Seguridade Participações S.A. ⁽¹⁾	Security	100.00%

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

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

Associated Companies	Activity	Participation on 09/30/2025
Bem Promotora de Vendas e Serviços S.A.	Provision of Services	49.90%
Banrisul Icatu Participações S.A.	Insurance	49.99%

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

(b) Information for Comparison Purposes

In the 2025 financial statements, there was a reclassification between groups in the Balance Sheet, Income Statement and, consequently, in the Statement of Cash Flows and Statement of Value Added. This procedure was carried out with the objective of improving the quality and consistency of these financial statements. Accordingly, the comparative balances for December 31, 2024, and September 30, 2024, were reclassified as shown below:

(b.1) Balance Sheet

Assets - Values Reclassified Between Groups		
From	To	Reclassification
Credit and Financial Leasing Operations	Other Assets	19,859
Other Assets	Credit and Financial Leasing Operations	87,116

Assets – Balances of Reclassified groups

Groups	Published on 12/31/2024	Reclassification	Resubmission of 12/31/2024
Credit and Financial Leasing Operations	62,158,384	67,257	62,225,641
Other Financial Assets	8,282,108	(87,116)	8,194,992
Other Assets	598,051	19,859	617,910

Liabilities - Values Reclassified Between Groups

From	To	Reclassification
Other Financial Liabilities	Loan Obligations	251,274
Other Liabilities	Other Financial Liabilities	358,912

Liabilities – Balances of Reclassified groups

Groups	Published on 12/31/2024	Reclassification	Resubmission of 12/31/2024
Other Financial Liabilities	6,862,296	107,638	6,969,934
Other Liabilities	1,921,463	(358,912)	1,562,551
Other Assets	2,262,234	251,274	2,513,508

(b.2) Income Statement
Values Reclassified Between Groups

From	To	Reclassification
Interest and Similar Income	Result from Exchange Transactions and Exchange Rate Variation on Transactions Abroad	7,025
	Interest and Similar Expenses	1,576
	Revenue from Services	12,577
	Other Administrative Expenses	222,411
	Other Operating Income	75,796
	Other Operating Expenses	41,770
Interest and Similar Expenses	Other Administrative Expenses	6
Service Revenue	Interest and Similar Income (Credit Transactions)	75,120
	Other Operating Income	216,086
	Other Operating Expenses	1,472

Balances of Reclassified groups

Groups	Published on 09/30/2024	Reclassification	Resubmission of 09/30/2024
Interest and Similar Income	11,576,974	245,479	11,822,453
Interest and Similar Expenses	(7,639,945)	(1,570)	(7,641,515)
Results from Foreign Exchange Transactions and Exchange Rate Variation on Transactions Abroad	85,903	7,025	92,928
Service Revenue	1,835,814	(277,157)	1,558,657
Other Administrative Expenses	(1,348,831)	(222,417)	(1,571,248)
Other Operating Income	173,480	291,882	465,362
Other Operating Expenses	(605,514)	(43,242)	(648,756)

(b.3) Statement of Cash Flows

Values Reclassified Between Groups				
From	To	Published on 09/30/2024	Reclassification	Resubmission of 09/30/2024
Credit and Financial Leasing Transactions		(4,707,330)	5,226	(4,702,104)
Other Financial Assets		(704,344)	375	(703,969)
	Other Assets	(152,352)	(5,601)	(157,953)
Obligations for Loans and Transfers		540,393	(3,791)	536,602
Other Liabilities		1,228,086	(484,450)	743,636
	Other Financial Liabilities	1,012,682	488,241	1,500,923

(b.4) Demonstration of Added Value

Values Reclassified Between Groups				
From	To	Published on 06/30/2024	Reclassification	Resubmission of 09/30/2024
Prestação de Serviços		1,835,814	(277,157)	1,558,657
	Interest and Similar Income	11,728,237	252,504	11,980,741
	Other Income	173,480	291,882	465,362
	Interest and Similar Expenses	(7,639,945)	(1,570)	(7,641,515)
	Materials, Energy, and Others	(1,678,774)	(265,659)	(1,944,433)

(c) Standards to be Adopted in Future Periods

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

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

The changes to IFRS18 are effective from January 1, 2027, with early adoption possible. No impacts are expected for Banrisul. Banrisul is evaluating the impacts on its financial statements for the adoption of this standard.

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

Subsidiaries that use IFRS Accounting Standards for their own financial statements provide disclosures that may be disproportionate to the information needs of their users.

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

The application of IFRS 19 will reduce the costs of preparing subsidiaries’ financial statements while maintaining the usefulness of the information for the users of their financial statements. IFRS 19 can be applied as soon as it is issued. Banrisul is evaluating the impacts for the adoption of this standard.

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

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

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

IFRS S1 is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026, with earlier application permitted, provided that IFRS S2 – Climate-Related Disclosures is also applied. Banrisul is assessing the impacts for the adoption of this standard.

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

IFRS S2 is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026, with earlier application permitted, provided that IFRS S1 – General Requirements for Disclosure of Financial Information Related to Sustainability is also applied. Banrisul is assessing the impacts of adopting this standard.

Note 03 – Summary of significant Accounting Practices

(a) Functional Currency and Presentation Currency

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

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

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

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

- **Fair Value in Other Comprehensive Income (VJORA):** the recognition of certain changes in the fair value of assets or liabilities that are not immediately reflected in the Income Statement, but rather in a separate section of equity called other comprehensive income. 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 time they are reclassified to the Income Statement.

- **Fair Value in Profit or Loss (VJR):** involves recording the fair value of a financial asset or liability in the Income Statement.

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

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

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

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

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

- Level 1: prices quoted in active markets for the same instrument without modification;
- Level 2: quoted prices in active markets for similar instruments or valuation techniques, for which all significant *inputs* are based on observable market data; and
- Level 3: Valuation techniques for which any significant input is not based on observable market data.

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

For more complex instruments or those that are not liquid, considerable judgment is required to define the model to be used, selecting specific inputs. In some cases, valuation adjustments are applied to the model value or quoted price for financial instruments that are not actively traded. Banrisul does not have financial instruments classified at Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, except for the interest of one of its subsidiaries that holds shares in investment funds, as presented in Note 5g.

(c.1) Financial Assets Classification

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

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

the income statement and gains and losses arising from changes in fair value are recognized as net gains (losses) on financial assets and liabilities at fair value.

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

Business Models

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

To assess business models, the following are 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, i.e., they are aligned with the concept of a basic loan agreement.

(c.2) Financial Liabilities Classification

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

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

(c.3) Effective Interest Rate

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

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

Banrisul assesses on a prospective basis the expected loss associated with the credit risk of financial assets measured at CA, VJORA and VJR that are measured at levels 2 or 3 in the fair value hierarchy; of credit commitments to be released; and of financial 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 at the rate actually charged;
- Loan commitments: the loss is measured by the present value of the estimated use of the resources from credit commitments and the present value of credits to be released; and
- Financial guarantee contracts: the loss is measured by the present value of estimated future disbursements

Banrisul assesses whether credit risk has increased significantly on an individual and collective. For collective assessment purposes, financial assets are grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics, which may 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 past due for more than 30 days, the provision for loss is recognized to represent credit losses resulting from probable losses (defaults) expected over the next 12 months. Applicable to financial assets originated or acquired without credit recovery problems and, at this stage, income is calculated on the gross balance of the asset.
- Stage 2: after a significant increase in credit risk in relation to the initial recognition of the financial asset, or in the case of a delay of between 30 and 90 days, the provision for loss is recognized to represent the expected credit losses during the remaining useful life of the asset. Applicable to financial assets originated or acquired without credit recovery problems whose credit risk has increased significantly and the income continues to be calculated on the gross balance of the asset.
- Stage 3: assets recorded at this stage are financial instruments with recovery problems. This stage includes assets with quantitative non-compliance (assessed based on the number of days past due – over 90 days) and/or qualitative non-compliance, characterized by indications that the client will not fully honor its obligations. In this case, given that the asset has already become problematic, the probability of *default* is 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 credit recovery problems. Transactions previously written off as losses and now recovered are also recorded at this stage, with the income from these transactions being duly appropriated on an accrual basis. The reclassification of assets will be carried out in accordance with the criteria established in current regulations.

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

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

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

In this way, Banrisul 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, it is necessary to individually estimate the following parameters in percentage terms:

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

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

(c.5) Troubled Assets

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

(c.6) Default

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

(c.7) Renegotiation and Restructuring

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

(c.8) Write-off of Financial Assets

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

(c.9) Write-Off Criteria

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

(c.10) Open Market Applications

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

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

(c.11) Derivative Financial Instruments

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

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

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

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

hedge category, Banrisul included the derivative financial instruments contracted with the objective of protecting the variation of foreign currency originating from subordinated Notes issued in the foreign market in the amount of US\$300 million, according to conditions previously agreed upon by *the Offering. Memorandum*, as presented in Note 21.

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

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

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

(c.12) Credit Operations

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

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

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

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

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

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

(d) Investments

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

(e) Fixed Assets

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

Subsequent costs are included in the carrying amount of the asset or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow from the item and its cost can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are recognized in profit or loss as operating expenses 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:

Fixed Assets	Average Estimated Useful Life in Years
Real Estate for Use	60.00
Facilities	25.00
Equipment in Use	16.60
Others	13.30

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

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

(f) Intangible Assets

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(g) Goods Intended for Sale

They are recorded at the time of receipt in the settlement of financial assets or by the decision to sell one's own assets. These assets are initially recorded at the gross carrying amount of the difficult or doubtful financial instrument or fair value 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. In the event of recovery of the fair value, the recognized loss may be reversed.

(h) Income Tax and Social Contribution on Net Profit

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

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

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

On 01/01/2025, Law No. 14,467/22 came into force, modifying the tax treatment applicable to losses incurred in the receipt of credits arising from the activities of financial institutions and other institutions authorized to operate by Bacen,

determining the application of factors for the deductibility of these losses in operations with a delay of more than 90 days through the application of percentages according to the classified portfolio and the number of months from default.

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

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

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

(i) Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

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

The recognition, measurement and disclosure of contingent liabilities and contingent assets are carried out in accordance with IAS 37, and provisions are made based on provisioning policy and the opinion of legal advisors, using models and criteria that allow their measurement in the most appropriate way possible, despite the uncertainty inherent in their term and value at the outcome of the case.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Health Plans: These are benefits provided by Cabergs and offer general health care benefits, the cost of which is established through a membership agreement. Banrisul also offers post-employment health care benefits to its employees. The expected costs of these benefits are accumulated over the period of employment, using the same accounting methodology used for defined benefit pension plans.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(k) Share Capital

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

(l) Dividends and Interest on Equity

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

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

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

(m) Profit Sharing

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

(n) Earnings per Share

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

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

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

(o) Determination of the Result

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

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

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

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

(p) Information by Segment

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

Note 04 – Main Accounting Estimates and Judgments

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

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

(a) Defined Benefit Pension Plans

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

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

(b) Provisions for Tax, Labor and Civil Risks

Banrisul periodically reviews its provisions for tax, civil and labor risks. These provisions are assessed based on Management's best estimates, 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 Losses Associated with Credit Risk

Banrisul assesses on a prospective basis the expected loss associated with the credit risk of financial assets measured at CA, VJORA and VJR that are measured at levels 2 or 3 in the fair value hierarchy; of credit commitments to be released; and of financial 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 maintains exposure are credit cards and overdraft/business accounts.

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

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

(d) Transfer of Financial Assets

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

(e) Retirement of Financial Assets

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

Note 05 - Capital and Corporate Risk Management

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

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

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

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

(a) Integrated Structure of Management

The capital and corporate risk management process involves the participation of all hierarchical layers of Banrisul and the other companies that are part of the Prudential Conglomerate. The Banrisul Group's integrated capital and risk management structure is coordinated by the corporate risks area, which carries out integrated management of capital and credit and market risks, variation in interest rates for instruments classified in the banking portfolio (Interest Risk Rate in

The Banking Book – IRRBB), liquidity, operational, social, environmental and climate; being a fundamental strategic tool for Banrisul.

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

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

(b) Risk Appetite Statement

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

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

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

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

(c) Lines of Defense

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

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

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

measuring, evaluating, controlling and mitigation of risks. Independent monitoring and reporting of risk management, in the first line, is also a part of the scope of action from the second line.

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

(d) Credit risk

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

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

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

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

Portfolio Composition by Activity Sector	09/30/2025	12/31/2024
Legal Entity	183,387	169,795
Public Administration - Direct and Indirect	183,387	169,795
Private Sector	63,923,980	62,055,846
Individual	48,630,320	48,481,978
Companies	15,293,660	13,573,868
Agricultural	275,216	329,601
Food, Drink and Tobacco	2,335,545	2,059,454
Automotive	763,969	602,802
Cellulose, Wood and Furniture	383,928	336,487
Wholesale Trade – Food	1,058,715	931,015
Wholesale Trade – Non-Food	855,276	808,954
Retail Trade – Others	1,552,111	1,435,118
Construction and Real Estate	1,283,635	1,102,978
Education, Health and Other Social Services	1,620,451	1,611,587
Electronics and IT	487,409	421,107
Financial and Insurance	280,249	210,172
Machinery and Equipment	306,553	262,677
Metallurgy	457,522	375,621
Infrastructure Works	24,189	39,229
Oil and Natural Gas	536,816	435,392
Chemical and Petrochemical	978,366	638,660
Private Services	562,514	542,263
Textile, Clothing and Leather	359,600	393,654
Transport	448,164	422,352
Others	723,432	614,745
Total	64,107,367	62,225,641

(d.1) Identification, Measurement and Assessment

In the process of identification, measurement and assessment of credit risk, Banrisul adopts statistical methods and/or the principle of collegiate technical decision. When granting credit based on scoring models (Application Score and Behavior Score), emphasis is grounded upon the establishment of pre-approved credits according to risk ratings provided

for the statistical models. The credit granting based on collegial decision occurs according to pre-established credit limits, the branches' credit committees at the branches may grant/refuse credit to the limits of their jurisdiction, established according to each branch or product category. For customers in amounts above those of the branches' committees the Head Office Credit and Risk Committees will defer operations and sets risk limits (LR). The Board approves specific operations and risk limits (LRs) to operations whose amounts do not exceed 3% of equity. Operations in excess of such limit are submitted to the Board of Directors, complying with the limits established in the Institution's Risk Appetite Statement.

