banrisul

Financial Statements

December 2025

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PRESS RELEASE

Below we present a summary of Banrisul's performance over the twelve-month period and the fourth quarter of 2025.

Business Environment

2025 began with significant uncertainty and risks in the international scenario, particularly due to the imposition of import tariffs by the U.S. and ongoing geopolitical conflicts. However, inflation remained under control in the major economies, providing room for less restrictive monetary policies. Despite the challenges, Argentina is expected to record estimated growth of 4.0%, which should support demand for Brazilian products, especially from Rio Grande do Sul (RS).

In Brazil, economic activity showed a gradual slowdown, while the Selic rate remained at a restrictive level of 15.0% p.a. Despite this, GDP recorded growth of 1.8% in 3Q2025, compared to the same period of 2024, mainly driven by the agricultural and industrial sectors. Inflation, as measured by the IPCA, accumulated an increase of 4.5% over the twelve-month period ended November 2025.

In Rio Grande do Sul (RS), GDP data for 3Q2025 disclosed by the State Government indicated growth of 2.5% compared to 3Q2024, mainly driven by the recovery of the agricultural sector, which grew by 5.3%. The industrial sector in Rio Grande do Sul expanded by 3.7%, while the services sector increased by 0.7%, despite significant declines in vehicle sales, construction materials, and furniture and household appliances.

In Rio Grande do Sul, the credit market grew at a faster pace than the national average in August 2025 (10.8% vs. 9.5%), with corporate loans granted increasing by 12.2%. The average delinquency rate in Rio Grande do Sul's financial system increased to 4.1%, surpassing the national average of 3.8% through November 2025.

In 2025, the **corporate segment** served as the strategic foundation for our expansion initiatives, with a focus on enhancing relationship quality and offering specialized products and services, aiming to build long-term relationships and ensure greater accuracy in credit granting. In 2025, we also initiated the transformation of the Banripontos model, previously predominantly transactional, into a more comprehensive business channel, capable of offering credit solutions, insurance, consortium, and digital services. Additionally, in 4Q2025, we implemented a **new branch service model**, with more efficient and accessible environments, prepared for the future of banking services and integrating technology, proximity, and a humanized approach.

Reinforcing our commitment to supporting Rio Grande do Sul's strong export vocation, we expanded and intensified our commercial activities in the **foreign exchange** segment, resulting in a 34.9% increase in the portfolio compared to 2024.

We enhanced risk management and the quality of our loan assets through robust initiatives and efforts aimed at ensuring the health of our portfolio, such as the launch of the ***Finanças em Dia*** (Finances in Check) menu in the app, which has become an important tool for maintaining the health of the loan portfolio.

Vero ended 2025 with 150.7 thousand active accredited merchants, representing an increase of 5.9% compared to the previous year, and is consolidating its position as not only a payments solution, but also a management, control, and growth platform for businesses. Through tools such as the Vero Gestão app, which provides real-time data and solutions, accredited merchants have full financial control over their businesses.

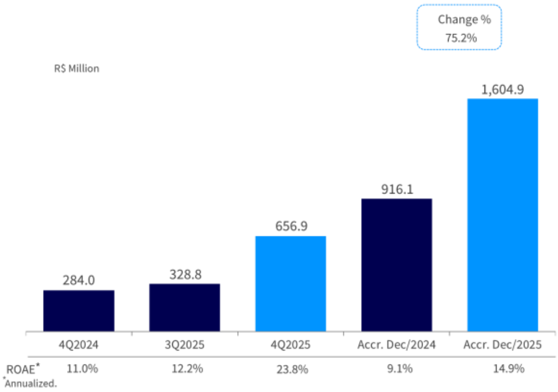
As part of strengthening the capital structure, in 2025 we issued R$1.0 billion in Subordinated Bank Notes. We also invested in the expansion and diversification of funding sources and in strengthening the investor base, aligning technology and convenience to meet market needs. Our portfolio of **funds raised and managed**, comprising deposits, bank notes, subordinated debt and investment funds, grew by 15.0% in 2025, reaching R$133,495.1 million.

Economic and Financial Indicators

Main Income Statement Accounts R$ Million	2025	2024	4Q2025	3Q2025	4Q2024	2025/ 2024	4Q2025/ 4Q2024	4Q2025/ 3Q2025
Financial Margin	6,406.1	5,901.0	1,617.5	1,605.5	1,548.1	8.6%	4.5%	0.8%
Expected Net Losses Related to Credit Risk	(1,295.3)	(872.7)	(584.8)	(191.4)	(189.3)	48.4%	209.0%	205.5%
Income from Services	2,135.8	2,102.7	556.7	532.2	544.0	1.6%	2.3%	4.6%
Administrative Expenses	(4,931.9)	(4,690.1)	(1,343.0)	(1,229.5)	(1,218.1)	5.2%	10.3%	9.2%
Civil, Tax, and Labor Provisions	(598.4)	(584.9)	(178.0)	(165.8)	(199.6)	2.3%	-10.8%	7.3%
Other Operating Revenues / (Expenses)	576.1	(262.1)	615.0	(4.4)	(78.7)	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*
Net Income	1,604.9	916.1	656.9	328.8	284.0	75.2%	131.3%	99.8%
Main Balance Sheet Accounts R$ Million	**Dec 2025**	**Dec 2024**	**Sep 2025**				**Dec2025/ Dec2024**	**Dec2025/ Sep2025**
Total Assets	163,470.1	147,417.9	158,504.4				10.9%	3.1%
Treasury [1]	51,848.2	39,801.8	48,419.2				30.3%	7.1%
Loan Transactions [2]	65,028.8	62,058.9	64,068.1				4.8%	1.5%
Provision for Losses Related to Credit Risk	(4,235.5)	(2,600.5)	(3,685.9)				62.4%	14.9%
Past Due Loans Over 90 Days	2,718.0	1,072.0	2,275.3				153.5%	19.5%
Funds Raised and Managed	133,495.1	116,129.2	127,789.4				15.0%	4.5%
Equity	11,178.4	10,413.7	10,877.6				7.3%	2.8%
Reference Equity (Prudential Conglomerate)	14,405.8	11,564.6	13,052.4				24.6%	10.4%
Key Stock Market Information R$ Million	**2025**	**2024**	**4Q2025**	**3Q2025**	**4Q2024**	**2025/ 2024**	**4Q2025/ 4Q2024**	**4Q2025/ 3Q2025**
Interest on Equity / Dividends [3]	649.0	368.0	292.6	110.0	146.9	76.4%	99.2%	166.0%
Market Capitalization	6,232.8	4,171.5	6,232.8	4,887.2	4,171.5	49.4%	49.4%	27.5%
Book Value per Share (R$)	27.33	25.46	27.33	26.60	25.46	7.3%	7.3%	2.8%
Average Price per Share (R$) [4]	11.46	11.51	13.07	11.10	10.46	-0.5%	24.9%	17.7%
Earnings per Share (R$)	3.92	2.24	1.61	0.80	0.69	75.2%	131.3%	99.8%
Financial Indexes	**2025**	**2024**	**4Q2025**	**3Q2025**	**4Q2024**			
Annualized Adjusted ROAA [5]	1.0%	0.7%	1.6%	0.8%	0.8%			
Annualized Adjusted ROAE [6]	14.9%	9.1%	23.8%	12.2%	11.0%			
Adjusted Efficiency Ratio [7]	57.9%	65.6%	57.9%	62.2%	65.6%			
Delinquency Rate Over 90 Days	4.18%	1.73%	4.18%	3.55%	1.73%			
Coverage Ratio Over 90 Days [8]	155.8%	247.9%	155.8%	162.0%	247.9%			
Provisioning Ratio [9]	6.5%	4.2%	6.5%	5.8%	4.2%			
Basel Ratio (Prudential Conglomerate)	19.5%	17.2%	19.5%	17.9%	17.2%			
Structural Indicators	**Dec 2025**	**Dec 2024**	**Sep 2025**					
Branches [10]	477	477	480					
Service Stations	113	115	113					
Electronic Service Stations	356	360	340					
Employees	9,228	9,462	9,180					
Economic Indicators	**2025**	**2024**	**4Q2025**	**3Q2025**	**4Q2024**			
Selic Rate (YTD)	14.32%	10.88%	3.59%	3.70%	2.68%			
Exchange Rate Variation (%)	-10.56%	24.50%	1.60%	-3.24%	10.02%			
IGP-M (General Market Price Index)	-1.04%	6.54%	-0.10%	0.01%	3.81%			
IPCA (Extended Consumer Price Index)	4.26%	4.83%	0.60%	0.63%	1.48%			

(1) Includes short-term interbank investments, and cash and cash equivalents and deducts repurchase agreements.
(2) Includes, from 2025, debentures with credit granting characteristics, as part of the implementation of the new COSIF 1.5 and CMN Resolution 4,966/21; from January 2025, amounts include origination costs related to banking correspondents.
(3) Interest on equity and dividends paid credited and/or provisioned (before retention of income tax).
(4) Prices already adjusted for payouts, including dividends.
(5) Net income over average total assets.
(6) Net income over average equity.
(7) (Personnel expenses + other administrative expenses) / (financial margin + income from services + (other operating income – other operating expenses – civil, tax, and labor expenses)). Considers income and expenses in the last 12 months.
(8) In 2024, refers to the provision for loan losses / past due loans > 90 days. Starting in 2025, it refers to the provision for loan losses related to credit risk / past due loans over 90 days.
(9) In 2024, refers to the provision for loan losses / Loan Transactions. Starting in 2025, refers to the provision for loan losses related to credit risk / Loan Transactions.
(10) The criterion adopted for the number of branches is based on the fixed addresses of the units.
* Not Applicable

Financial Highlights



Net income reached **R$1,604.9 million** in 12M2025, an increase of 75.2%, or R$688.8 million, compared to net income in 12M2024, mainly reflecting: (i) the increase in financial margin, (ii) the increase in expected net losses related to credit risk, (iii) higher income from services, (iv) a moderate increase in administrative expenses, (v) a favorable result in other operating revenues and expenses, (vi) higher expenses with labor, tax, and civil provisions, and (vii) subsequent tax effect.

Compared to 3Q2025, net income in 4Q2025 increased by 99.8%, or R$328.1 million, mainly reflecting the increase in financial margin, expected net losses related to credit risk, income from services, a moderate increase in administrative expenses, favorable results from other operating income and expenses, higher expenses for labor, tax, and civil provisions, as well as the subsequent tax effect.

The **financial margin** reported in 12M2025 totaled **R$6,406.1 million**, up by 8.6% or R$505.1 million over 12M2024, mainly due to a stronger increase in interest income against the increase recorded for interest expenses, in a scenario with rising effective Selic Rates and a higher volume of loan transactions.

The annualized **financial margin on interest-earning assets** reported in 12M2025, of 4.51%, fell by 0.32 p.p. from 12M2024.

In 2025, with the adoption of CMN Resolution 4,966/21, the provision for expected losses model replaced CMN Resolution 2,682/99, changing from the rating model “AA” to “H” to the Stages model: Stage 1, Stage 2, and Stage 3. **Expected losses related to credit risk**, net of recoveries of operations written-off as losses, increased by 48.4%, or R$422.6 million in 12M2025 over 12M2024, mainly reflecting the increase in past due operations in a scenario of loan portfolio growth. In the comparison between 4Q2025 and 3Q2025, there was an increase of 205.5%, or R$393.3 million, mainly due to the constitution of a provision for expected losses in the full amount of R$257.0 million, related to a payment in kind received for the settlement of corporate loans, currently judicial deposits assigned to Banrisul, linked to a rescission suit filed by the Federal Government with a non-final decision unfavorable to Banrisul, made due to the increased risk of not releasing these deposits. **Income from services** grew by 1.6% or R$33.1 million in 12M2025 over 12M2024, mainly due to higher income from fund management, credit card, and insurance brokerage, partially offset by lower income from Banrisul Pagamentos services. In 4Q2025, income from services increased by 4.6%, or R$24.5 million, compared to 3Q2025, mainly driven by growth in revenues from Banrisul Pagamentos services, checking account services, insurance brokerage commissions and consortium management.

Breakdown of Income from Services – R$ Million

	2025	2024	4Q2025	3Q2025	4Q2024	2025/ 2024	4Q2025/ 4Q2024	4Q2025/ 3Q2025
Funds under Management	140.3	112.4	38.0	38.7	28.5	24.8%	33.4%	-1.8%
Income from Services – Banrisul Pagamentos	529.6	578.0	135.1	127.9	153.5	-8.4%	-12.0%	5.7%
Credit Card	247.6	220.3	65.5	61.5	60.5	12.4%	8.4%	6.5%
Collection and Custody Services	56.0	55.4	14.0	14.5	15.1	1.0%	-7.5%	-3.3%
Insurance Brokerage Commissions	311.9	293.8	83.8	78.7	78.4	6.1%	6.8%	6.4%
Checking Account Services	619.1	605.9	160.4	154.9	153.5	2.2%	4.5%	3.5%
Consortium Management	121.1	135.1	31.4	27.3	29.6	-10.4%	5.9%	14.9%
Other Revenues (1)	110.2	101.7	28.5	28.7	24.9	8.4%	14.5%	-0.6%
Total	**2,135.8**	**2,102.7**	**556.7**	**532.2**	**544.0**	**1.6%**	**2.3%**	**4.6%**

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

Administrative expenses, comprised of personnel and other administrative expenses, increased by 5.2% or R$241.8 million in 12M2025 compared to administrative expenses recorded in 12M2024, and by 9.2%, or R$113.5 million, in the comparison between 4Q2025 and 3Q2025.

Personnel expenses increased by 8.5%, or R$216.2 million, in the comparison between 12M2025 and the same period of 2024, and by 12.0%, or R$81.6 million, in the comparison between 4Q2025 and 3Q2025, mainly reflecting collective bargaining agreements, the effects of the job restructuring implemented in 4Q2025, and the profit-sharing program.

Other administrative expenses increased by 1.2%, or R$25.6 million, in 12M2025 compared to 12M2024, influenced by higher expenses related to maintenance and conservation of assets, specialized technical services, data processing, and communications, partially offset by a reduction in third-party services, rentals and condominiums expenses, due to the change in regulation (CMN Resolution 4,975/21), which unified the classification of leases into operating and financial leases, resulting in a reduction in these expenses, while simultaneously increasing amortization and depreciation expenses. In the comparison between 4Q2025 and 3Q2025, they increased by 5.8% or R$31.9 million, mainly influenced by the increase in other expenses, which include donations to the Banrisul Cultural Institute, created in 4Q2025 and supported by contributions from companies of Grupo Banrisul, its founding sponsor.

Breakdown of Administrative Expenses – R$ million

	2025	2024	4Q2025	3Q2025	4Q2024	2025/ 2024	4Q2025/ 4Q2024	4Q2025/ 3Q2025
Personnel Expenses	**2,755.3**	**2,539.1**	**761.4**	**679.8**	**652.7**	**8.5%**	**16.6%**	**12.0%**
Other Administrative Expenses	**2,176.6**	**2,151.0**	**581.6**	**549.7**	**565.3**	**1.2%**	**2.9%**	**5.8%**
Amortization and Depreciation	402.3	316.4	100.8	101.9	79.3	27.1%	27.2%	-1.1%
Water, Electricity, and Gas	31.3	28.7	7.2	7.5	6.7	9.0%	6.9%	-4.2%
Rentals and Condominiums	50.7	165.4	16.4	6.7	42.6	-69.3%	-61.6%	143.0%
Communications	70.6	58.4	15.5	17.9	15.0	21.0%	2.9%	-13.5%
Asset Maintenance and Preservation	119.5	84.0	30.3	32.1	21.9	42.2%	38.6%	-5.6%
Data Processing	274.0	255.3	71.5	74.1	61.9	7.3%	15.5%	-3.4%
Advertising, Promotions, and Marketing	174.6	176.1	47.8	47.8	50.3	-0.8%	-5.0%	-0.2%
Third-Party Services	483.0	522.2	119.4	122.1	135.1	-7.5%	-11.6%	-2.3%
Specialized Technical Services	243.4	217.6	71.0	66.6	60.8	11.9%	16.8%	6.7%
Surveillance, Security, and Transportation of Values Services	139.1	137.5	35.0	34.9	36.3	1.2%	-3.7%	0.2%
Financial System Services	47.2	48.4	15.4	10.8	14.2	-2.3%	8.7%	43.0%
Other Expenses	140.9	141.1	51.3	27.2	41.1	-0.1%	24.7%	88.6%
Total	**4,931.9**	**4,690.1**	**1,343.0**	**1,229.5**	**1,218.1**	**5.2%**	**10.3%**	**9.2%**

The **efficiency ratio** reached 57.9% in LTM until December 2025, compared to 65.5% in LTM until December 2024, mainly reflecting the increase in financial margin, income from services, expenses for civil, tax and labor provisions, and favorable results from other operating income and expenses, whose combined amount exceeded the increase in administrative expenses.

In the fourth quarter of 2025, there was a reversal of provisions for tax contingencies in the amount of R$855.2 million, originating from an Ordinary Action to Annul Tax Debt against the Union, which questioned, for the period from 1998 to 2005, the Income Tax and Social Contribution on Net Profit on the deduction of the expense for settling the actuarial deficit in the Banrisul Social Security Foundation (FBSS). The reversal was justified after recent court decisions favorable to Banrisul, thus changing the risk classification from probable to remote loss. The amount recorded was offset by other operating revenues in the amount of R$614.7 million and a reversal of tax contingencies in the amount of R$240.4 million. In the same period, an additional provision for labor contingencies in the amount of R$251.8 million was established, resulting from changes in the procedural scenario of collective labor lawsuits related to the judicial discussion on the 7th and 8th daily hours.

Operational Highlights

Total assets reached R$163,470.1 million in December 2025, up by 10.9% over December 2024 and by 3.1% over September 2025. The main components of assets and liabilities will be discussed below.

Treasury investments (marketable securities, short-term interbank investments, and cash and cash equivalents) totaled R$74,667.9 million in December 2025. Excluding repurchase agreements, treasury investments increased by R$12,046.4 million over December 2024 and by R$3,429.1 million over September 2025, especially due to the increase in term deposits and proceeds from bank notes, within a context of loan portfolio growth and mandatory reserve compliance with Bacen.

Banrisul's **loan portfolio** reached R$65,028.8 million in December 2025, increasing by 4.8% or R$2,969.8 million from December 2024, and by 1.5% or R$960.6 million over September 2025, mainly influenced by the expansion in commercial loans and foreign exchange.

Statement of the Loan Portfolio – R$ Million

	Dec 2025	Total Loan (%)	Sep 2025	Dec 2024	Dec 2025/ Dec 2024	Dec 2025/ Sep 2025
Foreign Exchange	2,854.2	4.4%	2,379.8	2,116.0	34.9%	19.9%
Commercial [1]	39,663.7	61.0%	39,294.4	37,677.8	5.3%	0.9%
Individuals	28,730.3	44.2%	28,988.6	28,579.1	0.5%	-0.9%
Payroll-Deductible Loans	19,461.3	29.9%	20,035.0	20,882.4	-6.8%	-2.9%
Other	9,269.0	14.3%	8,953.6	7,696.7	20.4%	3.5%
Corporate Clients	10,933.4	16.8%	10,305.9	9,098.7	20.2%	6.1%
Working Capital	6,564.1	10.1%	6,176.7	5,999.0	9.4%	6.3%
Other	4,369.3	6.7%	4,129.1	3,099.7	41.0%	5.8%
Long-Term Financing	2,531.8	3.9%	2,529.7	2,014.8	25.7%	0.1%
Real Estate	6,453.7	9.9%	6,512.4	6,549.1	-1.5%	-0.9%
Rural	13,525.3	20.8%	13,351.7	13,701.2	-1.3%	1.3%
Total	**65,028.8**	**100.0%**	**64,068.1**	**62,058.9**	**4.8%**	**1.5%**

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

The volume of loan assets granted in 12M2025 was R$53,960.4 million, 3.7% or R$2,068.8 million lower than the volume granted in the 12M2024, mainly reflecting the lower volume of credit granted in the rural and real estate portfolios, although there was growth of commercial loans and foreign exchange portfolio. Compared to 3Q2025, the volume of loans granted in 4Q2025 decreased by 5.6% or R$785.2 million, mainly influenced by the reduction in rural loans concessions.

Breakdown of Loans Granted by Financing Lines – R$ Million

	2025	2024	4Q2025	3Q2025	4Q2024	2025/ 2024	4Q2025/ 4Q2024	4Q2025/ 3Q2025
Foreign Exchange	3,352.9	2,606.1	994.2	685.7	836.7	28.7%	18.8%	45.0%
Commercial	44,201.7	42,468.7	11,276.0	11,564.0	12,386.8	4.1%	-9.0%	-2.5%
Individuals	26,014.3	28,245.1	6,562.4	6,996.1	7,891.0	-7.9%	-16.8%	-6.2%
Corporate Clients	18,187.3	14,223.6	4,713.6	4,567.8	4,495.9	27.9%	4.8%	3.2%
Long-Term Financing	584.7	849.9	80.4	123.6	431.6	-31.2%	-81.4%	-35.0%
Real Estate	704.1	1,349.7	160.3	158.1	376.1	-47.8%	-57.4%	1.4%
Rural	5,117.0	8,754.7	785.2	1,549.9	3,174.9	-41.6%	-75.3%	-49.3%
Total	**53,960.4**	**56,029.2**	**13,296.1**	**14,081.3**	**17,206.1**	**-3.7%**	**-22.7%**	**-5.6%**

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

Until 2024, the model for the provision for expected losses on loan transactions complied with the classification by ratings from “AA” to “H” established by CMN Resolution 2,682/99, and the write-off occurred after 6 months of the classification at level H. As of 2025, with the adoption of the criteria of CMN Resolution 4,966/21, which replaces the model for Stages (Stage 1, Stage 2 and Stage 3), the write-off occurs after full provisioning, in 18 or 24 months depending on the type of operation, affecting the increase in the provision balance, the increase in the volume of past due loans and, consequently, a lower coverage ratio.

The **delinquency rate** represents the amount of loan transactions overdue for more than 90 days against the total amount of active loan transactions. The delinquency indicator for December 2025, 4.18% of loan transactions, grew by 2.45 p.p. in twelve months, and by 0.63 p.p. in three months. The balance of loan transactions overdue for more than 90 days increased by 153.5% in twelve months, and by 19.5% in three months. The **provision for expected loan losses related to credit risk** rose by 62.9% in twelve months, reflecting the increase in past due loans and the loan portfolio, as well as the adoption of criteria established by CMN Resolution 4,966/21. Compared to the previous quarter, the increase was 14.9%, mainly due to the constitution of a provision for expected losses in the full amount of R$257.0 million, related to a payment in kind received to settle a loan from companies, currently judicial deposits assigned to Banrisul, linked to a rescission suit filed by the Federal Government with a non-final decision unfavorable to Banrisul, made due to the increased risk of not releasing these deposits.

Loan Quality Indicators (%)

	Dec 2025	Sep 2025	Dec 2024
Delinquency Rate (1)	4.18%	3.55%	1.73%
Coverage Ratio (2)	155.8%	162.0%	247.9%
Provisioning Ratio (3)	6.5%	5.8%	4.2%

(1) Past due loans > 90 / Loan Transactions.
(2) In 2024, refers to the provision for loan losses / past due loans > 90 days. Starting in 2025, it refers to the provision for expected loan losses related to credit risk / past due loans > 90 days.
(3) In 2024, refers to the provision for loan losses / Loan Transactions. Starting in 2025, refers to the provision for loan losses related to credit risk / Loan Transactions.

Funds raised and managed, consisting of deposits, proceeds from bank notes, subordinated debt, and managed third-party funds, totaled R$133,495.1 million in December 2025, up by R$17,365.8 million over December 2024, mainly due to the rise in deposits and proceeds from bank notes. Compared to September 2025, the increase came to R$5,705.7 million, mainly due to higher deposits and assets under management.

Funds Raised and Managed – R$ Million

	Dec 2025	Sep 2025	Dec 2024	Dec2025/ Dec 2024	Dec 2025/ Sep 2025
Deposits	100,557.9	95,582.2	88,194.9	14.0%	5.2%
Proceeds from Bank Notes (1)	10,152.4	10,002.1	7,358.3	38.0%	1.5%
Subordinated Debt (2)	1,689.4	1,607.7	1,880.7	-10.2%	5.1%
Total Funds Raised	**112,399.7**	**107,191.9**	**97,433.9**	**15.4%**	**4.9%**
Funds Managed	21,095.3	20,597.5	18,695.4	12.8%	2.4%
Total Funds Raised and Managed	**133,495.1**	**127,789.4**	**116,129.2**	**15.0%**	**4.5%**

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

Equity reached R$11,178.4 million in December 2025, up by 7.3% or R$764.7 million over December 2024, and by 2.8% or R$300.8 million over September 2025. These results mainly reflect the recognition of results, payments of interest on equity, and the provision for dividends, the remeasurement of the actuarial liability related to post-employment benefits (CPC33(R1)), and the initial adoption of the requirements set forth in CMN Resolutions 4,966/21 and 4,975/21.

In terms of **own taxes and contributions**, Banrisul collected and provisioned R$1,130.0 million in 12M2025. Withheld and transferred taxes, levied directly on financial intermediation and other payments, totaled R$1,246.8 million in the period.

Guidance

At the end of the 2025 fiscal year, even in the face of adversity in the Brazilian economic scenario, Banrisul presented solid results. Some indicators were within the previously established ranges, while others were slightly below expectations.

The Total Loan Portfolio increased by 4.8% compared to the previous year, reaching R$65.0 billion. Throughout the second half of the year, Banrisul focused its efforts on maintaining the solvency of its portfolios, with a focus on debt collection and recovery, which led to a reduction in the volume of origination compared to what was expected. The loan portfolio aimed at companies, a strategic segment for Banrisul, grew at a stronger pace than expected, supported by Working Capital lines, such as the Single Account, and Foreign Exchange. For 2026, the expectation is for moderate growth, supported by the continued progress in the business segment and by the focus on higher profitability products.

Regarding the Financial Margin, performance remained within the disclosed range, reflecting initiatives aimed at increasing profitability, both by focusing on more profitable credit products and by offering pre-fixed funding, which resulted in a reduction in rate mismatches. The projection for 2026 contemplates the continuation of these strategies, focusing on improving results.

The Cost of Credit, represented by the sum of Expenses with Provision for Losses on Credit Operations net of Revenues from Recovery of Credits Written Off as Losses, in relation to the balance of the Credit Portfolio, remained within the estimated range, demonstrating adequate control and management of credit risk. For 2026, it is expected that this indicator will remain at a similar level.

With regard to Administrative Expenses, Banrisul maintained rigorous control of expenses, presenting indicators lower than projected, even though admissions, restructuring of functions and increased profit sharing contributed to an increase in personnel expenses. For the 2026 fiscal year, the outlook points to continued diligence in administrative costs, even in the face of robust investments in technology.

Banrisul Perspectives

	Year 2025	
	Projected (1)	**Realized**
Total Loan Portfolio	6% to 10%	4.8%
Financial Margin (1)	7% to 12%	8.6%
Credit Cost (2)	1.2% to 2.2%	1.6%
Despesas Administrativas (3)	7% to 11%	6.7%

(1) Released in Q4 2024 and maintained in the remaining quarters of the year.
(2) Excluding revenue from the recovery of loans written off as losses in the comparative year of 2024.
(3) Provision expenses for loan losses, net of recoveries of written-off loans, in relation to the balance of this portfolio.
(4) Administrative expenses excluding commissions for banking correspondents and profit-sharing.

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

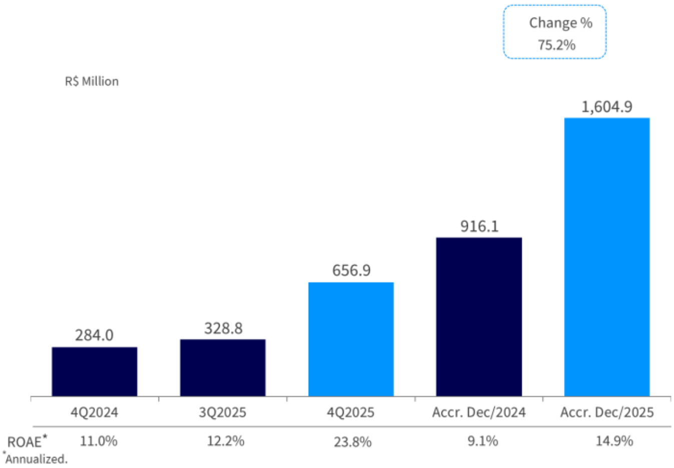
(1) Provision expenses for loan losses, net of recoveries of written-off loans, divided by the balance of this portfolio.
(2) Administrative expenses excluding commissions for banking correspondents and employee profit-sharing expenses.

Porto Alegre, February 11, 2026.

PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS

We present the Performance Analysis of Banco do Estado do Rio Grande do Sul S.A. for the fourth quarter and fiscal year of 2025.

Net Income



Net income for 2025 totaled R$1,604.9 million, up by 75.2% or R$688.8 million, over net income for 2024, mainly reflecting (i) the increase in financial margin, of R$505.0 million; (ii) higher expected net losses related to credit risk, of R$422.5 million; (iii) higher income from services, of R$33.1 million; (iv) moderate increase in administrative expenses, of R$241.8 million; (v) a favorable result in other operating income, net of other operating expenses, of R$838.2 million; (vi) higher expenses with labor, tax, and civil provisions, of R$13.6 million, and (vii) the subsequent tax effect.

Net income for 4Q2025 totaled R$656.9 million, up by 131.3% or R$373.0 million compared to 4Q2024, mainly reflecting (i) the increase in financial margin, of R$69.4 million; (ii) higher expected net losses related to credit risk, of R$395.5 million; (iii) higher income from services, of R$12.7 million; (iv) moderate increase in administrative expenses, of R$124.9 million; (v) a favorable result from other operating income, net of other operating expenses, of R$693.6 million; (vi) lower flow of expenses with labor, tax, and civil provisions, of R$21.5 million; and (vii) the subsequent tax effect.

Compared to 3Q2025, net income in 4Q2025 increased by 99.8% or R$328.2 million, mainly reflecting (i) the increase in financial margin, of R$12.0 million; (ii) higher expected net losses related to credit risk, of R$393.3 million; (iii) higher income from services, of R$24.5 million; (iv) a moderate increase in administrative expenses, of R$113.5 million; (v) a favorable result in other operating income, net of other operating expenses, of R$619.4 million; (vi) a higher flow of expenses with labor, tax, and civil provisions, of R$12.2 million; and (vii) the subsequent tax effect.

Analytical Financial Margin

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

The margin on interest-earning assets decreased by 0.32 p.p. between the years of 2025 and 2024, reaching 4.51% in 2025. The average interest-earning assets increased by 16.3%, and onerous liabilities rose by 17.5%.

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

As for the structure, among the interest-earning assets, we highlight the following: a) treasury transactions, accounting for 48.4% of these assets, increasing by 0.7 p.p. between the years of 2025 and 2024; b) loan transactions, accounting for 41.7% of these assets, decreasing by 1.0 p.p. in the period. As for onerous liabilities, we highlight: a) term deposits, accounting for 51.2% of these liabilities in 2025, decreasing by 0.5 p.p. from 2024; b) open market funding, accounting for 18.4% of onerous liabilities, increasing by 0.1 p.p. in the period; and c) savings deposits, accounting for 8.5% of onerous liabilities, decreasing by 1.7 p.p. in the period; d) court and administrative deposits, accounting for 7.2% of these liabilities, reducing by 0.1 p.p.; and e) proceeds from bank notes, accounting for 7.1% of onerous liabilities, increasing by 0.9 p.p. in the period.

As of 1Q2025, income and expenses were recognized under the criteria established by CMN Resolution 4,966/21 and BCB Resolution 352/23. In previous periods, income and expenses were measured at the criteria in force at the time.

Analytical Financial Margin - R$ Million and %

	2025			2024		
	Average Balance	**Income/ Expense**	**Average Rate**	**Average Balance**	**Income/ Expense**	**Average Rate**
Interest-Earning Assets	**142,162.9**	**21,768.8**	**15.31%**	**122,248.8**	**16,798.9**	**13.74%**
Loan Transactions (1)	59,232.8	11,119.2	18.77%	52,162.9	9,364.9	17.95%
Treasury (2)	68,785.5	9,172.9	13.34%	58,334.8	5,841.2	10.01%
Derivative Financial Instruments (3)	153.2	(322.9)	-210.79%	125.7	396.1	315.22%
Compulsory Deposits	13,991.4	1,799.6	12.86%	11,625.4	1,196.7	10.29%
Non-Interest-Earning Assets	**14,222.1**			**15,167.4**		
Total Assets	**156,385.0**	**21,768.8**	**13.92%**	**137,416.2**	**16,798.9**	**12.22%**
Onerous Liabilities	**131,033.6**	**(15,362.7)**	**11.72%**	**111,499.1**	**(10,897.9)**	**9.77%**
Interbank Deposits	2,176.4	(177.8)	8.17%	1,733.4	(120.8)	6.97%
Savings Deposits	11,077.1	(855.5)	7.72%	11,334.6	(757.4)	6.68%
Term Deposits	67,048.2	(8,042.8)	12.00%	57,637.9	(5,194.6)	9.01%
Court and Administrative Deposits	9,435.8	(1,190.7)	12.62%	8,085.7	(825.2)	10.21%
Open Market Funding	24,121.9	(3,268.5)	13.55%	20,448.3	(2,121.7)	10.38%
Proceeds from Bank Notes (4)	9,323.5	(1,221.9)	13.11%	6,964.6	(691.8)	9.93%
Subordinated Debt	1,685.0	80.0	-4.75%	1,638.7	(531.2)	32.42%
Obligations arising from Domestic Loans and Transfers	3,733.3	(219.3)	5.87%	1,998.7	(109.3)	5.47%
Obligations arising from Loans and Transfers in Foreign Currency	2,432.4	(466.2)	19.17%	1,657.2	(545.9)	32.94%
Non-Onerous Liabilities	**14,622.6**			**15,826.9**		
Equity	**10,728.7**			**10,090.2**		
Liabilities and Equity	**156,385.0**	**(15,362.7)**	**9.82%**	**137,416.2**	**(10,897.9)**	**7.93%**
Spread			**4.10%**			**4.29%**
Financial Margin		**6,406.1**	**4.51%**		**5,901.0**	**4.83%**

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

Variations in interest income and expenses: volume and rates

The financial margin in 2025, in the amount of R$6,406.1 million, increased by 8.6% or R$505.1 million from 2024, reflecting the increase in interest income, which had a substantially higher volume than interest expense. The growth in revenues is related to the increase in the average volume of interest-earning assets, especially in loan transactions and treasury investments, and the rise in average rates, especially in treasury investments, influenced by the increase in the effective Selic rate. The increase in expenses is mainly related to higher average rates on onerous liabilities, especially term deposits and open market funding, impacted by the rise in the effective Selic rate, and to the growth in average volume, especially of term deposits, open market funding, and bank notes.

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

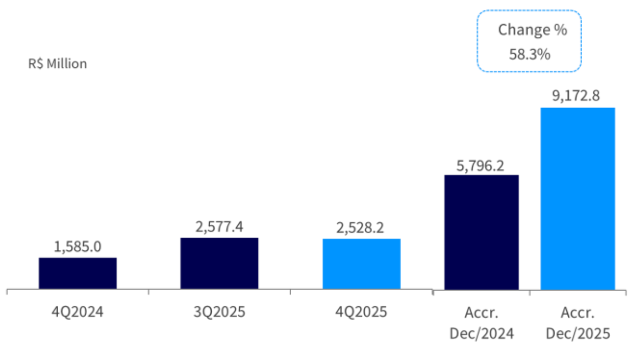
The following table presents the allocation of variations in interest income and expenses by the change in the average volume of interest-earning assets and onerous liabilities, and the variation in the average interest rate over these assets and liabilities, comparing 2025 vs. 2024.

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

	2025/2024		
	Increase / Decrease Due to the Variation in:		
	Average Volume	Average Rate	Net Variation
Interest-Earning Assets	**2,821.7**	**2,148.2**	**4,969.9**
Loan Transactions [1]	1,312.6	441.7	1,754.3
Treasury	1,168.1	2,163.5	3,331.7
Derivative Financial Instruments [2]	69.9	(788.9)	(719.0)
Compulsory Deposits	270.9	332.0	602.9
Onerous Liabilities	**(2,121.5)**	**(2,343.3)**	**(4,464.8)**
Interbank Deposits	(34.1)	(22.9)	(56.9)
Savings Deposits	16.8	(114.9)	(98.1)
Term Deposits	(940.8)	(1,907.4)	(2,848.2)
Court and Administrative Deposits	(151.3)	(214.2)	(365.5)
Open Market Funding	(424.3)	(722.5)	(1,146.8)
Proceeds from Bank Notes [3]	(272.8)	(257.4)	(530.2)
Subordinated Debt	(14.6)	625.9	611.3
Obligations arising from Domestic Loans and Transfers	(101.3)	(8.7)	(110.0)
Obligations arising from Loans of Transfers in Foreign Currency	(199.0)	278.7	79.7
Financial Margin	**700.1**	**(195.0)**	**505.1**

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

Treasury Results



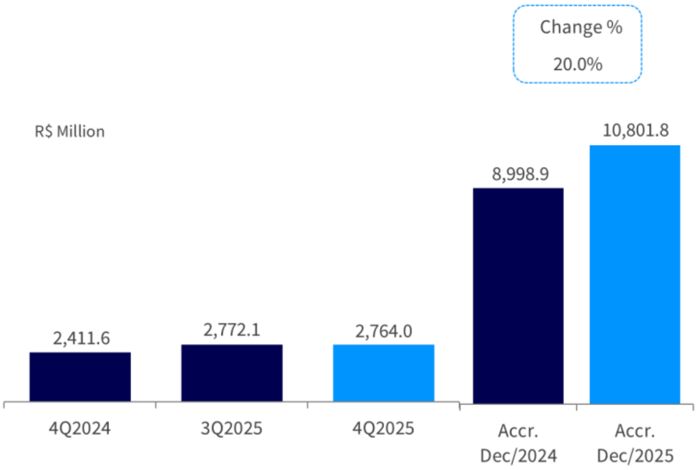
Treasury investments results (sum of income from securities – TVM, and short-term interbank investments) for 2025 increased by 58.3% or R$3,376.6 million, compared to 2024, and by 59.5%, or R$943.2 million, in the comparison between 4Q2025 and 4Q2024, reflecting the increase in TVM balances, in a scenario of higher effective Selic rate during the periods. Compared to 3Q2025, treasury results in 4Q2025 decreased by 1.9%, or R$49.2 million, mainly due to the lower number of business days and the reduction in the effective Selic rate in the period.

Income from Compulsory Investments

Compulsory investments totaled R$1,799.6 million in 2025, up by 51.0% or R$608.1 million compared to the previous year. In 4Q2025, which totaled R$515.3 million, compulsory investments increased by 64.0% or R$201.1 million compared to 4Q2024, mainly reflecting growth in income from compulsory deposits linked to term deposits, resulting mainly from higher balances and the effective Selic rate.

Compulsory investments rose by 5.7% or R$27.6 million in 3Q2025 over 4Q2025, particularly influenced by the increase in compulsory deposits linked to savings deposits and term deposits, driven by the increase in balances.

Income from Loan Transactions



Income from loan transactions in 2025, which includes income from leasing and other loans (from 2025 onwards, the costs of originating credit through banking correspondents are also accounted for, and debenture revenues are included, as part of the implementation of the new COSIF 1.5 and CMN Resolution 4,966/21), totaled R$10,801.8 million, increasing by 20.0% or R$1,802.9 million from 2024, and by 14.6%, or R$352.4 million, in the comparison between 4Q2025 and 4Q2024, mainly driven by higher income from commercial and rural loans.

Compared to the previous quarter, income from loan transactions in 4Q2025 remained virtually flat.

Income from Commercial Loans - Individuals and Corporate Clients

Income from commercial loans for individuals accounted for 73.5% of total income from commercial loans in 2025, and increased by 10.7%, or R$566.9 million compared to 2024, mainly due to higher income from personal loans, revolving/installment payment credit cards, income from overdraft, and the rural single account, which began operations in 3Q2024, impacted by the higher balances of these products. In the comparison between 4Q2025 and 4Q2024, income from commercial loans for individuals increased by 4.2% or R$58.9 million, mainly reflecting higher income from personal loans, debt renegotiation, rural single account, and overdraft, due to increased balances, partially offset by a reduction in income from payroll-deductible loans. Compared to 3Q2025, income from commercial loans for individuals in 4Q2025 decreased by 3.6% or R$53.5 million, mainly impacted by lower income from payroll-deductible loans, revolving/installment payment credit cards and overdraft, partially offset by higher income from debt renegotiation.

Income from commercial loans for corporate clients accounted for 26.5% of total income from commercial loans in 2025, and increased by 35.6% or R$557.2 million compared to 2024, mainly influenced by higher income from single account operations, which began in 2Q2024, as well as from corporate account and receivables discounting. In the comparison between 4Q2025 and 4Q2024, income from commercial loans for corporate clients increased by 42.2% or R$169.2 million, mainly due to higher income from single account operations, working capital, and corporate accounts. Compared to 3Q2025, they remained virtually flat.

Income from commercial loans increased by 16.3% or R$1,124.1 million in 2025 over 2024, by 12.8% or R$228.0 million in 4Q2025 over 4Q2024, and decreased by 2.4% or R$49.9 million from 3Q2025.

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

	2025	2024	4Q2025	3Q2025	4Q2024	2025/ 2024	4Q2025/ 4Q2024	4Q2025/ 3Q2025
Individuals	**5,884.0**	**5,317.1**	**1,445.9**	**1,499.4**	**1,387.0**	**10.7%**	**4.2%**	**-3.6%**
Acquisition of Goods	54.2	55.7	13.6	13.6	14.2	-2.6%	-3.8%	-0.1%
Revolving/Installment Payment Credit Card	488.1	328.3	108.0	122.3	98.4	48.7%	9.7%	-11.7%
Overdraft	607.1	520.3	145.2	158.3	133.1	16.7%	9.1%	-8.2%
Rural Single Account (1)	85.5	6.1	25.7	25.8	5.8	N/A*	N/A*	-0.5%
Personal Loans	921.8	706.9	240.5	243.0	193.1	30.4%	24.6%	-1.0%
Payroll-Deductible Loans	3,465.9	3,525.0	840.4	871.0	891.2	-1.7%	-5.7%	-3.5%
Others (3)	261.3	174.8	72.5	65.5	51.3	49.5%	41.2%	10.7%
Corporate Clients	**2,124.5**	**1,567.3**	**569.6**	**566.0**	**400.5**	**35.6%**	**42.2%**	**0.6%**
Acquisition of Goods	44.0	41.7	9.9	11.0	10.0	5.4%	-1.5%	-10.4%
Revolving/Installment Payment Credit Card	25.0	18.9	5.2	6.1	4.8	32.7%	6.9%	-16.2%
Working Capital	1,029.9	1,022.1	270.5	271.0	233.6	0.8%	15.8%	-0.2%
Corporate Account	370.8	278.6	89.9	95.3	65.3	33.1%	37.8%	-5.6%
Single Account (2)	499.7	83.1	144.2	142.3	58.0	N/A*%	148.6%	1.4%
Discount on Receivables	36.4	15.2	8.8	9.1	5.7	138.7%	54.3%	-2.9%
Others (3)	118.8	107.7	41.2	31.2	23.0	10.3%	79.2%	32.1%
Total	**8,008.5**	**6,884.4**	**2,015.5**	**2,065.4**	**1,787.5**	**16.3%**	**12.8%**	**-2.4%**

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

Market Funding Expenses

Market funding expenses increased by 43.3% or R$4,434.5 million in 2025 over 2024, and by 42.3% or R$1,224.1 million, in the comparison between 4Q2025 and 4Q2024, mainly reflecting, in both periods, higher expenses with deposits and repurchase agreements, driven by growth in balances and the effective Selic rate, which references most of the funding, partially offset by a reduction in results from subordinated debt.

Compared to 3Q2025, market funding expenses increased by 1.1% or R$45.2 million in 4Q2025, influenced by higher results from subordinated debt, due to exchange rate variation and mark-to-market of the obligation, as well as higher deposit expenses, partially offset by lower expenses with repurchase agreements and proceeds from bank notes.

Market Funding Expenses - R$ Million

	2025	2024	4Q2025	3Q2025	4Q2024	2025/ 2024	4Q2025/ 4Q2024	4Q2025/ 3Q2025
Deposits (1)	10,266.9	6,898.1	2,882.2	2,805.9	1,867.4	48.8%	54.3%	2.7%
Repurchase Agreements	3,268.5	2,121.7	812.2	904.1	609.1	54.1%	33.3%	-10.2%
Proceeds from Bank Notes (2)	1,221.9	691.8	340.6	362.9	180.7	76.6%	88.5%	-6.1%
Subordinated Debt Result	(80.0)	531.2	81.7	(1.2)	235.5	-115.1%	-65.3%	N/A*
Total	**14,677.2**	**10,242.7**	**4,116.8**	**4,071.6**	**2,892.7**	**43.3%**	**42.3%**	**1.1%**

(2) Includes expenses related to FGC. (2) Includes Subordinated Financial Bills.
*Not applicable

Funding Cost

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

In 4Q2025, the average funding price, of 2.96%, increased by 0.77 p.p. over 4Q2024, and decreased by 0.08 p.p. from 3Q2025, in line with the performance of the effective Selic Rate. The average cost indicator in relation to the effective Selic rate reached 82.41% in 4Q2025, up by 0.54 p.p. over 4Q2024, and by 0.43 p.p. over 3Q2025.

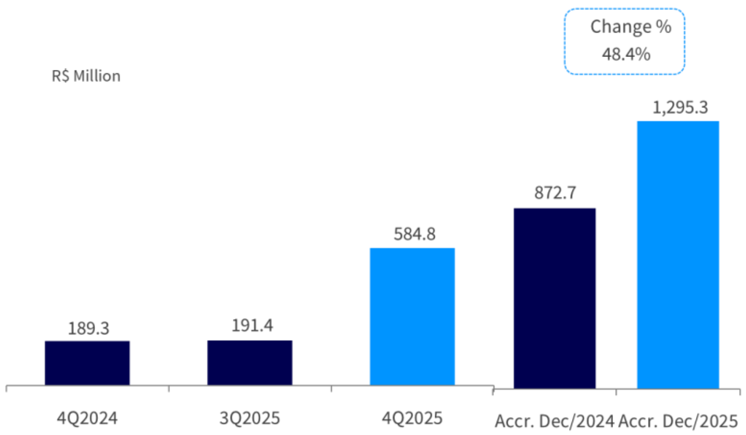
The average cost of term deposits, whose balance accounts for 65.86% of the lines shown in the table below, reached 87.15% of the effective Selic rate in 4Q2025, up by 1.71 p.p. over 4Q2024 and by 0.79 p.p. over 3Q2024.

Funding Cost - R$ Million and %

	4Q2025			3Q2025			4Q2024		
	Average Balance (1)	Accum. Expenses	Average Cost	Average Balance (1)	Accum. Expenses	Average Cost	Average Balance (1)	Accum. Expense	Average Cost
Term Deposits	71,737.4	(2,244.8)	3.13%	67,816.3	(2,169.7)	3.20%	61,314.7	(1,401.7)	2.29%
Savings Deposits	10,922.3	(215.9)	1.98%	11,062.9	(218.6)	1.98%	11,458.2	(194.2)	1.70%
Demand Deposits	3,513.5	-	0.00%	2,843.8	-	0.00%	3,464.7	-	0.00%
Interbank Deposits	2,339.0	(49.5)	2.12%	2,580.4	(56.4)	2.19%	1,457.1	(26.8)	1.84%
Court and Adm. Deposits	10,360.5	(344.6)	3.33%	9,674.5	(334.4)	3.46%	8,430.5	(219.6)	2.60%
Other Deposits	282.8	(0.0)	0.01%	258.9	(0.0)	0.01%	271.4	(0.0)	0.00%
Financial Bills (2)	6,008.7	(205.6)	3.42%	3,911.0	(146.1)	3.74%	1,421.7	(41.8)	2.94%
Real Estate Letters of Credit	2,792.5	(93.4)	3.35%	3,243.3	(107.6)	3.32%	2,373.8	(57.1)	2.40%
Agribusiness Letters of Credit	967.6	(41.6)	4.30%	2,942.5	(109.2)	3.71%	3,297.2	(81.8)	2.48%
FGC Contribution Expenses	-	(27.4)	-	-	(26.7)	-	-	(24.9)	-
Total Average Balance / Total Expense	**108,924.3**	**(3,222.9)**	**2.96%**	**104,333.5**	**(3,168.8)**	**3.04%**	**93,489.2**	**(2,048.1)**	**2.19%**
Selic Rate			**3.59%**			**3.70%**			**2.68%**
Average Cost / Selic Rate			**82.41%**			**81.98%**			**81.87%**
Term Deposit Cost / Selic Rate			**87.15%**			**86.36%**			**85.44%**

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

Net loan losses related to credit risk



In 2025, with the adoption of CMN Resolution 4,966/21, the provision for expected losses model replaced CMN Resolution 2,682/99, changing from the rating model “AA” to “H” to the Stages model: Stage 1, Stage 2, and Stage 3. Expected losses related to credit risk, net of recoveries of operations written-off as losses, totaled R$1,295.3 million in 2025, increasing by 48.4% or R$422.5 million over 2024, mainly reflecting the increase in overdue loans and loan transactions.

Expected net losses related to credit risk in 4Q2025, which totaled R$584.8 million, increased by 209.0% or R$395.5 million compared to 4Q2024, and by 205.5% or R$393.3 million compared to 3Q2025, mainly impacted by the recognition of an expected loss provision in the full amount of R$257.0 million related to a payment in kind received for the settlement of corporate loans, currently court deposits assigned to Banrisul, linked to a rescission suit filed by the Federal Government with a non-final decision unfavorable to Banrisul. This provision was recognized due to the increased risk of non-release of such deposits; it also reflects the increase in past-due loans and in loan transactions.

Income from Services

Income from services in 2025 increased by 1.6% or R$33.1 million compared to 2024, mainly reflecting higher income from fund management, credit cards, insurance brokerage commissions, as well as checking account services, partially offset by lower income from Banrisul Pagamentos services.

Compared to 4Q2024, income from services in 4Q2025 increased by 2.3% or R$12.7 million, mainly driven by higher income from fund management, checking account services, insurance brokerage commissions, and credit card, partially offset by lower income from Banrisul Pagamentos services.

Compared to 3Q2025, income from services in 4Q2025 increased by 4.6% or R$24.5 million, mainly driven by higher income from Banrisul Pagamentos services, checking account services, insurance brokerage commissions, consortium management, and credit cards.

Breakdown of Income from Services - R$ Million

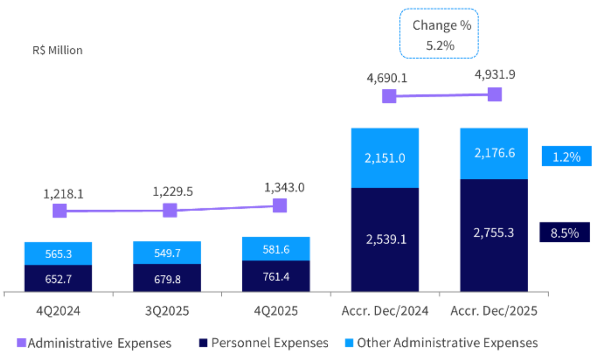
	2025	2024	4Q2025	3Q2025	4Q2024	2025/ 2024	4Q2025/ 4Q2024	4Q2025/ 3Q2025
Funds under Management	140.3	112.4	38.0	38.7	28.5	24.8%	33.4%	-1.8%
Income from Services - Banrisul Pagamentos	529.6	578.0	135.1	127.9	153.5	-8.4%	-12.0%	5.7%
Credit Card	247.6	220.3	65.5	61.5	60.5	12.4%	8.4%	6.5%
Collection and Custody Services	56.0	55.4	14.0	14.5	15.1	1.0%	-7.5%	-3.3%
Insurance Brokerage Commissions	311.9	293.8	83.8	78.7	78.4	6.1%	6.8%	6.4%
Checking Account Services	619.1	605.9	160.4	154.9	153.5	2.2%	4.5%	3.5%
Consortium Management	121.1	135.1	31.4	27.3	29.6	-10.4%	5.9%	14.9%
Other Revenues (1)	110.2	101.7	28.5	28.7	24.9	8.4%	14.5%	-0.6%
Total	**2,135.8**	**2,102.7**	**556.7**	**532.2**	**544.0**	**1.6%**	**2.3%**	**4.6%**

(1) mainly includes collection services and the proceeds from providing foreign exchange services.

Administrative Expenses

Administrative expenses increased by 5.2% or R$241.8 million in 2025 over 2024, by 10.3% or R$124.9 million in 4Q2025 over 4Q2024, and by 9.2% or R$113.5 million over 3Q2025.

Personnel expenses increased by 8.5% or R$216.2 million in 2025 compared to 2024; by 16.6% or R$108.7 million in the comparison between 4Q2025 and 4Q2024; and by 12.0% or R$81.6 million compared to 3Q2025, reflecting, in all periods, collective bargaining agreements, restructuring of functions, and the profit-sharing program.



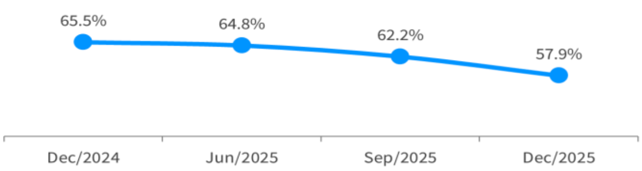
Other administrative expenses increased by 1.2% or R$25.6 million in 2025 over 2024, reflecting higher amortization and depreciation expenses due to the change in the regulation, CMN Resolution 4,975/21, which unified the classification of operating and financial leases for lessees, also leading to a reduction in rental and condominium expenses; as well as higher expenses related to maintenance and conservation of assets, specialized technical services, Data processing and communications, also minimized, in part, by the reduction in expenses with third-party services. Compared to 4Q2024, other administrative expenses increased by 2.9% or R$16.3 million in 4Q2025, mainly driven by higher amortization and depreciation expenses, specialized technical services, and data processing expenses, partially offset by lower rental and condominium expenses due to the regulatory change.

Compared to 3Q2025, other administrative expenses in 4Q2025 increased by 5.8% or R$31.9 million, mainly reflecting the increase in other expenses, which include donations to the Banrisul Cultural Institute, created in 4Q2025 and supported by contributions from companies of Grupo Banrisul, its founding sponsor.