(d.2) Monitoring, Control and Mitigation

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

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

- Exposure to credit risk is managed through regular analysis of actual and potential borrowers regarding principal and interest payments and changes to their registration status and limits, when appropriate;
- Exposure to any borrower, including financial agents, in the case of a counterparty, is additionally restricted by sub-limits that cover possible exposures recorded and not recorded in the Balance Sheet; and
- The risk levels that Banrisul assumes are structured based on the definition of limits on the extent of acceptable risk in relation to a specific debtor, groups of debtors, industry segments, among others. Concentrations are observed periodically and subject to review. When necessary, limits on the level of credit risk are approved by the Executive Board and the Board of Directors.

(d.3) Provision Policies

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

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

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

	09/30/2025	12/31/2024
Financial Assets at Amortized Cost	131,450,100	119,174,853
Compulsory Deposits at the Central Bank	14,083,357	11,036,991
Interbank Liquidity Applications	2,737,558	2,603,917
Securities and Financial Instruments	44,407,863	35,113,312
Credit and Financial Leasing Operations	64,107,367	62,225,641
Other Financial Assets	6,113,955	8,194,992
Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	20,301,130	18,350,048
Securities and Financial Instruments	20,301,130	18,350,048
Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss	2,909,567	5,185,408
Securities and Financial Instruments	2,825,670	4,861,110
Derivative Financial Instruments	83,897	324,298
Off Balance	21,576,971	23,353,749
Financial Guarantees	486,556	386,468
Real Estate Credit	422,305	573,622
Special Check	4,678,021	6,081,939
Credit card	4,831,088	4,486,235

Electronic Pre-Dated Limits – Banricompras	5,901,260	5,687,386
Pre-Approved Installment Limits – 1 Minute Credit	4,919,803	4,950,146
Other Pre-Approved Limits	337,938	1,187,953
Total	176,237,768	166,064,058

(d.5) Credit and Financial Leasing Operations

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

	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3		Total	
	Credit Portfolio	Provision	Credit Portfolio	Provision	Credit Portfolio	Provision	Credit Portfolio	Provision
Individual	45,236,317	603,918	631,498	131,482	2,762,505	1,617,054	48,630,320	2,352,454
Credit card	2,333,220	120,902	42,296	9,236	298,805	218,134	2,674,321	348,272
Payroll loans	18,851,957	106,087	165,790	21,560	1,046,522	538,431	20,064,269	666,078
Personal Credit	2,686,508	33,992	95,503	19,682	366,246	209,138	3,148,257	262,812
Real Estate Credit	5,722,822	29,047	31,689	12,424	60,435	35,022	5,814,946	76,493
Rural Credit, Development and Guarantee Funds	13,150,605	171,634	170,649	31,720	468,038	241,015	13,789,292	444,369
Others	2,491,205	142,256	125,571	36,860	522,459	375,314	3,139,235	554,430
Legal Entity	14,315,180	247,828	129,444	31,212	1,032,423	632,373	15,477,047	911,413
Exchange	2,298,483	9,978	-	-	81,315	6,555	2,379,798	16,533
Working capital	4,437,894	31,673	19,006	4,303	201,804	104,989	4,658,704	140,965
Business/Escrow Account	2,371,556	97,643	15,622	4,867	150,319	105,594	2,537,497	208,104
Real Estate Credit	691,794	9,927	5,940	168	-	-	697,734	10,095
Rural Credit, Development and Guarantee Funds	3,284,032	59,084	33,387	7,194	287,050	223,463	3,604,469	289,741
Others	1,231,421	39,523	55,489	14,680	311,935	191,772	1,598,845	245,975
Total as of 09/30/2025	59,551,497	851,746	760,942	162,694	3,794,928	2,249,427	64,107,367	3,263,867
Total as of 12/31/2024	56,546,276	913,526	4,367,308	614,185	1,312,057	1,025,160	62,225,641	2,552,871

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

	09/30/2025	12/31/2024
Not defeated	58,168,730	55,381,446
Due within 30 days	1,382,767	1,164,830
Total	59,551,497	56,546,276

	09/30/2025	12/31/2024
Collective Assessment	59,491,377	56,546,276
Individual Assessment	60,120	-
Total	59,551,497	56,546,276

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

	09/30/2025	12/31/2024
Not Due	207,727	3,659,038
Due within 30 days	7,616	105,691
Overdue from 31 to 60 days	303,979	301,525
Overdue from 61 to 90 days	241,620	301,054
Total	760,942	4,367,308

	09/30/2025	12/31/2024
Collective Assessment	760,880	3,966,548
Individual Assessment	62	400,760
Total	760,942	4,367,308

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.

	09/30/2025	12/31/2024
Not Due	1,036,146	127,488
Due within 30 days	242,464	62,624
Overdue from 31 to 60 days	108,069	10,082
Overdue from 61 to 90 days	132,936	12,040
Overdue for more than 90 days	2,275,313	1,099,823
Total	3,794,928	1,312,057

	09/30/2025	12/31/2024
Collective Assessment	3,370,769	1,269,257
Individual Assessment	424,159	42,800
Total	3,794,928	1,312,057

Concentration Analysis of Individually Significant Customers: the concentration analysis presented below is based on the total balance of the portfolio of customers considered individually significant in the amount of R\$484,341 (12/31/2024 – R\$443,560), excluding operations acquired by Banrisul from other financial institutions.

	09/30/2025	12/31/2024
Largest Debtor	21.97%	18.79%
Top Five Debtors	53.24%	58.50%
Top Ten Debtors	77.52%	78.64%
Twenty Largest Debtors	98.33%	99.94%

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

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

The total of renegotiated instruments, including restructured ones, at the end of the reporting period totaled R\$1,223,669 (01/01 to 09/30/2025 – R\$502,118).

(d.6) Repossession of Assets Given as Guarantees

Goods intended for sale are recorded upon receipt in the settlement of financial assets or upon the decision to sell own assets. These assets are initially recorded at the gross carrying amount of the difficult or doubtful financial instrument or fair value less selling costs, whichever is lower. Subsequent reductions in the fair value of the asset are recorded as a provision for impairment, with a corresponding charge to profit or loss. The costs of maintaining these assets are expensed as incurred. The sales policy for these assets includes periodic bids/auctions that are disclosed in advance to the market. The assets repossessed (furniture, real estate, etc.) at the end of the reporting period totaled R\$75,744 (01/01 to 09/30/2025 – R\$13,112).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

External Communication: in order to ensure that the information from the area responsible for market risk management reaches the appropriate scope, the description of the market risk management structure is made available in a publicly accessible report, at least once a year, in accordance with CMN Resolution No. 4,557/17. The Market Risk Management Structure and the Risk Management Report are available at the following address: <https://ri.banrisul.com.br/>.

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

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

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

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

Economic Value (EVE): assessments of the impact of changes in interest rates on the present value of cash flows of instruments classified in the Banking Book portfolio of Banrisul. The variation of EVE (Δ EVE) is defined as the difference between the present value of the sum of the repricing flows of instruments subject to the IRRBB in a base scenario and the

present value of the sum of the repricing flows of these same instruments in a scenario of interest rate shock. ΔEVE is the economic value of the Banking Book portfolio and its solvency capacity, obtained by calculating the present value of the installments and calculated using future interest rate curves. Shocks are applied to the future curves, also called the term structure of interest rates, to verify the sensitivity of the portfolio to changes in rates and variations in economic value. The sensitivity of the equity value measures the interest risk on the equity value based on the effect of changes in interest rates on the present values of financial assets and liabilities.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The application of shocks to the value of the foreign currency US dollar (US\$) considers the Real x Dollar curve of B3 from 09/30/2025. The sensitivity analyses demonstrated below were established using premises and assumptions regarding future events.

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

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

Operation	Portfolio	Risk	Scenario 1	Scenario 2	Scenario 3
Swap	Trading	Dollar rise	16,103	402.584	805.168
Item Object of Protection					
Debt	Banking	Dollar rise	16,109	402.719	805.437
Net Effect			(6)	(135)	(269)
Operation	Portfolio	Risk	Scenario 1	Scenario 2	Scenario 3
Swap	Trading	Dollar drop	(16,103)	(402.584)	(805.168)
Item Object of Protection					

Debt	Banking	Dollar drop	(16,109)	(402.719)	(805.437)
Net Effect			6	135	269

Banrisul considers that the risk of being passive in CDI at the time of swaps would be the increase in the CDI rate and this would be offset by the increase in revenues from its investment operations linked to the CDI.

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

Operation	Portfolio	Risk	Scenario 1	Scenario 2	Scenario 3
FUT DI1	<i>Trading</i>	DI Future Rate Increase	(327)	(7,912)	(15,513)
FUT DI1	<i>Trading</i>	Lower DI Future Rate	319	8,232	16,823

Additionally, it is important to Note that the results presented do not necessarily translate into accounting results, as the study is exclusively intended to disclose exposure to risks and the respective protection actions considering the fair value of financial instruments, dissociated from any accounting practices adopted by Banrisul.

Foreign exchange transactions are now 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 clearing accounts.

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

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

Risk Factor	Reference	Trading Portfolio
Prefixed	Pre-fixed rate	431
Total		431

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

Risk Factor	Reference	Non-Trading Portfolio
Prefixed	Pre-fixed rate	(56)
Coin Coupon	US Dollar	24
Fee Coupon	TR	(93)
ID	CDI	(2,583)
Selic	Selic	3,217
Total		509

(e.3) Exposures Subject to Exchange Rate Risk

Banrisul is exposed to the effects of fluctuations in current exchange rates on its financial situation and cash flows. Exchange rate risk is monitored daily by calculating foreign currency exchange exposure. Banrisul's institutional risk policy states that capital consumption for this risk should be managed in such a way as to maintain its exposure at a limit lower than 3.55% of its Reference Equity (PR). The exposure presented at the end of the reporting period was R\$389,898 (12/31/2024 – R\$426,714). Capital consumption presented in the same period was R\$88,898 (12/31/2024 – R\$98,973).

Banrisul complies with the new Bacen determinations and calculates the amount of assets weighted by the RWA CAM risk, with the value of R\$1,109,184 (12/31/2024 – R\$1,235,190) being verified at the end of the reporting period.

(e.4) Exposures Subject to Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk on cash flows is the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will vary 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 Banrisul may assume.

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

	Current		Non-Current		Total as of 09/30/2025	Total as of 12/31/2024
	Up to 3 Months	From 3 to 12 Months	From 1 to 5 years	Over 5 Years		
Financial Assets	24,956,014	31,829,806	79,970,472	17,410,175	154,166,467	142,710,309
At Amortized Cost	24,660,530	29,174,568	59,731,346	17,389,326	130,955,770	119,174,853
Compulsory Deposits at the Central Bank	13,589,026	-	-	-	13,589,026	11,036,991
Interbank Liquidity Applications	978,037	1,394,745	364,776	-	2,737,558	2,603,917
Securities and Financial Instruments	1,242,373	7,859,857	27,959,266	7,346,367	44,407,863	35,113,312
Credit and Financial Leasing Operations	8,851,094	16,374,426	28,838,889	10,042,959	64,107,368	62,225,641
Other Financial Assets	-	3,545,540	2,568,415	-	6,113,955	8,194,992
At Fair Value Through Other						
Comprehensive Income	62,004	-	20,239,126	-	20,301,130	18,350,048
Securities and Financial Instruments	62,004	-	20,239,126	-	20,301,130	18,350,048
At Fair Value through Profit or Loss	233,480	2,655,238	-	20,849	2,909,567	5,185,408
Securities and Financial Instruments	233,480	2,571,341	-	20,849	2,825,670	4,861,110
Derivative Financial Instruments	-	83,897	-	-	83,897	324,298
Financial Liabilities	53,540,572	18,261,991	51,039,238	15,924,592	138,766,393	127,834,472
At Amortized Cost	53,540,572	16,653,880	51,039,238	15,924,592	137,158,282	125,953,758
Deposits	27,325,015	6,778,459	44,868,473	13,854,130	92,826,077	83,807,856
Open Market Fundraising	23,055,660	-	-	-	23,055,660	22,238,994
Resources for Acceptance and Issuance of						
Securities	2,522,169	2,262,834	3,720,304	-	8,505,307	6,936,464
Subordinated Debts	-	-	-	1,496,808	1,496,808	421,812
Loan Obligations	444,080	1,680,582	246,675	8,165	2,379,502	2,513,508
Obligations for Transfers	193,648	814,147	2,201,345	565,489	3,774,629	3,065,190
Other Financial Liabilities	-	5,117,858	2,441	-	5,120,299	6,969,934
At Fair Value through Profit or Loss	-	1,608,111	-	-	1,608,111	1,880,714
Derivative Financial Instruments	-	445	-	-	445	-
Subordinated Debts	-	1,607,666	-	-	1,607,666	1,880,714
Total Delay in Interest Renegotiation	(28,584,558)	13,567,815	28,931,234	1,485,583	15,400,074	14,875,837

(f) Liquidity Risk

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

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

Liquidity risk management at Banrisul is carried out by the corporate risk area, which is responsible for monitoring Banrisul's liquidity risk 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 funding base.

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

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

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

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

(f.1) Cash Flows for Non-Derivatives

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

	Current		Non-Current		Total as of 09/30/2025	Total as of 12/31/2024
	Up to 3 Months	From 3 to 12 Months	From 1 to 5 years	Over 5 Years		
Financial Liabilities (Contractual Maturities)	56,526,849	18,644,124	52,180,807	16,214,858	143,566,638	133,729,010
At Amortized Cost	56,526,849	17,005,663	52,180,807	16,214,858	141,928,177	131,718,914
Deposits	30,189,786	6,967,913	45,554,561	14,065,975	96,778,235	88,990,180
Open Market Fundraising	23,070,891	-	-	-	23,070,891	22,250,892
Resources for Acceptance and Issuance of Securities	2,606,482	2,338,478	3,844,669	-	8,789,629	6,964,312
Subordinated Debts	-	-	-	1,496,808	1,496,808	421,812
Loan Obligations	443,262	1,684,747	303,950	15,735	2,447,694	2,513,508
Obligations for Transfers	216,428	896,501	2,474,723	636,340	4,223,992	3,445,372
Other Financial Liabilities	-	5,118,024	2,904	-	5,120,928	7,132,838
At Fair Value Through Profit or Loss	-	1,638,461	-	-	1,638,461	2,010,096
Subordinated Debts	-	1,638,461	-	-	1,638,461	2,010,096
Financial Assets (Expected Maturities)	24,989,721	33,000,092	97,218,125	33,890,150	189,098,088	166,943,870
Availability	1,203,099	-	-	-	1,203,099	1,126,982
Financial Assets	23,786,622	33,000,092	97,218,125	33,890,150	187,894,989	165,816,888
At Amortized Cost	23,491,138	30,428,751	76,978,999	33,869,301	164,768,189	142,605,730
At Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	62,004	-	20,239,126	-	20,301,130	18,350,048
At Fair Value Through Profit or Loss	233,480	2,571,341	-	20,849	2,825,670	4,861,110

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

Banrisul must make available to the State of Rio Grande do Sul up to 95% of the value of judicial deposits collected for the Reserve Fund for Guarantee of Refund of Judicial Deposits, in which the litigating parties are not the State of Rio Grande do Sul or the Municipalities of the same State. The amounts transferred to the State of Rio Grande do Sul on the reporting date reached the amount of R\$9,895,835 (12/31/2024 – R\$9,895,835), as Note 36a. In the event of redemptions by depositors in amounts greater than those held in a specific fund to guarantee liquidity, the State of Rio Grande do Sul must immediately cover the cash needs.