Breakdown of Administrative Expenses - R$ Million

	2025	2024	4Q2025	3Q2025	4Q2024	2025/ 2024	4Q2025/ 4Q2024	4Q2025/ 3Q2025
Personnel Expenses	**2,755.3**	**2,539.1**	**761.4**	**679.8**	**652.7**	**8.5%**	**16.6%**	**12.0%**
Direct Compensation, Benefits, and Social Security Charges	2,442.3	2,288.3	659.1	607.3	588.2	6.7%	12.1%	8.5%
Training	10.8	6.3	5.8	2.4	2.5	71.7%	135.5%	144.4%
Profit Sharing	302.2	244.5	96.5	70.1	62.1	23.6%	55.5%	37.7%
Other Administrative Expenses	**2,176.6**	**2,151.0**	**581.6**	**549.7**	**565.3**	**1.2%**	**2.9%**	**5.8%**
Amortization and Depreciation	402.3	316.4	100.8	101.9	79.3	27.1%	27.2%	-1.1%
Water, Electricity, and Gas	31.3	28.7	7.2	7.5	6.7	9.0%	6.9%	-4.2%
Rentals and Condominiums	50.7	165.4	16.4	6.7	42.6	-69.3%	-61.6%	143.0%
Communications	70.6	58.4	15.5	17.9	15.0	21.0%	2.9%	-13.5%
Asset Maintenance and Preservation	119.5	84.0	30.3	32.1	21.9	42.2%	38.6%	-5.6%
Data Processing	274.0	255.3	71.5	74.1	61.9	7.3%	15.5%	-3.4%
Advertising, Promotions, and Marketing	174.6	176.1	47.8	47.8	50.3	-0.8%	-5.0%	-0.2%
Third-Party Services	483.0	522.2	119.4	122.1	135.1	-7.5%	-11.6%	-2.3%
Specialized Technical Services	243.4	217.6	71.0	66.6	60.8	11.9%	16.8%	6.7%
Surveillance, Security, and Cash-In-Transit Services	139.1	137.5	35.0	34.9	36.3	1.2%	-3.7%	0.2%
Financial System Services	47.2	48.4	15.4	10.8	14.2	-2.3%	8.7%	43.0%
Other Expenses	130.6	131.2	48.9	24.6	38.8	-0.4%	25.8%	98.3%
Total	**4,931.9**	**4,690.1**	**1,343.0**	**1,229.5**	**1,218.1**	**5.2%**	**10.3%**	**9.2%**

Efficiency Ratio



The **efficiency ratio** reached 57.9% in 2025, compared to 65.5% in 2024, mainly reflecting an 8.6% increase in financial margin, a 1.6% increase in income from services, a favorable result from other operating income, net of other operating expenses, and a 2.3% increase in expenses with civil, tax, and labor provisions, compared to a 5.2% increase in administrative expenses.

Civil, Tax, and Labor Provisions

Expenses with civil, tax, and labor provisions increased by 2.3% or R$13.5 million, in the comparison between 2025 and 2024, and grew by 7.3% or R$12.2 million compared to 4Q2025, due to the increase in provisions for labor contingencies exceeding the increase in reversals of tax provisions; in the comparison between 4Q2025 and 3Q2025, expenses with civil, tax, and labor provisions decreased by 10.8% or R$21.5 million, due to higher reversals of tax provisions than the increase in provisions for labor contingencies.

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

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

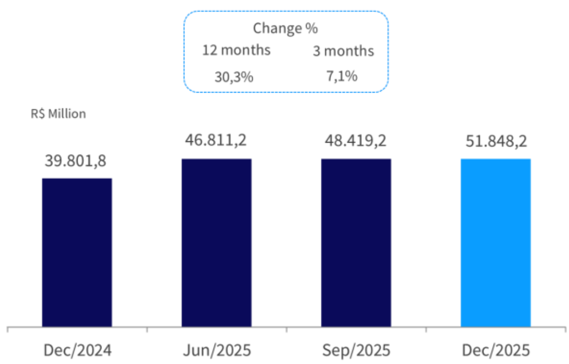
Other Operating Income and Expenses

Other operating income, which totaled R$1,322.5 million in 2025, and R$812.7 million in 4Q2025, increased by 99.5% or R$659.7 million compared to 2024; by 311.6% or R$615.2 million in the comparison between 4Q2025 and 4Q2024; and by 371.1% or R$640.2 million compared to 3Q2025, mainly influenced by income from the reversal of other operating provisions related to tax contingencies, due to the change in the probability of loss from possible to remote, as detailed in the previous section.

Other operating expenses, which totaled R$746.4 million in 2025, and R$197.7 million in 4Q2025, decreased by 19.3% or R$178.5 million compared to 2024, and by 28.4% or R$78.4 million in the comparison between 4Q2025 and 4Q2024, mainly reflecting lower expenses with discounts granted in debt renegotiations, and in the portability of loan transactions. Compared to 3Q2025, other operating expenses in 4Q2025 increased by 11.7% or R$20.8 million, mainly due to higher expenses with discounts granted in renegotiations.

EQUITY PERFORMANCE

Treasury



Treasury investments (marketable securities, short-term interbank investments, and cash and cash equivalents) totaled R$74,667.9 million in December 2025. Starting in January 2025, the treasury balance is shown net of the provision.

Treasury investments less repurchase agreements totaled R$51,848.2 million in December 2025, increasing by 30.3% or R$12,046.4 million compared to December 2024, and by 7.1% or R$3,429.1 million compared to September 2025, mainly reflecting growth in deposit funding, with an emphasis on term deposits, and an increase in proceeds from bank notes, in a context of expansion of the loan portfolio, and compliance with compulsory deposits required by Bacen.

Compulsory Deposits with the Central Bank of Brazil (BACEN)

The balance of compulsory deposits at Bacen totaled R$15,861.0 million in December 2025, up by 35.4% or R$4,144.1 million compared to December 2024, mainly driven by the increase in compulsory deposits on term deposits, and the resumption of compulsory deposit requirements on savings deposits, starting in June 2025, after the release period established by Bacen Resolution 379/2024; partially offset by a reduction in voluntary deposits, pursuant to BCB Resolution 129/21, and in compulsory deposits on demand deposits. Compared to September 2025, the balance of compulsory deposits increased by 12.6% or R$1,777.7 million, mainly reflecting higher compulsory deposits on term deposits, compulsory deposits on savings deposits, and voluntary deposits at Bacen.

Loan Transactions

Banrisul's loan portfolio reached R$65,028.8 million in December 2025, increasing by 4.8% or R$2,969.8 million compared to December 2024, mainly driven by growth in commercial loans, foreign exchange, and long-term financing, partially offset by a reduction in rural and real estate loans. Compared to September 2025, the loan portfolio in December 2025 increased by 1.5% or R$960.6 million, mainly driven by growth in foreign exchange, and commercial and rural loans, partially offset by a decline in real estate loans.

Breakdown of Loan Transactions - R$ Million

	Dec 2025	Sep 2025	Dec 2024	Dec2025/ Dec2024	Dec2025/ Sep2025
Commercial [1]	39,663.7	39,294.4	37,677.8	5.3%	0.9%
Real Estate	6,453.7	6,512.4	6,549.1	-1.5%	-0.9%
Rural	13,525.3	13,351.7	13,701.2	-1.3%	1.3%
Long-Term Financing	2,531.8	2,529.7	2,014.8	25.7%	0.1%
Foreign Exchange	2,854.2	2,379.8	2,116.0	34.9%	19.9%
Total	**65,028.8**	**64,068.1**	**62,058.9**	**4.8%**	**1.5%**

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

Commercial Loans

The commercial loan portfolio totaled R$39,663.7 million in December 2025, accounting for 61.0% of the total loan transactions. In December 2025, loans for individual clients accounted for 72.4% of the commercial loans balance, while loans for corporate clients accounted for 27.6%.

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

	Dec 2025	Sep 2025	Dec 2024	Dec2025/ Dec2024	Dec2025/ Sep2025
Individuals	**28,730.3**	**28,988.6**	**28,579.1**	**0.5%**	**-0.9%**
Acquisition of Goods	271.5	280.2	325.5	-16.6%	-3.1%
Credit Card (one-time payment) and Debit	2,729.1	2,498.1	2,713.0	0.6%	9.2%
Revolving/Installment Payment Credit Card	866.4	843.4	557.7	55.3%	2.7%
Overdraft	682.3	714.6	568.9	19.9%	-4.5%
Rural Single Account [1]	275.4	265.7	127.3	116.3%	3.6%
Personal Loans	3,031.5	3,148.3	2,605.9	16.3%	-3.7%
Payroll-Deductible Loans [2]	19,461.3	20,035.0	20,882.4	-6.8%	-2.9%
Others [4]	1,412.8	1,203.3	798.3	77.0%	17.4%
Corporate Clients	**10,933.4**	**10,305.9**	**9,098.7**	**20.2%**	**6.1%**
Acquisition of Goods	199.6	211.3	244.8	-18.5%	-5.5%
Credit Card (one-time payment) and Debit	224.8	220.6	206.8	8.7%	1.9%
Revolving/Installment Payment Credit Card	40.9	40.3	30.2	35.4%	1.5%
Working Capital	6,564.1	6,176.7	5,999.0	9.4%	6.3%
Corporate Account	301.3	335.4	303.4	-0.7%	-10.2%
Single Account [3]	2,269.5	2,202.1	1,512.1	50.1%	3.1%
Discount on Receivables	152.4	170.5	152.6	-0.1%	-10.6%
Other [4][5]	1,180.7	949.0	649.8	81.7%	24.4%
Total	**39,663.7**	**39,294.4**	**37,677.8**	**5.3%**	**0.9%**

(1) Credit line started in the third quarter of 2024. (2) As of 2025, under CMN Resolution 4,966/21, the cost of originating payroll-deductible loan operations will be included in payroll-deductible loans. (3) Credit line started in the second quarter of 2024. (4) Includes debt renegotiation totaling R$1,392.4 million for individuals, and R$758.7 million for corporate clients in December 2025. (5) Includes debentures totaling R$204.8 million in December 2025.

Commercial loans for individuals, composed of low-risk lines, totaled R$28,730.3 million in December 2025, remaining virtually flat compared to December 2024, and September 2025.

Breakdown of Payroll-Deductible Loans - R$ Million

	Dec 2025	Sep 2025	Dec 2024	Dec2025/ Dec2024	Dec2025/ Sep2025
Branch Network	13,287.1	13,744.5	14,168.7	-6.2%	-3.3%
Banking Correspondents	6,174.2	6,290.4	6,713.7	-8.0%	-1.8%
Total	**19,461.3**	**20,035.0**	**20,882.4**	**-6.8%**	**-2.9%**

Commercial loans for corporate clients totaled R$10,933.4 million in December 2025, increasing by 20.2% or R$1,834.7 million, compared to December 2024, mainly reflecting growth in single account operations, whose trade began in 2Q2024, as well as in working capital lines, and debt renegotiation. Compared to September 2025, commercial loans for corporate clients increased by 6.1% or R$627.6 million, mainly due to growth in working capital lines, single account operations, and debt renegotiation.

Specialized Loans

Rural loans reached a balance of R$13,525.3 million in December 2025, accounted for 20.8% of total loan assets, decreased by 1.3% or R$175.9 million compared to December 2024, and increased by 1.3% or R$173.6 million compared to September 2025.

Real estate loan reached R$6,453.7 million in December 2025, decreasing by 1.5% or R$95.4 million compared to December 2024, and remained virtually flat compared to September 2025. The real estate loan portfolio accounted for 9.9% of total loan transactions in December 2025.

The foreign exchange portfolio reached R$2,854.2 million in December 2025, up by 34.9% or R$738.2 million compared to December 2024, and by 19.9% or R$474.4 million compared to September 2025.

Long-term financing reached R$2,531.8 million in December 2025, up by 25.7% or R$517.0 million compared to December 2024, and remained virtually flat compared to September 2025.

Loan Breakdown by Company Size

Corporate loans totaled R$16,549.6 million in December 2025, accounting for 25.4% of the total loan portfolio. Of the amount of loans destined for corporate clients, 50.6% are allocated to large enterprises

Loan transactions for corporate clients increased by 21.2% or R$2,893.2 million compared to December 2024, mainly reflecting the growth in loans to large enterprises. Compared to September 2025, loan transactions for corporate clients increased by 6.9% or R$1,072.5 million, mainly driven by growth in loans to large and medium enterprises, partially offset by a reduction in loans to small and microenterprises.

Loan Breakdown by Company Size - R$ Million

	Dec 2025			Sep 2025			Dec 2024			Balance Variation	
	Balance	% of Corporate Clients	% Total Port.	Balance	% of Corporate Clients	% Total Port.	Balance	% of Corporate Clients	% Total Port.	Dec2025/ Dec2024	Dec2025/ Sep2025
Large Enterprises	8,368.6	50.6%	12.9%	7,513.8	48.5%	11.7%	5,788.5	42.4%	9.3%	44.6%	11.4%
Micro/Small/Medium Enterprises	8,181.0	49.4%	12.6%	7,963.3	51.5%	12.4%	7,867.9	57.6%	12.7%	4.0%	2.7%
Medium Enterprises	5,113.0	30.9%	7.9%	4,826.6	31.2%	7.5%	4,559.0	33.4%	7.3%	12.2%	5.9%
Small Enterprises	2,524.9	15.3%	3.9%	2,572.4	16.6%	4.0%	2,745.5	20.1%	4.4%	-8.0%	-1.8%
Microenterprises	543.0	3.3%	0.8%	564.3	3.6%	0.9%	563.4	4.1%	0.9%	-3.6%	-3.8%
Total	**16,549.6**	**100%**	**25.4%**	**15,477.0**	**100%**	**24.2%**	**13,656.4**	**100.0%**	**22.0%**	**21.2%**	**6.9%**

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

Breakdown of Disbursement by Financing Line

The volume of loans granted in 2025, totaling R$53,960.4 million, decreased by 3.7% or R$2,068.8 million compared to the same period in 2024, mainly reflecting a reduction in volumes granted in rural loans, the commercial loan portfolio for individuals, and real estate loans, partially offset by higher volumes in the commercial loan portfolio for corporate clients, and in foreign exchange.

In the comparison between 4Q2025 and 4Q2024, the volume of loans granted decreased by 22.7% or R$3,910.0 million, mainly due to the reduction in volumes granted in rural loans, the commercial loan portfolio for individuals, and long-term financing, partially offset by higher volumes granted in the commercial loan portfolio for corporate clients, and in foreign exchange.

Compared to 3Q2025, volume of loans granted decreased by 5.6% or R$785.2 million in 4Q2025, mainly driven by lower volumes granted in rural loans and in the commercial loan portfolio for individuals, partially offset by higher volumes granted in foreign exchange and in the commercial loans for corporate clients.

Breakdown of Loans Granted by Financing Line - R$ Million

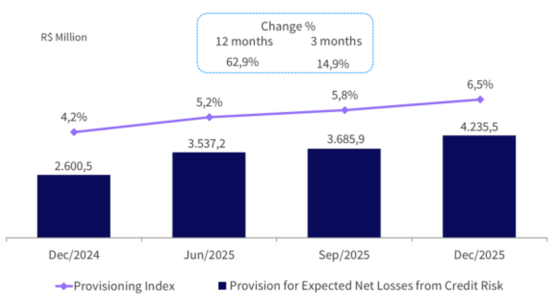
	2025	2024	4Q2025	3Q2025	4Q2024	2025/ 2024	4Q2025/ 4Q2024	4Q2025/ 3Q2025
Foreign Exchange	3,352.9	2,606.1	994.2	685.7	836.7	28.7%	18.8%	45.0%
Commercial [1]	44,201.7	42,468.7	11,276.0	11,564.0	12,386.8	4.1%	-9.0%	-2.5%
Individuals	26,014.3	28,245.1	6,562.4	6,996.1	7,891.0	-7.9%	-16.8%	-6.2%
Corporate Clients	18,187.3	14,223.6	4,713.6	4,567.8	4,495.9	27.9%	4.8%	3.2%
Long-Term Financing	584.7	849.9	80.4	123.6	431.6	-31.2%	-81.4%	-35.0%
Real Estate	704.1	1,349.7	160.3	158.1	376.1	-47.8%	-57.4%	1.4%
Rural	5,117.0	8,754.7	785.2	1,549.9	3,174.9	-41.6%	-75.3%	-49.3%
Total	**53,960.4**	**56,029.2**	**13,296.1**	**14,081.3**	**17,206.1**	**-3.7%**	**-22.7%**	**-5.6%**

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

Quality of the Loan Portfolio

Until 2024, the model for the provision for expected losses on loan transactions complied with the classification by ratings from “AA” to “H” established by CMN Resolution 2,682/99, and the write-off occurred after 6 months of the classification at level H overdue. As of 2025, with the adoption of the criteria of CMN Resolution 4,966/21, which replaces the model for Stages (Stage 1, Stage 2 and Stage 3), the write-off occurs when there are no reasonable expectations of recovery of the financial asset, which at Banrisul takes place after 18 or 24 months overdue, depending on the type of operation, affecting the increase in the provision balance, the increase in the volume of past due loans and, consequently, a lower coverage ratio. Items presented below:

Provision for Loan Loss Related to Credit Risk



The balance of the provision for expected loan losses related to credit risk reached R$4,235.5 million in December 2025, increasing by 62.9% or R$1,635.0 million, compared to December 2024, and by 14.9% or R$549.6 million, compared to September 2025, reflecting the increase in overdue loan transactions and in the loan portfolio, as well as the adoption of the criteria set forth in CMN Resolution 4,966/21, and also impacted by the recognition of a provision for expected credit losses in the full amount of R$257.0 million related to a payment in kind received for the settlement of corporate loans, currently court deposits assigned to Banrisul, linked to a rescission suit filed by the Federal Government with a non-final decision unfavorable to Banrisul. This provision was recognized due to the increased risk of non-release of such deposits.

Breakdown of Loan Portfolio by Stages

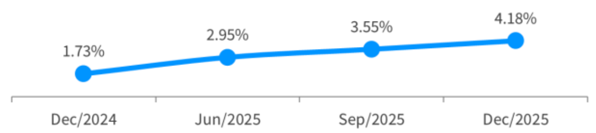
Loan Transactions segregated by Stage - R$ Million

	Loan Portfolio	Provision*
Stage 1	60,415.7	901.5
Stage 2	636.7	137.6
Stage 3	3,976.4	2,775.0
Total	**65,028.8**	**3,814.2**

*Refers to the provision for granted loan transactions.

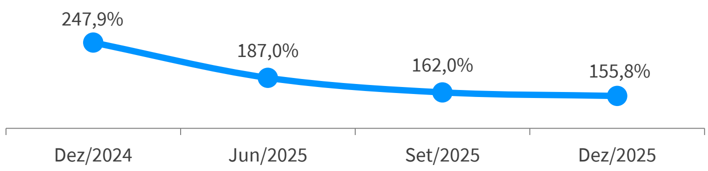
Stage 1 loan transactions, which do not show a significant increase in credit risk and have no overdue installments for more than 30 days, under the rules established by CMN Resolution 4,966/21, accounted for 92.9% of the loan portfolio in December 2025.

Delinquency Rate



The delinquency rate represents the amount of loan transactions overdue for more than 90 days against the total amount of active loan transactions. The delinquency indicator for December 2025, 4.18% of loan transactions, increased by 2.45 p.p. in twelve months and by 0.63 p.p. in three months. The balance of loan transactions overdue for more than 90 days reached R$2,718.0 million in December 2025, increasing by 153.5% or R$1,646.0 million from December 2024, and by 19.5% or R$442.6 million compared to September 2025.

Coverage Ratio



The coverage ratio consists of the ratio between the allowance for loan losses related to credit risk, a model replaced by CMN Resolution 4,966/21, and the balance of operations overdue for more than 90 days, showing that provisions can cover default. The coverage ratio of overdue operations in December 2025 amounted to 155.8%, decreasing by 92.1 p.p. compared to December 2024, and by 6.2 p.p. compared to September 2025, reflecting growth in the balance of overdue loan transactions in a higher proportion than the increase in the provision for expected credit losses related to credit risk.

Funds Raised and Under Management

Funds raised, comprised of deposits, proceeds from bank notes, subordinated debt, and funds managed reached R$133,495.1 million in December 2025, up by 15.0% or R$17,365.8 million in twelve months, mainly influenced by the increase in deposits — particularly term deposits — as well as in proceeds from bank notes and funds managed, partially offset by the decrease in subordinated debt. Compared to September 2025, funds raised and managed in December 2025 increased by 4.5%, or R$5,705.7 million, mainly reflecting the growth in deposits, particularly term deposits and court and administrative deposits, as well as in funds managed.

The Bank offers both fixed-rate and floating-rate products to its clients; within these product modalities, 70.3% are floating-rate, with returns linked to the DI.

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

	Dec 2025	Sep 2025	Dec 2024	Dec2025/ Dec2024	Dec2025/ Sep2025
Deposits	100,557.9	95,582.2	88,194.9	14.0%	5.2%
Demand Deposits	4,296.5	2,756.1	4,387.0	-2.1%	55.9%
Savings Deposits	10,927.2	10,987.7	11,402.3	-4.2%	-0.5%
Interbank Deposits	2,361.0	2,471.0	1,697.1	39.1%	-4.5%
Term Deposits	71,826.9	69,418.5	62,213.9	15.5%	3.5%
Court and Administrative Deposits	10,853.4	9,700.4	8,221.1	32.0%	11.9%
Other Deposits	292.8	248.5	273.4	7.1%	17.8%
Proceeds from Bank Notes	10,152.4	10,002.1	7,358.3	38.0%	1.5%
Financial Bills (1)	7,214.1	4,672.6	1,547.8	366.1%	54.4%
Real Estate Letters of Credit	2,475.8	3,112.0	2,580.6	-4.1%	-20.4%
Agribusiness Letters of Credit	462.5	2,217.5	3,229.8	-85.7%	-79.1%
Subordinated Debt (2)	1,689.4	1,607.7	1,880.7	-10.2%	5.1%
Total Funds Raised	**112,399.7**	**107,191.9**	**97,433.9**	**15.4%**	**4.9%**
Funds Managed	21,095.3	20,597.5	18,695.4	12.8%	2.4%
Total Funds Raised and Managed	**133,495.1**	**127,789.4**	**116,129.2**	**15.0%**	**4.5%**

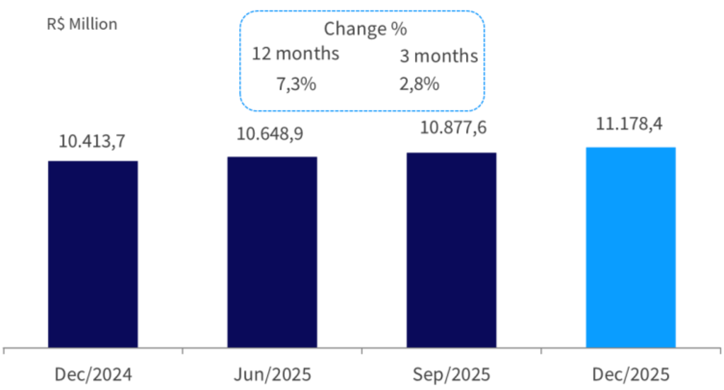
(1) Includes Subordinated Financial Bills. (2) Refers to the subordinated foreign fundraising.

Deposits – deposits in December 2025 increased by 14.0% or R$12,363.0 million compared to December 2024, mainly driven by the expansion of term deposits and court and administrative deposits. Compared to September 2025, they increased by 5.2% or R$4,975.8 million, mainly reflecting the growth in term deposits, demand deposits, and court and administrative deposits. In December 2025, term deposits, in the amount of R$71,826.9 million, represented 63.9% of funds raised, being the Bank's main funding instrument.

Proceeds from Bank Notes – in December 2025, proceeds from bank notes increased by 38.0% or R$2,794.1 million in twelve months, and by 1.5% or R$150.3 million, compared to September 2025, mainly influenced by the higher balance of bank notes, mitigated by a reduction in the balances of agribusiness letters of credit and real estate loan. In August, September, and December 2025, Banrisul carried out new issues of Tier II Subordinated Financial Bills – LFSN, authorized to compose Tier II Capital (TIIC) of Banrisul's Reference Equity, totaling R$1,850.0 million, with a 10-year maturity and the possibility of repurchase by Banrisul as of the 5th year from the issue date.

Subordinated Debt – in December 2025, subordinated debt decreased by 10.2% or R$191.3 million in twelve months and increased by 5.1% or R$81.7 million compared to September 2025, mainly reflecting the exchange rate variation and the mark-to-market that occurred in the periods.

Equity



Banrisul's equity totaled R$11,178.4 million at the end of December 2025, up by 7.3% or R$764.7 million compared to December 2024, and by 2.8% or R$300.8 million compared to September 2025, mainly due to the recognition of results, payment of interest on equity and provision for dividends, as well as the remeasurement of the actuarial liability related to post-employment benefits (CPC 33(R1)), and the initial adoption of the requirements established in CMN Resolutions 4,966/21 and 4,975/21.

Basel Ratio

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

Capital Management seeks to maximize the use of funds available while ensuring the Institution's solvency. The Reference Equity ended December 2025 at R$14,405.8 million, against R$11,564.6 million in December 2024, and R$13,052.4 million in September 2025. For this reporting period, Reference Equity consists of the sum of the Tier I Capital (R$10,303.4 million), and the Tier II Capital (R$4,102.4 million). Reference Equity varied by R$2,841.3 million compared to December 2024, and by R$1,353.4 million compared to September 2025.

On December 31, 2025, the Basel Ratio reached 19.5%, 9.0 p.p. above the minimum regulatory level with additional core capital (10.5%). In the same period, the Core Capital Ratio and the Tier I Capital Ratio reached equal levels, and ended the quarter at 14.0%, corresponding to 7.0 p.p. and 5.5 p.p., respectively, above the minimum regulatory level. The Basel Ratio increased by 2.3 p.p. compared to December 2024, and by 1.7 p.p. compared to September 2025. The variations in Reference Equity are as follows.

Reference Equity Variations

Reference Equity Variation Dec2025 vs. Dec2024	Result after IoE	Equity Valuation and Marketable Securities	Adjustment – Res. 4,966	Prudential Adjustments	Level II	Other Variations
2,841.3	902.9	(32.2)	119.0	156.8	1,799.9	(105.2)

Reference Equity Variation Dec2025 vs. Sep2025	Result after IoE	Equity Valuation and Marketable Securities	Adjustment – Res. 4,966	Prudential Adjustments	Level II	Other Variations
1,353.4	245.4	1.4	0.0	54.3	998.0	(6.0)

COMPETITIVE MARKET

In September 2025 (the latest reference date disclosed by Bacen), Banrisul ranked 12th in the competitive market in total assets among the banks that make up the National Financial System (SFN); 14th in equity; 12th in funding (total deposits, open market funding, and obligations arising from loans and transfers); and 6th in number of branches, according to the ranking disclosed by Bacen, excluding the BNDES.

Competitive Market

	Brazil		Rio Grande do Sul	
	Dec 2025	Dec 2024	Sep 2025	Sep 2024
Demand Deposits	1.2859%	1.1880%	23.2641%	27.2557%
Savings Deposits	1.0640%	1.1006%	11.8373%	11.9778%
Term Deposits (1)	2.1720%	2.3320%	44.9585%	44.8365%
Loan Transactions	0.9128%	0.9600%	19.2987%	18.9524%
Number of Branches	3.3492%	3.1043%	34.6908%	34.3545%

(1) Base Date: September 2025 and September 2024; latest information disclosed by Bacen.

Financial Performance Analysis

banrisul

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 fourth quarter and full year of 2025, prepared according to the accounting practices adopted in Brazil, applicable to institutions authorized to operate by the Central Bank of Brazil (Bacen).

Selected Information - December 2025

R$1.6 Bn
Net Income
+75.5% YoY

14.9%
ROAE
12M25

R$65.0 Bn
Loan Portfolio
+4.8% in 12M

R$6,406.1 M
Net Interest Income
+8.6% YoY

R$11.2 Bn
Shareholders' Equity
+7.3% in 12M

R$163.5 Bn
Total assets
+10.9% in 12M

R$649.0 M
JCP and dividends distributed

Basel Ratio
19.5%
(Minimum regulatory level 10.5%)

Ratings

	Local Scale	Global Scale	Brazil – Sovereign Risk (Global Scale)
S&P	brAA+	BB-	BB
Fitch	AA+(BRA)	BB-	BB
Moody's	AA-.br	Ba3	Ba1

In 2025, we moved toward an increasingly digital future without losing our human-centered essence and began a transformation of our customer service model and commercial approach. Our strategic direction for the coming cycles will be guided by disciplined risk management and accuracy in loan granting; operational efficiency; expansion of our commercial portfolio; and enhancement of products and services that combine stronger customer relations with the Institution's sustainable growth. **Banrisul** is ready to conquer new markets with dynamism and a long-term vision, maintaining its leading role in the regional financial system.

banrisul Rumo a +100

Economic Landscape

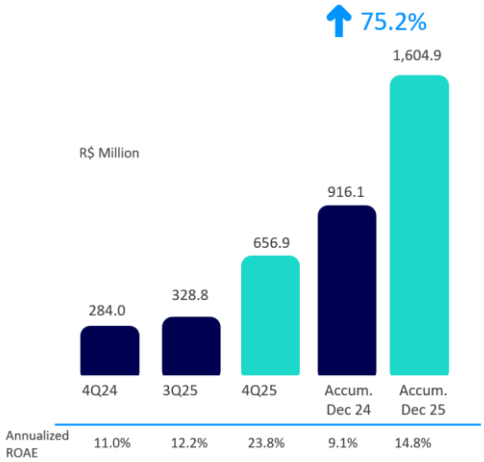
The year 2025 began amid heightened uncertainty and risk in the international landscape, particularly in light of import tariffs imposed by the United States (U.S.) government and significant geopolitical conflicts. Nonetheless, inflation remained under control in the major economies, creating room for less restrictive monetary policies. Despite ongoing challenges, Argentina is expected to post an estimated growth of 4.0%, favoring demand for Brazilian products, especially those from the state of Rio Grande do Sul (RS). In Brazil, economic activity gradually decelerated, while the basic interest rate (Selic) remained at a restrictive level of 15.0% per year. Despite an environment of rising interest rates, GDP grew by 1.8% in 3Q25 compared to the same period in 2024, albeit with a gradual deceleration versus 2Q25. The agricultural sector stood out increasing by 10.1%, while the industrial sector expanded by 1.7% year on year. Meanwhile, the service sector grew at a more moderate pace of 1.3%, reflecting the impact of high interest rates. Inflation, as measured by the Extended Consumer Price Index (IPCA) accumulated an increase of 4.5% in the 12 months to November 2025.

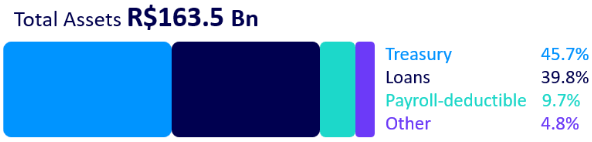
In Rio Grande do Sul, GDP data for the third quarter of 2025, released by the State Department of Economics and Statistics (DEE), showed an expansion of 2.5% year on year, driven by the recovery of the agricultural sector, which grew by 5.3%, despite the impact of the drought. The state's industrial sector expanded by 3.7%, led by the manufacturing industry, while the service sector posted slight growth of 0.7%, amid significant declines in vehicle sales as well as in the construction materials, furniture, and household appliances segments.

The credit market in Rio Grande do Sul returned to posting an expansion pace above the national average, with year-on-year growth of 10.8% in November 2025, versus 9.5% in nationwide, mainly reflecting a strong increase in loans to companies well as to households, which increased by 12.2% and 10.0%, respectively. Despite this expansion, the average delinquency rate in the state's financial system rose to 4.1%, exceeding the national average of 3.8% as of November 2025.

Consolidated Performance

Net income reached **R$1.6 billion** in 2025, up by 75.2% or R$688.8 million from 2024. Positive highlights mainly included higher net interest income, favorable results of other operating revenue and expenses, and increased service revenue. The year's result was offset by an increase in net losses from credit risk, administrative expenses and civil, tax and labor provisions, as well as the subsequent tax effect.





Equity reached R$11,178.4 million at the end of December 2025, 7.6% higher than in December 2024, mostly due to the incorporation of results generated, the payment of interest on equity and dividend provisioning, the actuarial liability re-measurement referring to post-employment benefits (CPC33(R1)), and the initial adoption of the requirements set forth in National Monetary Council (CMN) Resolutions 4,966/21 and 4,975/21. In the same period, **total assets** rose by 10.9% from December 2024, reaching R$163,470.1 million, while treasury investments amounted to R$74,667.9 million, up by 20.4% from December 2024.

Products and Services

In 2025, we focused our expansion strategy on the **corporate segment**. We implemented a new service model designed for corporate customers (PJ), focusing on strengthening relationships and offering specialized products and services to foster long-term relationships and ensure accuracy in loan granting.

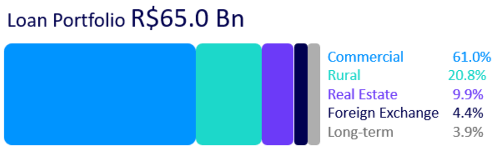
banrisul empresas

We developed and enhanced a comprehensive portfolio of solutions for accounts receivable and payable to provide integrated cash flow management for companies. These solutions include the **PIX Banrisul API**, with over 2,000 integrated companies, and the **Billing Management Portal API**, which connects our corporate customers' platforms to our solutions for managing and controlling receivables and payments. In the same period, we launched new working capital facilities for companies of all sizes, with cross collateralization and flexible repayment options (including single lump-sum or installment payment). Our customers also benefit from Vero's receivables anticipation and sales solutions, the Banricompras Empresas card with flexible and customizable payment terms, as well as revolving working capital (*Conta Única*) and payroll solutions.

In 4Q25, we signed important payroll agreements with Corporate customers characterized by high employability, leading to the creation of over 30,000 new individual customer accounts.

Loan Portfolio

Our loan portfolio reached R$65,016.9 million in December 2025, up by 4.8% from December 2024, mainly reflecting the higher balance of commercial loans, foreign exchange operations and long-term financing. Commercial loans, our largest portfolio, totaled R$39,663.7 million and accounted for 61.0% of total loan operations.



Throughout 2025, we developed and implemented important digital solutions and enhancements and reopened seasonal credit lines, maintaining close attention to market dynamics while keeping the customer at the center of our strategy. We improved digital services for both individual and corporate credit origination, including the introduction of electronic signature for contracting directly through the app.

In the **individual** segment, we reopened lines of credit for education and, aligned with market trends, operated payroll-deductible facilities for workers hired under the Brazilian labor law (CLT) in our in-person and digital channels, expanding our reach in the payroll-deductible loan segment. The balance of credit card, overdraft protection and non-payroll-deductible personal loan operations increased substantially in 2025. In the **corporate** segment, the *Conta Única* (a revolving and recurring credit limit launched in April 2024) remained our main product in the commercial portfolio and reached R$2,269.5 million in December 2025, up by 50.1% year on year. Long-Term financing and working capital lines also recorded substantial growth.

Individuals			Companies		
Credit Card +55.3%	Overdraft Protection +19.9%	Non Payroll deductible Personal Loans +16.3%	*Conta Única* +50.1%	Long-term Financing +25.7%	Working Capital +9.4%

We improved our risk management and the quality of our credit assets through initiatives and efforts that have transformed and boosted credit recovery, including:

- Digital debt renegotiation solutions, providing our customers with greater autonomy.
- Expansion of negotiation channels, ensuring convenience and accessibility.
- Enhanced governance and strengthened the sales team.
- Close monitoring of customers showing signs of reduced repayment capacity, adapting the product mix and loan granting via the app.

The ***Finanças em Dia* (Finances in Check)** feature — a digital debt renegotiation solution introduced in the Banrisul app in the first half of 2025 — was consolidated as an important complementary channel for ensuring portfolio sustainability, allowing customers to renegotiate their debts quickly, conveniently, and securely, without having to go to a Bank branch.

For more information on our loan portfolio, please read the Performance Analysis report.

Funding and Assets under Management

Our Funding and Assets under Management portfolio, comprising deposits, letters of credit, subordinated debt, and investment funds reached R$133,495.1 million in 2025, up by 15.0%. Fixed-rate transactions account for 29.7% of the portfolio, growing by 41.5% in 2025, with Bank Deposit Certificates (CDBs) increasing by R$2,686 million and bank notes by R$1,130 million. Deposits — our main funding instrument — were up by R$12,363.0 million in 2025 (+14.0%), accounting for 89.5% of total funding.

In 2025, we issued Subordinated Bank Notes in the amount of R$1.0 billion in 3Q25, and R$850.0 million in 4Q25, which are strategic tools to strengthen our capital structure. In the same year, we invested in expanding and diversifying our funding sources, as well as in strengthening our investor base, combining technology and convenience with market needs.

We enhanced the investor experience across our digital channels by improving the investment journey through the app, which now offers a simpler, more intuitive experience aligned with the customer's objectives, and by launching a new institutional website, redesigned with a new interface, organized by user profile and focused on financial solutions. As a result, funds raised through our app increased by 31.0% in contracted volume and 30% in number of customers making their first investment via the app.

In 4Q25, we announced a new strategic positioning for managing fixed and variable investment funds by developing the **Banrisul Asset** brand, focused on strategic view and an approach guided by data, analysis and market intelligence, aligning performance and security for investors.

Foreign Exchange Solutions

In 2025, focused on reinforcing our commitment to supporting Rio Grande do Sul's inclination towards exports, we expanded our commercial reach in the foreign exchange segment, focusing on portfolio health through prudent management, customized service and in-depth knowledge of our customers' business. We expanded our foreign exchange solutions offering by adding Renminbi (CNY) as settlement currency for import and export transactions, meeting the growing demand from companies that maintain trade relations with China. As a result, our portfolio increased by 34.9%, from R$2.1 billion in December 2024 to R$2.9 billion in December 2025, driven by the intensification of commercial activities and a substantial increase in spot foreign exchange transactions, while maintaining a very low delinquency rate.

Credit and Debit Cards

At the end of December 2025, we recorded a base of 1.3 million credit cards under the Mastercard and Visa brands. Income from credit as well as credit card and BNDES card fees totaled R$882.1 million in 2025.

Credit Cards		Banricompras		Banricard	
106.1 million transactions	R$10.7 billion sales	143.6 million transactions	R$15.1 billion sales	5,137 active registered customers	R$2.3 billion sales

In 2025, important launches and strategic partnerships strengthened our customer relationship, boosting loyalty and offering convenience, as well as enhancing benefits and exclusive advantages, including:

- 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.
- Promotions for real and attractive rewards.
- Discounts on ticket purchases made with Banrisul Mastercard, Visa, and Banricompras cards for concerts and events at four venues across the state.
- The Banrisul vehicle tag, in partnership with Veloe, without monthly fees.
- At Banriclube, we expanded airline loyalty program benefits and launched the "*Crédito em Fatura*" feature, enabling individual customers to exchange their points for amounts credited in their credit card bills.
- At Banricompras Empresas, we made a payment solution available for corporate customers with limits for postdated purchases and installment payments. This solution stands out for offering flexible and customizable payments.
- Detailed Banricompras record in the app, offering customers greater autonomy when managing their expenses.

Vero Acquiring Network

Vero ended 2025 with 150.7 thousand active accredited merchants with transactions in the last 12 months, up by 5.9% versus 2024. In the period, 550.5 million transactions were captured, reaching a transacted financial volume of R$50.8 billion.

In 2025, the factoring of sales receivables reached R$10.2 billion, equivalent to 39.4% of the volume available for factoring, an increase of 7.9% year on year.

More than payment solutions, Vero offers tools for business management, control and growth. In 2025, we launched the ***Vero Gestão* app**, which adds value to Vero's solutions, providing a competitive advantage that gives the entrepreneur control of its business.

Vero Gestão App

- Real-time sales management.
- Factoring of sales receivables.
- Smart charts and reports.
- Distance sales.
- Recurring payment management.
- Sale simulation.

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.

Consortium (*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 consortium, ensuring convenience, security and autonomy to customers. In 2025, 11.3 thousand members of purchase financing pools were awarded vehicles and real estate properties through periodic lotteries.

In 2025, we launched two new groups with a distinguished profile: ***Clube do Milhão***, a real estate sales group focused on high-income and investor-profile customers; and ***Clube dos Gigantes***, focused on the acquisition of heavy vehicles, agricultural machinery and implements, and high-end cars. Based on a planned commercial strategy, the campaigns were well accepted by customers that seek security and the appreciation of equity value, reinforcing our leading role in the pre-purchase financing segment as an investment alternative.

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 2025, we continued to pursue initiatives focused on digital solutions, enhancing the customer experience and strengthening our sales force. We expanded the app-based features, including digital contracting and new payment options via Pix and credit card. We also developed commercial tools to support our employees in generating new businesses.

2.3 million active contracts	Insurance premium collection, private pension contributions and savings bonds in 2025. **R$2.5 billion**	Total Revenue **R$397.9 million**	Brokerage commission fee R$311.9 M +6.1% in 12M

Customer Relationship

Reach in RS **90.74%**

477 **Branches**

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

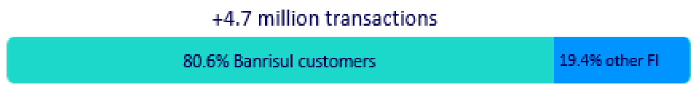
356 ATMs
113 Service Stations (PAs)
952 Banripontos

In 2025, we significantly enhanced our customer service model with the creation of specialized spaces for companies and the opening of new branches featuring a fully revamped concept. The new **Banrisul Empresas** and **Banrisul Corporate** spaces were designed to meet specific customer demands and bring together a team with extensive expertise in corporate financial solutions, focusing on improving customer relations and streamlining 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.

In 4Q25, we inaugurated a **new customer service model at the branches** with more efficient, accessible environments that are prepared for the future of banking service, combining technology, closer relationships and humanized service. The new branches prioritize the "phygital" service, which aligns qualified human interaction with technological solutions, and rely on shared spaces designed to boost connections and provide customer well-being.

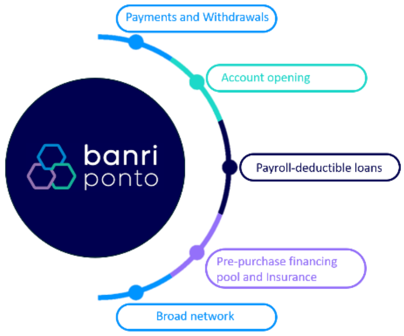
This model introduced the **new Cash Recycling ATMs**, which do not use envelopes and dispense customer-deposited bills. These machines provide withdraws and online deposits, in addition to international transactions through the Visa and Mastercard networks **to customers of more than 150 banks** connected to the Banco24Horas network. This technology reduces lines, enhances customer experience and expands service offering both for customers and non-customers, boosting recurring revenue generation from services.

By the end of 2025, **852 Cash Recycling ATMs** were installed in commercial venues and branches across several cities in Rio Grande do Sul. In 2026, 1,000 such machines will be available.



In 4Q25, we also launched **BanriWay:** the first digital account for **children and adolescents**, with integrated parental control, security and modern features, in addition to products aimed at financial education targeting young people aged 10 to 16 residing in Rio Grande do Sul. Through Banriway, we seek to renew our customer base, connecting families to Banrisul from an early age, reinforcing our position as a modern bank, close to people.

An extensive structure of **Banripontos** banking correspondents complement our network. Banripontos are available in 70.0% 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 our reach. In 2025, we began to transform Banripontos model, which were then mostly transactional, into a more comprehensive business channel, 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.



Digital Channels

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

253.4 thousand new customers opened digital accounts in 2025

3.9 thousand new MEI customers opened digital accounts in 2025

7.9 thousand active Banri Global Accounts in 2025

88.4% of transactions were carried out in digital channels in 2025

740.3 million accesses in 2025 **+8.62%**

+18.6% total transactions
+9.2% financial transactions
+8.0% transacted volume

In 2025, the Banrisul app was fully redesigned to reflect our customers' actual needs and offer a more intuitive, accessible and secure user experience. Main enhancements included greater visibility of key account information, dedicated space for strategic products, and shortcuts for everyday tasks. The account statement offers direct access to financial transaction receipts, providing users with a more comprehensive and integrated view of information. The new ***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 directs users to renegotiate their debts. Also starting in 2025, our customers can amortize and settle real estate financing installments with their own funds through the app.

In 2025, we made Pix available in the home banking and enabled payment to international keys. The *Pix Automático* was integrated into our API solutions so that companies could add recurring collections to their management systems. In 4Q25, we enabled corporate customers receiving payments through *Pix Automático* to send debit authorization requests to payers through QR code, Office banking or the Banrisul App. In the same period, our customers began to benefit from the **Pix Transaction Dispute** feature in the app, reinforcing our commitment to data safety and protection, offering greater speed and efficiency in fighting fraud.

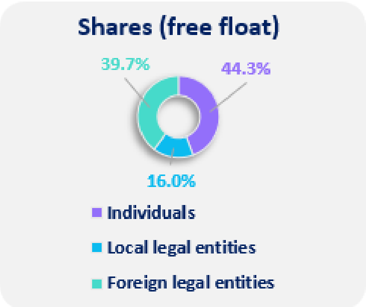
Corporate Governance

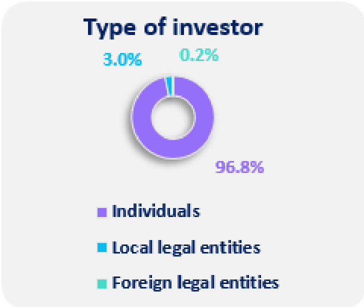
We rely on a consolidated Corporate Governance structure, with clearly-defined roles and continuous focus on upgrading methods, policies, and decision-making processes, in line with the best market practices. Since 2007, we have been listed in B3 S.A. — Brasil, Bolsa, Balcão's Level 1 of Corporate Governance, fully meeting the requirements for this segment. Moreover, we have adopted additional practices required from companies with shares listed in the Novo Mercado segment, strengthening our commitment to transparency, equity, and accountability to create value for our shareholders and reinforce our credibility with investors and customers. Detailed information on Banrisul's Corporate Governance 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, with 98.1% of the common shares with voting rights and 49.4% of Banrisul's 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 25.0%, respectively.





10.5%
Dividend Yield
in 12 months

R$17.4 M
Average daily trading
volume (90 days)

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 2025, JSCP and dividends were paid and/or provisioned, before withholding income tax, totaling R$649.0 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 review our Institutional Capital and Corporate Risk Management Structure every year, which is available on the Investor Relations website (ri.banrisul.com.br - Corporate Governance/Risk Management section), together with the Pillar 3 Report that presents publicly accessible information related to risk management and the calculation of the amount of risk-weighted assets (RWA), reference Shareholders' Equity and leverage ratio.

In this context, we understand capital management as a continuous process of monitoring, controlling, assessing, and planning targets and capital needs, considering strategic goals and risks to which the Bank is subject:

Risks Credit	Constant improvements in the calculation of risk-weighted assets for credit risk exposures subject to the calculation of capital requirement using the standardized approach – RWA_{CPAD}.
Market risk	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	Calculation of the RWA_{OPAD} portion, already consolidated in internal models and processes, remained stable during the period, in accordance with current regulations and without the need for adjustments to the methodology.
ESG Risks	Monitoring of the corporate loan portfolio exposure, which remained within the established thresholds.

Investment & Innovation

Throughout 2025, we made significant progress in improving various information technology (IT) processes, particularly in collaboration tools and high-availability solutions. These projects were developed with a focus on modernizing and optimizing the technological structures that support our operational and service processes, always with the customer at the center of our decisions.

Digital Strategy	Launch of the new Banrisul Developer Portal and Banking as a Service (BaaS) initiatives, consolidating Banrisul as a provider of complete financial solutions via APIs.
	New Banrisul App and new account statement, fully redesigned, 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.
	Launch on BanriWay: digital account with parental control for children and adolescents.
Customer Relationship	Improvement and enhancement of Pix, including features such as Pix Transaction Dispute in accordance with the Special Return Mechanism (MED), *Pix Automático*, PIX withdrawal and Pix payment in installments.
	Integration with Apple Pay and Google Pay digital wallets.
	Integration with the Digital Work Card for offering *Crédito Consignado CLT* (a payroll-deductible loan).
	Electronic signature of contracts, account opening, card application, automatic CDB contracting, and limit setting, making service faster and more standardized.
Modernization and Operational Efficiency	**FIDO2** (Fast IDentity Online 2) Functional Server Certification: evolution of online authentication systems for data protection and access.
	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$401.2 million in 2025, 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), asset security and branch renovation.

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 in July, fully based on the Legal Framework for Startups (Supplementary Law Nr. 182/2021), ensuring legal certainty and standardization for new contracts. With active promotion to hundreds of innovation hubs across the country, Banritech Fly reached important innovation channels and received applications from startups in seven Brazilian states, with eight selected to continue in the acceleration cycle. This cycle included six challenges included in the call for proposals: Real Estate Management, Internal Performance, Loyalty Program, Market Intelligence, Corporate Financial Aggregator, and Tokenized Collateral. In 4Q25, the selected startups received specialized mentorship sections, attended workshops and were closely monitored by Banrisul's business areas, with active participation from in-house specialists who contributed to aligning solutions to the Bank's actual needs. The cycle ended with the Pitch Day, a moment for startups to present their solutions to the proposed challenges.

Banritech Fly is more than an acceleration program: it is a strategic movement to ensure that Banrisul is prepared to lead the changes redefining the financial sector.

Sustainability

Reinforcing our commitment to the best financial market practices, in the last quarter of 2025, we received FEBRABAN's Social and Environmental self-regulation seal. Throughout 2025:

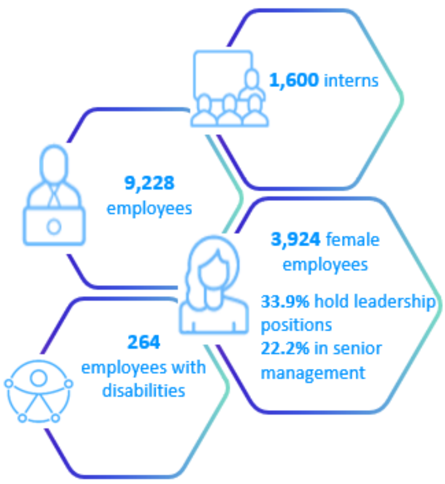
- We reviewed our Social, Environmental and Climate Responsibility Policy.
- We defined our Portfolio of Sustainable Products.
- We made progress in calculating Financed Emissions and internal carbon price.
- We entered into a partnership with the State Government — through the Department of Innovation, Science and Technology —, the Coalition for the Impact, and the Regenera RS Fund to launch the *Impacta RS* Program, supporting businesses aimed at rebuilding the State after the weather disaster.
- We completed the Sustainable Finance Framework.

Still on the climate agenda, we made progress in shifting our electricity consumption to renewable sources by leasing two photovoltaic power plants, which contribute to reducing our greenhouse gas emissions.

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.

In 2025, we implemented the **Restructuring of Positions** in the branch network and administrative areas, devised together with labor union representatives 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.



The ***Banrisul Nosso Jeito*** **Program** is a strategic lever for leadership training and strengthening essential skills of our entire workforce. The initiative promotes professional development in technical and behavioral areas for all positions, ensuring that our teams are prepared to support our business transformation with operational efficiency and focused on the Organization's long-term sustainability.

In the diversity and accessibility front, we have 1,335 employees trained in Libras (the Brazilian sign language), through programs offered by the Company. We regularly promote initiatives aimed at raising awareness about autism, black culture, LGBTQIAP+ pride, diversity, equity, inclusion, and fighting harassment, such as workshops and thematic seminars focused on understanding the various forms of discrimination.

In 4Q25, 146 new employees were hired, ensuring the replacement of retired employees. We also trained 244 new Relationship Managers in the first edition of the Training Program after the restructuring of positions.

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 2025, we announced the creation of Banrisul Cultural, an institutional branch dedicated exclusively to fostering, supporting and publicizing cultural and social projects across the state. The initiative aims to support projects that promote inclusion, preservation of historical heritage, and appreciation of artistic diversity, always seeking to support those with capacity to give back to society. The creation of Banrisul Cultural was approved by the Legislative Assembly of the State of Rio Grande do Sul in September 2025. In 4Q25, the Banrisul Group companies made their first investments.

Recognitions

JAN

Banrisul makes its debut in B3's Carbon Efficient Index.

MAR

Banrisul wins the Brazil Ombudsman Award for the fifth time.

Banrisul is the leading brand in the "Rio Grande do Sul State-Owned Company" category in the Marcas de Quem Decide award.

APR

Moody's raises Banrisul's rating to AA-.br.

Banrisul receives the ESARH – Doralício Siqueira 2025 Award, one of the most important people management awards in Brazil.

MAY

Banrisul is a highlight in the 35th edition the Top of Mind RS award, reinforcing its connection with the people of Rio Grande do Sul.

Banrisul stands out as one of the three financial agents that granted most credits for the State's recovery following the weather event in 2024, in the 4th edition of the Financial Agents' Recognition Event, held in São Paulo.

Fitch reaffirms Banrisul's BB- and AA+(bra) ratings, with a stable outlook.
anrisul is recognized for sponsoring the opening program of the Simões Lopes Neto Theater.

AUG

Banrisul wins the Gold Seal in the Brazilian GHG Protocol Program for excellence in greenhouse gas emissions management for the fourth consecutive year.

SEP

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

Banrisul Executive is honored with the Ceres Award in the 48th edition of Expointer.

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

Banrisul is ranked among Brazil's top 100 companies in Exame magazine's EXAME MELHORES E MAIORES (Best and Largest Companies) 2025 ranking.

Banrisul is one of Brazil's 20 largest banks in the 2025 Valor 1000 ranking, prepared by Valor Econômico newspaper.

OCT

Banrisul ranks third in the short-term projection for the Selic benchmark interest rate ranking in the Focus Report

Banrisul gained an outstanding position in the Top 5 Ranking of Focus Report, published by the Central Bank of Brazil, and came in third in the short-term projection for the Selic benchmark interest rate, among 170 financial, academic and consulting institutions.

Banrisul is Rio Grande do Sul's second largest company.

According to the *500 Maiores do Sul – Grandes & Líderes* (500 Largest Companies in the South Region – Large Companies & Leaders) ranking, prepared by Grupo Amanhã and the consultancy firm PricewaterhouseCoopers (PwC Brasil), Banrisul came in second among the 100 largest companies in Rio Grande do Sul, and ninth among the 500 largest companies in the Southern Region.

Banrisul wins Top Marketing from ADVB/RS in the Branding category.

Banrisul won the Top Marketing award from ADVB/RS, in the Branding category, during the 42nd edition of the most traditional marketing and sales award in Rio Grande do Sul, conducted by the Brazilian Association of Marketing and Sales Managers/Rio Grande do Sul chapter (ADVB/RS).

NOV

Banrisul receives the Top Ser Humano 2025 (2025 Top Human Being) award.

Banrisul won in the Organization – Development Modality category, in the *Top Ser Humano* 2025 award, organized by the Brazilian Association of Human Resources – Rio Grande do Sul chapter (ABRH-RS).

Banrisul receives three Self-Regulation seals from Febraban.

Banrisul gained outstanding position in the awarding ceremony for the Self-Regulation Seals by the Brazilian Federation of Banks (Febraban), during Febraban's Seminar on Consumer Relations. Banrisul received three self-regulation seals, consolidating its commitment to best consumer relations and service practices.

DEC

Banrisul receives the Innovation Award at BioCatch Connect 2025.

Banrisul won the Innovation Award at BioCatch Connect 2025, an event held in São Paulo that gathered financial sector leaders and specialists in fraud prevention. The award reinforces the Bank's commitment to digital security and customer protection, highlighting the use of solutions based on AI and machine learning to identify suspicious transactions on digital channels.

Banrisul App and Banriclube stand out in domestic ranking.

The Banrisul App and Banriclube – Banrisul's credit card rewards program – reached an outstanding position in the CardIndex 2025 study. Considered Brazil's largest mapping of cards and loyalty programs, CardIndex is prepared by CardMonitor, a benchmark for information and analysis on the electronic payment market.

Banrisul maintains its outstanding position in Focus Report's Top 5 and ranks among the best companies in the projection for the Selic benchmark interest rate.

Banrisul reaffirmed its outstanding position in the Top 5 Ranking of Focus Report, published by the Central Bank. In the latest edition, the Bank was in the top 5 companies in short-term projection for the Selic benchmark interest rate, coming in third.

Banrisul Corretora de Valores is honored for its 55 years of operations.

The Porto Alegre Commercial Association honored Banrisul Corretora de Valores for its 55-year history and trajectory in the financial market.

Acknowledgments

The results for the period underscore important achievements and reaffirm our commitment to excellence and sustainability as a bank that looks towards the future, guided by planning and strategic vision. Thanks to the dedication of our employees and the partnership of our customers, investors, and suppliers, we continue to work closely with communities and remain committed to the development of Rio Grande do Sul.