(g) Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities

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

	09/30/2025				12/31/2024		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Total
Total Assets	23,068,321	140,983	1,393	23,210,697	23,137,678	397,778	23,535,456
At Fair Value Through Profit or Loss	20,239,126	62,004	-	20,301,130	18,293,391	56,657	18,350,048
Securities and Financial Instruments	20,239,126	62,004	-	20,301,130	18,293,391	56,657	18,350,048
Treasury Financial Bills (LFT)	20,239,126	-	-	20,239,126	18,291,507	-	18,291,507
Investment Fund Shares	-	40,035	-	40,035	1,884	34,688	36,572
At Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	-	21,969	-	21,969	-	21,969	21,969
Securities and Financial Instruments	2,829,195	78,979	1,393	2,909,567	4,844,287	341,121	5,185,408
Treasury Financial Bills (LFT)	2,824,277	-	1,393	2,825,670	4,844,287	16,823	4,861,110
Investment Fund Shares	1,627,130	-	-	1,627,130	3,219,291	-	3,219,291
National Financial Bills (LTN)	965,060	-	-	965,060	1,428,159	-	1,428,159
Investment Fund Shares	232,087	-	1,393	233,480	196,837	16,823	213,660
Derivative Financial Instruments	4,918	78,979	-	83,897	-	324,298	324,298
Total Liabilities	445	1,607,666	-	1,608,111	-	1,880,714	1,880,714
At Fair Value Through Profit or Loss	445	1,607,666	-	1,608,111	-	1,880,714	1,880,714
Derivative Financial Instruments	445	-	-	445	-	-	-
Subordinated Debts	-	1,607,666	-	1,607,666	-	1,880,714	1,880,714

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.

	09/30/2025		12/31/2024	
	Book Value	Fair Value	Book Value	Fair Value
Total Assets at Amortized Cost	131,450,100	132,176,541	119,854,792	117,418,217
Compulsory Deposits at the Central Bank of Brazil	14,083,357	14,083,357	11,716,930	11,716,930
Interbank Liquidity Applications	2,737,558	2,771,786	2,603,917	2,609,240
Securities and Financial Instruments	44,407,863	43,407,908	35,113,312	34,999,793
Credit and Financial Leasing Operations	64,107,367	65,799,535	62,225,641	59,810,146
Other Financial Assets	6,113,955	6,113,955	8,194,992	8,282,108
Total Liabilities at Amortized Cost	139,914,364	139,921,219	130,340,792	129,640,061
Deposits	95,582,159	95,532,729	88,194,890	87,792,063
Open Market Fundraising	23,055,660	23,055,659	22,238,994	22,238,973
Resources and Acceptances and Issuance of Securities	8,505,307	8,498,102	6,936,464	6,947,511
Subordinated Debts	1,496,808	1,560,299	421,812	471,794
Loan Obligations	2,379,502	2,379,502	2,513,508	2,262,234
Obligations for Transfers	3,774,629	3,774,629	3,065,190	3,065,190
Other Financial Liabilities	5,120,299	5,120,299	6,969,934	6,862,296

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

- **Borrowing Obligations and Onlending Obligations:** these transactions are exclusive to Banrisul and have no similar transactions in the market. Given their specific characteristics, exclusive rates for each resource entered and the absence of an active market or similar instrument, the fair value of these transactions was considered equivalent to the carrying amount.
- **Other Financial Instruments:** the fair value is approximately equivalent to the corresponding carrying amount.

(h) Operational Risk

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

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

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

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

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

(i) Social, Environmental and Climate Risk

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

- Transition climate risk: possibility of losses for the institution caused by events associated with the transition process to a low-carbon economy, in which greenhouse gas emissions are reduced or offset and the natural mechanisms for capturing these gases are preserved; and
- Physical climate risk: possibility of losses occurring to the institution caused by events associated with frequent and severe weather conditions or long-term environmental changes, which may be related to changes in climate patterns.

Social, environmental and climate risk management encompasses the Bank's own products, services, activities and processes and activities performed by its counterparties, controlled entities, suppliers and relevant third-party service providers.

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

(j) Capital Management

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CMN Resolution No. 4,615/17 determines that institutions classified in Segment S1 and Segment S2 of the Central Bank must permanently comply with a minimum requirement of 3% for the RA. In this case, the higher the index, the better the institution's conditions in terms of leverage. The RA calculated for Banrisul on the reporting date was 7.06%.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Stress Testing Program (PTE), defined by CMN Resolution No. 4,557/17, is a coordinated set of processes and routines, with its own methodologies, documentation and governance, and its main objective is to identify potential vulnerabilities of the institution. The stress test itself is an exercise in assessing the potential impacts of adverse events and circumstances on the institution or on a specific portfolio. Stress tests provide an indication of the appropriate level of capital needed to withstand deteriorating economic conditions. Within the scope of the Capital Management Framework, it is a tool that complements other risk management approaches and measures, providing inputs, at a minimum, for Strategic Planning, RAS, ICAAP_{SIMP} and the Capital Plan.

Capital requirements are monitored and reported through management reports that contain both quantitative and qualitative references for a given period, allowing for assessment and corrective actions when deviations are detected. These reports are prepared to report Capital Management elements, which include information related to risk

management, calculation of the RWA and PR amounts, adequacy analysis and monitoring of Capital Plan and RAS projections. Monitoring also includes the minimum limits required by the regulator, the minimum limits defined for Banrisul and the limits for maintaining instruments eligible for capital.

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

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

(k) Capital Ratios

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

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

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

Prudential Conglomerate	09/30/2025	12/31/2024
Reference Assets (PR)	13,052,435	11,564,576
Level 1	9,947,961	9,262,050
Principal Capital (CP)	9,947,961	9,262,050
Share Capital	8,301,859	8,001,859
Capital, Revaluation and Profits Reserve	2,495,205	2,517,353
Deductions from Principal Capital other than Prudential Adjustments	(7,581,422)	(106,259)
Creditor Income Statement Accounts	7,661,713	-
Prudential Adjustments	(1,048,394)	(1,150,903)
Negative Adjustment resulting from the Constitution of Expected Losses	119,000	-
Level 2	3,104,474	2,302,526
Tier 2 Eligible Instruments	3,104,474	2,302,526
RWA	72,935,124	67,207,633
RWA _{CPAD} (Credit Risk)	60,465,204	56,303,565
RWA _{SP} (Payment Services)	1,100,863	1,049,365
RWA _{MPAD} (Market Risk)	1,126,449	1,296,019
RWA _{JUR1} (Interest Risk)	5,384	4,634
RWA _{CAM} (Exchange Rate Risk)	1,109,184	1,235,190
RWA _{CVA} (Counterparty Credit Assessment Risk)	11,881	56,195
RWA _{OPAD} (Operational Risk)	10,242,608	8,558,684
Banking Portfolio (IRRBB)	509,946	264,259
Margin on PR considering <i>Banking Portfolio</i> after Additional Main Capital	4,884,300	4,243,516
Capital Ratios		
Basel Index	17.90%	17.21%
Level 1 Index	13.64%	13.78%
Core Capital Ratio	13.64%	13.78%
Immobilization Index	11.07%	9.47%
Leverage Ratio	7.06%	7.22%

According to the regulations in force, the IB represents the relationship between the PR and the RWAs, demonstrating the company's solvency. According to CMN resolution no. 4,958/21, in this reporting period, the minimum capital limits were

8.00% for the IB, 6.00% for the Tier 1 ratio and 4.50% for the Core Capital ratio. The Additional Core Capital (ACP) required in this period was 2.50%, totaling 10.50% for the IB; 8.50% for the Tier 1 ratio; and 7.00% for the Core Capital ratio.

Banrisul's PR reached R\$13,052,435 on the reporting date, representing an increase of R\$1,487,859 compared to December 2024.

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 through the variation in the economic value (Variation of Economic Value of Equity – ΔE VE) and the variation in the result of financial intermediation (Variation of Net Interest Income – ΔN II).

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

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

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

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

Note 06 – Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

	09/30/2025	12/31/2024
Availability	1,203,099	1,126,982
Availability in National Currency	891,772	948,147
Availability in Foreign Currency	311,327	178,835
Interbank Liquidity Applications ⁽¹⁾	799,999	599,996
Open Market Applications	799,999	599,996
Securities and Financial Instruments	103,218	57,858
Investment Fund Shares	103,218	57,858
Total	2,106,316	1,784,836

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

Note 07 – Compulsory Deposits at the Central Bank of Brazil

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

Deposit Type	Form of Remuneration	09/30/2025	12/21/2024
Demand Deposits	No Remuneration	494,331	679,939
Savings Deposits	Savings	1,763,380	-
Term Deposits	Selic Rate	11,377,948	9,970,513
Instant Payment Account	Selic Rate	443,784	460,204
Electronic Currency Deposits	Selic Rate	3,914	6,274
Others	Selic Rate	-	600,000
Total		14,083,357	11,716,930

Note 08 – Interbank Liquidity Investments

	Up to 3 Months	3 to 12 Months	Over 12 Months	09/30/2025	12/31/2024
Open Market Applications	799,999	-	-	799,999	599,996
Resales to Liquidate – Bench Position	799,999	-	-	799,999	599,996
Treasury Financial Bills (LFT)	-	-	-	-	599,996
National Treasury Bill (LTN)	799,999	-	-	799,999	-
Investments on Interbank Deposits	178,024	1,394,641	364,748	1,937,413	1,992,732
Investments on Interbank Deposits	178,024	1,394,641	364,748	1,937,413	1,992,732
Total as of 09/30/2025	978,023	1,394,641	364,748	2,737,412	-
Total as of 12/31/2024	607,396	1,354,480	630,852	-	2,592,728

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:

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

						12/31/2024			
	Until 3 Months	From 3 to 12 months	From 1 to 3 Years	From 3 to 5 Years	Over 5 Years	Amortized Cost	Expected Loss	Liquid Amortized Cost	Fair Value
Federal Government Securities	2,689,431	4,271,054	14,264,068	6,238,670	5,125,059	32,588,282	(21,303)	32,566,979	32,647,292
Treasury Financial Bills (LFT)	2,689,431	4,271,054	14,218,236	6,238,670	5,125,059	32,542,450	(21,270)	32,521,180	32,606,995
Federal Bonds (CVS)	-	-	45,832	-	-	45,832	(33)	45,799	40,297
Financial Bills (LF)	-	1,503,153	186,023	126,690	-	1,815,866	(233)	1,815,633	1,650,262
Debentures	5,005	56,588	65,424	276,944	286,931	690,892	(181)	690,711	698,641
Capitalization Bonds	2,179	-	-	-	-	2,179	-	2,179	2,173
Real Estate Receivable Certificates (CRI)	-	-	-	-	16,093	16,093	(14,566)	1,527	1,425
Total	2,696,615	5,830,795	14,515,515	6,642,304	5,428,083	35,113,312	(36,283)	35,077,029	34,999,793

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

Note 10 – Credit and Financial Leasing Operations

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

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	09/30/2025 ⁽¹⁾	12/31/2024
Individuals	45,236,317	631,498	2,762,505	48,630,320	48,481,978
Credit Cards	2,333,220	42,296	298,805	2,674,321	2,520,810
Payroll Loans	18,851,957	165,790	1,046,522	20,064,269	20,218,343
Personal Loan – not Payroll	2,686,508	95,503	366,246	3,148,257	3,530,972
Real Estate	5,722,822	31,689	60,435	5,814,946	6,026,569
Rural and Development Loans	13,150,605	170,649	468,038	13,789,292	13,779,757
Others	2,491,205	125,571	522,459	3,139,235	2,405,527
Companies	14,315,180	129,444	1,032,423	15,477,047	13,743,663
Exchange	2,298,483	-	81,315	2,379,798	2,116,007
Working Capital	4,437,894	19,006	201,804	4,658,704	3,776,067
Business / Guarantee Checking Accounts	2,371,556	15,622	150,319	2,537,497	1,880,234
Real Estate	691,794	5,940	-	697,734	522,628
Rural and Development Loans	3,284,032	33,387	287,050	3,604,469	4,152,772
Others	1,231,421	55,489	311,935	1,598,845	1,295,955
Total	59,551,497	760,942	3,794,928	64,107,367	62,225,641
(-) Expected Credit Loss	(851,746)	(162,694)	(2,249,427)	(3,263,867)	(2,552,871)
Total Net Provision as of 09/30/2025	58,699,751	598,248	1,545,501	60,843,500	
Total Net Provision as of 12/31/2024	55,632,750	3,753,123	286,897		59,672,770

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

(b) Credit Portfolio Segregated by Installment Maturity

Maturity	09/30/2025	12/31/2024
Overdue since 1 day	1,647,712	935,473
Due up to 3 months	8,851,095	8,468,877
Due from 3 to 12 months	16,374,426	16,068,496
Due over 1 year	37,234,134	36,752,795
Total Portfolio	64,107,367	62,225,641

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

Concentration of Largest Borrowers	09/30/2025		12/31/2024	
	Total	%	Total	%
Main debtor	258,102	0.40	261,100	0.42
10 biggest debtors	1,855,170	2.90	1,467,089	2.36
20 biggest debtors	2,969,045	4.63	2,381,398	3.83
50 biggest debtors	4,874,039	7.61	4,165,006	6.70
100 biggest debtors	6,674,746	10.42	5,681,095	9.14