Management.

Balance Sheet

(In Thousands of Reais)

	Note	Parent Company 12/31/2025	Consolidated 12/31/2025
Assets			
Cash	6	1,298,123	1,298,124
Financial Assets		152,736,876	156,169,101
At Amortized Cost		129,699,209	132,572,033
Compulsory Deposits at the Central Bank of Brazil	7	15,861,036	15,861,036
Interbank Liquidity Applications	8	4,024,499	4,024,499
Securities	9	45,839,386	45,848,429
Credit and Financial Leasing Operations	10	65,016,852	65,028,781
Other Financial Assets	11	3,081,055	5,936,592
(Provision for Expected Loss Associated with Credit Risk)		(4,123,619)	(4,127,304)
(Credit and Financial Leasing Operations)	10	(3,813,989)	(3,814,159)
(Other Financial Assets)		(309,630)	(313,145)
At Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income		21,937,981	21,937,981
Securities	12	21,937,981	21,937,981
At Fair Value Through Profit or Loss		1,099,686	1,659,087
Securities	13	999,446	1,558,847
Derivativies	21	100,240	100,240
Fiscal Assets		3,877,895	3,967,976
Current		195,760	199,421
Deferred	15a	3,682,135	3,768,555
Other Assets	14	589,050	672,897
Investments		4,176,701	135,428
Investments in Associates and Subsidiaries	16	4,176,701	135,428
Property and Equipment	17	707,733	926,844
Property and Equipment		1,636,792	1,995,256
(Accumulated Depreciation)		(929,059)	(1,068,412)
Intangible Assets	18	299,682	299,682
Intangible Assets		1,943,671	1,945,017
(Accumulated Amortization)		(1,643,989)	(1,645,335)
Total Assets		**163,686,060**	**163,470,052**

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

Balance Sheet

(In Thousands of Reais)

	Note	Parent Company 12/31/2025	Consolidated 12/31/2025
Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities		148,013,741	147,521,081
At Amortized Cost		146,215,128	145,722,468
Deposits	19	101,741,922	100,557,914
Repurchase Agreements	19	22,959,070	22,819,656
Funds from Acceptance and Issuance of Securities	19	8,711,917	7,739,376
Subordinated Financial Letters	19	2,413,040	2,413,040
Borrowings	19	2,803,298	2,806,928
Onlendings	19	3,802,826	3,802,826
Other Financial Liabilities	20	3,783,055	5,582,728
At Fair Value through Profit or Loss		1,690,432	1,690,432
Derivativies	21	1,027	1,027
Subordinated Debt	21	1,689,405	1,689,405
Provision for Expected Loss		108,181	108,181
Credit Commitments and Credits to be Released		96,100	96,100
Financial Guarantees Provided		12,081	12,081
Tax, Labor and Civil Provisions	23a	2,510,964	2,518,055
Fiscal Liabilities		328,419	455,084
Current		174,500	284,128
Deferred	15b	153,919	170,956
Other Liabilities	24	1,657,964	1,797,423
Total Liabilities		**152,511,088**	**152,291,643**
Equity	**25**		
Capital		8,300,000	8,300,000
Capital Reserves		5,098	5,098
Profit Reserves		3,008,334	3,008,334
Other Comprehensive Income		(138,460)	(138,460)
Non-controlling Shareholding Interests		-	3,437
Total Equity		**11,174,972**	**11,178,409**
Total Liabilities and Equity		**163,686,060**	**163,470,052**

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

Income Statement

(In Thousands of Reais)

	Note	Parent Company			Consolidated
		07/01 to 12/31/2025	01/01 to 12/31/2025	07/01 to 12/31/2025	01/01 to 12/31/2025
Income from Financial Intermediation		**11,640,240**	**21,686,494**	**11,681,295**	**21,765,959**
Loans, Leases and Other Credits		5,536,113	10,801,830	5,536,113	10,801,830
Securities		5,064,467	9,093,401	5,105,522	9,172,866
Derivativies		(46,602)	(322,850)	(46,602)	(322,850)
Exchange Loans		83,214	314,514	83,214	314,514
Compulsory Deposits		1,003,048	1,799,599	1,003,048	1,799,599
Expenses from Financial Intermediation		**(8,620,458)**	**(15,642,232)**	**(8,458,210)**	**(15,359,885)**
Repurchase Agreements		(8,350,783)	(14,959,914)	(8,188,376)	(14,677,226)
Borrowings, Assignments and Onlendings		(269,675)	(682,318)	(269,834)	(682,659)
Net Income from Financial Intermediation		**3,019,782**	**6,044,262**	**3,223,085**	**6,406,074**
Provisions for Expected Losses Associated with Credit Risk		**(775,443)**	**(1,293,724)**	**(776,213)**	**(1,295,296)**
Loans and Leases		(501,454)	(1,104,797)	(501,405)	(1,104,804)
Other Financial Assets		(273,989)	(188,927)	(274,808)	(190,492)
Other Operating Income (Expenses)		**(1,444,720)**	**(3,303,701)**	**(1,457,891)**	**(3,294,580)**
Income from Services Rendered and Banking Fees	26	536,476	1,040,922	1,088,864	2,135,807
Personnel Expenses	27	(1,430,242)	(2,734,075)	(1,441,194)	(2,755,325)
Other Administrative Expenses	28	(1,060,611)	(2,047,016)	(1,131,257)	(2,176,619)
Tax Expenses		(208,071)	(410,217)	(289,642)	(570,915)
Result of Participation in Associates and Subsidiaries	16	424,975	822,064	48,673	94,800
Other Operational Income	29	939,572	1,223,887	985,194	1,322,530
Other Operational Expenses	30	(302,635)	(600,476)	(374,644)	(746,431)
Tax, Labor and Civil Provision	23a	(344,184)	(598,790)	(343,885)	(598,427)
Income Before Tax on Profit		**799,619**	**1,446,837**	**988,981**	**1,816,198**
Income Tax and Social Contribution	**31**	**185,774**	**157,435**	**(3,254)**	**(211,288)**
Current		27,497	1,487	(164,937)	(382,750)
Deferred		158,277	155,948	161,683	171,462
Net Income in the Period		**985,393**	**1,604,272**	**985,727**	**1,604,910**
Net Income Atributable to Controlling Shareholderes		985,393	1,604,272	985,393	1,604,272
Net Income Atributable to Non - Controlling Shareholderes		-	-	334	638
Earnings per Share	**32**				
Basic and Diluted Earnings per Share (in BRL - R$)					
Common Shares		2.41	3.92	2.41	3.92
Preferred Shares A		2.53	4.30	2.53	4.30
Preferred Shares B		2.41	3.92	2.41	3.92

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

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

(In Thousands of Reais)

	Parent Company		Consolidated	
	07/01 to 12/31/2025	**01/01 to 12/31/2025**	**07/01 to 12/31/2025**	**01/01 to 12/31/2025**
Net Income Attributable to Shareholders	**985,393**	**1,604,272**	**985,727**	**1,604,910**
Items that can be Reclassified to the Income Statement	**12,664**	**23,899**	**12,664**	**23,899**
Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	12,664	23,899	12,664	23,899
Change in Fair Value	22,674	43,103	22,674	43,103
Tax Effect	(10,010)	(19,204)	(10,010)	(19,204)
Items not Reclassifiable to the Income Statement	**(2,970)**	**(56,145)**	**(2,970)**	**(56,145)**
Remeasurement of Post-Employment Benefit Obligations	(2,970)	(56,145)	(2,970)	(56,145)
Actuarial Gains/(Losses)	(5,429)	(101,988)	(5,429)	(101,988)
Tax Effect	2,459	45,843	2,459	45,843
Total Adjustments Not Included in Period Net Income	**9,694**	**(32,246)**	**9,694**	**(32,246)**
Net Comprehensive Income for the Period	**995,087**	**1,572,026**	**995,421**	**1,572,664**
Comprehensive Income Attributable to Controlling Interests	995,087	1,572,026	995,087	1,572,026
Comprehensive Income Attributable to Non-controlling Interests	-	-	334	638

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

Statement of Changes in Equity

(In Thousands of Reais)

		Attributable to Controlling Shareholders										
				Profit Reserves								
	Note	Capital	Capital Reserves	Legal	Statutory	For Expansion	Special Profit	OCI	Retained earnings	Parent Company	Non-controlling Interest	Consolidated
Balance as of 12/31/2024		**8,000,000**	**5,098**	**805,107**	**1,430,430**	**275,581**	**-**	**(106,214)**	**-**	**10,410,002**	**3,706**	**10,413,708**
Implementation of new accounting standards (Res. CMN n° 4.966/21, Res. BCB n° 352/23 and Res. CMN n° 4.975/21)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(164,160)	(164,160)	-	(164,160)
Opening Balance 01/01/2025		**8,000,000**	**5,098**	**805,107**	**1,430,430**	**275,581**	**-**	**(106,214)**	**(164,160)**	**10,245,842**	**3,706**	**10,249,548**
Capital Increase		300,000			(24,419)	(275,581)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Comprehensive Income												
Financial Assets at Fair Value through OCI		-	-	-	-	-		23,899	-	23,899	-	23,899
Actuarial Valuation Adjustment		-	-	-	-	-		(56,145)	-	(56,145)	-	(56,145)
Change in Non-Controlling Interest		-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	(907)	(907)
Implementation Deferral of Exclusivity Agreement		-	-	-	-	-		-	5,802	5,802	-	5,802
Net Profit for the Period		-	-	-	-	-		-	1,604,272	1,604,272	638	1,604,910
Allocation of Net Profit	25c											
Constitution of Reserves		-	-	80,214	401,068	315,934		-	(797,216)	-	-	-
Interest on Equity		-	-	-	-	-		-	(620,000)	(620,000)	-	(620,000)
Provisioned Dividends		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(28,998)	(28,998)	-	(28,998)
Gains and Losses on Securities at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	300	-	300
Balance as of 12/31/2025		**8,300,000**	**5,098**	**885,321**	**1,807,079**	**315,934**	**-**	**(138,460)**	**-**	**11,174,972**	**3,437**	**11,178,409**
Balance as of 07/01/2025		**8,300,000**	**5,098**	**836,051**	**1,560,731**	**25,551**	**66,405**	**(148,154)**	**-**	**10,645,682**	**3,182**	**10,648,864**
Capital Increase		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Comprehensive Income												
Financial Assets at Fair Value through OCI		-	-	-	-	-		12,664	-	12,664	-	12,664
Actuarial Valuation Adjustment		-	-	-	-	-		(2,970)	-	(2,970)	-	(2,970)
Change in Non-Controlling Interest		-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	(79)	(79)
Implementation Deferral of Exclusivity Agreement		-	-	-	-	-		-	2,901	2,901	-	2,901
Net Profit for the Period		-	-	-	-	-		-	985,393	985,393	334	985,727
Allocation of Net Profit	25c											
Constitution of Reserves		-	-	49,270	246,348	290,383		-	(586,001)	-	-	-
Interest on Equity		-	-	-	-	-		-	(440,000)	(440,000)	-	(440,000)
Provisioned Dividends		-	-	-	-	-	(66,405)	-	37,407	(28,998)	-	(28,998)
Gains and Losses on Securities at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	300	-	300
Balance as of 12/31/2025		**8,300,000**	**5,098**	**885,321**	**1,807,079**	**315,934**		**(138,460)**	**-**	**11,174,972**	**3,437**	**11,178,409**

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

Cash Flow Statement

(In Thousands of Reais)

	Parent Company		Consolidated	
	07/01 to 12/31/2025	01/01 to 12/31/2025	07/01 to 12/31/2025	01/01 to 12/31/2025
Cash Flow from Operating Activities				
Income before Tax on Profit	**799,619**	**1,446,837**	**988,981**	**1,816,198**
Adjustments to Profit before Tax on Profit	**1,099,154**	**1,495,939**	**1,497,093**	**2,267,982**
Depreciation and Amortization	181,568	358,741	202,734	402,311
Result of Shareholdings in Associated and Subsidiary Companies	(424,975)	(822,064)	(48,673)	(94,800)
Subordinated Debt Update Result	187,159	61,186	187,159	61,186
Expected Losses Associated with Credit Risk	775,443	1,293,724	776,213	1,295,296
Cash and Cash Equivalents Exchange Rate Variation	35,775	5,562	35,775	5,562
Provisions for Tax, Labor and Civil Risks	344,184	598,790	343,885	598,427
Equity Variations				
(Increase)/Decrease in Assets	**(3,110,851)**	**(1,517,895)**	**(2,875,242)**	**(1,237,712)**
Applications in Interbank Deposits	(891,886)	(128,051)	(891,886)	(128,051)
Compulsory Deposit at the Central Bank of Brazil	(3,387,988)	(4,144,106)	(3,387,988)	(4,144,106)
Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss	1,877,610	3,247,112	1,905,305	3,421,543
Derivative Financial Instruments (Assets/Liabilities)	(8,316)	225,085	(8,316)	225,085
Credit and Financial Leasing Operations	(1,091,703)	(2,886,812)	(1,089,796)	(2,885,191)
Other Financial Assets	173,781	2,154,488	249,877	2,265,459
Fiscal Assets	178,515	56,062	309,724	63,776
Other Assets	41,551	(39,471)	40,155	(53,501)
Asset Valuation Adjustment	(2,415)	(2,202)	(2,317)	(2,726)
Increase/(Decrease) in Liabilities	**5,091,490**	**13,323,478**	**4,425,609**	**12,249,447**
Deposits	8,265,924	13,095,687	7,846,012	12,363,024
Repurchase Agreements (Repos)	(856,957)	622,839	(879,298)	580,662
Funds from Acceptance and Issuance of Securities	(1,404,431)	1,017,299	(1,547,077)	802,912
Borrowings and Onlendings	378,162	1,395,536	378,570	1,149,394
Other Financial Assets	(318,019)	(2,019,953)	(122,533)	(1,028,292)
Tax, Labor and Civil Provisions	(826,047)	(982,993)	(826,301)	(983,268)
Tax Liabilities	(242,765)	(90,256)	(200,801)	228,300
Other Liabilities	127,252	442,983	(54,644)	(364,067)
Income Tax and Social Contribution on Net Profit Paid	(31,629)	(157,664)	(168,319)	(499,218)
Net Cash from/(Used in) Operating Activities	**3,879,412**	**14,748,359**	**4,036,441**	**15,095,915**
Cash Flow from Investing Activities				
Dividends Received from Subsidiaries and Associates	67,551	282,436	67,551	132,165
(Increase)/Decrease Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	(2,380,295)	(3,589,518)	(2,380,295)	(3,587,634)
(Increase)/Decrease Securities at Amortized Cost	(2,849,313)	(10,748,221)	(2,849,938)	(10,749,354)
Disposal of Property and Equipment	6,895	15,932	9,474	24,151
Disposal of Intangible Assets	-	186	-	186
Acquisition of Investments in Subsidiaries and Associates	-	(416)	-	-
Acquisition of Imobilizado de Uso	(99,093)	(153,037)	(164,842)	(238,658)
Acquisition of Intangível	(34,057)	(52,372)	(34,057)	(52,372)
Net Cash from Investing Activities	**(5,288,312)**	**(14,245,010)**	**(5,352,107)**	**(14,471,516)**
Cash Flow from Financing Activities				
Subordinated Financial Letters	1,849,999	1,849,999	1,849,999	1,849,999
Payment of Interest on Subordinated Debts	(54,375)	(111,266)	(54,375)	(111,266)
Dividends Paid	-	(35,978)	-	(35,978)
Interest on Equity Paid	(440,000)	(620,000)	(440,000)	(620,000)
Lease Settlement	(63,435)	(116,836)	(64,194)	(118,339)
Change in Non-controlling Interest	-	-	255	(269)
Net Cash used in Financing Activities	**1,292,189**	**965,919**	**1,291,685**	**964,147**
Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	**(116,711)**	**1,469,268**	**(23,981)**	**1,588,546**
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Period	3,350,609	1,734,417	3,435,018	1,792,278
Cash and Cash Equivalents Exchange Rate Variation	(35,775)	(5,562)	(35,775)	(5,562)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Period End	3,198,123	3,198,123	3,375,262	3,375,262

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

STATEMENT OF ADDED VALUE

(In Thousands of Reais)

	Parent Company		Consolidated	
	07/01 to 12/31/2025	01/01 to 12/31/2025	07/01 to 12/31/2025	01/01 to 12/31/2025
Income (a)	**12,340,845**	**22,657,579**	**12,979,140**	**23,929,000**
Financial Income	11,640,240	21,686,494	11,681,295	21,765,959
Bank Fees Income	536,476	1,040,922	1,088,864	2,135,807
Expected Losses associated to Risk of Net Loans	(775,443)	(1,293,724)	(776,213)	(1,295,296)
Other Operational Income	939,572	1,223,887	985,194	1,322,530
Expenses (b)	**(8,620,458)**	**(15,642,232)**	**(8,458,210)**	**(15,359,885)**
Financial Intermediation Expenses	(8,620,458)	(15,642,232)	(8,458,210)	(15,359,885)
Inputs acquired from Third Parties (c)	**(1,511,189)**	**(2,854,084)**	**(1,633,205)**	**(3,087,436)**
Supplies, Energy and Other	(1,150,527)	(2,167,649)	(1,254,076)	(2,361,078)
Third-party Services and Specialized Techniques	(360,662)	(686,435)	(379,129)	(726,358)
Gross Added Value (d=a-b-c)	**2,209,198**	**4,161,263**	**2,887,725**	**5,481,679**
Depreciation and Amortization (e)	**(181,568)**	**(358,741)**	**(202,734)**	**(402,311)**
Net Added Value Produced by the Company (f=d-e)	**2,027,630**	**3,802,522**	**2,684,991**	**5,079,368**
Added Value Received in Transfer (g)	**424,975**	**822,064**	**48,673**	**94,800**
Equity in earnings (losses) in investees	424,975	822,064	48,673	94,800
Added Value for Distribution (h=f+g)	**2,452,605**	**4,624,586**	**2,733,664**	**5,174,168**
Distribution of Added Value	**2,452,605**	**4,624,586**	**2,733,664**	**5,174,168**
Personnel	**1,247,967**	**2,387,503**	**1,258,310**	**2,407,552**
Salaries	881,432	1,674,183	889,384	1,689,592
Benefits	310,587	606,883	312,208	609,969
FGTS	55,948	106,437	56,718	107,991
Taxes, Fees and Contributions	**204,572**	**599,354**	**475,780**	**1,129,976**
Federal	181,932	550,417	438,602	1,051,775
State	14	23	71	267
Local	22,626	48,914	37,107	77,934
Remuneration on Third Party Capital	**14,673**	**33,457**	**13,847**	**31,730**
Rentals	14,673	33,457	13,847	31,730
Equity Remuneration	**985,393**	**1,604,272**	**985,727**	**1,604,910**
Interest on Equity	440,000	620,000	440,000	620,000
Dividends	(37,407)	28,998	(37,407)	28,998
Retained Earnings	582,800	955,274	582,800	955,274
Net Income Attributable to Non-Controlling Shareholders	-	-	334	638

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

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

Note 01 – Operations

Banco do Estado do Rio Grande do Sul S. A. ("Banrisul", "Institution"), Banrisul Group leading company, controlled by the State of Rio Grande Sul, is a publicly traded corporation which operates a multiple-service bank, headquartered in Brazil, at Rua Capitão Montanha, 177 – 4th floor, in the city of Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul State and that is engaged in retail banking, lending, financing and investment, mortgage loan, development, lease portfolio, and foreign exchange activities. Through its subsidiaries and associates, Banrisul engages in various other activities, including securities brokerage, consortium groups, payment industry solutions, insurance, and pension plan and saving bonds products. Financial market transactions are conducted within the context of an integrated group of financial institutions. Banrisul also operates as an economic and financial agent for the State of Rio Grande do Sul, in conformity with the state government's plans and programs.

Note 02 - Presentation of Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The financial statements prepared for the reporting period were approved for issue by the Board of Directors of Banrisul on February 6, 2026.

(a) Consolidation Basis

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

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

Subsidiaries	Activity	Ownership of Equity (%) 12/31/2025
Banrisul Armazéns Gerais S.A.	Services	100.00%
Banrisul S.A. Corretora de Valores Mobiliários e Câmbio	Broker	98.98%
Banrisul S.A. Administradora de Consórcios	Consortium	99.68%
Banrisul Soluções em Pagamentos S.A.	Payment Options	100.00%
Banrisul Seguridade Participações S.A. (1)	Insurance	100.00%

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

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

Associated companies	Activity	Ownership of Equity (%) 12/31/2025
Bem Promotora de Vendas e Serviços S.A.	Services	49.90%
Banrisul Icatu Participações S.A.	Insurance	49.99%

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

(b) Early Adoption Information

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(c) Standards to be Adopted in Future Periods

Law No. 14,467/22 and Law No. 15,078, applicable from January 1, 2025: Law No. 14,467/22 modified the tax treatment applicable to losses incurred in the receipt of credits arising from the activities of financial institutions and other institutions authorized to operate by Bacen, determining the application of factors for the deductibility of these losses in operations with a delay of more than 90 days through the application of percentages according to the classified portfolio and the number of months from the default.

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

As permitted by law, Banrisul opted for the ratio of 1/120 to deduct IR and CSLL calculations.

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

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

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

Banrisul will reclassify hedge operations starting January 1, 2027.

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

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

Note 03 - Summary of Main Accounting Policies

(a) Functional Currency and Presentation Currency

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

(b) Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

(c) Financial Assets and Liabilities

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

- **Amortized Cost (AC):** is the amount at which the financial asset or liability is measured at initial recognition, plus any adjustments made using the effective interest method, less the amortization of principal and interest, adjusted for any provision for expected loss associated with credit risk.
- **Fair Value:** is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.
- **Fair Value in Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI):** the recognition of certain changes in the fair value of assets or liabilities that are not immediately reflected in the Income Statement, but rather in a separate section of equity called Other Comprehensive Income (OCI). In Other comprehensive income includes items of revenue, expense, gains and losses that are not realized and that, in accordance with accounting standards, are not recorded in the Income Statement for the current period. Instead, these items are presented in the Balance Sheet and affect the company's equity, being recognized in the Statement of Comprehensive Income until certain criteria for their realization are met, at which point they can be reclassified to the Income Statement.
- **Fair Value in Profit or Loss (FVP):** involves recording the fair value of a financial asset or liability in the Income Statement.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(c.1) Classification of Financial Assets

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

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

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

Business Models

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

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

Contractual Characteristics of Cash Flows – SPPI Test

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

(c.2) Classification of Financial Liabilities

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

• **Financial Liabilities to the Amortized Cost:** by definition, financial liabilities will be classified to the Amortized Cost, in accordance with Resolution No. 4,966/21.
• **Exception for Financial Liabilities:** the exception for classification to the Board of Directors includes financial liabilities generated in transactions involving loans or leases of financial assets that will be classified at FVTPL; financial liabilities generated by the transfer of financial assets that must be measured and recognized; credit commitments and credits to be released that must be recognized and measured; and financial guarantees provided, in accordance with Resolution No. 4,966/21. Financial guarantees provided must be measured at the highest value between: i) the provision for expected losses associated with credit risk; and ii) the fair value at initial recognition less the accumulated amount of revenue recognized in accordance with specific regulations.

(c.3) Effective Interest Rate

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

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

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

• Financial assets: the loss is measured by the present value of the difference between the contractual cash flows and the cash flows that Banrisul expects to receive discounted by the rate actually charged;

• Loan commitments: the loss is measured by the present value of the estimated use of the resources from credit commitments and the present value of credits to be released; and
• Financial guarantee contracts: the loss is measured by the present value of the estimated future disbursements

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

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

• Stage 1: from the initial recognition of a financial asset until the date on which the asset has undergone a significant increase in credit risk in relation to its initial recognition, provided that the asset is not delayed for more than 30 days, the provision for loss is recognized to represent the credit losses resulting from probable losses (defaults) expected over the next 12 months. Applicable to financial assets originated or acquired without credit recovery problems and, at this stage, income is calculated on the gross balance of the asset.
• Stage 2: after a significant increase in credit risk in relation to the initial recognition of the financial asset, or in the case of a delay between 30 and 90 days, the provision for loss is recognized to represent the expected credit losses during the remaining useful life of the asset. Applicable to financial assets originated or acquired without credit recovery problems whose credit risk has increased significantly and income continues to be calculated on the gross balance of the asset.
• Stage 3: assets recorded at this stage are financial instruments with recovery problems. This stage includes assets with quantitative non-compliance (assessed based on the number of days past due – over 90 days) and/or qualitative non-compliance, characterized by indications that the client will not fully honor its obligations. In this case, given that the asset has aRLeady become problematic, the probability of default is considered to be 100% (one hundred percent), ceasing the appropriation of the income from the operation. Revenue recognition will occur upon actual payment of the transaction in full or in part or, prospectively, from the period in which the instrument ceases to be characterized as a financial asset with a credit recovery problem. Operations previously written off as losses and now recovered are also recorded at this stage, with the income from these operations being duly appropriated on an accrual basis.

The reclassification of assets will be carried out in accordance with the criteria established in current regulations.

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

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

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

In this way, Banrisul is able to manage credit risk accurately and dynamically, adjusting provisions for credit losses according to changes in economic conditions and the risk profile of borrowers (counterparties). Furthermore, in accordance with CMN Resolution No. 4,966/21 and BCB Resolution No. 352/23, it is necessary to individually estimate the following parameters in percentage terms:

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

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

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

(c.5) Troubled Assets

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

(c.6) Stop Accrual

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

(c.7) Retained Income

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

(c.8) Renegotiation and Restructuring

• **Renegotiation:** agreement that implies a change in the originally agreed conditions of the instrument or the replacement of the original financial instrument by another, with partial or full settlement or refinancing of the respective original obligation.
• **Restructuring:** renegotiation that implies significant concessions to the counterparty, due to the relevant deterioration of its credit quality, which would not be granted if such deterioration had not occurred. According to BCB Normative Instruction No. 560/24, renegotiations that imply concessions to the counterparty as a result of CMN decisions or by force of other legal measures are not classified as restructuring. CMN Resolution No. 4,966/21 allows until December 2026. Therefore, until December 2026, Banrisul will use the interest rate agreed at the time of renegotiation.

(c.9) Write-Off of Financial Assets

Financial assets are written off when the rights to receive cash flows are extinguished or Banrisul transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and such transfer qualifies for write-off in accordance with the requirements of CMN Resolution No. 4,966/21 and BCB Resolution No. 352/23. If it is not possible to identify the transfer of all risks and rewards, the control is assessed to determine whether the ongoing involvement related to the transaction does not prevent the write-off. If the assessment characterizes the retention of risks and rewards, the financial asset remains recorded and a liability is recognized for the consideration received.

(c.10) Write-Off Criteria

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

(c.11) Applications in the Open Market

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

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

(c.12) Derivative Financial Instruments

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

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

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

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

In the fair value hedge category, Banrisul included the derivative financial instruments contracted to hedge against the variation in foreign currency originating from subordinated notes issued in the foreign market in the amount of US$300 million, in accordance with the conditions previously agreed upon in the Offering Memorandum, as presented in Note 21.

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

If the accounting hedge is discontinued, any adjustment to the carrying value of the hedged item will be amortized over the life of the transaction in the income statement.

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

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

(c.13) Credit Operations

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

(c.14) Credit Commitments and Credits to be Released and Financial Guarantees Provided

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

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

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

Financial guarantees provided covered by CMN Resolutions No. 4,966/21 and BCB Resolution No. 352/23 are subject to provisioning and qualify as a parameter for the definition of problematic assets. In this scenario, the loss is measured by the difference between the expected payments to reimburse the counterparty and the amounts that Banrisul expects to recover. The floors do not apply to financial guarantees, except when the guarantee is honored, at which point it becomes an asset.

(d) Investments

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

(e) Property and equipment

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

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

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

Permanent Assets	Average Estimated Useful Life in Years
Property	60.00
Facilities	25.00
Equipment in Use	16.60
Other	7.00

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

In leasing transactions as a lessee, Banrisul treats the transactions in accordance with CPC 06(R2), insofar as they do not conflict with CMN Resolution No. 4,975/21, which came into effect on January 1, 2025.