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

Stage 1	Opening Balance 12/31/2024	Transfer to Stage 2	Transfer to Stage 3	Stage 2 Transfer	Stage 3 Transfer	Write-Off	Constitution/ (Reversal)	Final Balance 09/30/2025
Individual	579,908	(11,593)	(36,875)	19,627	95,833	-	(42,982)	603,918
Credit card	100,441	(592)	(7,104)	-	2,226	-	25,931	120,902
Payroll loans	128,627	(722)	(3,749)	778	7,136	-	(25,983)	106,087
Personal Credit	197,402	(472)	(3,087)	258	3,862	-	(163,971)	33,992
Real Estate Credit	36,473	(314)	(586)	12,230	19,351	-	(38,107)	29,047
Rural Credit, Development and Guarantee Funds	66,373	(7,802)	(8,446)	4,911	9,041	-	107,557	171,634
Others	50,592	(1,691)	(13,903)	1,450	54,217	-	51,591	142,256
Companies	333,618	(3,279)	(24,385)	3,087	102,556	-	(163,769)	247,828
Exchange	90,076	-	(202)	-	-	-	(79,896)	9,978
Working capital	69,589	(199)	(2,109)	29	32,930	-	(68,567)	31,673
Business/Escrow Account	90,210	(910)	(10,096)	67	980	-	17,392	97,643
Real Estate Credit	156	(138)	-	-	-	-	9,909	9,927
Rural Credit, Development and Guarantee Funds	40,107	(1,528)	(9,375)	2,572	9,321	-	17,987	59,084
Others	43,480	(504)	(2,603)	419	59,325	-	(60,594)	39,523
Total	913,526	(14,872)	(61,260)	22,714	198,389	-	(206,751)	851,746

Stage 2	Opening Balance 12/31/2024	Transfer to Stage 1	Transfer to Stage 3	Stage 1 Transfer	Stage 3 Transfer	Write- Off	Constitution/ (Reversal)	Final Balance 09/30/2025
Individuals	233,931	(19,627)	(32,614)	11,593	2,673	-	(64,474)	131,482
Credit Cards	7,780	-	(1)	592	580	-	285	9,236
Payroll Loans	106,155	(778)	(2,347)	722	195	-	(82,387)	21,560
Personal Loans – not Payroll	20,696	(258)	(3,463)	472	112	-	2,123	19,682
Real Estate	908	(12,230)	(2,815)	314	961	-	25,286	12,424
Rural and Development Loans	45,670	(4,911)	(15,052)	7,802	40	-	(1,829)	31,720
Others	52,722	(1,450)	(8,936)	1,691	785	-	(7,952)	36,860
Companies	380,254	(3,087)	(6,678)	3,279	460	-	(343,016)	31,212
Exchange	17,509	-	-	-	-	-	(17,509)	-
Working Capital	43,019	(29)	(1,358)	199	16	-	(37,544)	4,303
Business/Guarantee Checking Accounts	2,112	(67)	(749)	910	37	-	2,624	4,867
Real Estate	273	-	-	138	-	-	(243)	168
Rural and Development Loans	55,511	(2,572)	(3,166)	1,528	275	-	(44,382)	7,194
Others	261,830	(419)	(1,405)	504	132	-	(245,962)	14,680
Total	614,185	(22,714)	(39,292)	14,872	3,133	-	(407,490)	162,694

Stage 3	Opening Balance 12/31/2024	Transfer to Stage 1	Transfer to Stage 2	Stage 1 Transfer	Stage 2 Transfer	Write-Off (201,459)	Constitution/ (Reversal)	Final Balance 09/30/2025
Individual	793,313	(95,833)	(2,673)	36,875	32,614		1,054,217	1,617,054
Credit card	85,106	(2,226)	(580)	7,104	1	(18,839)	147,568	218,134
Payroll loans	327,637	(7,136)	(195)	3,749	2,347	(118,956)	330,985	538,431
Personal Credit	231,833	(3,862)	(112)	3,087	3,463	(28,133)	2,862	209,138
Real Estate Credit	6,824	(19,351)	(961)	586	2,815	(1,656)	46,765	35,022
Rural Credit, Development and Guarantee Funds	72,567	(9,041)	(40)	8,446	15,052	(7,990)	162,021	241,015
Others	69,346	(54,217)	(785)	13,903	8,936	(25,885)	364,016	375,314
Companies	231,847	(102,556)	(460)	24,385	6,678	(11,221)	483,700	632,373
Exchange	3,884	-	-	202	-	-	2,469	6,555
Working capital	54,226	(32,930)	(16)	2,109	1,358	(61)	80,303	104,989
Business/Escrow Account	29,136	(980)	(37)	10,096	749	(487)	67,117	105,594
Real Estate Credit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rural Credit, Development and Guarantee Funds	82,315	(9,321)	(275)	9,375	3,166	(9,911)	148,114	223,463
Others	62,286	(59,325)	(132)	2,603	1,405	(762)	185,697	191,772
Total	1,025,160	(198,389)	(3,133)	61,260	39,292	(212,68)	1,537,917	2,249,427

Consolidation of the Three Stages	Opening Balance 12/31/2024	Write-Off	Constitution/(Reversion) ⁽¹⁾	Final Balance 09/30/2025
Individual	1,607,152	(201,459)	946,761	2,352,454
Credit card	193,327	(18,839)	173,784	348,272
Payroll loans	562,419	(118,956)	222,615	666,078
Personal Credit	449,931	(28,133)	(158,986)	262,812
Real Estate Credit	44,205	(1,656)	33,944	76,493
Rural Credit, Development and Guarantee Funds	184,610	(7,990)	267,749	444,369
Others	172,660	(25,885)	407,655	554,430
Companies	945,719	(11,221)	(23,085)	911,413
Exchange	111,469	-	(94,936)	16,533
Working capital	166,834	(61)	(25,808)	140,965
Business/Escrow Account	121,458	(487)	87,133	208,104
Real Estate Credit	429	-	9,666	10,095
Rural Credit, Development and Guarantee Funds	177,933	(9,911)	121,719	289,741
Others	367,596	(762)	(120,859)	245,975
Total	2,552,871	(212,680)	923,676	3,263,867

(1) In the Income Statement, the expected loss on credit and financial leasing operations in the amount of R\$681,990 is presented net of the credit recovery previously written off as a loss in the amount of R\$241,667.

Stage 1	Opening Balance 12/31/2023	Transfer to Stage 2	Transfer to Stage 3	Stage 2 Transfer	Stage 3 Transfer	Write-Off	Constitution/ (Reversal)	Final Balance 09/30/2024
Individual	294,032	(9,153)	(12,833)	14,410	4,639	-	168,278	459,373
Secured Account	-	-	-	-	-	-	157	157
Credit card	33,170	(241)	(356)	6	-	-	54,896	87,475
Payroll loans	103,135	(1,762)	(8,305)	823	554	-	(21,975)	72,470
Personal Credit	82,142	(942)	(2,634)	312	1,271	-	104,391	184,540
Real Estate Credit	28,336	(184)	(103)	1,250	1,234	-	6,378	36,911
Rural Credit, Development and Guarantee Funds	25,794	(3,270)	(206)	5,408	1,483	-	20,514	49,723
Others	21,455	(2,754)	(1,229)	6,611	97	-	3,917	28,097
Companies	276,875	(17,117)	(6,941)	46,976	1,382	-	43,067	344,242
Exchange	37,188	(977)	(322)	1,913	-	-	14,459	52,261
Working capital	119,034	(8,560)	(658)	3,311	42	-	71,085	184,254
Business/Escrow Account	42,129	(501)	(3,148)	22	97	-	(14,213)	24,386
Real Estate Credit	427	(27)	-	143	-	-	(393)	150
Rural Credit, Development and Guarantee Funds	53,723	(3,961)	(834)	3,073	1,227	-	(11,433)	41,795
Others	24,374	(3,091)	(1,979)	38,514	16	-	(16,438)	41,396
Total	570,907	(26,270)	(19,774)	61,386	6,021	-	211,345	803,615

Stage 2	Opening Balance 12/31/2023	Transfer to Stage 1	Transfer to Stage 3	Stage 1 Transfer	Stage 3 Transfer	Write-Off	Constitution/ (Reversal)	Final Balance 09/30/2024
Individual	118,513	(14,410)	(46,065)	9,153	1,103	-	159,607	227,901
Secured Account	118,513	(14,410)	(46,065)	9,153	1,103	-	159,607	227,901
Credit card	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payroll loans	8,271	(6)	(4,720)	241	2	-	15,130	18,918
Personal Credit	35,286	(823)	(19,160)	1,762	340	-	95,932	113,337
Real Estate Credit	13,846	(312)	(11,354)	942	68	-	7,162	10,352
Rural Credit, Development and Guarantee Funds	1,747	(1,250)	(330)	184	172	-	(116)	407
Others	25,454	(5,408)	(5,964)	3,270	509	-	10,923	28,784
Companies	33,909	(6,611)	(4,537)	2,754	12	-	30,576	56,103
Exchange	621,536	(46,976)	(111,350)	17,117	956	-	(34,898)	446,385
Working capital	55,848	(1,913)	(558)	977	-	-	(24,252)	30,102
Business/Escrow Account	37,202	(3,311)	(5,892)	8,560	416	-	(1,215)	35,760
Real Estate Credit	2,103	(22)	(2,021)	501	29	-	(377)	213
Rural Credit, Development and Guarantee Funds	363	(143)	-	27	-	-	187	434
Others	33,944	(3,073)	(20,232)	3,961	490	-	31,372	46,462
Total	492,076	(38,514)	(82,647)	3,091	21	-	(40,613)	333,414

Stage 3	Opening Balance 12/31/2023	Transfer to Stage 1	Transfer to Stage 2	Stage 1 Transfer	Stage 2 Transfer	Write-Off	Constitution/ (Reversal)	Final Balance 09/30/2024
Individual	669,734	(4,639)	(1,103)	12,833	46,065	(696,965)	758,095	784,020
Secured Account	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credit card	75,704	-	(2)	356	4,720	(90,155)	61,612	52,235
Payroll loans	263,315	(554)	(340)	8,305	19,160	(271,014)	321,549	340,421
Personal Credit	213,340	(1,271)	(68)	2,634	11,354	(169,970)	168,651	224,670
Real Estate Credit	8,099	(1,234)	(172)	103	330	(3,150)	4,609	8,585
Rural Credit, Development and Guarantee Funds	46,348	(1,483)	(509)	206	5,964	(64,850)	97,109	82,785
Others	62,928	(97)	(12)	1,229	4,537	(97,826)	104,565	75,324
Companies	219,474	(1,382)	(956)	6,941	111,350	(306,805)	271,163	299,785
Exchange	2,679	-	-	322	558	(4,011)	18,955	18,503
Working capital	58,183	(42)	(416)	658	5,892	(61,754)	52,057	54,578
Business/Escrow Account	27,885	(97)	(29)	3,148	2,021	(34,661)	34,525	32,792
Real Estate Credit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rural Credit, Development and Guarantee Funds	96,735	(1,227)	(490)	834	20,232	(70,664)	89,891	135,311
Others	33,992	(16)	(21)	1,979	82,647	(135,715)	75,735	58,601
Total	889,208	(6,021)	(2,059)	19,774	157,415	(1,003,77)	1,029,258	1,083,805

Consolidation of the Three Stages	Opening Balance 12/31/2023	Write-Off	Constitution/(Reversion) ⁽¹⁾	Final Balance 09/30/2024
Individual	1,082,279	(696,965)	1,085,980	1,471,294
Secured Account	-	-	157	157
Credit card	117,145	(90,155)	131,638	158,628
Payroll loans	401,736	(271,014)	395,506	526,228
Personal Credit	309,328	(169,970)	280,204	419,562
Real Estate Credit	38,182	(3,150)	10,871	45,903
Rural Credit, Development and Guarantee Funds	97,596	(64,850)	128,546	161,292
Others	118,292	(97,826)	139,058	159,524
Companies	1,117,885	(306,805)	279,332	1,090,412
Exchange	95,715	(4,011)	9,162	100,866
Working capital	214,419	(61,754)	121,927	274,592
Business/Escrow Account	72,117	(34,661)	19,935	57,391
Real Estate Credit	790	-	(206)	584
Rural Credit, Development and Guarantee Funds	184,402	(70,664)	109,830	223,568
Others	550,442	(135,715)	18,684	433,411
Total	2,200,164	(1,003,770)	1,365,312	2,561,706

(1) In the Income Statement, the expected loss on credit and financial leasing operations in the amount of R\$1,038,797 represents the constitution of R\$1,365,312 net of the credit recovery previously written off as a loss in the amount of R\$326,515.

(e) Financial Leasing Operations (Lessor):

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

Maturity	Future Minimum Payments	Parent and Consolidated	
		Income to Own	Present Value
Current (Up to 1 year)	2,425	(1,293)	2,245
Not Current (From 1 to 5 years)	5,056	(2,625)	3,558
Total as of 09/30/2025	7,481	(3,918)	5,803
Total as of 12/31/2024	9,213	(5,001)	6,919

Note 11 – Other Financial Assets

	Up to 12 Months	Over 12 Months	Total as of 09/30/2025	Up to 12 Months	Over 12 Months	12/31/2024
Interbank Accounts	3,117,833	1,049,740	4,167,573	3,129,610	1,021,844	4,151,454
Credits with the Housing Finance System (SFH) ⁽¹⁾		1,049,740	1,049,740	-	1,021,844	1,021,844
Outstanding Payments and Receipts ⁽²⁾	3,110,665	-	3,110,665	3,121,720	-	3,121,720
Others	7,168	-	7,168	7,890	-	7,890
Interbranch Accounts	-	-	-	56,238	-	56,238
Foreign Exchange Portfolio	-	-	-	1,849,842	189,675	2,039,517
Income Receivable	133,394	-	133,394	117,582	-	117,582
Securities Negotiation and Intermediation	2,837	-	2,837	3,781	-	3,781
Debtors by Guarantee Deposits	-	1,244,510	1,244,510	-	1,114,808	1,114,808
Payments to Reimburse	23,149	-	23,149	22,184	-	22,184
Securities and Receivables ⁽³⁾	250,371	274,165	524,536	414,420	255,477	669,897
Other	17,956	-	17,956	19,531	-	19,531
Total	3,545,540	2,568,415	6,113,955	5,613,188	2,581,804	8,194,992

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

- R\$35,016 (12/31/2024 – R\$52,979) refers to future flows updated by the pre-fixed discount rate of 14.07% per year used when acquiring credit from the Salary Variation Compensation Fund (FCVS) of the State of Rio Grande do Sul;
- R\$1,012,254 (12/31/2024 – R\$965,558) refers to the principal and interest installments of the acquired credits that Banrisul will have the right to receive at the time of novation and which are updated according to the remuneration of the original resources, being Reference Rate (TR) + 6.17% per year for credits originating from own resources and TR + 3.12% per year for credits originating from resources of the Severance Pay Guarantee Fund (FGTS); and
- R\$2,470 (12/31/2024 – R\$3,307) refers to the balance of contracts in the own portfolio with FCVS coverage, resources from the FGTS, approved and ready for novation, updated by the TR + 3.12% per year

Credits Linked to SFH – Acquired Portfolio: from October 2002 to March 2005, Banrisul acquired from the State of Rio Grande do Sul, with a financial realization guarantee clause for any non-performed contracts, credits from the Salary Variation Compensation Fund (FCVS). The credits are valued at the acquisition price updated by the *pro rata temporis acquisition rate* in the amount of R\$1,049,246 (12/31/2024 – R\$1,018,537). Their face value is R\$1,047,271 (12/31/2024 – R\$1,023,147). These credits will be converted into CVS securities according to the approval and novation processes, with the amounts that Banrisul will be entitled to receive at the time of novation being presented separately and updated by TR variation plus interest. Although there is no definition of a term, at the time of issuing the securities, market values may be significantly different from accounting values.