(f) Intangible Assets

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(g) Goods for Sale

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

(h) Income Tax and Social Contribution on Net Income

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(i) Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

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

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

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

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

(j) Obligations with Long-Term Post-Employment Benefits to Employees

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

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

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

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

The actuarial valuation is prepared based on assumptions and projections of interest rates, inflation, benefit increases, life expectancy, the effect of any limit on the employer's share of the cost of future benefits, employee or third-party contributions that reduce the final cost of these benefits to the entity, among others. The actuarial valuation and its assumptions and projections are updated at the end of each half year. Actuarial gains and losses resulting from adjustments for experience and changes in actuarial assumptions, when they occur, are recorded directly in equity, as OCI.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(k) Share Capital

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

(l) Dividends and Interest on Equity

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

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

(m) Profit Sharing

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

(n) Earnings per Share

Earnings per Share (EPS) can be calculated in its basic form and in its diluted form.
In the basic form, the effects of potentially dilutive financial instruments are not considered, such as: convertible preferred shares, convertible debentures and subscription bonuses – which can be converted into common shares, thus characterizing the dilutive potential of these instruments. In the calculation of diluted EPS, the effects of potentially dilutive financial instruments are considered.

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

(o) Calculation of Income

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

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

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

In the acquiring product line, revenues from the capture of credit and debit card transactions are allocated to profit or loss in a single transaction on the date the transactions are processed. Other revenues from services provided to partners and merchants are recognized in profit or loss when the service is effectively provided. The composition of revenue from services provided is detailed in Note 26.

NOTE 04 - Key Accounting Estimates and Judgments

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

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

(a) Defined Benefit Pension Plans

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

Banrisul determines the appropriate discount rate at the end of each half-year period and this is used to determine the present value of estimated future cash outflows, which should be necessary to settle the pension plan obligations. The actual discount rates were processeded considering the interpolation of the rates of the IMA-B index, published by the Brazilian Association of Financial and Capital Market Entities (ANBIMA). The reference date of IMA-B index and other important assumptions for pension plan obligations are based, in part, on current market conditions. Additional information is disclosed in Note 33.

(b) Provisions for Tax, Labor and Civil Risks

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

(c) Provision for Loss Associated with Credit Risk

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

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

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

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

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

(d) Transfer of Financial Assets

Financial assets are written off when the rights to receive cash flows are extinguished or when Banrisul transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and such transfer qualifies for write-off in accordance with the requirements of CMN Resolution No. 4,966/21. If it is not possible to identify the transfer of all risks and rewards, the control is assessed to determine whether the ongoing involvement related to the transaction does not prevent the write-off. If the assessment characterizes the retention of risks and rewards, the financial asset remains recorded and a liability is recognized for the consideration received.

(e) Write-off of Financial Assets

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

NOTE 05 - Corporate Capital and Risk Management

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

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

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

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

(a) Integrated Management Structure

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

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

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

(b) Risk Appetite Statement

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

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

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

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

(c) Lines of Defense

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

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

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

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

(d) Credit Risk

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

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

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

	Parent	Consolidated
Portfolio Composition by Activity Sector	**12/31/2025**	**12/31/2025**
Public Sector	**180,540**	**188,890**
Public Administration - Direct and Indirect	180,540	188,890
Private Sector	**64,836,312**	**64,839,891**
Individuals	48,479,146	48,479,189
Companies	16,357,166	16,360,702
Farming and Livestock	274,799	274,850
Food, Beverages and Tobacco	2,861,909	2,862,085
Automotive	733,442	733,550
Pulp and Paper, Wood and Furniture	400,553	400,574
Food Wholesale Trade	1,039,330	1,039,512
Wholesale Trade (except food)	860,435	860,525
Retail Trade - Other	1,519,538	1,519,863
Construction and Real Estate	1,342,861	1,343,210
Education, Health and other Social Services	1,694,691	1,695,218
Electronics and technology	507,631	507,714
Financial and Insurance	289,963	289,963
Machines and equipment	326,675	326,717
Metallurgy	459,455	459,502
Infrastructure	29,448	29,633
Oil and Natural Gas	616,893	616,935
Chemical and Petrochemical	1,022,562	1,022,766
Private Services	582,301	582,692
Textile, Apparel and Leather	413,334	413,338
Transportation	470,523	470,715
Other	910,823	911,340
Total	**65,016,852**	**65,028,781**

(d.1) Identification, Measurement and Assessment

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

(d.2) Monitoring, Control and Mitigation

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

Monitoring, through credit portfolio management tools, is directly related to controlling and mitigating credit risk, since it is based on this that behaviors that are subject to intervention are identified. Credit risk control essentially encompasses the following procedures:

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

• Exposure to any borrower, including financial agents in the case of counterparties, is additionally restricted by sublimits that cover potential exposures recorded and not recorded in the Balance Sheet; and

• The risk levels that Banrisul assumes are structured based on the definition of limits on the extent of acceptable risk in relation to a specific debtor, groups of debtors, industry segments, among others. Concentrations are monitored periodically and subject to review. When necessary, limits on the level of credit risk are approved by the Board of Directors and the Board of Directors.

(d.3) Provisioning Policies

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

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

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

	Parent	Consolidated
	12/31/2025	12/31/2025
Financial Assets at Amortization Cost	**133,822,876**	**136,699,385**
Compulsory Deposits at the Central Bank of Brazil	15,861,036	15,861,036
Interbank Liquidity Applications	4,024,531	4,024,531
Securities	45,839,402	45,848,445
Credit Operations and Financial Leasing	65,016,852	65,028,781
Other Financial Assets	3,081,055	5,936,592
Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income	**21,937,981**	**21,937,981**
Bonds and Securities	21,937,981	21,937,981
Financial Assets at Fair Value through Results	**1,099,686**	**1,659,087**
Securities	999,446	1,558,847
Derivatives	100,240	100,240
Off Balance	**21,513,417**	**21,513,417**
Financial Guarantees	648,413	648,413
Real Estate Credit	359,516	359,516
Overdraft	4,745,864	4,745,864
Credit Card	4,569,958	4,569,958
Pre-dated Electronic Limits – Banricompras	5,869,970	5,869,970
Pre-approved Installments Limits - Crédito 1 Minuto	4,981,121	4,981,121
Other Pre-approved Limits	338,575	338,575
Total	**178,373,960**	**181,809,870**

(d.5) Credit and Financial Leasing Operations

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

								Parent
	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3		Total	
	Total Loans	Provision	Total Loans	Provision	Total Loans	Provision	Total Loans	Provision
Individuals	**45,088,246**	**654,931**	**498,746**	**107,574**	**2,892,154**	**2,025,537**	**48,479,146**	**2,788,042**
Credit Cards	2,486,638	127,475	38,127	8,646	325,604	258,326	2,850,369	394,447
Payroll Loans	18,200,228	104,873	156,394	22,343	1,103,223	757,167	19,459,845	884,383
Personal Loans – not Payroll	2,577,730	35,792	82,190	18,304	371,606	255,829	3,031,526	309,925
Real Estate	5,675,302	29,680	9,256	3,593	46,776	27,808	5,731,334	61,081
Rural Loans and Development	13,443,838	206,564	92,797	19,049	485,969	293,691	14,022,604	519,304
Other	2,704,510	150,547	119,982	35,639	558,976	432,716	3,383,468	618,902
Companies	**15,317,992**	**246,588**	**136,279**	**30,017**	**1,083,435**	**749,342**	**16,537,706**	**1,025,947**
Exchange Operations	2,764,774	12,179	5,888	241	83,546	6,856	2,854,208	19,276
Working Capital	5,021,181	37,183	28,948	5,234	217,917	149,854	5,268,046	192,271
Guarantee / Business Account	2,379,241	92,351	25,880	5,506	165,720	120,110	2,570,841	217,967
Real Estate	711,146	10,047	11,458	348	-	-	722,604	10,395
Rural Loans and Development	3,021,943	52,508	25,187	6,804	288,326	247,617	3,335,456	306,929
Other	1,419,707	42,320	38,918	11,884	327,926	224,905	1,786,551	279,109
Total as of 12/31/2025	**60,406,238**	**901,519**	**635,025**	**137,591**	**3,975,589**	**2,774,879**	**65,016,852**	**3,813,989**

								Consolidated
	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3		Total	
	Total Loans	Provision	Total Loans	Provision	Total Loans	Provision	Total Loans	Provision
Individuals	**45,088,289**	**654,932**	**498,746**	**107,574**	**2,892,154**	**2,025,537**	**48,479,189**	**2,788,043**
Credit Cards	2,486,638	127,475	38,127	8,646	325,604	258,326	2,850,369	394,447

Payroll Loans	18,200,228	104,873	156,394	22,343	1,103,223	757,167	19,459,845	884,383
Personal Loans – not Payroll	2,577,730	35,792	82,190	18,304	371,606	255,829	3,031,526	309,925
Real Estate	5,675,302	29,680	9,256	3,593	46,776	27,808	5,731,334	61,081
Rural Loans and Development	13,443,838	206,564	92,797	19,049	485,969	293,691	14,022,604	519,304
Other	2,704,553	150,548	119,982	35,639	558,976	432,716	3,383,511	618,903
Companies	**15,327,373**	**246,626**	**137,967**	**30,019**	**1,084,252**	**749,471**	**16,549,592**	**1,026,116**
Exchange Operations	2,764,774	12,179	5,888	241	83,546	6,856	2,854,208	19,276
Working Capital	5,021,181	37,183	28,948	5,234	217,917	149,854	5,268,046	192,271
Guarantee / Business Account	2,379,241	92,351	25,880	5,506	165,720	120,110	2,570,841	217,967
Real Estate	711,146	10,047	11,458	348	-	-	722,604	10,395
Rural Loans and Development	3,021,943	52,508	25,187	6,804	288,326	247,617	3,335,456	306,929
Other	1,429,088	42,358	40,606	11,886	328,743	225,034	1,798,437	279,278
Total as of 12/31/2025	**60,415,662**	**901,558**	**636,713**	**137,593**	**3,976,406**	**2,775,008**	**65,028,781**	**3,814,159**

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

	Parent	Consolidated
	12/31/2025	**12/31/2025**
Not Overdue	58,989,168	58,998,523
Overdue up to 30 days	1,417,070	1,417,139
Total	**60,406,238**	**60,415,662**

	Parent	Consolidated
	12/31/2025	**12/31/2025**
Collective Evaluation	60,381,846	60,391,270
Individual Evaluation	24,392	24,392
Total	**60,406,238**	**60,415,662**

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

	Parent	Consolidated
	12/31/2025	**12/31/2025**
Not Overdue	201,232	201,934
Overdue up to 30 days	15,539	16,124
Overdue from 31 to 60 days	273,788	274,189
Overdue from 61 to 90 days	144,466	144,466
Total	**635,025**	**636,713**

	Parent	Consolidated
	12/31/2025	**12/31/2025**
Collective Evaluation	633,529	635,217
Individual Evaluation	1,496	1,496
Total	**635,025**	**636,713**

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

	Parent	Consolidated
	12/31/2025	**12/31/2025**
Not Overdue	939,683	940,201
Overdue up to 30 days	116,628	116,713
Overdue from 31 to 60 days	83,218	83,310
Overdue from 61 to 90 days	118,215	118,222
Overdue over 90 days	2,717,845	2,717,960
Total	**3,975,589**	**3,976,406**

	Parent	Consolidated
	12/31/2025	12/31/2025
Collective Evaluation	3,536,204	3,537,021
Individual Evaluation	439,385	439,385
Total	**3,975,589**	**3,976,406**

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

	12/31/2025
Largest Debtor	22.84%
Five Largest Debtors	54.90%
Ten Largest Debtors	78.45%
Twenty Largest Debtors	98.98%

Renegotiated and Reestructured Credit and Financial Leasing Transactions: the renegotiation activities commonly used in credit and leasing transactions and practiced by Banrisul consist of extensions in payment terms and renegotiation of previously agreed rates.

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

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

	01/01 to 12/31/2025[1]
Renegotiated Operations	**1,818,792**
Active Renegotiated Operations	1,447,874
Operations Recovered from Loss Write-off	370,918
Write-Off	**378,288**

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

(d.6) Repossession of Assets Given as Guarantees

Goods intended for sale are recorded upon receipt in the settlement of financial assets or upon the decision to sell own assets. These assets are initially recorded at the gross carrying amount of the difficult or doubtful financial instrument or fair value less selling costs, whichever is lower. Subsequent reductions in the fair value of the asset are recorded as a provision for impairment, with a corresponding charge to profit or loss. The costs of maintaining these assets are expensed as incurred. The sales policy for these assets includes periodic bids/auctions that are announced in advance to the market. The assets repossessed (furniture, real estate, etc.) at the end of the reporting period totaled R$78,373 in Parent and Consolidated.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

External Communication: in order for the information coming from the area responsible for managing market risks to reach the appropriate scope, the description of the market risk management structure is made available in a publicly accessible report, with a minimum annual frequency, in accordance with CMN Resolution No. 4,557/17. The Market Risk Management Structure and the Risk Management Report are available at the following address: https://ri.banrisul.com.br/.

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

Banrisul monitors market risk (trading portfolio) and interest rate risk (non-trading portfolio) using Bacen's standardized methodologies, among other approaches that complement Banrisul's risk management:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

• For exposures in fixed interest rates (Pjur1) by changes in the CDI rate; and

• For exposure in exchange rates (Pcam) and the value of derivative financial instruments due to changes in the counterparty's credit quality (Cva), the exchange rate fluctuation is used.

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

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

Scenarios		Risk Factors		Total as of 12/31/2025
		Interest Rate	Currency	
1	1%	290	5,796	**6,086**
2	25%	236	82,680	**82,916**
3	50%	171	162,767	**162,938**

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

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

For the Foreign Currency Risk Factor, the exchange rate of R$5.5024 on 12/31/2025 (PTAX Sale – Bacen) was considered. The sensitivity analyses identified above do not consider the reaction capacity of the risk and treasury areas, since once a loss is detected in relation to these positions, risk mitigation measures are quickly implemented, minimizing the possibility of significant losses.

Analyzing the results of scenario 1, we can identify the largest loss in the “Currency” Risk Factor, which represents 95.2% of the expected loss in this scenario. In scenarios 2 and 3, the largest loss observed refers to the “Currencies” factor, representing 99.7% and 99.9%, respectively. Considering absolute values, the largest loss observed in these Sensitivity Test Scenarios occurs in scenario 3, in the total amount of R$162,938.

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

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

Scenario 1 is the most likely and considers the 1% increase and decrease in the market reference curve for US dollar coupon (B3 quotation), used to price these financial instruments. Scenarios 2 and 3 are defined to contemplate positive variations of 25% and 50% and negative variations of 25% and 50%, considering the conditions existing on 12/30/2025.

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 at the end of the reporting period.

Operation	Portfolio	Risk	Scenario 1	Scenario 2	Scenario 3
Swap	*Trading*	Increase in U.S. Dollar	16,855	421,363	842,725
		Line Item Being Hedged			
Debt	*Banking*	Increase in U.S. Dollar	16,856	421,395	842,790
		Net Effect	**(1)**	**(32)**	**(65)**
Operation	**Carteira**	**Risco**	**Scenario 1**	**Scenario 2**	**Scenario 3**
Swap	*Trading*	Decrease in U.S. Dollar	(16,855)	(421,363)	(842,725)
		Line Item Being Hedged			
Debt	*Banking*	Decrease in U.S. Dollar	(16,856)	(421,395)	(842,790)
		Net Effect	**1**	**32**	**65**

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

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

Operation	Portfolio	Risk	Scenario 1	Scenario 2	Scenario 3
FUT DI1	*Trading*	Increase in the Future DI Rate	(10)	(253)	(498)
FUT DI1	*Trading*	Decrease in the Future DI Rate	10	261	532

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

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

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

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

Risk Factor	Reference	Trading Book
Prefixed	Prefixed Rate	81
Total		**81**

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

Risk Factor	Reference	Non Trading Book
Prefixed	Taxa Prefixada	952,200
Index Coupon	TLP	(124)
Interest Rate Coupon	TR	91,458
	TJLP	(366)
DI	CDI	2,710,644
Selic	Selic	(3,405,654)
Total		**348,158**

(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$433,245. Capital consumption presented in the same period was R$99,224.

Banrisul complies with the new Bacen determinations and calculates the amount of risk-weighted assets RWACAM, which was verified at the end of the reporting period at R$1,233,060.

(e.4) Exposures Subject to Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk on cash flows is the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will vary as a result of changes in market interest rates. Interest rate risk on fair value is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will vary as a result of changes in market interest rates. Banrisul is exposed to the effects of fluctuations in prevailing market interest rates on both the fair value of its financial instruments and its cash flows. Interest margins may increase as a result of these changes, but losses may decrease if unexpected movements occur. Banrisul's Board of Directors and Executive Board annually approve proposed limits on the level of interest rate mismatch that can be assumed by Banrisul.

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

					Parent
	Current		Long Term		
	Up to 3 months	From 3 to 12 Months	From 1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total as of 12/31/2025
Financial Assets	**32,002,768**	**22,208,338**	**83,947,848**	**18,143,958**	**156,302,912**
At Amortized Cost	30,841,262	22,208,338	62,970,835	17,244,810	133,265,245
Compulsory Deposits at the Central Bank	15,303,405	-	-	-	15,303,405
Interbank Liquidity Applications	2,517,546	882,955	624,030	-	4,024,531
Securities	4,112,366	4,049,733	29,919,427	7,757,876	45,839,402
Credit and Leasing Operations	8,907,945	16,681,095	29,940,878	9,486,934	65,016,852
Other Financial Assets	-	594,555	2,486,500	-	3,081,055
At Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	61,820	-	20,977,013	899,148	21,937,981
Securities	61,820	-	20,977,013	899,148	21,937,981
At Fair Value through Profit or Loss	1,099,686	-	-	-	1,099,686
Securities	999,446	-	-	-	999,446
Derivatives	100,240	-	-	-	100,240
Financial Liabilities	**48,962,425**	**18,524,846**	**57,023,798**	**19,091,707**	**143,602,776**
At Amortized Cost	48,961,398	16,835,441	57,023,798	19,091,707	141,912,344
Deposits	24,082,519	8,163,517	49,011,609	16,181,493	97,439,138
Open Market Fundraising	22,959,070	-	-	-	22,959,070
Resources for Acceptance and Issuance of Securities	907,334	2,521,697	5,282,886	-	8,711,917
Subordinated Debts	-	-	-	2,413,040	2,413,040
Borrowings	802,548	1,497,347	497,140	6,263	2,803,298
Onlendings	209,927	872,088	2,229,900	490,911	3,802,826
Other Financial Assets	-	3,780,792	2,263	-	3,783,055
At Fair Value through Profit or Loss	1,027	1,689,405	-	-	1,690,432
Derivatives	1,027	-	-	-	1,027
Subordinated Debts	-	1,689,405	-	-	1,689,405
Total Delay in Interest Renegotiation	**(16,959,657)**	**3,683,492**	**26,924,050**	**(947,749)**	**12,700,136**

					Consolidated
	Current		Long Term		
	Up to 3 months	From 3 to 12 Months	From 1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total as of 12/31/2025
Financial Assets	**32,211,122**	**25,398,567**	**83,963,566**	**18,165,567**	**159,738,822**
At Amortized Cost	30,851,838	25,058,553	62,986,553	17,244,810	136,141,754
Compulsory Deposits at the Central Bank	15,303,405	-	-	-	15,303,405
Interbank Liquidity Applications	2,517,546	882,955	624,030	-	4,024,531
Securities	4,112,366	4,049,733	29,928,470	7,757,876	45,848,445

Credit and Leasing Operations	8,918,521	16,681,095	29,942,231	9,486,934	65,028,781
Other Financial Assets	-	3,444,770	2,491,822	-	5,936,592
At Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	61,820	-	20,977,013	899,148	21,937,981
Securities	61,820	-	20,977,013	899,148	21,937,981
At Fair Value through Profit or Loss	1,297,464	340,014	-	21,609	1,659,087
Securities	1,197,224	340,014	-	21,609	1,558,847
Derivatives	100,240	-	-	-	100,240
Financial Liabilities	**49,106,231**	**18,538,492**	**56,379,983**	**19,091,707**	**143,116,413**
At Amortized Cost	49,105,204	16,849,087	56,379,983	19,091,707	141,425,981
Deposits	24,366,244	6,702,081	49,011,609	16,181,493	96,261,427
Open Market Fundraising	22,819,656	-	-	-	22,819,656
Resources for Acceptance and Issuance of Securities	906,430	2,196,102	4,636,844	-	7,739,376
Subordinated Debts	-	-	-	2,413,040	2,413,040
Lendings	802,947	1,498,351	499,367	6,263	2,806,928
Onborrowings	209,927	872,088	2,229,900	490,911	3,802,826
Other Financial Assets	-	5,580,465	2,263	-	5,582,728
At Fair Value through Profit or Loss	1,027	1,689,405	-	-	1,690,432
Derivatives	1,027	-	-	-	1,027
Subordinated Debts	-	1,689,405	-	-	1,689,405
Total Delay in Interest Renegotiation	**(16,895,109)**	**6,860,075**	**27,583,583**	**(926,140)**	**16,622,409**

(f) Liquidity Risk

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

For the effective management of liquidity risk, Banrisul considers the transactions carried out in the financial and capital markets, as well as possible contingent or unexpected exposures. Examples of this are settlement services, provision of sureties and guarantees, and lines of credit contracted and not used. Likewise, the liquidity risk in the currencies to which there is exposure, observing possible restrictions on the transfer of liquidity and convertibility between currencies. Furthermore, possible impacts on Banrisul's liquidity resulting from risk factors associated with other companies in the prudential conglomerate are considered.

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

The control process monitors mismatches arising from the use of short-term liabilities to back long-term assets, in order to avoid liquidity deficiencies and ensure that Banrisul's reserves are sufficient to meet daily cash needs, both cyclical and non-cyclical, as well as long-term needs. Banrisul maintains adequate levels of assets with high market liquidity, together with access to other sources of liquidity, and seeks to ensure an adequately diversified base of funding operations.

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

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

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

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

(f.1) Cash Flows for Non-Derivatives

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

					Parent
	Current		Long Term		
	Up to 3 months	From 3 to 12 Months	From 1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total as of 12/31/2025
Financial Liabilities (Contractual Maturities)	**53,375,452**	**18,909,062**	**58,366,307**	**19,426,964**	**150,077,785**
At Amortized Cost	53,375,452	17,214,164	58,366,307	19,426,964	148,382,887
Deposits	28,425,078	8,344,153	49,803,054	16,442,793	103,015,078
Open Market Fundraising	22,972,007	-	-	-	22,972,007
Resources for Acceptance and Issuance of Securities	942,270	2,618,791	5,486,295	-	9,047,356
Subordinated Letters	-	-	-	2,413,040	2,413,040
Borrowings	805,108	1,503,559	555,143	14,868	2,878,678
Onlendings	230,989	966,708	2,519,122	556,263	4,273,082
Other Financial Assets	-	3,780,953	2,693	-	3,783,646
At Fair Value Through Profit or Loss	-	1,694,898	-	-	1,694,898
Subordinated Debt	-	1,694,898	-	-	1,694,898
Financial Assets (Expected Maturities)	**32,272,379**	**23,265,395**	**96,752,591**	**26,869,128**	**179,159,493**
Cash	1,298,123	-	-	-	1,298,123
Financial Assets	30,974,256	23,265,395	96,752,591	26,869,128	177,861,370
At Amortized Cost	29,912,990	23,265,395	75,775,578	25,969,980	154,923,943
At Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	61,820	-	20,977,013	899,148	21,937,981
At Fair Value Through Profit or Loss	999,446	-	-	-	999,446

					Consolidated
	Current		Long Term		
	Up to 3 months	From 3 to 12 Months	From 1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total as of 12/31/2025
Financial Liabilities (Contractual Maturities)	**53,517,911**	**18,898,830**	**57,736,367**	**19,432,281**	**149,585,389**
At Amortized Cost	53,517,911	17,203,932	57,736,367	19,432,281	147,890,491
Deposits	28,703,218	6,860,585	49,819,157	16,448,110	101,831,070
Open Market Fundraising	22,832,490	-	-	-	22,832,490
Resources for Acceptance and Issuance of Securities	945,716	2,291,285	4,837,814	-	8,074,815
Subordinated Letters	-	-	-	2,413,040	2,413,040
Borrowings	805,498	1,504,728	557,581	14,868	2,882,675
Onlendings	230,989	966,708	2,519,122	556,263	4,273,082
Other Financial Assets		5,580,626	2,693	-	5,583,319
At Fair Value Through Profit or Loss	-	1,694,898	-	-	1,694,898
Subordinated Debt	-	1,694,898	-	-	1,694,898
Financial Assets (Expected Maturities)	**32,470,158**	**26,455,624**	**96,766,956**	**26,890,737**	**182,583,475**
Cash	1,298,124	-	-	-	1,298,124
Financial Assets	31,172,034	26,455,624	96,766,956	26,890,737	181,285,351
At Amortized Cost	29,912,990	26,115,610	75,789,943	25,969,980	157,788,523
At Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	61,820	-	20,977,013	899,148	21,937,981
At Fair Value Through Profit or Loss	1,197,224	340,014	-	21,609	1,558,847

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

Banrisul must make available to the State of Rio Grande do Sul up to 95% of the value of the judicial deposits collected for the Reserve Fund for Guarantee of Refund of Judicial Deposits, in which the litigating parties are not the State of Rio Grande do Sul or the Municipalities of the same State. The amounts transferred to the State of Rio Grande do Sul on the reporting date reached the amount of R$9,823,501, as described in Note 34a. In the event of redemptions by depositors in amounts greater than those held in a specific fund to guarantee liquidity, the State of Rio Grande do Sul must immediately cover the cash needs.

(g) Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities

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

			Parent
			12/31/2025
	Level 1	Level 2	Total
Financial Assets	**22,876,735**	**160,932**	**23,037,667**
At Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	21,876,161	61,820	21,937,981
Securities	21,876,161	61,820	21,937,981
Treasury Financial Bills (LFT)	21,876,161	-	21,876,161
Investment Fund Shares	-	39,851	39,851
Others	-	21,969	21,969
At Fair Value Through Profit or Loss	1,000,574	99,112	1,099,686
Securities	999,446	-	999,446
National Treasury Bills (LTN)	999,446		999,446
Derivatives	1,128	99,112	100,240
Liabilities Measured at Fair Value	**1,027**	**1,689,405**	**1,690,432**
At Fair Value Through Profit or Loss	1,027	1,689,405	1,690,432
Derivatives	1,027	-	1,027
Subordinated Debt	-	1,689,405	1,689,405

				Consolidated
				12/31/2025
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial Assets	**23,434,760**	**160,932**	**1,376**	**23,597,068**
At Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	21,876,161	61,820	-	21,937,981
Securities	21,876,161	61,820	-	21,937,981
Treasury Financial Bills (LFT)	21,876,161	-	-	21,876,161
Investment Fund Shares	-	39,851	-	39,851
Others	-	21,969	-	21,969
At Fair Value Through Profit or Loss	1,558,599	99,112	1,376	1,659,087
Securities	1,557,471	-	1,376	1,558,847
Treasury Financial Bills (LFT)	361,623	-	-	361,623
National Treasury Bills (LTN)	999,446	-	-	999,446
Investment Fund Shares	196,402	-	1,376	197,778
Derivatives	1,128	99,112	-	100,240
Liabilities Measured at Fair Value	**1,027**	**1,689,405**	**-**	**1,690,432**
At Fair Value Through Profit or Loss	1,027	1,689,405	-	1,690,432
Derivatives	1,027	-	-	1,027
Subordinated Debt	-	1,689,405	-	1,689,405

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

		Parent
		12/31/2025
	Book Value	Fair Value
Financial Assets at Amortized Cost	**133,822,876**	**130,901,589**
Compulsory Deposits at the Central Bank of Brazil	15,861,036	15,861,036
Interbank Liquidity Applications	4,024,531	4,054,553
Securities	45,839,402	45,918,828
Credit and Financial Leasing Operations	65,016,852	61,986,117
Other Financial Assets	3,081,055	3,081,055
Financial Liabilities at Amortized Cost	**146,215,128**	**146,225,118**
Deposits	101,741,922	101,695,729
Open Market Fundraising	22,959,070	22,959,059
Resources for Acceptance and Issuance of Securities	8,711,917	8,704,306
Subordinated Financial Letters	2,413,040	2,476,845
Borrowings	2,803,298	2,803,298
Onlendings	3,802,826	3,802,826
Other Financial Liabilities	3,783,055	3,783,055

	Consolidated	
	12/31/2025	
	Book Value	Fair Value
Financial Assets at Amortized Cost	**136,699,385**	**133,778,096**
Compulsory Deposits at the Central Bank of Brazil	15,861,036	15,861,036
Interbank Liquidity Applications	4,024,531	4,054,553
Securities	45,848,445	45,927,869
Credit and Financial Leasing Operations	65,028,781	61,998,046
Other Financial Assets	5,936,592	5,936,592
Liabilities at Amortized Cost	**145,722,468**	**145,732,458**
Deposits	100,557,914	100,511,721
Open Market Fundraising	22,819,656	22,819,645
Resources for Acceptance and Issuance of Securities	7,739,376	7,731,765
Subordinated Financial Letters	2,413,040	2,476,845
Borrowings	2,806,928	2,806,928
Onlendings	3,802,826	3,802,826
Other Financial Liabilities	5,582,728	5,582,728

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

• **Credits with Credit Transaction Characteristics**: the value represents the discounted value of future cash flows expected to be received. Expected cash flows are discounted at current market rates plus the counterparty risk rate to determine their fair value.

• **Financial Liabilities**: the estimated fair value of deposits without a specified maturity, which includes non-interest-bearing deposits, is the amount repayable on demand. The estimated fair value of deposits with fixed and floating rates and other loans without quotes in the active market is based on undiscounted cash flows using interest rates for new debts with similar terms to maturity plus Banrisul's risk rate.

• **Funds from Acceptances and Issuance of Securities:** the fair value is calculated by discounting the difference between future cash flows, adopting discount rates equivalent to the weighted average rates of the most recent similar contracts or negotiations, of securities with similar characteristics.

• **Funding on the Open Market**: for transactions with fixed rates, the fair value was determined by calculating the discount of the estimated cash flows, adopting discount rates equivalent to the rates practiced in contracts for similar transactions on the last market day.

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

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

(h) Operational Risk

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

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

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

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

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

(i) Social, Environmental and Climate Risk

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

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

Climate risk, in turn, comprises two aspects:

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

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

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

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

(j) Capital Management

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Margin on Required Reference Equity;
- Margin on Required Level I Reference Equity;
- Margin on Required Core Capital;

• Margin on PR considering IRRBB and ACP;
• Core Capital Margin After Pillar 1 considering ACP; and
• Margin After Pillar 2.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(k) Capital Index

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

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

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

Conglomerate Prudential	**12/31/2025**
Reference Equity - RE	**14,405,845**
Tier I	**10,303,400**
Core Capital	**10,303,400**
Equity	8,301,859
Capital Reserve and Earnings Revaluation	3,015,055
Deductions from Principal Capital other than Prudential Adjustments	(138,414)
Prudential Adjustments	(994,100)
Negative Adjustment resulting from the Constitution of Expected Losses	119,000
Tier II	**4,102,445**
Tier II Eligible Instruments	4,102,445
RWA	**73,706,989**
RWA_{CPAD} (Credit Risk)	60,974,294
RWA_{SP} (Payment Service)	1,078,089
RWA_{MPAD} (Market Risk)	1,240,814
RWA_{JUR1} (Interest Rate Risk)	1,015
RWA_{CAM} (Exchange Rate Risk)	1,233,060
RWA_{CVA} (Counterparty Credit Assessment Risk)	6,739
RWA_{OPAD} (Operational Risk)	10,413,792
Banking Portfolio (IRRBB)	**348,158**
Margin on PR considering Banking Portfolio after Additional Main Capital	4,884,300
Capital Ratio	
Basel Ratio	19.54%
Tier I Ratio	13.98%
Core Capital Ratio	13.98%
Permanent Assets Ratio	10.20%
Leverage Ratio	6.08%

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

Banrisul's PR reached R$14,405,845 on the reporting date.

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

In this context, the IRRBB calculated on the reporting date was R$348,158.

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

The IB was 19.54% on the reporting date, higher than the minimum required by the Brazilian regulatory body. The Tier I and Core Capital Ratios were 13.98% in the same period.

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

Note 06 – Cash and Cash Equivalent

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

	Parent	Consolidated
	12/31/2025	12/31/2025
Cash	1,298,123	1,298,124
In Local Currency	984,007	984,008
In Foreign Currency	314,116	314,116
Interbank Investments (1)	1,900,000	1,900,000
Reverse Repurchase Agreements	1,900,000	1,900,000
Securities	-	177,138
Investment Fund Shares	-	177,138
Total	**3,198,123**	**3,375,262**

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

Note 07 - Compulsory Deposits in Central Bank of Brazil

		Parent and Consolidated
Deposit Type	**Form of Remuneration**	**12/31/2025**
Demand Deposits	No Remuneration	557,631
Savings Deposits	Savings	2,187,382
Time Deposits	Selic Rate	12,322,718
Instant Payment Account	Selic Rate	462,737
Electronic Currency Deposits	Selic Rate	569
Other Deposits	Selic Rate	329,999
Total		**15,861,036**

Note 08 – Interbank Investments

	Parent and Consolidated			
	Up to 3 Months	3 to 12 Months	Over 12 Months	12/31/2025
Reverse Repurchase Agreements	1,900,000	-	-	1,900,000
Resales to Liquidate – Bench Position	1,900,000	-	-	1,900,000
National Treasury Bill (LTN)	1,900,000	-	-	1,900,000
Investments on Interbank Deposits	617,526	882,955	624,018	2,124,499
Investments on Interbank Deposits	617,526	882,955	624,018	2,124,499
Total	**2,517,526**	**882,955**	**624,018**	**4,024,499**

Note 09 – Financial Assets at Amortized Cost – Securities

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

									Parent
									12/31/2025
	Up to 3 Months	From 3 to 12 Months	From 1 to 3 Years	From 3 to 5 Years	More than 5 Years	Amortized Cost	Expected Loss	Amortized Net Cost	Fair Value
Federal Government Securities	4,011,304	3,975,038	14,022,350	15,385,622	7,549,881	44,944,195	-	44,944,195	45,026,759
Treasury Financial Bills (LFT)	4,011,304	3,975,038	13,993,619	15,385,622	7,549,881	44,915,464	-	44,915,464	45,000,018
Federal Bonds (CVS)			28,731	-	-	28,731	-	28,731	26,741
Financial Bills (LF)	101,062	74,695	294,122	22,231	-	492,110	(12)	492,098	486,523
Debentures	-	-	67,186	127,916	206,798	401,900	(4)	401,896	404,461
Real Estate Receivable Certificates (CRI)	-	-	-	-	1,197	1,197	-	1,197	1,085
Total	**4,112,366**	**4,049,733**	**14,383,658**	**15,535,769**	**7,757,876**	**45,839,402**	**(16)**	**45,839,386**	**45,918,828**

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

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

Note 10 – Loans and Leases

(a) Credit Portfolio Segregated by Stages

				Parent
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	12/31/2025
Individuals	**45,088,246**	**498,746**	**2,892,154**	**48,479,146**
Credit Cards	2,486,638	38,127	325,604	2,850,369
Payroll Loans	18,200,228	156,394	1,103,223	19,459,845
Personal Loan – not Payroll	2,577,730	82,190	371,606	3,031,526
Real Estate	5,675,302	9,256	46,776	5,731,334
Rural, Development Loans and Guarantee Funds	13,443,838	92,797	485,969	14,022,604
Others	2,704,510	119,982	558,976	3,383,468
Companies	**15,317,992**	**136,279**	**1,083,435**	**16,537,706**
Exchange Operations	2,764,774	5,888	83,546	2,854,208
Working Capital	5,021,181	28,948	217,917	5,268,046
Business / Guarantee Checking Accounts	2,379,241	25,880	165,720	2,570,841
Real Estate	711,146	11,458	-	722,604
Rural and Development Loans	3,021,943	25,187	288,326	3,335,456
Others	1,419,707	38,918	327,926	1,786,551
Total	**60,406,238**	**635,025**	**3,975,589**	**65,016,852**
(-) Expected Credit Loss	(901,519)	(137,591)	(2,774,879)	(3,813,989)
Total Net of Expected Credit Loss as of 12/31/2025	**59,504,719**	**497,434**	**1,200,710**	**61,202,863**

				Consolidated
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	12/31/2025
Individuals	**45,088,289**	**498,746**	**2,892,154**	**48,479,189**
Credit Cards	2,486,638	38,127	325,604	2,850,369
Payroll Loans	18,200,228	156,394	1,103,223	19,459,845
Personal Loan – not Payroll	2,577,730	82,190	371,606	3,031,526
Real Estate	5,675,302	9,256	46,776	5,731,334
Rural and Development Loans	13,443,838	92,797	485,969	14,022,604
Others	2,704,553	119,982	558,976	3,383,511
Companies	**15,327,373**	**137,967**	**1,084,252**	**16,549,592**
Exchange	2,764,774	5,888	83,546	2,854,208
Working Capital	5,021,181	28,948	217,917	5,268,046
Business / Guarantee Checking Accounts	2,379,241	25,880	165,720	2,570,841
Real Estate	711,146	11,458	-	722,604
Rural and Development Loans	3,021,943	25,187	288,326	3,335,456
Others	1,429,088	40,606	328,743	1,798,437
Total	**60,415,662**	**636,713**	**3,976,406**	**65,028,781**
(-) Expected Credit Loss	(901,558)	(137,593)	(2,775,008)	(3,814,159)
Total Net of Expected Credit Loss as of 12/31/2025	**59,514,104**	**499,120**	**1,201,398**	**61,214,622**

(b) Credit Portfolio Segregated by Installment Maturity

	Parent	Consolidated
Maturity	**12/31/2025**	**12/31/2025**
Overdue since 1 day	1,816,937	1,818,290
Due up to 3 months	8,913,618	8,924,194
Due from 3 to 12 months	16,681,095	16,681,095
Due from 1 year to 5 years	28,118,268	28,118,268
Due over 5 years	9,486,934	9,486,934
Total	**65,016,852**	**65,028,781**

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

		Parent and Consolidated
		12/31/2025
Concentration of Largest Borrowers	**Total**	**% Portfolio**
Main borrower	305,941	0.47
10 largest borrowers	2,215,243	3.41
20 largest borrowers	3,373,835	5.19
50 largest borrowers	5,469,778	8.41
100 largest borrowers	7,358,885	11.32

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

								Parent
Stage 1	Opening Balance 01/01/2025	Transfer To Stage 2	Transfer To Stage 3	Transfer From Stage 2	Transfer From Stage 3	*Write-Off*	Constitution/ (Reversion)	Closing Balance 12/31/2025
Individuals	**708,288**	**(4,008)**	**(41,300)**	**20,931**	**104,036**	**-**	**(133,016)**	**654,931**
Credit Cards	108,240	(370)	(6,918)	-	2,147	-	24,376	127,475
Payroll Loans	104,150	(630)	(4,434)	855	7,190	-	(2,258)	104,873
Personal Loan – not Payroll	25,078	(288)	(3,039)	198	3,832	-	10,011	35,792
Real Estate	23,940	(133)	(461)	13,698	20,570	-	(27,934)	29,680
Rural and Development Loans	328,438	(1,340)	(12,417)	4,891	9,590	-	(122,598)	206,564
Others	118,442	(1,247)	(14,031)	1,289	60,707	-	(14,613)	150,547
Companies	**274,240**	**(3,448)**	**(24,435)**	**1,813**	**112,709**	**-**	**(114,291)**	**246,588**
Exchange Operations	8,747	(139)	(202)	-	-	-	3,773	12,179
Working Capital	24,914	(200)	(2,090)	28	34,890	-	(20,359)	37,183
Business / Guarantee Checking Accounts	130,412	(612)	(10,513)	42	6,673	-	(33,651)	92,351
Real Estate	8,316	(292)	-	-	-	-	2,023	10,047
Rural, Development Loans and Guarantee Funds	69,560	(1,989)	(9,011)	1,220	5,446	-	(12,718)	52,508
Others	32,291	(216)	(2,619)	523	65,700	-	(53,359)	42,320
Total	**982,528**	**(7,456)**	**(65,735)**	**22,744**	**216,745**	**-**	**(247,307)**	**901,519**

								Parent
Stage 2	Opening Balance 01/01/2025	Transfer To Stage 1	Transfer To Stage 3	Transfer From Stage 1	Transfer From Stage 3	*Write-Off*	Constitution/ (Reversion)	Closing Balance 12/31/2025
Individuals	**75,036**	**(20,931)**	**(28,811)**	**4,008**	**1,896**	**-**	**76,376**	**107,574**
Credit Cards	2	-	(2)	370	230	-	8,046	8,646
Payroll Loans	4,952	(855)	(2,258)	630	169	-	19,705	22,343
Personal Loan – not Payroll	6,531	(198)	(3,182)	288	121	-	14,744	18,304
Real Estate	19,132	(13,698)	(1,910)	133	123	-	(187)	3,593
Rural and Development Loans	28,903	(4,891)	(13,194)	1,340	351	-	6,540	19,049
Others	15,516	(1,289)	(8,265)	1,247	902	-	27,528	35,639
Companies	**15,914**	**(1,813)**	**(6,296)**	**3,448**	**947**	**-**	**17,817**	**30,017**
Exchange	-	-	-	139	-	-	102	241
Working Capital	2,635	(28)	(1,274)	200	67	-	3,634	5,234
Business / Guarantee Checking Accounts	1,330	(42)	(667)	612	20	-	4,253	5,506
Real Estate	-	-	-	292	-	-	56	348
Rural and Development Loans	7,538	(1,220)	(3,290)	1,989	560	-	1,227	6,804
Others	4,411	(523)	(1,065)	216	300	-	8,545	11,884
Total	**90,950**	**(22,744)**	**(35,107)**	**7,456**	**2,843**	**-**	**94,193**	**137,591**

								Parent
Stage 3	Opening Balance 01/01/2025	Transfer To Stage 1	Transfer To Stage 2	Transfer From Stage 1	Transfer From Stage 2	*Write-Off*	Constitution/ (Reversion)	Closing Balance 12/31/2025
Individuals	**1,055,927**	**(104,036)**	**(1,896)**	**41,300**	**28,811**	**(333,866)**	**1,339,297**	**2,025,537**
Credit Cards	104,887	(2,147)	(230)	6,918	2	(26,819)	175,715	258,326
Payroll Loans	423,964	(7,190)	(169)	4,434	2,258	(184,300)	518,170	757,167
Personal Loan – not Payroll	147,414	(3,832)	(121)	3,039	3,182	(49,256)	155,403	255,829
Real Estate	36,583	(20,570)	(123)	461	1,910	(1,403)	10,950	27,808
Rural and Development Loans	132,062	(9,590)	(351)	12,417	13,194	(22,286)	168,245	293,691
Others	211,017	(60,707)	(902)	14,031	8,265	(49,802)	310,814	432,716
Companies	**587,148**	**(112,709)**	**(947)**	**24,435**	**6,296**	**(44,422)**	**289,541**	**749,342**
Exchange	5,356	-	-	202	-	(3,085)	4,383	6,856
Working Capital	114,252	(34,890)	(67)	2,090	1,274	(663)	67,858	149,854
Business / Guarantee Checking Accounts	49,593	(6,673)	(20)	10,513	667	(1,445)	67,475	120,110
Real Estate	170	-	-	-	-	-	(170)	-
Rural and Development Loans	238,484	(5,446)	(560)	9,011	3,290	(21,665)	24,503	247,617
Others	179,293	(65,700)	(300)	2,619	1,065	(17,564)	125,492	224,905
Total	**1,643,075**	**(216,745)**	**(2,843)**	**65,735**	**35,107**	**(378,288)**	**1,628,838**	**2,774,879**

				Parent
Consolidation of the Three Stages	Opening Balance 01/01/2025	*Write-Off*	Constitution/ (Reversion) [1]	Closing Balance 12/31/2025
Individuals	**1,839,251**	**(333,866)**	**1,282,657**	**2,788,042**
Credit Cards	213,129	(26,819)	208,137	394,447
Payroll Loans	533,066	(184,300)	535,617	884,383
Personal Loan – not Payroll	179,023	(49,256)	180,158	309,925
Real Estate	79,655	(1,403)	(17,171)	61,081
Rural and Development Loans	489,403	(22,286)	52,187	519,304
Others	344,975	(49,802)	323,729	618,902
Companies	**877,302**	**(44,422)**	**193,067**	**1,025,947**
Exchange	14,103	(3,085)	8,258	19,276
Working Capital	141,801	(663)	51,133	192,271
Business / Guarantee Checking Accounts	181,335	(1,445)	38,077	217,967
Real Estate	8,486	-	1,909	10,395
Rural and Development Loans	315,582	(21,665)	13,012	306,929
Others	215,995	(17,564)	80,678	279,109
Total	**2,716,553**	**(378,288)**	**1,475,724**	**3,813,989**

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

Stage 1	Opening Balance 01/01/2025	Transfer To Stage 2	Transfer To Stage 3	Transfer From Stage 2	Transfer From Stage 3	*Write-Off*	Constitution/ (Reversion)	Consolidated Closing Balance 12/31/2025
Individuals	**708,288**	**(4,008)**	**(41,300)**	**20,931**	**104,036**	**-**	**(133,015)**	**654,932**
Credit Cards	108,240	(370)	(6,918)	-	2,147	-	24,376	127,475
Payroll Loans	104,150	(630)	(4,434)	855	7,190	-	(2,258)	104,873
Personal Loan – not Payroll	25,078	(288)	(3,039)	198	3,832	-	10,011	35,792
Real Estate	23,940	(133)	(461)	13,698	20,570	-	(27,934)	29,680
Rural and Development Loans	328,438	(1,340)	(12,417)	4,891	9,590	-	(122,598)	206,564
Others	118,442	(1,247)	(14,031)	1,289	60,707	-	(14,612)	150,548
Companies	**274,280**	**(3,453)**	**(24,435)**	**1,814**	**112,711**	**-**	**(114,291)**	**246,626**
Exchange	8,747	(139)	(202)	-	-	-	3,773	12,179
Working Capital	24,914	(200)	(2,090)	28	34,890	-	(20,359)	37,183
Business / Guarantee Checking Accounts	130,412	(612)	(10,513)	42	6,673	-	(33,651)	92,351
Real Estate	8,316	(292)	-	-	-	-	2,023	10,047
Rural and Development Loans	69,560	(1,989)	(9,011)	1,220	5,446	-	(12,718)	52,508
Others	32,331	(221)	(2,619)	524	65,702	-	(53,359)	42,358
Total	**982,568**	**(7,461)**	**(65,735)**	**22,745**	**216,747**	**-**	**(247,306)**	**901,558**

Stage 2	Opening Balance 01/01/2025	Transfer To Stage 1	Transfer To Stage 3	Transfer From Stage 1	Transfer From Stage 3	*Write-Off*	Constitution/ (Reversion)	Consolidated Closing Balance 12/31/2025
Individuals	**75,036**	**(20,931)**	**(28,811)**	**4,008**	**1,896**	**-**	**76,376**	**107,574**
Credit Cards	2	-	(2)	370	230	-	8,046	8,646
Payroll Loans	4,952	(855)	(2,258)	630	169	-	19,705	22,343
Personal Loan – not Payroll	6,531	(198)	(3,182)	288	121	-	14,744	18,304
Real Estate	19,132	(13,698)	(1,910)	133	123	-	(187)	3,593
Rural and Development Loans	28,903	(4,891)	(13,194)	1,340	351	-	6,540	19,049
Others	15,516	(1,289)	(8,265)	1,247	902	-	27,528	35,639
Companies	**15,917**	**(1,814)**	**(6,301)**	**3,453**	**967**	**-**	**17,797**	**30,019**
Exchange	-	-	-	139	-	-	102	241
Working Capital	2,635	(28)	(1,274)	200	67	-	3,634	5,234
Business / Guarantee Checking Accounts	1,330	(42)	(667)	612	20	-	4,253	5,506
Real Estate	-	-	-	292	-	-	56	348
Rural and Development Loans	7,538	(1,220)	(3,290)	1,989	560	-	1,227	6,804
Others	4,414	(524)	(1,070)	221	320	-	8,525	11,886
Total	**90,953**	**(22,745)**	**(35,112)**	**7,461**	**2,863**	**-**	**94,173**	**137,593**

Stage 3	Opening Balance 01/01/2025	Transfer To Stage 1	Transfer To Stage 2	Transfer From Stage 1	Transfer From Stage 2	*Write-Off*	Constitution/ (Reversion)	Consolidated Closing Balance 12/31/2025
Individuals	**1,055,927**	**(104,036)**	**(1,896)**	**41,300**	**28,811**	**(333,866)**	**1,339,297**	**2,025,537**
Credit Cards	104,887	(2,147)	(230)	6,918	2	(26,819)	175,715	258,326
Payroll Loans	423,964	(7,190)	(169)	4,434	2,258	(184,300)	518,170	757,167
Personal Loan – not Payroll	147,414	(3,832)	(121)	3,039	3,182	(49,256)	155,403	255,829
Real Estate	36,583	(20,570)	(123)	461	1,910	(1,403)	10,950	27,808
Rural and Development Loans	132,062	(9,590)	(351)	12,417	13,194	(22,286)	168,245	293,691
Others	211,017	(60,707)	(902)	14,031	8,265	(49,802)	310,814	432,716
Companies	**587,432**	**(112,711)**	**(967)**	**24,435**	**6,301**	**(44,586)**	**289,567**	**749,471**
Exchange	5,356	-	-	202	-	(3,085)	4,383	6,856
Working Capital	114,252	(34,890)	(67)	2,090	1,274	(663)	67,858	149,854
Business / Guarantee Checking Accounts	49,593	(6,673)	(20)	10,513	667	(1,445)	67,475	120,110
Real Estate	170	-	-	-	-	-	(170)	-
Rural and Development Loans	238,484	(5,446)	(560)	9,011	3,290	(21,665)	24,503	247,617
Others	179,577	(65,702)	(320)	2,619	1,070	(17,728)	125,518	225,034
Total	**1,643,359**	**(216,747)**	**(2,863)**	**65,735**	**35,112**	**(378,452)**	**1,628,864**	**2,775,008**

Consolidation of the Three Stages	Opening Balance 01/01/2025	*Write-Off*	Constitution/ (Reversion) [1]	Consolidated Closing Balance 12/31/2025
Individuals	**1,839,251**	**(333,866)**	**1,282,658**	**2,788,043**
Credit Cards	213,129	(26,819)	208,137	394,447
Payroll Loans	533,066	(184,300)	535,617	884,383
Personal Loan – not Payroll	179,023	(49,256)	180,158	309,925
Real Estate	79,655	(1,403)	(17,171)	61,081
Rural and Development Loans	489,403	(22,286)	52,187	519,304
Others	344,975	(49,802)	323,730	618,903
Companies	**877,629**	**(44,586)**	**193,073**	**1,026,116**
Exchange	14,103	(3,085)	8,258	19,276
Working Capital	141,801	(663)	51,133	192,271
Business / Guarantee Checking Accounts	181,335	(1,445)	38,077	217,967
Real Estate	8,486	-	1,909	10,395
Rural and Development Loans	315,582	(21,665)	13,012	306,929
Others	216,322	(17,728)	80,684	279,278
Total	**2,716,880**	**(378,452)**	**1,475,731**	**3,814,159**

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

Of the amount of the provision for expected loss associated with credit risk for stage 3, the amount of R$388,814 refers to the additional provision to meet the minimum provision incurred requirements established by BCB Resolution No. 352/23.

(e) Financial Leasing Transactions as Lessor

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

			Parent and Consolidated
Maturity	**Future Minimum Payments**	**Income to Own**	**Present Value**
Current (Up to 1 year)	2,145	(1,129)	2,002
Not Current (Over 1 year)	4,594	(2,384)	3,283
Total as of 12/31/2025	**6,739**	**(3,513)**	**5,285**

(f) Allocation of Resources for Application in Rural Credit

				Parent and Consolidated
				12/31/2025
Rural Credit Manual Guidelines	**Sub-demandability**	**Source of Resources**	**Total Demandability**	**Total Demandability (%)**
Mandatory Resources (MCR6.2)	Pronaf	Demand Deposits	334,171	35%
	Pronamp	Demand Deposits	477,387	50%
	Other	Demand Deposits	143,216	15%
Rural Savings (MCR6.4)		Rural Savings	465,637	70%
Agribusiness Letters of Credit (ALC) (MCR6.7)		ALC	1,326,851	60%

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

Note 11 – Other Financial Assets

			Parent
	Up to 12 Months	**Over 12 Months**	**12/31/2025**
Interbank Accounts	13,183	920,361	933,544
Credits with the Housing Finance System (SFH) (1)	-	920,361	920,361
Outstanding Payments and Receipts	4,799	-	4,799
Others	8,384	-	8,384
Income Receivable	267,373	-	267,373
Debtors for Security Deposits	-	1,285,113	1,285,113
Payments to Reimburse	41,344	-	41,344
Securities and Receivables (2)	212,452	281,026	493,478
Others	60,203	-	60,203
Total	**594,555**	**2,486,500**	**3,081,055**

	Up to 12 Months	Over 12 Months	Consolidated 12/31/2025
Interbank Accounts	3,007,178	920,361	3,927,539
Credits with the Housing Finance System (SFH) (1)	-	920,361	920,361
Outstanding Payments and Receipts(2)	2,998,794	-	2,998,794
Others	8,384	-	8,384
Income Receivable	127,821	-	127,821
Negotiation and Intermediation of Securities	3,873	-	3,873
Debtors for Security Deposits	-	1,290,435	1,290,435
Payments to Reimburse	22,432	-	22,432
Securities and Receivables (2)	223,259	281,026	504,285
Others	60,207	-	60,207
Total	**3,444,770**	**2,491,822**	**5,936,592**

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

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

• R$893,268 refers to the principal and interest installments of the acquired credits that Banrisul will have the right to receive at the time of novation and that are updated according to the remuneration of the original resources, being Reference Rate (TR) + 6.17% per year for credits originating from own resources and TR + 3.12% per year for credits originating from resources of the Severance Pay Guarantee Fund (FGTS); and

• R$2,505 refers to the balance of contracts in the company's own portfolio covered by FCVS, funds from FGTS, approved and ready for novation, updated by TR + 3.12% per year.

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

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

(2) They mainly refer to payment transactions of amounts receivable from card issuers (payment methods) in the amount of R$2,993,995 from the subsidiary Banrisul Pagamentos.

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

• Accounts receivable related to judicial deposits made by the Union arising from rights to receive payments from companies belonging to the same economic group, with final and unappealable judgments, which Banrisul received as payment in kind to settle loans. These judicial deposits are linked to a rescissory action filed by the Union, which had been dismissed by the Federal Regional Court (TRF) of the 1st Region and was awaiting judgment on a special appeal filed by the Union with the Superior Court of Justice (STJ). The appeal was judged, with a result favorable to the Union. Thus, as the release of the amounts to Banrisul depends on the outcome of the rescissory judicial action, and, due to a change in the court's understanding, with a non-definitive decision unfavorable to Banrisul, the Administration established a provision for the expected loss of the full amount. These judicial deposits assigned to Banrisul, whose release or not depends on the final decision of the rescissory judicial action, totaled R$256,981 and are remunerated by the TR (Reference Rate) and interest;;

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

• Installment purchases debited by the brand to be invoiced in the amount of R$107,962.