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

(2) It mainly refer to payment transactions of amounts receivable from card issuers (payment methods) in the amount of R\$3,012,924 from the subsidiary Banrisul Pagamentos.

(3) Securities and receivables are composed mainly of:

- Credits receivable related to judicial deposits made by the Federal Government arising from the right to receive from companies that belonged to the same economic group, with final judgment, which Banrisul received in kind to settle loans. These judicial deposits are linked to the rescission action filed by the Federal Government, dismissed by the Federal Regional Court (TRF) of the 1st Region, awaiting judgment of a special appeal filed by the Federal Government with the Superior Court of Justice (STJ). Therefore, the release of the amounts to Banrisul depends on the outcome of the rescission action. Management understands that there is no need to set up a provision for losses. These judicial deposits assigned to Banrisul, whose release depends on the final decision of the rescission action, totaled R\$251,803 (12/31/2024 – R\$237,166) and are remunerated by the TR and interest;
- Other credits without credit characteristics with the municipal public sector, in the amount of R\$54,572 (12/31/2024 – R\$54,109) related to receivables acquired from the State of Rio Grande do Sul or entities controlled by it. For these credits, there is a provision set up in the amount of R\$50,720 (12/31/2024 – R\$49,245); and
- Installment purchases debited by the brand to be invoiced in the amount of R\$127,379 (12/31/2024 R\$110,807).

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:

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

						31/12/2024
	No due date	Up to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Over 5 Years	Fair Value	Updated Cost
Treasury Financial Bills (LFT) ⁽¹⁾	-	-	4,801,342	13,490,165	18,291,507	18,257,580
Investment Fund Shares	36,572	-	-	-	36,572	27,696
Others	21,969	-	-	-	21,969	21,969
Total ⁽²⁾	58,541	-	4,801,342	13,490,165	18,350,048	18,307,245

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

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

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

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

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

							12/31/2024
	No Expiration	Up to 3 Months	From 3 to 12 Months	From 1 to 3 Years	Over 5 Years	Fair Value	Updated Cost
Treasury Financial Bills (LFT)	-	-	1,935,370	1,265,078	18,843	3,219,291	3,219,705
National Treasury Bills (LTN)	-	-	562,466	865,693	-	1,428,159	1,461,499
Investment Fund Shares	213,660	-	-	-	-	213,660	213,660
Total	213,660	-	2,497,836	2,130,771	18,843	4,861,110	4,894,864

Nota 14 – Other Assets

	09/30/2025	12/31/2024
Assets for Sale	48,841	5,534
Advances to Employees	185,452	173,017
Actuarial Assets - Post-employment Benefit (Note 36e)	220,146	183,864
Other Debtors - Domestic	124,145	129,672
Prepaid Expenses	178,150	115,226
Other	10,871	10,597
Total	767,605	617,910

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

	12/31/2024	Recognition	Realization	09/30/2025
Provision for Loan Losses	1.829.025	614.837	(627.315)	1.816.547
Provision for Tax Contingencies	247.937	13.603	(1.880)	259.660
Provision for Labor Contingencies	789.800	159.851	(101.508)	848.143
Provision for Civil Contingencies	130.100	17.276	(20.814)	126.562
Adjustments Marked to Market – MTM	5.242	-	(5.242)	-
Benefits Post Employment	170.697	41.062	(39)	211.720
Other Temporary Provisions	279.362	127.634	(221.468)	185.528
Tax Loss	136.784	-	(1.478)	135.306
Leases – IFRS16 ⁽¹⁾	105.746	34.509	(34.089)	106.166
Total Tax Credits Registered	3.694.693	1.008.772	(1.013.833)	3.689.632
Deferred Tax Liabilities	(407.520)	(119.129)	100.855	(425.794)
Tax Assets, Net of Deferred Liabilities	3.287.173	889.643	(912.978)	3.263.838

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

Year	IR	CSLL	Total Registered
2025	87,808	70,246	158,054
2026	460,842	368,674	829,516
2027	369,932	295,945	665,877
2028	295,111	236,089	531,200
2029	335,308	268,246	603,554
2030 to 2032	314,464	251,571	566,035
2033 to 2035	186,331	149,065	335,396
Total as of 09/30/2025	2,049,796	1,639,836	3,689,632
Total as of 12/31/2024	2,052,607	1,642,086	3,694,693

The total present value of tax credits is R\$2,656,400(12/31/2024 – R\$2,660,473), calculated according to the expected realization of deferred IR and CSLL at the average collection rate projected for the corresponding periods.

(b) Deferred Tax Liabilities

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

	09/30/2025	12/31/2024
Superveniência de Depreciação	3,664	6,637
TVM Own to Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Results	34,518	19,228
TVM – Adjustments to Fair Value through Income	406	392
Variation in the Fair Value of Subordinated Debt – Hedge Accounting	1,374	5,815
Renegotiated Credit Operations Law No. 12,715/12	166,134	166,134
Actuarial Surplus	99,817	90,390
Other Temporary Debts	13,715	13,179
Leases – IFRS16 (1)	106,166	105,745
Total	425,794	407,520

Note 16 – Investments in Associated Companies

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

	Net Worth 09/30/2025	Share Capital Participation (%) 09/30/2025	Investment Value 09/30/2025	Net Result 01/01 to 09/30/2025	Equivalence Result 01/01 to 09/30/2025	Dividends and JSCP Paid/ Provisioned ⁽¹⁾
Associated Companies						
Bem Sales and Services Promoter SA	63,147	49,90	31,510	12,931	6,452	5,544
Banrisul Icatu Holdings S.A.	288,702	49,99	144,323	133,444	66,709	100,418
Total	351,849		175,833	146,375	73,161	105,962

	Net Worth 03/31/2024	Share Capital Participation (%) 03/31/2024	Investment Value 03/31/2024	Net Result 01/01 to 09/30/2024	Equivalence Result 01/01 to 09/30/2024 ⁽¹⁾	Dividends and JSCP Paid/ Provisioned ⁽¹⁾
Associated Companies						
Bem Sales and Services Promoter SA	61,326	49,90	30,602	15,777	7,873	13,174
Banrisul Icatu Holdings S.A.	338,069	49,99	169,000	172,277	86,122	67,486
Total	399,395		199,602	188,054	93,995	80,660

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

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

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

Note 17 – Fixed Assets in Use

	Real Estate for Use	Equip in Stock	Facilities	Equipment in Use	Data Processing Systems	Others	Total
Total as of 12/31/2024							
Cost	654,571	39,498	332,644	187,931	687,186	29,374	1,931,204
Accumulated Depreciation	(329,338)	-	(134,732)	(98,171)	(412,164)	(22,253)	(996,658)
Net Book Value	325,233	39,498	197,912	89,760	275,022	7,121	934,546
Acquisitions	49,946	47,077	30,206	7,923	30,461	756	166,369
Alienations – Low Cost	(79,726)	(312)	(8,570)	(2,113)	(52,980)	(107)	(143,808)
Disposals – Depreciation write-offs	69,465	-	5,283	1,877	44,602	107	121,334
Depreciation	(60,894)	-	(11,147)	(6,603)	(61,955)	(1,169)	(141,768)
Transfers Net Cost	(1)	(36,961)	-	2,380	34,584	(2)	-
Net Depreciation Transfers	-	-	-	(197)	165	32	-
Net Movement in the Period	(21,210)	9,804	15,772	3,267	(5,123)	(383)	2,127
Total as of 09/30/2025							
Cost	624,790	49,302	354,280	196,121	699,251	30,021	1,953,765
Accumulated Depreciation	(320,767)	-	(140,596)	(103,094)	(429,352)	(23,283)	(1,017,092)
Net Book Value	304,023	49,302	213,684	93,027	269,899	6,738	936,673

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:

	09/30/2025	12/31/2024
Up to 12 Months	96,802	81,740
From 1 to 5 years	148,649	164,093
Over 5 Years	8,165	5,440
Total ⁽¹⁾	253,616	251,273

(1) It includes financial leasing contracts with related parties in the amount of R\$82,079 (Note 37a).

Note 18 – Intangible

	Software Licenses	Rights From Acquisition of Payrolls ⁽¹⁾	Other	Total
As of December 31, 2024				
Cost	315,967	1,576,337	875	1,893,179
Accumulated Amortization	(198,627)	(1,228,094)	(875)	(1,427,596)
Net Carrying Amount	117,340	348,243	-	465,583
Purchases	7,562	14,960	-	22,522
Disposals – Cost Write-offs	(142)	(393)	-	(535)
Accumulated Amortization	142	207	-	349
Amortization in the period	(20,244)	(143,047)	-	(163,291)
Net Changes in the period	(12,682)	(128,273)	-	(140,955)
As of 09/30/2025				
Cost	323,387	1,590,904	875	1,915,166
Accumulated Amortization	(218,729)	(1,370,934)	(875)	(1,590,538)
Net Carrying Amount	104,658	219,970	-	324,628

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

Note 19 – Financial Liabilities at Amortized Cost

	No Maturity	Up to 3 Months	From 3 to 12 Months	From 1 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Over 5 Years	09/30/2025	12/31/2024
Deposits	23,692,670	6,388,427	6,778,459	29,372,549	15,495,924	13,854,130	95,582,159	88,194,890
Demand Deposits	2,756,082	-	-	-	-	-	2,756,082	4,387,034
Savings Deposits	10,987,659	-	-	-	-	-	10,987,659	11,402,348
Interbank Deposits	-	280,869	2,190,169	-	-	-	2,471,038	1,697,092
Time Deposits ⁽¹⁾	-	6,107,558	4,588,290	29,372,549	15,495,924	13,854,130	69,418,451	62,213,911
Judicial and Administrative ⁽²⁾	9,700,420	-	-	-	-	-	9,700,420	8,221,103
Other Deposits	248,509	-	-	-	-	-	248,509	273,402
Open Market Funding	-	23,055,660	-	-	-	-	23,055,660	22,238,994
Resources for Acceptance and Issuance of Securities	-	2,522,169	2,262,834	3,684,029	36,275	-	8,505,307	6,936,464
Subordinated Financial Bills ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	-	1,496,808	1,496,808	421,812
Loan Obligations ⁽⁴⁾	-	444,080	1,680,582	214,546	32,129	8,165	2,379,502	2,513,508
Obligations for Transfers ⁽⁵⁾	-	193,648	814,147	1,425,510	775,835	565,489	3,774,629	3,065,190
Other Financial Liabilities (Note 20)	-	-	5,117,858	2,441	-	-	5,120,299	6,969,934
Total	23,692,670	32,603,984	16,653,880	34,699,075	16,340,163	15,924,592	139,914,364	130,340,792

(1) These are carried out in the form of post- or prefixed charges, which correspond to 82.52% and 17.48% of the total portfolio, respectively. Of the total funds raised in term deposits, 62.62% have a previously agreed early redemption condition, for which the expense is appropriated at the rate agreed for the maturity date, disregarding discounts or reductions applied when the redemption is early. The maturity ranges shown do not consider the possibility of early redemption.

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

(3) On September 16, 2022, Banrisul issued Subordinated Financial Notes (LFSN) in the amount of R\$300,000 with remuneration of CDI + 3.5% per year, for a term of 10 years, with a repurchase option by Banrisul starting in the 5th year, counted from the date of issuance. On 08/11/2025 and 09/03/2025, Banrisul carried out new LFSN issues totaling R\$1,000,000, both with remuneration of CDI + 1.65% p.a., a 10-year term and the possibility of repurchase by Banrisul from the 5th year onwards, starting from the date of issue. LFSN are authorized to compose Tier 2 Capital (CN2) of Banrisul's Reference Equity (PR), under the terms of BCB Resolution No. 122/21.

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

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

Note 20 – Other Financial Liabilities

	Up to 12 Months	Over 12 Months	Total as of 09/30/2025	Up to 12 Months	Over 12 Months	Total as of 12/31/2024
Interbank Relations	793,167	-	793,167	713,328	-	713,328
Interbranch Relations	221,130	-	221,130	215,281	-	215,281
Foreign Exchange Portfolio	126,195	-	126,195	1,817,436	-	1,817,436
Trading and Intermediation of Values	2,922	-	2,922	3,417	-	3,417
Creditors for Resources to be Released	-	-	-	15,358	-	15,358
Payable Card Transactions	54,667	-	54,667	123,952	-	123,952
Acquiring Payable Liabilities	1,213,917	-	1,213,917	1,221,824	-	1,221,824
Leasing Obligations	2,394,403	-	2,394,403	2,411,049	-	2,411,049
Other	311,457	2,441	313,898	445,672	2,617	448,289
Total	5,117,858	2,441	5,120,299	6,967,317	2,617	6,969,934

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

	Up to 12 Months	Over 12 Months	09/30/2025	Up to 12 Months	Over 12 Months	12/31/2024
Derivative Financial Instruments (Assets)/Liabilities ⁽¹⁾	(83,452)	-	(83,452)	(12,665)	(311,633)	(324,298)
Swap Operations (Note 22)	(78,979)	-	(78,979)	(12,665)	(311,633)	(324,298)
Exchange Operations	(4,475)	-	(4,475)	-	-	-
Futures Operations DI	2	-	2	-	-	-
Subordinated Debts ⁽²⁾	1,607,666	-	1,607,666	97,136	1,783,578	1,880,714
Mark-to-Market Subordinated Debts (Note 22)	1,608,026	-	1,608,026	89,845	1,787,873	1,877,718
Provision for Expenses and Charges to be Incorporated	(360)	-	(360)	7,291	(4,295)	2,996
Total	1,524,214	-	1,524,214	84,471	1,471,945	1,556,416

(1) Presented net between assets and liabilities.

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

Note 22 – Derivative Financial Instruments

Banrisul participates in operations involving derivative financial instruments in the *swap modality*, DI1 futures contracts and exchange transactions, recorded in equity and compensation accounts, which are intended to meet its own needs to manage its global exposure in foreign currency.

The use of derivative financial instruments is predominantly intended to mitigate the risks arising from interest rate variations and exchange rate fluctuations in the foreign market fundraising operation carried out by Banrisul, mentioned in Note 21, which result in the conversion of these rates to the variation in the CDI rate.

Derivative financial instruments are adjusted to their fair value, as shown in the following table:

Derivative Instruments	Reference Value	Curve Value	Fair Value Adjustment	Fair Value 09/30/2025	Fair Value 12/31/2024
Swap		80,295	(1,316)	78,979	324,298
Active	1,493,020	118,632	(1,316)	117,316	392,201
Passive	(1,493,020)	(38,337)	-	(38,337)	(67,903)
DI Futures ⁽¹⁾	964,813	696,671	268,142	964,813	1,427,442

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

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

Derivative Instruments	Reference Value	Fair Value	Up to 3 months	From 3 to 12 months	From 1 to 3 years
Swap		78,979	-	78,979	743
Active	1,493,020	117,316	-	117,316	-
Passive	(1,493,020)	(38,337)	-	(38,337)	-
DI Futures	964,813	964,813	-	964,813	-
Swap Adjustment 09/30/2025		78,979	-	78,979	-
Swap Adjustment 12/31/2024		324,298	6,808	5,858	311,632

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

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

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

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

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

The following table demonstrates the hedge accounting framework and the relationship between hedging instruments and hedged items, evidencing the effectiveness of the instrument at the reporting date. The relationship is also evidenced in Note 5e.1.

Hedge and Market Risk	Reference Value (US\$)	Active Index	Passive Index	MTM	MTM DV1	MTM effect
Hedging Instrument						
Swap	200,000	USD+5.375%	100% of the CDI	52,579	52,567	12
Swap	100,000	USD+5.375%	100% of the CDI	26,400	26,395	5
Total				78,979	78,962	17
Objeto de Hedge						
Tier 2	300,000		USD+5.375%	(1,608,026)	(1,608,009)	(17)
DV01						-99,97%

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

Banrisul and its counterparties, reciprocally, are subject to the provision of real guarantees if the derivative financial instruments exceed the market value limits stipulated in the contract. The margin deposited by Banrisul as collateral for transactions with derivative financial instruments consists of interbank deposits in the amount of R\$76,538(12/31/2024 – R\$37,217).

Foreign exchange transactions are now 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 clearing accounts.

Note 23 – Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

(a) Provisions and Contingent Liabilities

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

	Tax	Labor	Civil	Other	Total
Opening balance at 12/31/2024	849,648	1,755,876	289,917	7,455	2,902,896
Recognized and Inflation Adjustment	28,210	354,864	49,833	163	433,070
Reversal of Provision	(275)	(537)	(11,867)	-	(12,679)
Write-offs Due to Payment	(1,881)	(224,830)	(45,827)	-	(272,538)
Closing balance at 09/30/2025	875,702	1,885,373	282,056	7,618	3,050,749
Debtors by Guarantee Deposits at 09/30/2025	165,101	925,401	154,008	-	1,244,510

	Tax	Labor	Civil	Other	Total
Opening balance at 12/31/2023	816,654	1,594,772	254,705	1,972	2,668,103
Recognized and Inflation Adjustment	26,434	299,357	54,815	5,439	386,045
Reversal of Provision	(535)	-	(205)	-	(740)
Write-offs Due to Payment	(782)	(227,167)	(28,564)	-	(256,513)
Closing balance at 09/30/2024	841,771	1,666,962	280,751	7,411	2,796,895
Debtors by Guarantee Deposits at 09/30/2024	144,873	876,655	90,483	-	1,112,011

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

- IR and CSLL on the deduction of the expense arising from the settlement of the actuarial deficit in the FBSS, questioned by the Federal Revenue Service for the period from 1998 to 2005, in which Banrisul, through its legal advisors, has been discussing the matter in court, and recorded a provision for contingencies in the estimated value of the loss in the amount of R\$846,495 (12/31/2024 – R\$821,312); and
- Other contingencies related to municipal and federal taxes classified by our advisors as a probable loss in the amount of R\$ 1,244 (12/31/2024 – R\$1,458).

There are also tax contingencies that, according to their nature, are considered as possible losses, in the amount of R\$963,246 (12/31/2024 – R\$827,112). These contingencies arise mainly from municipal and federal taxes, for which, in accordance with accounting practices, no provision for contingencies was recorded. In addition to these, there is a notice of infraction within the scope of the Federal Revenue Service regarding the employer's social security contribution and contribution to other entities and funds, requiring the contribution, mainly, on the benefits of the Worker's Food Program (PAT) and Profit or Results Sharing (PLR) in the amount of R\$244,737 (12/31/2024 - R\$135,972) , classified by our advisors as a possible loss in the amount of R\$217,060 (12/31/2024 - R\$109,367) and as a probable loss the amount of R\$27,283 (12/31/2024 - R\$26,605) , which is duly provisioned.

Labor Contingencies: Refer to lawsuits filed mainly by active employees, former employees, employees of contractors, Associations, Unions and Prosecutors Office, relating to alleged violation of labor rights.

A provision has been set up for labor lawsuits filed against Banrisul in accordance with its Provisioning Policy for the classification and provisioning of labor lawsuits, implemented since the second half of 2020, with the provision for lawsuits with claims classified as probable loss. Of the provision, the amount of R\$818,638 (12/31/2024 – R\$764,809) has been deposited in court. Additionally, the amount of R\$106,763 (12/31/2024 – R\$102,577) was required for procedural appeals.

There are also labor contingencies that are considered as possible losses, in the amount of R\$1,166,958 (12/31/2024 – R\$1,680,118), which, according to the nature of these processes, mainly refers to requests for overtime, salary reinstatement and salary equalization. In accordance with accounting practices, no provision for contingencies was recorded.

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

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

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

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

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

Of the mentioned provision, the amount of R\$154,008 (12/31/2024 – R\$87,665) has been deposited in court.

There are still R\$392,211 (12/31/2024 – R\$397,136) related to lawsuits filed by third parties against Banrisul, the nature of which mainly refers to actions that discuss insurance, real estate credit and checking accounts, which the legal department classifies as possible losses and, therefore, were not provisioned.

Other: On September 29, 2000, Banrisul received a fine imposed by Bacen in connection with administrative proceedings, also opened by Bacen, regarding alleged irregularities committed in foreign exchange transactions between 1987 and 1989. In April 2022, with a final decision issued by the Superior Court of Justice (STJ) that recognized the statute of limitations of the fines applied, except for a tiny portion, whose conviction remained, leaving the amount of R\$7,618 provisioned (12/31/2024 - R\$ 7,455).

(b) Contingent Assets

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

Note 24 – Other Liabilities

	09/30/2025	12/31/2024
Collection of Taxes and Similar	178,512	13,615
Social and Statutory Obligations	120,988	194,674
Personnel Expenses Provision	263,330	159,424
Liabilities under Official Agreements and Payment Services	140,370	102,098
Domestic Creditors	578,009	318,901
Actuarial Liabilities - Post-Employment Benefit ⁽¹⁾	571,513	483,485
Provisions for Outgoing Payments	217,962	169,300
Anticipated Income	107,210	115,571
Other	5,419	5,483
Total	2,183,313	1,562,551

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

Note 25 - Equity

(a) Capital

Fully subscribed paid-up capital on report date was R\$8,300,000 (12/31/2024 - R\$8,000,000), represented by 408,974,477 thousand shares with no par value as follows:

	ON		PNA		PNB		Total	
	Quantity	%	Quantity	%	Quantity	%	Quantity	%
Estado do Rio Grande do Sul State								
Shareholding on 12/31/2024	201.225.359	98,13	751.479	54,73	-	-	201,976,838	49.39
Shares Conversion and Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shareholding on 09/30/2025	201.225.359	98,13	751.479	54,73	-	-	201,976,838	49.39
Executive Officers, Board of Directors and Committee Members								
Shareholding on 12/31/2024	10,306	-	11	-	105	-	10,422	-
Shares Conversion and Transfers	(10,305)	-	-	-	(105)	-	(10,410)	-
Shareholding on 09/30/2025	1	-	11	-	-	-	12	-
Free Float								
Shareholding on 12/31/2024	3,829,176	1,87	621,601	45,27	202,536,440	100,00	206,987,217	50,61
Shares Conversion and Transfers	10,305	-	-	-	105	-	10,410	-
Shareholding on 09/30/2025	3,839,481	1,87	621,601	45,27	202,536,545	100,00	206,997,627	50,61
Outstanding Shares on 12/31/2024	205.064.841	100,00	1.373.091	100,00	202.536.545	100,00	408,974,477	100.00
Shares Conversion and Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Outstanding Shares on 09/30/2025	205.064.841	100,00	1.373.091	100,00	202.536.545	100,00	408,974,477	100.00

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

- **Class A Preferred Shares:**
- Priority to receive fixed non-cumulative dividends of six percent (6%) p.a. on the figure resulting from the division of capital by the related number of shares comprising it;
- Right to take part, after Common and Class B Preferred Shares have been paid dividends equal to that paid to those shares, in the distribution of any other cash dividends or bonuses paid out by Banrisul, under the same conditions as Common and Class B Preferred Shares, plus an additional ten percent (10%) over the amount paid to those shares;
- Participates in capital increases deriving from the capitalization of reserves, under the same conditions as Common and Class B Preferred Shares; and
- Priority in capital reimbursement, without a premium.

- **Class B Preferred Shares:**

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

(b) Reserves

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

(c) Allocation of Income

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

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

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

As permitted by Law No. 9,249/95 and CVM Resolution No. 207/96, Banrisul's Management paid the amount of R\$290,000, corresponding to Interest on Equity (JCP) for the reporting period (01/01 to 09/30/2024 – R\$150,000), allocated to dividends, net of income tax withheld at source. The payment of JCP resulted in a tax benefit for Banrisul of R\$130,500 (01/01 to 09/30/2024 – R\$67,500).

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

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

Note 26 – Net Income from Interest and Similar Items

	07/01 to 09/30/2025	01/01 to 09/30/2025	07/01 to 09/30/2024	01/01 to 09/30/2024
Interest and Similar Income	5,822,322	15,934,433	4,093,106	11,822,453
Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value	737,327	2,037,001	581,372	1,360,389
Financial Assets Measured at Amortized Cost	5,084,995	13,897,432	3,511,734	10,462,064
Compulsory Deposits at the Central Bank of Brazil	487,715	1,284,266	296,747	877,280
Interbank Liquidity Applications	150,855	421,488	94,168	349,596
Securities	1,682,702	4,158,805	884,269	2,569,659
Loans and Financial Lease	2,763,671	8,002,536	2,208,533	6,587,321
Other Financial Assets	52	30,337	28,017	78,208
Interest and Similar Expenses	(4,156,393)	(11,059,854)	(2,573,173)	(7,641,515)
Net Result from Financial Liabilities at Fair Value	15,166	173,925	(5,832)	(248,826)
Net Result from Financial Liabilities at Amortized Cost	(4,171,559)	(11,233,779)	(2,567,341)	(7,392,689)
Deposits	(2,805,871)	(7,384,617)	(1,793,487)	(5,030,711)
Money Market Funding	(904,051)	(2,456,311)	(546,428)	(1,512,614)
Funds from Acceptance and Issuance of Securities	(362,918)	(881,307)	(171,848)	(511,042)
Lendings and Onborrowings	(98,719)	(511,544)	(55,578)	(338,322)
Total	1,665,929	4,874,579	1,519,933	4,180,938

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

	07/01 to 09/30/2025	01/01 to 09/30/2025	07/01 to 09/30/2024	01/01 to 09/30/2024
Net Gains (Losses) with Financial Liabilities at Fair Value through Profit and Losses	(13,930)	(12,144)	(9,842)	(46,845)
Net Gains (Losses) with Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit and Losses	6,471	27,405	(16,470)	(68,424)
Gains (Losses) with Derivatives	(62,366)	(338,614)	(25,163)	180,629
Total	(69,825)	(323,353)	(51,475)	65,360

Note 28 – Revenue from Fees and Services

	07/01 to 09/30/2025	01/01 to 09/30/2025	07/01 to 09/30/2024	01/01 to 09/30/2024
Fund Management	38,666	102,327	29,417	83,933
Collection and Custody	14,465	42,013	14,471	40,308
Consortium Management	27,311	89,721	34,359	105,489
Banrisul Payments Service Revenue	127,875	394,515	146,983	424,509
Collection	7,006	22,967	7,621	25,423
Insurance Brokerage Commissions	78,720	228,100	72,969	215,360
Credit Card	61,531	182,053	54,965	159,818
Checking Account Services	154,929	458,678	150,000	446,284
Others	21,689	58,761	19,082	57,533
Total	532,192	1,579,135	529,867	1,558,657

Note 29 – Personnel Expenses

	07/01 to 09/30/2025	01/01 to 09/30/2025	07/01 to 09/30/2024	01/01 to 09/30/2024
Salary	347,131	1,011,734	334,898	963,104
Benefits	111,161	335,308	108,883	327,666
Social Charges	149,053	436,192	144,366	409,382
Trainings	2,378	5,015	913	3,839
Profit Sharing	70,079	205,684	60,734	182,402
Total	679,802	1,993,933	649,794	1,886,393

Note 30 – Other Administrative Expenses

	07/01 to 09/30/2025	01/01 to 09/30/2025	07/01 to 09/30/2024	01/01 to 09/30/2024
Communications	17,892	55,136	16,260	43,337

Data Processing and Telecommunications	74,053	202,455	59,906	193,378
Surveillance, Security and Transportation of Values	34,924	104,055	35,483	101,116
Amortization and Depreciation	103,190	305,059	104,589	306,557
Rentals and Condominiums	6,737	42,982	14,255	38,877
Third Party Services	122,128	363,596	131,382	387,145
Specialized Technical Services	66,588	172,349	60,174	156,733
Advertising (1)	47,847	126,837	45,135	125,774
Maintenance	32,137	89,161	24,258	62,596
Water, Energy and Gas	7,468	24,158	7,037	22,027
Financial System Services	10,784	31,812	12,170	34,179
Others	27,201	89,678	49,316	99,529
Total	550,949	1,607,278	559,965	1,571,248

(1) It is mainly composed of R\$59,176 (01/01 to 09/30/2024 – R\$50,426) of expenses with institutional advertising and R\$62,976 (01/01 to 09/30/2024 – R\$60,492) of the dissemination program through events and sports clubs.

Note 31 – Other Operating Income

	07/01 to 09/30/2025	01/01 to 09/30/2025	07/01 to 09/30/2024	01/01 to 09/30/2024
Recovery of Charges and Expenses	5,411	17,053	9,458	22,120
Reversal of Provisions	(195)	31,554	4,957	5,733
Interbank Fees	3,894	12,103	5,238	18,424
Credit Receivables Securities	7,415	20,747	5,442	17,171
Reversal of Provisions for Payables	6,941	16,160	4,404	14,139
Acquiring Revenues for Prepayment of Receivables	16,105	21,696	11,345	16,639
Update of Court Deposits	21,099	63,930	15,970	47,258
Acquiring Revenues for Prepayment of Receivables	81,522	227,134	77,308	216,086
Income from POS Rentals	16,813	36,525	30,688	72,409
Update on Legal Deposits	-	26,277	-	12,850
Other	13,497	36,659	8,993	22,533
Total	172,502	509,838	173,803	465,362

Note 32 – Other Operating Expenses

	07/01 to 09/30/2025	01/01 to 09/30/2025	07/01 to 09/30/2024	01/01 to 09/30/2024
Discounts Granted in Renegotiations	15,463	64,711	32,714	128,070
Card Expenses	2,015	7,379	2,383	7,716
INSS Agreement	74,817	225,430	79,702	251,804
Loan Agreements	2,611	6,874	1,818	5,212
Expenses with Collection of Federal Taxes	5,118	10,977	2,692	8,018
Expenses Associated with Payment Transactions	35,821	104,690	32,110	92,571
Expenses of Credit Operations Portability	2,798	9,186	26,333	41,666
Monetary Update on Financing Release	2,268	6,507	3,264	8,632
Banrisul Bonus Advantages	6,072	26,400	8,538	22,929
Fees Not Received	8,003	17,994	7,282	18,858
Update of Actuarial Obligations	-	56	-	6,838
Payroll Processing Services	4,966	16,186	5,183	15,483
Others	16,982	52,331	22,047	40,959
Total	176,934	548,721	224,066	648,756

Note 33 – Income Tax and Social Contribution on Net Profit

Reconciliation of Income Tax and Social Contribution Expenses/Income:

	07/01 to 09/30/2025	01/01 to 09/30/2025	07/01 to 09/30/2024	01/01 to 09/30/2024
Income Before Taxation on Profit	496,067	1,338,894	(56,243)	492,513
Income for the Period before Taxes and Profit Sharing	(193,020)	(515,457)	40,824	(178,937)
Effect on Tax Calculation	62,727	172,518	39,736	139,547
Interest on Equity Paid/Accrued	49,500	130,500	39,614	118,057
Equity Income Result	9,753	32,923	11,358	42,480
Interest on Equity Received	-	-	(22,455)	(66,339)
Other Values	3,474	9,095	11,219	45,349
Total Income and Social Contribution Taxes calculated at Current Rate	(130,293)	(342,939)	80,560	(39,390)

Current	(75,060)	(295,042)	(90,483)	(357,175)
Deferred	(55,233)	(47,897)	171,043	317,785

Note 34 – Earnings per Share

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

	07/01 to 09/30/2025	01/01 to 09/30/2025	07/01 to 09/30/2024	01/01 to 09/30/2024
Net Income Attributable to Controlling Shareholders – R\$				
Thousand	365,601	995,478	24,163	452,701
Common Shares	183,317	499,061	12,116	226,966
Preferred A Shares	1,227	3,509	81	1,567
Preferred B Shares	181,057	492,908	11,966	224,168
Weighted Average of Outstanding Shares	408,974,477	408,974,477	408,974,477	408,974,477
Weighted Average Number of Outstanding Common Shares	205,064,841	205,064,841	205,064,841	205,064,841
Weighted Average Number of Outstanding Preferred A Shares	1,373,091	1,373,091	1,373,091	1,373,091
Weighted Average Number of Outstanding Preferred B Shares	202,536,545	202,536,545	202,536,545	202,536,545
Basic and Diluted earnings per Share – R\$				
Common Shares	0.89	2.43	0.06	1.11
Preferred A Shares	0.89	2.56	0.06	1.14
Preferred B Shares	0.89	2.43	0.06	1.11

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

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

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

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

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

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

The set of hypotheses and actuarial methods adopted in the calculations resulted from a process of interaction between the external actuarial consultancy, responsible for the actuarial calculations in the case of Benefit Plans structured in the

Defined Benefit and Variable Contribution modality, and FBSS's own internal actuaries in the case of the Benefits plan structured in the Defined Contribution modality, the Executive Board and the representatives of the Foundation's Deliberative Council. It also has the endorsement of the sponsors of the Benefit Plans I and Balanced ("defined benefit" modality), the FBPREV, FBPREV II and FBPREV III Plans ("variable contribution" modality) and the FBPREV CD Plan ("contribution modality"). defined"), as determined by CNPC Resolution nº 30/18, Previc Instruction nº 23/23 and Previc Ordinance nº 343/25.

(a) Key Assumptions

The key assumptions below were elaborated upon information available on June 30, 2025, and December 31, 2024, subject to periodical review:

Economic Assumptions – 06/30/2025	Pension Plans (% p.a.)					Health Plans (% p.a.) ⁽¹⁾			Retirement Award (% p.a.)
	PBI	PBS	FBPREV	FBPREV II	FBPREV III	PAM	POD	PROMED	
Real Actuarial Discount Rate	7.23	7.10	7.18	7.07	7.17	7.08	7.08	7.08	7.43
Expected Real Return on Assets	7.23	7.10	7.18	7.07	7.17	7.08	7.08	7.08	7.43
Real Salary Growth Rate for Active Employees	1.75	0.00	2.67	2.67	2.23	as Plan ⁽²⁾	n/a	n/a	2.67
Real Growth in Plan Benefits During Receipt	0.30	0.00	-	-	-	-	1.00	1.00	-
Capacity Factor on Benefits	98.00	98.00	98.00	98.00	98.00	98.00	100.00	98.00	n/a
Capacity Factor on Salaries	98.00	98.00	98.00	98.00	98.00	98.00	100.00	98.00	100.00
Expected Inflation Rate	4.58	4.58	4.58	4.58	4.58	4.58	4.58	4.58	4.58
Nominal Discount Rate	12.14	12.01	12.09	11.97	12.08	11.98	11.98	11.98	12.35
Expected Nominal Return on Assets	12.14	12.01	12.09	11.97	12.08	11.98	11.98	11.98	12.35
Nominal Salary Growth Rate for Active Employees	6.41	4.58	7.37	7.37	6.91	as Plan ⁽²⁾	n/a	n/a	7.37
Nominal Growth in Plan Benefits During Receipt	4.89	4.58	4.58	4.58	4.58	4.58	5.63	5.63	4.58
Economic Assumptions – 12/31/2024	Pension Plans (% p.a.)					Health Plans (% p.a.) ⁽¹⁾			Retirement Award (% p.a.)
	PBI	PBS	FBPREV	FBPREV II	FBPREV III	PAM	POD	PROMED	
Real Actuarial Discount Rate	7.66	7.38	7.56	7.32	7.58	7.44	7.44	7.44	7.74
Expected Real Return on Assets	7.66	7.38	7.56	7.32	7.58	7.44	7.44	7.44	7.74
Real Salary Growth Rate for Active Employees	1.75	-	2.67	2.31	2.23	as Plan ⁽²⁾	n/a	n/a	2.67
Real Growth in Plan Benefits During Receipt	0.30	-	-	-	-	-	1.00	1.00	-
Capacity Factor on Benefits	98.00	98.00	98.00	98.00	98.00	98.00	100.00	100.00	n/a
Capacity Factor on Salaries	98.00	98.00	98.00	98.00	98.00	98.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Expected Inflation Rate	4.96	4.96	4.96	4.96	4.96	4.96	4.96	4.96	4.96
Nominal Discount Rate	13.00	12.71	12.89	12.64	12.92	12.77	12.77	12.77	13.08
Expected Nominal Return on Assets	13.00	12.71	12.89	12.64	12.92	12.77	12.77	12.77	13.08
Nominal Salary Growth Rate for Active Employees	6.80	4.96	7.76	7.38	7.30	as Plan ⁽²⁾	n/a	n/a	7.76
Nominal Growth in Plan Benefits During Receipt	5.27	4.96	4.96	4.96	4.96	4.96	6.01	6.01	4.96

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Banrisul determines the appropriate discount rate at the end of each year, in observance of CVM 110/22 and CMN 4,877/20, which is used to determine the present value of estimated future cash outflows that shall be required to settle the obligations of pension plans. The real discount rates were calculated considering the interpolation of the rates of the IMA-B index, released by ANBIMA, on June 30, 2025.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The participant's regular contributions comprise three portions:

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

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

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

The participant's regular contributions comprise three portions:

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

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

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

The participant's regular contributions comprise three portions:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(c) Main Actuarial Risks

Banco do Estado do Rio Grande do Sul and Fundação Banrisul de Seguridade Social together may carry out studies of asset-liability gaps in order to identify transactions in the financial, capital and insurance markets which could reduce or eliminate the actuarial risks of the Plans.

Through its defined benefit plans, the Bank is exposed to a number of risks, the most significant being:

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

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

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

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

(d) Plan Asset Management

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

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

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

Defined benefit plan assets include Banrisul shares with a fair value of R\$3,282 (12/31/2024 – R\$7,826) and rented real state with a fair value of R\$163,762 (12/31/2024 - R\$163,762).

(e) Actuarial Reviews

The summary of the composition of the net actuarial liability/(asset) for the periods ended June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024 prepared respectively based on the actuarial report of June 30, 2025 December 31, 2024 and in accordance with IAS19, is demonstrated below:

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

The composition of the net actuarial liability/(asset) prepared based on the actuarial report of June 30, 2025, and December 31, 2024, and in accordance with IAS19 is demonstrated at:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Changes in the Fair Value of Plan Assets – 06/30/2025	PBI	PBS	FBPREV	FBPREV II	FBPREV III	Health Plans	Retirement Award
Fair Value of Plan Assets as of January 1st	(768,593)	(1,222,761)	(37,864)	(282,121)	(310,284)	(359,982)	-
Benefits Paid in Period Using Plan Assets	93,035	60,137	1,038	10,255	20,488	-	-
Participant Contributions Made in the Period	(38,436)	(4,733)	(295)	(219)	(1,192)	-	-
Employer Contributions Made in the Period	(23,744)	(4,534)	(287)	(218)	(1,550)	-	-
Expected Return on Assets	(47,148)	(74,295)	(2,413)	(17,248)	(18,976)	(22,983)	-
(Gains)/Losses in Fair Value of Plan Assets	26,382	10,842	(520)	(2,776)	(882)	1,639	-
Fair Value of Plan Assets at Period End	(758,504)	(1,235,344)	(40,341)	(292,327)	(312,396)	(381,326)	-

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Duration (in years)	Benefit Plan I	Settled Plan	FBPREV Plan	FBPREV II Plan	FBPREV III Plan	Health Plan			Retirement Award
						PAM	POD	PROMED	
06/30/2025	6.90	8.76	7.50	9.17	7.55	According to Pension Plans ⁽¹⁾	8.62	10.65	5.25
12/31/2024	7.43	9.36	8.18	9.88	8.08	According to Pension Plans ⁽¹⁾	9.21	11.54	5.83

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

Other information concerning the plans:

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

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

(f) Sensitivity Analysis

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

Benefit Plan I (PBI)		Impact in R\$ Thousand
Assumption Description	Hypothesis	Effect on Present Value of Actuarial Liabilities
Discount Rate	Increase of 0.5 p.p.	(35,081)
Discount Rate	Decrease of 0.5 p.p.	37,349
Mortality Table	Increase of 10%	(26,779)
Mortality Table	Decrease of 10%	29.191

Settled Plan (PBS)		Impact in R\$ Thousand
Assumption Description	Hypothesis	Effect on Present Value of Actuarial Liabilities
Discount Rate	Increase of 0.5 p.p.	(50,051)
Discount Rate	Decrease of 0.5 p.p.	53,983
Mortality Table	Increase of 10%	(31,267)
Mortality Table	Decrease of 10%	34,840

FBPREV Plan (FBPREV)		Impact in R\$ Thousand
Assumption Description	Hypothesis	Effect on Present Value of Actuarial Liabilities
Discount Rate	Increase of 0.5 p.p.	(663)
Discount Rate	Decrease of 0.5 p.p.	710
Mortality Table	Increase of 10%	(936)
Mortality Table	Decrease of 10%	943

FBPREV II Plan (FBPREV II)		Impact in R\$ Thousand
Assumption Description	Hypothesis	Effect on Present Value of Actuarial Liabilities
Discount Rate	Increase of 0.5 p.p.	(8,420)
Discount Rate	Decrease of 0.5 p.p.	9,118
Mortality Table	Increase of 10%	(2,683)
Mortality Table	Decrease of 10%	3,026

FBPREV III Plan (FBPREV III)		Impact in R\$ Thousand
Assumption Description	Hypothesis	Effect on Present Value of Actuarial Liabilities
Discount Rate	Increase of 0.5 p.p.	(10,277)
Discount Rate	Decrease of 0.5 p.p.	10,992
Mortality Table	Increase of 10%	(7,612)
Mortality Table	Decrease of 10%	8,306

Health Plan		Impact in R\$ Thousand
Assumption Description	Hypothesis	Effect on Present Value of Actuarial Liabilities
Discount Rate	Increase of 0.5 p.p.	(7,824)
Discount Rate	Decrease of 0.5 p.p.	8,560
Mortality Table	Increase of 10%	(3,913)
Mortality Table	Decrease of 10%	4,367

Retirement Award		Impact in R\$ Thousand
Assumption Description	Hypothesis	Effect on Present Value of Actuarial Liabilities
Discount Rate	Increase of 0.5 p.p.	(3,134)
Discount Rate	Decrease of 0.5 p.p.	3,382
Mortality Table	Increase of 10%	(234)
Mortality Table	Decrease of 10%	235

Note 36 – Commitments and Other Relevant Information

(a) Rio Grande do Sul State

On April 22, 2004, State Law No. 12,069 was sanctioned, amended by Law No. 14,738/15, through which Banrisul must make available to the State of Rio Grande do Sul up to 95% of the value of the judicial deposits collected in which the parties' litigants are not the State or the Municipalities. The unavailable portion of the judicial deposits collected will constitute the Reserve Fund intended to guarantee the refund of said deposits. The balance of the aforementioned resources collected, updated according to the same rules as the savings account, in accordance with Law No. 12,703/12; article 11, §1, of Law nº 9,289/96; and article 12 of Law No. 8,177/91, totaled up to the Balance Sheet date R\$16,244,965 (12/31/2024 – R\$15,206,900), of which R\$9,895,835 (12/31/2024 – R\$9,895,835) were transferred to the State, upon his request. The remaining balance, which constitutes the availability of the Reserve Fund, is recorded under the heading obligations for financial and development fund. Since January 2018, no new amounts have been transferred to the State until qualification, as determined by current legislation.

(b) Managed Funds and Portfolios

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

	09/30/2025	12/31/2024
Investment Funds ⁽¹⁾	20,597,475	17,892,456
Investment Funds Consisting of Mutual Fund Units	47,793	65,735
Equity Funds	124,579	127,344
Individual Retirement Programmed Funds	10,208	9,983
Fund to Guarantee Liquidity of the Debt Securities of Rio Grande do Sul State	15,064,085	14,165,236
Managed Portfolios	501,929	599,837
Total	36,346,069	32,860,591

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

(c) Administradora de Consórcios

The subsidiary Banrisul S.A. Administradora de Consórcios is responsible for the management of 125 buyers' consortium (133 in December 31, 2024), including real estate, motorcycles, vehicles and tractors, comprising 73,960 active consortium members (77,832 in December 31, 2024).

Note 37 – Related Party Transactions

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

(a) Banrisul Related Parties

- Rio Grande do Sul State– in June 17, 2016, Banrisul signed with the State Government an agreement for the rights to service the payroll of state employees, Such agreement aims at centralizing at Banrisul the processing of 100% (one hundred percent) of the payroll of the State, which will be processed and deposited at checking accounts owned by the state employees, civil and military alike, or their beneficiaries, for the deposit of their salaries as well as credit of benefits and earnings payable to retirees

and pensioners of the State's own pension plan, while preserving any portability rights to the state's employees, The contract is valid for a period of ten years, and the agreed price of R\$1,250,638 was paid on June 20, 2016, The agreement also states that Banrisul will not be entitled to remuneration for the services rendered to the State as well as for any related banking services, such as bank fees.

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

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

Transactions with parent companies are as follows:

	Assets (Liabilities)		Income (Expense)	
	09/30/2025	12/31/2024	01/01 to 09/30/2025	01/01 to 09/30/2024
Government of State of Rio Grande do Sul	(15,453,056)	(15,743,183)	(1,527,534)	(1,044,493)
Other Assets	5,082	5,244	-	-
Funding from Costumers	(383,084)	(1,563,324)	-	-
Money Market Funding ⁽¹⁾	(15,064,085)	(14,165,236)	(1,527,534)	(1,044,493)
Other Financial Liabilities at Amortized Cost ⁽²⁾	(10,969)	(2,002)	-	-
Other Liabilities	-	(17,865)	-	-
Fundação Banrisul de Seguridade Social	(71,110)	(83,546)	-	-
Other Financial Liabilities at Amortized Cost ⁽²⁾	(71,110)	(83,449)	-	-
Other Liabilities	-	(97)	-	-
Total	(15,524,166)	(15,826,729)	(1,527,534)	(1,044,493)

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

(2) Includes financial leasing contracts worth R\$82,079.

(b) Remuneration of Key Management Personnel

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

	01/01 to 09/30/2025	01/01 to 09/30/2024
Short Term Benefits	18,205	18,062
Salaries	14,181	14,058
Social Security	4,024	4,004
Post-Employment Benefits	747	821
Social Security ⁽¹⁾	747	821
Total	18,952	18,883

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

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

(c) Shareholding

On June 30, 2025, members of the Executive Board, the Board of Directors, the Supervisory Board, the Audit Committee, the Compensation Committee, the Risk Committee and the Social, Environmental and Climate Responsibility Committee jointly hold 12 Banrisul's shares, according to Note 25a.

Note 38 - Information by Segments

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Other Segments: these segments generate revenues mainly from the provision of services not covered by the previous segments. They include segments that perform the intermediation of investment negotiations, purchase and sale of fixed income and variable income assets of clients with B3 SA, administration of

investment funds, leasing of spaces, storage, digitalization and electronic management of documents, and are presented aggregated as they are not individually representative.

								09/30/2025
	Banking	Insurance	Consortium	Other Segments	Intersegment Transactions	Management Consolidation	GAAP Adjustments	Consolidated IFRS
Interest and Similar Income	15,944,029	44,421	60,763	22,498	(101,979)	15,969,732	(35,299)	15,934,433
Interest and Similar Expenses	(11,161,745)	-	(93)	(1)	101,985	(11,059,854)	-	(11,059,854)
Net Interest Income	4,782,284	44,421	60,670	22,497	6	4,909,878	(35,299)	4,874,579
Expected Net Loss	(710,598)	-	(34)	110	-	(710,522)	128,008	(582,514)
Net Interest Income after Provision for Losses	4,071,686	44,421	60,636	22,607	6	4,199,356	92,709	4,292,065
Non-Interest Income	1,720,016	291,069	102,331	77,514	(154,005)	2,036,925	3,863	2,040,788
Service Provision Revenue	1,184,698	228,100	97,972	73,838	(5,473)	1,579,135	-	1,579,135
Net Gains (Losses) on Financial Assets and Liabilities at Fair Value	(323,384)	-	-	35	(4)	(323,353)	-	(323,353)
Result of Participation in Affiliates	6,453	62,845	-	-	-	69,298	3,863	73,161
Other Operating Income	852,249	124	4,359	3,641	(148,528)	711,845	-	711,845
Non-Interest Expenses	(4,968,360)	(67,467)	(60,389)	(44,884)	159,631	(4,981,469)	(12,490)	(4,993,959)
Personnel Expenses	(1,984,104)	(2,586)	(2,302)	(11,186)	6,245	(1,993,933)	-	(1,993,933)
Other Administrative Expenses	(1,641,015)	(32,206)	(40,699)	(28,591)	147,487	(1,595,024)	(12,254)	(1,607,278)
Tax Expenses	(368,775)	(32,630)	(16,983)	(5,023)	11	(423,400)	(236)	(423,636)
Civil, Tax and Labor Provisions	(420,497)	(6)	(90)	202	-	(420,391)	-	(420,391)
Other Operating Expenses	(553,969)	(39)	(315)	(286)	5,888	(548,721)	-	(548,721)
Income Before Taxation on Profit	823,342	268,023	102,578	55,237	5,632	1,254,812	84,082	1,338,894
Income Tax and Social Contribution on Net Profit	(183,267)	(69,660)	(32,601)	(21,312)	-	(306,840)	(36,099)	(342,939)
Net Profit for the Period	640,075	198,363	69,977	33,925	5,632	947,972	47,983	995,955
Assets	159,157,578	509,990	787,572	294,037	(1,978,386)	158,770,791	64,835	158,835,626
Liabilities	148,283,323	171,745	242,932	47,195	(1,012,686)	147,732,509	421	147,732,930
Net worth	10,874,255	338,245	544,640	246,842	(965,700)	11,038,282	64,414	11,102,696

								09/30/2024
	Banking	Insurance	Consortium	Other Segments	Intersegment Transactions	Management Consolidation	GAAP Adjustments	Consolidated IFRS
Interest and Similar Income	11,806,970	31,570	40,987	15,605	(72,600)	11,822,532	(79)	11,822,453
Interest and Similar Expenses	(7,699,350)	-	-	(1)	71,490	(7,627,861)	(13,654)	(7,641,515)
Net Interest Income	4,107,620	31,570	40,987	15,604	(1,110)	4,194,671	(13,733)	4,180,938
Expected Net Loss	(683,463)	-	-	(1)	-	(683,464)	(379,302)	(1,062,766)
Net Interest Income after Provision for Losses	3,424,157	31,570	40,987	15,603	(1,110)	3,511,207	(393,035)	3,118,172
Non-Interest Income	1,952,659	276,237	106,579	62,787	(151,126)	2,247,136	29,166	2,276,302
Service Provision Revenue	1,184,579	215,360	105,489	60,925	(7,696)	1,558,657	-	1,558,657
Net Gains (Losses) on Financial Assets and Liabilities at Fair Value	65,360	-	-	(1,379)	1,379	65,360	-	65,360
Result of Participation in Affiliates	7,873	56,956	588	-	(588)	64,829	29,166	93,995
Other Operating Income	694,847	3,921	502	3,241	(144,221)	558,290	-	558,290
Non-Interest Expenses	(4,906,878)	(57,829)	(55,095)	(44,069)	147,379	(4,916,492)	14,531	(4,901,961)
Personnel Expenses	(1,875,574)	(16,440)	(1,169)	(11,198)	17,988	(1,886,393)	-	(1,886,393)
Other Administrative Expenses	(1,641,883)	(12,969)	(36,240)	(27,964)	133,277	(1,585,779)	14,531	(1,571,248)
Tax Expenses	(361,091)	(28,374)	(16,646)	(4,153)	5	(410,259)	-	(410,259)
Civil, Tax and Labor Provisions	(384,776)	(28)	63	(564)	-	(385,305)	-	(385,305)
Other Operating Expenses	(643,554)	(18)	(1,103)	(190)	(3,891)	(648,756)	-	(648,756)
Income Before Taxation on Profit	469,938	249,978	92,471	34,321	(4,857)	841,851	(349,338)	492,513
Income Tax and Social Contribution on Net Profit	(111,015)	(64,931)	(24,025)	(9,745)	-	(209,716)	170,326	(39,390)
Net Profit for the Period	358,923	185,047	68,446	24,576	(4,857)	632,135	(179,012)	453,123
Assets - 12/31/2024	148,043,261	463,161	648,196	250,379	(1,987,049)	147,417,948	518,567	147,936,515
Liabilities - 12/31/2024	137,633,259	260,435	162,268	32,445	(1,084,167)	137,004,240	513,522	137,517,762
Net worth - 12/31/2024	10,410,002	202,726	485,928	217,934	(902,882)	10,413,708	5,045	10,418,753

Note 39 – Other Information

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

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

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

Balance Sheet	09/30/2025		
Assets	BRGAAP	Ajustes	IFRS
Availability	1,203,099	-	1,203,099
Financial Assets	151,035,396	305,785	151,341,181
At Amortized Cost	127,824,699	305,785	128,130,484
Compulsory Deposits at the Central Bank	14,083,357	-	14,083,357
Interbank Liquidity Applications ⁽¹⁾	2,737,412	-	2,737,412
Securities and Financial Instruments ⁽¹⁾	44,407,503	-	44,407,503
Credit Operations ⁽²⁾	64,068,140	39,227	64,107,367
Other Financial Assets	6,113,955	-	6,113,955
(Provisions for Expected Losses) ⁽¹⁾	(3,585,668)	266,558	(3,319,110)
(Credit Operations)	(3,530,425)	266,558	(3,263,867)
(Other Financial Assets)	(55,243)	-	(55,243)
At Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income – TVM	20,301,130	-	20,301,130
At Fair Value through Profit or Loss – Securities and Financial Instruments	2,909,567	-	2,909,567
Tax Assets	4,129,599	(42,992)	4,086,607
Currents	396,975	-	396,975
Deferred ⁽³⁾	3,732,624	(42,992)	3,689,632
Other Assets	767,605	-	767,605
Investments ⁽⁴⁾	140,294	35,539	175,833
At Amortized Cost	903,270	33,403	936,673
Intangible	325,111	(483)	324,628
Total Assets	158,504,374	331,252	158,835,626
Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities	141,622,696	-	141,622,696
At Amortized Cost	139,914,364	-	139,914,364
At Fair Value Through Profit	1,608,111	-	1,608,111
Provision for Expected Loss ⁽¹⁾	100,221	-	100,221
Loan Commitments	93,267	-	93,267
Financial Guarantees	6,954	-	6,954
Civil, Tax and Labor Provisions	3,050,749	-	3,050,749
Tax Liabilities	770,006	106,166	876,172
Currents	450,378	-	450,378
Deferred ⁽³⁾	319,628	106,166	425,794
Other Liabilities	2,183,313	-	2,183,313
Total Liabilities	147,626,764	106,166	147,732,930
Equity			
Share Capital	8,300,000	-	8,300,000
Capital Reserves	5,098	-	5,098
Profit Reserves	2,488,738	183,348	2,672,086
Other Comprehensive Results ⁽⁴⁾	(139,648)	4,753	(134,895)
Retained earnings	220,067	36,985	257,052
Non-controllers shareholders'	3,355	-	3,355
Equity	10,877,610	225,086	11,102,696

Total Liabilities and Equity	158,504,374	331,252	158,835,626
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Income Statement	01/01 to 09/30/2025		
	BRGAAP	Settings	IFRS
Interest and Similar Income ⁽²⁾	15,969,732	(35,299)	15,934,433
Interest and Similar Expenses	(11,059,854)	-	(11,059,854)
Net Income from Interest and Similar Items	4,909,878	(35,299)	4,874,579
Net Gains (Losses) on Financial Assets and Liabilities at Fair Value	(323,353)	-	(323,353)
Result of Exchange Rate Variation of Assets and Liabilities in Foreign Currency	202,007	-	202,007
Losses on Financial Assets, Net ⁽¹⁾	(710,522)	128,008	(582,514)
Credit and Financial Leasing Operations	(784,539)	102,549	(681,990)
Other Financial Assets	74,017	25,459	99,476
Other Operating Income (Expenses)	(2,823,198)	(8,627)	(2,831,825)
Revenue from Services Provision	1,579,135	-	1,579,135
Personnel Expenses	(1,993,933)	-	(1,993,933)
Other Administrative Expenses	(1,595,024)	(12,254)	(1,607,278)
Tax Expenses	(423,400)	(236)	(423,636)
Result of Participation in Affiliates ⁽⁴⁾	69,298	3,863	73,161
Other Operating Income	509,838	-	509,838
Other Operating Expenses	(548,721)	-	(548,721)
Civil, Tax and Labor Provisions	(420,391)	-	(420,391)
Income Before Taxation on Profit	1,254,812	84,082	1,338,894
Income Tax and Social Contribution on Net Profit	(306,840)	(36,099)	(342,939)
Net Profit for the Period	947,972	47,983	995,955

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

Executive Board

FERNANDO GUERREIRO DE LEMOS

Chief Executive Officer

LUIZ GONZAGA VERAS MOTA

Deputy CEO

CARLOS ALUISIO VAZ MALAFAIA

ELIZABETE REJANE SODRÉ TAVARES

FERNANDO POSTAL

IRANY DE OLIVEIRA SANT'ANNA JUNIOR

IVANOR ANTONIO DURANTI

KALIL SEHBE NETO

MARCIA ADRIANA CELESTINO

Officers

Board of Directors

ITANIELSON DANTAS SILVEIRA CRUZ

Chairman

FERNANDO GUERREIRO DE LEMOS

Vice Chairman

EDUARDO CUNHA DA COSTA

EDUARDO JUNIOR DE MATOS LEWANDOWSKI

JORGE LUIS TONETTO

JÚLIO CÉSAR LOPES ABRANTES

LUIZ GONZAGA VERAS MOTA

MÁRCIA ADRIANA CELESTINO

RAMIRO SILVEIRA SEVERO

SERGIO LADEIRA FURQUIM WERNECK FILHO

URBANO SCHMITT

Board Members

WERNER KÖHLER

Accountant CRC RS 38534