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

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

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

(1) These are securities acquired with funds from bank funding and maturity of government securities from the portfolio held to maturity and for trading, the acquisition objective of which is to make a return on available resources and to have the flexibility to trade before the maturity date in the event of a change in market conditions, investment opportunities or cash needs.
(2) As of the reporting date, there were no records of expected losses.

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

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

							Parent
							12/31/2025
	No Maturity	Up to 3 Months	From 3 to 12 Months	From 1 to 3 Years	Over 5 Years	Fair Value	Updated Cost
Treasury Financial Bills (LFT)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
National Treasury Bills (LTN)	-	999,446	-	-	-	999,446	999,556
Total	**-**	**999,446**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**999,446**	**999,556**

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

Note 14 – Other Assets

	Parent	Consolidated
	12/31/2025	12/31/2025
Advances to Employees	21,271	21,669
Actuarial Assets - Post-employment Benefit (Note 33e)	180,828	181,544
Other Debtors	156,293	180,069
Assets for Sale	125,474	126,040
Prepaid Expenses	97,120	152,348
Other	8,064	11,227
Total	**589,050**	**672,897**

Note 15 – Deferred Taxes and Contributions

(a) Tax Credits

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

				Parent
	01/01/2025	Constitution	Realization	12/31/2025
Allowance for Loan Losses	1,790,167	735,656	(538,554)	1,987,269
Provision for Tax Risks	247,844	30,195	(259,116)	18,923
Provision for Labor Risks	788,737	331,166	(137,173)	982,730
Provision for Civil Risks	128,515	20,107	(27,554)	121,068
Fair Value Adjustments Variations	5,242	-	(5,242)	-
Post Employment Benefits	170,047	42,824	-	212,871
Other Temporary Provisions	234,185	173,810	(183,751)	224,244
Tax Loss	136,178	-	(1,122)	135,056
Total Tax Assets	**3,500,915**	**1,333,758**	**(1,152,512)**	**3,682,161**
Unregistered Credits	(26)	-	-	(26)
Total Deferred Tax Assets Recorded	**3,500,889**	**1,333,758**	**(1,152,512)**	**3,682,135**
Deferred Tax Liabilities	(287,939)	(64,325)	198,345	(153,919)
Deferred Tax Assets Net of Deferred Tax Liabilities	**3,212,950**	**1,269,433**	**(954,167)**	**3,528,216**

				Consolidated
	01/01/2025	Constitution	Realization	12/31/2025
Allowance for Loan Losses	1,790,799	738,532	(540,583)	1,988,748
Provision for Tax Risks	247,937	30,202	(259,118)	19,021
Provision for Labor Risks	789,800	331,312	(137,573)	983,539
Provision for Civil Risks	130,100	20,428	(27,834)	122,694
Fair Value Adjustments Variations	5,242	-	(5,242)	-
Post Employment Benefits	170,697	43,121	(119)	213,699
Other Temporary Provisions	296,802	276,596	(267,574)	305,824
Tax Loss	136,784	-	(1,728)	135,056
Total Tax Assets	**3,568,161**	**1,440,191**	**(1,239,771)**	**3,768,581**
Unregistered Credits	(26)	-	-	(26)
Total Deferred Tax Assets Recorded	**3,568,135**	**1,440,191**	**(1,239,771)**	**3,768,555**
Deferred Tax Liabilities	(301,775)	(106,959)	237,778	(170,956)
Deferred Tax Assets Net of Deferred Tax Liabilities	**3,266,360**	**1,333,232**	**(1,001,993)**	**3,597,599**

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

				Parent	Consolidated
Year	Income tax	Social Contribution on Profit (CSLL)	Total	Registered Totals	Registered Totals
2026	405,910	324,728	730,638	730,638	758,846
2027	379,301	303,441	682,742	682,742	699,413
2028	338,582	270,865	609,447	609,447	621,021
2029	224,592	179,674	404,266	404,266	413,189
2030	185,456	148,365	333,821	333,821	342,972
2031 to 2033	359,027	287,222	646,249	646,249	658,122
2034 to 2035	152,762	122,210	274,972	274,972	274,992
2036	14	12	26	-	-
Total as of 12/31/2025	**2,045,645**	**1,636,517**	**3,682,162**	**3,682,135**	**3,768,555**

The total present value of tax credits is R$2,653,221 and in the Consolidated R$2,719,479, calculated according to the expected realization of deferred IR and CSLL at the average collection rate projected for the corresponding periods.

(b) Deferred Tax Obligations

	Parent	Consolidated
	12/31/2025	12/31/2025
Excess Depreciation	2,793	2,793
Own Securities at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income	36,613	36,615
Securities – Fair Value Adjustments through Profit or Loss	377	792
Adjustment of MTM Subordinated Debt – *Hedge Accounting*	1,558	1,558
Actuarial Surplus	112,578	112,821
Other Temporary Debts	-	16,377
Total	**153,919**	**170,956**

Note 16 – Investments in Associated and Subsidiary Companies

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

	Parent	Consolidated
	12/31/2025	12/31/2025
Investments in Domestic Subsidiaries	4,041,273	-
Investments in Associates	135,428	135,428
Total	**4,176,701**	**135,428**

						Parent
	Equity 12/31/2025	Participation in Equity (%) 12/31/2025	Invest. Value 12/31/2025	Net Income 01/01/ to 12/31/2025	Equity Results 01/01/ to 12/31/2025	Dividends and IoC Paid/ Provisioned (1)
Subsidiaries						
Banrisul Armazéns Gerais S.A.	85,563	100.00	85,563	10,253	10,233	2,435
Banrisul S.A. Corretora de Valores Mobiliários e Câmbio	164,812	98.98	163,138	34,008	33,662	7,994
Banrisul S.A. Administradora de Consórcios	556,017	99.68	554,255	92,447	92,154	21,887
Banrisul Soluções em Pagamentos S.A.	2,893,785	100.00	2,893,785	405,240	405,240	96,244
Banrisul Seguridade Participações S.A.	344,532	100.00	344,532	185,975	185,975	44,169
Total	**4,044,709**		**4,041,273**	**727,923**	**727,264**	**172,729**
Associates						
Bem Promotora de Vendas e Serviços S.A.	56,150	49.90	28,019	17,472	8,718	11,301
Banrisul Icatu Participações S.A.	214,860	49.99	107,409	172,198	86,082	126,621
Total	**271,010**		**135,428**	**189,670**	**94,800**	**137,922**

						Consolidated
	Equity 12/31/2025	Participation in Equity (%) 12/31/2025	Invest. Value 12/31/2025	Net Income 01/01/ to 12/31/2025	Equity Results 01/01/ to 12/31/2025	Dividends and IoC Paid/ Provisioned(1)
Associates						
Bem Promotora de Vendas e Serviços S.A.	56,150	49,90	28,019	17,472	8,718	11,301
Banrisul Icatu Participações S.A.	214,860	49,99	107,409	172,198	86,082	126,621
Total	**271,010**		**135,428**	**189,670**	**94,800**	**137,922**

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

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

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

Note 17 – Property and Equipment

							Parent
	Property in Use	Equipment in Inventory	Facilities	Equipment in Use	Data Processing System	Other	Total
Total as of 01/01/2025							
Cost	182,050	5,111	315,583	177,021	448,214	24,041	1,152,020
Accumulated Depreciation	(98,255)	-	(156,793)	(95,743)	(299,457)	(20,524)	(670,772)
Net Balance	**83,795**	**5,111**	**158,790**	**81,278**	**148,757**	**3,517**	**481,248**
Acquisitions – Early Adoption CPC 06(R2)	449,235	-	-	-	8,657	4,007	461,899
Acquisitions	60,855	1,425	39,027	12,904	38,200	626	153,037
Disposals - Cost	(92,640)	-	(10,489)	(1,954)	(22,935)	(9)	(128,027)
Disposals – Depreciation	81,911	-	7,039	1,754	21,382	9	112,095
Depreciation – Early Adoption CPC 06(R2)	(224,689)	-	-	-	(5,705)	(468)	(230,862)
Depreciation	(79,269)	-	(11,812)	(7,664)	(39,939)	(1,486)	(140,170)
Net Transfers - Cost	(2,138)	(2,998)	-	2,418	588	(7)	(2,137)
Transfers Net Depreciation	650	-	-	(258)	221	37	650
Net Change in the Period	**193,915**	**(1,573)**	**23,765**	**7,200**	**469**	**2,709**	**226,485**
Total as of 12/31/2025							
Cost	597,362	3,538	344,121	190,389	472,724	28,658	1,636,792
Accumulated Depreciation	(319,652)	-	(161,566)	(101,911)	(323,498)	(22,432)	(929,059)
Net Balance	**277,710**	**3,538**	**182,555**	**88,478**	**149,226**	**6,226**	**707,733**

							Consolidated
	Property in Use	Equipment in Inventory	Facilities	Equipment in Use	Data Processing System	Other	Total
Total as of 01/01/2025							
Cost	198,688	39,498	332,644	187,931	678,530	25,366	1,462,657
Accumulated Depreciation	(103,353)	-	(164,588)	(100,982)	(409,405)	(21,755)	(800,083)
Net Balance	**95,335**	**39,498**	**168,056**	**86,949**	**269,125**	**3,611**	**662,574**
Acquisitions – Early Adoption CPC 06(R2)	455,883	-	-	-	8,657	4,007	468,547
Acquisitions	62,565	85,104	39,027	12,915	38,200	847	238,658
Disposals - Cost	(92,713)	(369)	(10,506)	(2,233)	(66,505)	(144)	(172,470)
Disposals – Depreciation	81,964	-	7,048	2,030	57,134	143	148,319
Depreciation – Early Adoption CPC 06(R2)	(227,385)	-	-	-	(5,706)	(467)	(233,558)
Depreciation	(80,579)	-	(12,996)	(8,458)	(80,142)	(1,565)	(183,740)
Net Transfers - Cost	(2,138)	(49,197)	-	2,419	46,787	(7)	(2,136)
Transfers Net Depreciation	650	-	-	(258)	221	37	650
Net Change in the Period	**198,247**	**35,538**	**22,573**	**6,415**	**(1,354)**	**2,851**	**264,270**
Total as of 12/31/2025							
Cost	622,285	75,036	361,165	201,032	705,669	30,069	1,995,256
Accumulated Depreciation	(328,703)	-	(170,536)	(107,668)	(437,898)	(23,607)	(1,068,412)
Net Balance	**293,582**	**75,036**	**190,629**	**93,364**	**267,771**	**6,462**	**926,844**

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

	Parent	Consolidated
	12/31/2025	12/31/2025
Up to 12 Months	93,524	94,927
From 1 to 5 Years	140,075	142,302
Over 5 Years	6,264	6,264
Total [(1)]	**239,863**	**243,493**

(1) Includes financial leasing contracts with related parties in the amount of R$80,548 (Note 35a).

Note 18 – Intangible Assets

	Software Use Rights	Right from Acquisition of Payroll operations [1]	Others	Parent Total
Total as of 01/01/2025				
Cost	314,697	1,576,337	658	1,891,692
Accumulated Amortization	(196,874)	(1,228,094)	(658)	(1,425,626)
Net Balance	**117,823**	**348,243**	**-**	**466,066**
Acquisitions	9,735	42,637	-	52,372
Disposals – Write-offs	-	(393)	-	(393)
Disposals – Amortization Write-Offs	-	208	-	208
Amortization	(26,707)	(191,864)	-	(218,571)
Net Change	**(16,972)**	**(149,412)**	**-**	**(166,384)**
Total as of 12/31/2025				
Cost	324,432	1,618,581	658	1,943,671
Accumulated Amortization	(223,581)	(1,419,750)	(658)	(1,643,989)
Net Balance	**100,851**	**198,831**	**-**	**299,682**

	Software Use Rights	Right from Acquisition of Payroll operations [1]	Others	Consolidated Total as of 12/31/2025
Total as of 01/01/2025				
Cost	315,967	1,576,337	875	1,893,179
Accumulated Amortization	(198,144)	(1,228,094)	(875)	(1,427,113)
Net Balance	**117,823**	**348,243**	**-**	**466,066**
Acquisitions	9,735	42,637	-	52,372
Disposals – Write-offs	(142)	(392)	-	(534)
Disposals – Amortization Write-Offs	142	207	-	349
Amortization	(26,707)	(191,864)	-	(218,571)
Net Change	**(16,972)**	**(149,412)**	**-**	**(166,384)**
Total as of 12/31/2025				
Cost	325,560	1,618,582	875	1,945,017
Accumulated Amortization	(224,709)	(1,419,751)	(875)	(1,645,335)
Net Balance	**100,851**	**198,831**	**-**	**299,682**

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

Note 19 – Financial Liabilities at Amortized Cost

							Parent
	No Maturity	Up to 3 Months	From 3 to 12 Months	From 1 to 3 Years	From 3 to 5 Years	Over 5 Years	12/31/2025
Deposits	26,092,558	2,292,745	8,163,517	29,434,025	19,577,584	16,181,493	101,741,922
Demand Deposits	4,302,784	-	-	-	-	-	4,302,784
Savings Deposits	10,927,247	-	-	-	-	-	10,927,247
Interbanking Deposits	-	125,989	2,235,020	-	-	-	2,361,009
Time Deposits [1]	-	2,166,756	5,928,497	29,434,025	19,577,584	16,181,493	73,288,355
Judicial and Administrative [2]	10,853,799	-	-	-	-	-	10,853,799
Other Deposits	8,728	-	-	-	-	-	8,728
Repurchase Agreements (Repos)	-	22,959,070	-	-	-	-	22,959,070
Funds from Acceptance and Issuance of Securities	-	907,334	2,521,697	5,230,217	52,669	-	8,711,917
Subordinated Financial Letters (LFSN) [3]	-	-	-	-	-	2,413,040	2,413,040
Borrowings [4]	-	802,548	1,497,347	468,894	28,246	6,263	2,803,298
Onlendings [5]	-	209,927	872,088	1,423,688	806,212	490,911	3,802,826
Other Financial Liabilities (Note 20)	-	-	3,780,792	2,263	-	-	3,783,055
Total	**26,092,558**	**27,171,624**	**16,835,441**	**36,559,087**	**20,464,711**	**19,091,707**	**146,215,128**

	No Maturity	Up to 3 Months	From 3 to 12 Months	From 1 to 3 Years	From 3 to 5 Years	Over 5 Years	Consolidated 12/31/2025
Deposits	26,369,986	2,292,745	6,702,081	29,434,025	19,577,584	16,181,493	100,557,914
Demand Deposits	4,296,487	-	-	-	-	-	4,296,487
Savings Deposits	10,927,247	-	-	-	-	-	10,927,247
Interbanking Deposits	-	125,989	2,235,020	-	-	-	2,361,009
Time Deposits (1)	-	2,166,756	4,467,061	29,434,025	19,577,584	16,181,493	71,826,919
Judicial and Administrative (2)	10,853,434	-	-	-	-	-	10,853,434
Other Deposits	292,818	-	-	-	-	-	292,818
Repurchase Agreements (Repos)	-	22,819,656	-	-	-	-	22,819,656
Funds from Acceptance and Issuance of Securities	-	906,430	2,196,102	4,584,175	52,669	-	7,739,376
Subordinated Financial Letters (LFSN) (3)	-	-	-	-	-	2,413,040	2,413,040
Borrowings (4)	-	802,947	1,498,351	470,666	28,701	6,263	2,806,928
Onlendings (5)	-	209,927	872,088	1,423,688	806,212	490,911	3,802,826
Other Financial Liabilities (Note 20)	-	-	5,580,465	2,263	-	-	5,582,728
Total	**26,369,986**	**27,031,705**	**16,849,087**	**35,914,817**	**20,465,166**	**19,091,707**	**145,722,468**

(1) These are carried out in the form of post- or prefixed charges, which correspond to 81.59% and 18.41% of the total portfolio, respectively. Of the total funds raised in time deposits, 63.85% have a previously agreed early redemption condition, for which the expense is appropriated at the rate agreed for the maturity date, disregarding discounts or reductions applied when the redemption is early. The maturity ranges shown do not consider the possibility of early redemption.
(2) Refers mainly to a fund constituted by the portion not made available to the State of Rio Grande do Sul of the judicial deposits intended to guarantee the restitution of said deposits (Note 34a).
(3) Subordinated Financial Letters (LFSN) are authorized to form part of the Tier 2 Capital (CN2) of Banrisul's PR, in accordance with BCB Resolution No. 122/21.

- On September 16, 2022, Banrisul issued Subordinated Financial Notes (LFSN) in the amount of R$300,000 with a remuneration of CDI + 3.5% per year, for a term of 10 years, with the option of repurchase by Banrisul starting in the 5th year, counted from the date of issuance.
- On 08/11/2025, 09/03/2025, 12/17/2025 and 12/26/2025, Banrisul carried out LFSN issues totaling R$1,850,000, both with remuneration of CDI + 1.65% p.a., a 10-year term and the possibility of repurchase by Banrisul from the 5th year onwards, starting from the date of issue.

(4) Funds raised from banks abroad for investment in foreign exchange commercial transactions, incurring exchange rate variation of the respective currencies plus interest and fees. Also included are leasing obligations as per CPC 06(R2).
(5) Basically, they represent funding from official institutions (National Bank for Economic and Social Development – BNDES, Special Agency for Industrial Financing – FINAME, Caixa Econômica Federal and Financing Agency for Studies and Projects – FINEP). The funds are transferred to clients within the same terms and rates as funding, plus an intermediation commission. The guarantees received in the corresponding credit operations were transferred as collateral for these funds.

Note 20 – Other Financial Liabilities

			Parent
	Up to 12 Months	Over 12 Months	12/31/2025
Interfinancial Relations	913,198	-	913,198
Interdependence Relations	261,318	-	261,318
Foreign Exchange Operations	150,257	-	150,257
Creditors for Resources to be Released	48,905	-	48,905
Payable Card Transactions	1,248,842	-	1,248,842
Acquisition Vero Network	820,827	-	820,827
Resources in Transit of Third Parties	18,657	-	18,657
Other	318,788	2,263	321,051
Total	**3,780,792**	**2,263**	**3,783,055**

			Consolidated
	Up to 12 Months	Over 12 Months	12/31/2025
Interfinancial Relations	713,893	-	713,893
Interdependence Relations	258,571	-	258,571
Foreign Exchange Operations	150,257	-	150,257
Negotiation and Intermediation of Securities	4,551	-	4,551
Creditors for Resources to be Released	49,042	-	49,042
Payable Card Transactions	1,248,842	-	1,248,842
Acquisition Vero Network	2,672,524	-	2,672,524
Resources in Transit of Third Parties	18,657	-	18,657
Other	464,128	2,263	466,391
Total	**5,580,465**	**2,263**	**5,582,728**

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

	Parent and Consolidated
	12/31/2025
Derivative Financial Instruments (Asset)/Liabilities (1)	(99,213)
Swap	(99,112)
Exchange	(101)
Subordinated Debt (2)	1,689,405
Mark-to-Market Subordinated Debts (Note 22)	1,684,915
Expenses Provision and Charges to Incorporate	4,490
Total	**1,590,192**

(1) Presented net between assets and liabilities.
(2) On 01/28/2021, Banrisul issued subordinated notes (Tier 2) in the foreign market in the amount of US$300 million (three hundred million US dollars), for a term of 10 years, with the option of redemption by Banrisul starting in the 5th year, counted from the date of issuance.

Note 22 – Derivative Financial Instruments

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

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

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

				Parent and Consolidated
Derivativies	Reference Value	Curve Value	Fair Value Adjustment	Fair Value 12/31/2025
Swap		**102,091**	**(2,979)**	**99,112**
Assets	1,493,020	195,409	(2,979)	192,430
Liabilities	(1,493,020)	(93,318)	-	(93,318)
DI Futures [(1)]	**998,898**	**696,671**	**302,227**	**998,898**

(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:

			Parent and Consolidated
Derivativies	Reference Value	Fair Value	Up to 3 months
Swap		**99,112**	**99,112**
Assets	1,493,020	192,430	192,430
Liabilities	(1,493,020)	(93,318)	(93,318)
DI Futures [(1)]	**998,898**	**998,898**	**998,898**
Net Adjustment *Swap* 12/31/2025		**99,112**	**99,112**

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

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

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

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

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

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

						Parent and Consolidated
***Hedge* and Market Risk**	**Reference Value (US$)**	**Asset Index**	**Liabilities Index**	**MTM**	**MTM DV1**	**MTM Effect**
Instrumento de *Hedge*						
Swap	200,000	USD+5.375%	100% CDI	66,095	66,108	(13)
Swap	100,000	USD+5.375%	100% CDI	33,017	33,024	(7)
Total				**99,112**	**99,132**	**(20)**
Hedge						
Tier 2	300,000		USD+5.375%	(1,684,915)	(1,684,934)	19
DV01						**-99.99%**

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

Banrisul and the counterparties, reciprocally, are subject to the provision of real guarantees if the derivative financial instruments exceed the market value limits stipulated in the contract. The margin deposited by

Banrisul as collateral for transactions with derivative financial instruments consists of interbank deposits in the amount of R$125,989.

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

Note 23 – Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

(a) Provisions and Contingent Liabilities

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

					Parent
	Tax	**Labor**	**Civil**	**Other**	**Total**
Opening Balance as of 01/01/2025	**849,375**	**1,752,748**	**285,589**	**7,455**	**2,895,167**
Constituition and Inflation Adjustment	66,883	735,924	56,453	224	859,484
Reversal of Provision[1]	(863,661)	-	(11,771)	-	(875,432)
Payment	(2,197)	(304,827)	(61,231)	-	(368,255)
Closing Balance as of 12/31/2025	**50,400**	**2,183,845**	**269,040**	**7,679**	**2,510,964**
Guaranteed Debtors Deposits as of 12/31/2025	169,298	961,345	154,470	-	1,285,113

					Consolidated
	Tax	**Labor**	**Civil**	**Other**	**Total**
Opening Balance as of 01/01/2025	**849,648**	**1,755,876**	**289,917**	**7,455**	**2,902,896**
Constituition and Inflation Adjustment	66,900	735,841	56,696	224	859,661
Reversal of Provision	(863,661)	(472)	(11,839)	-	(875,972)
Payment	(2,197)	(305,022)	(61,311)	-	(368,530)
Closing Balance as of 12/31/2025	**50,690**	**2,186,223**	**273,463**	**7,679**	**2,518,055**
Guaranteed Debtors Deposits as of 12/31/2025	169,358	965,134	155,943	-	1,290,435

(1) R efers primarily to the reversal of Banrisul's tax contingency in the total amount of R$855,172 relating to income tax and social contribution on net profit (CSLL) on the deduction of the expense for settling the actuarial deficit of FBSS, of which:
• R$614,738 were accounted for as a reversal in Other Operating Revenues (Note 29); and
• R$240,434 were accounted for as a reversal of tax contingency.

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

As of September 30, 2025, the final balance of provisions for tax actions at Banrisul totaled R$875,416, including income tax and social contribution on net profit deductions related to the settlement of the actuarial deficit at FBSS, questioned by the Federal Revenue Service for the period from 1998 to 2005, for which Banrisul recorded a provision for contingencies in the amount of R$846,495. The updated value of this provision, R$855,172, was fully reversed in December 2025, as described below:

This provision refers to the Ordinary Action for Annulment of Tax Debt against the Union, with a request for suspension of the enforceability of the tax credit, currently pending before the Federal Regional Court (TRF) of the 4th Region, which:

• On December 5, 2024, a new trial was held on the motions for clarification filed by Banrisul, ordered by the Superior Court of Justice (STJ), correcting material errors and reinstating the original judgment that had granted Banrisul's appeal;

• The Union filed motions for clarification, which were unanimously rejected on April 3, 2025;

• Subsequently, the Union filed a Special Appeal which, on October 16, 2025, was dismissed;

• In November 2025, the Union filed an Appeal against the Special Appeal.

• On December 4, 2025, a ruling was issued upholding the appealed decision and referring the case to the STJ.

The decisions of the Extended Panel of the TRF of the 4th Region demonstrate that the controversy was exhaustively examined, and there is no relevant legal issue that justifies maintaining a provision at a high level. The winning ruling recognized that the error in the previous judgment stemmed from the incorrect interpretation of administrative and accounting documents, concluding that the tax authority itself acknowledged the deductibility of contributions to FBSS.

Even with the Union's Appeal in Special Appeal, Banrisul's legal advisors believe that the Union's probability of success is remote, since the grounds for inadmissibility reflect settled case law from the Superior Court of Justice (STJ).

Therefore, in light of the opinion of Banrisul's legal advisors and the criteria of CPC 25, Banrisul concluded that there are no elements that justify maintaining the classification of the risk of loss as "probable," and it is appropriate to reclassify the risk of loss as "remote," with the consequent reversal of the provision. Thus, in the fourth quarter of 2025, the entirety of this provision was reversed.

As of December 31, 2025, there are other contingencies related to municipal and federal taxes classified by our advisors as probable losses totaling R$1,270.

There are also tax contingencies that, according to their nature, are considered as possible losses, amounting to R$939,677 and R$979,420 in the Consolidated figures. These contingencies arise mainly from municipal and federal taxes, for which, according to accounting practices, no provision for contingencies was recorded.

There is also a tax assessment notice from the Federal Revenue Service regarding employer social security contributions and contributions to other entities and funds, requiring contributions mainly on benefits from the Worker's Food Program (PAT) and Profit Sharing (PLR) in the amount of R$132,936, classified by our advisors as a possible loss of R$113,806 and a probable loss of R$19,130, duly provisioned. In addition to these, R$30,000 was provisioned for contractual expenses related to tax-related legal proceedings.

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

A provision has been set up for labor lawsuits filed against Banrisul in accordance with its Provisioning Policy for the classification and provisioning of labor lawsuits, implemented since the second half of 2020, with the provision for lawsuits with claims classified as probable loss. Of the aforementioned provision, the amount of R$855,538 and R$857,251 in the Consolidated are deposited in court. Additionally, the amount of R$105,807 and R$107,883 in the Consolidated were required for procedural appeals.

In December 2025, an additional provision for labor contingencies was established in the amount of R$251,755 related to collective actions filed by the union, concerning the judicial dispute over the 7th and 8th daily hours. The establishment of this additional provision was motivated by the understanding of higher courts regarding the representativeness of the group, as well as relevant changes in the procedural scenario of provisional executions underway in the first instance, whose division brought greater speed and the need for a more assertive analysis of the risk involved in each of these executions. The additional provision, therefore, aims to reflect the best estimate of future disbursements in relation to these cases.

There are also labor contingencies that are considered as possible losses, in the amount of R$966,227 and in the Consolidated R$973,512, which, according to the nature of these processes, mainly refer to requests for overtime, salary reinstatement and salary equalization. In accordance with accounting practices, no provision for contingencies was recorded.

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

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

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

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

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

Of the aforementioned provision, the amount has been deposited in court, R$154,470 and in the Consolidated. R$155,943.

There are also R$128,859 in individual and in the Consolidated related to lawsuits filed by third parties against Banrisul whose nature of the lawsuits refers mainly to actions that discuss insurance, real estate credit and checking accounts, which the legal department classifies as possible losses and, therefore, have not been provisioned.

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

(b) Contingent Assets

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

Note 24 – Other Liabilities

	Parent	Consolidated
	12/31/2025	**12/31/2025**
Collection of taxes and mandatory contributions	10,369	10,369
Social and Statutory Obligations	414,391	414,801
Provision of Personnel	169,527	170,648
Obligations for Official Covenants and Payment Services	154,963	164,374
Various Creditors in the Country	108,542	192,987
Actuarial Liabilities - Post-Employment Benefit (1)	540,504	542,939
Provisions for Outgoing Payments	151,582	189,729
Anticipated Income	104,337	104,337
Others	3,749	7,239
Total	**1,657,964**	**1,797,423**

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

Note 25 – Equity

(a) Capital

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

	ON		PNA		PNB		Total	
	Quantity	%	Quantity	%	Quantity	%	Quantity	%
Rio Grande do Sul State								
Shareholding as of 01/01/2025	201,225,359	98.13	751,479	54.73	-	-	201,976,838	49.39
Shares Conversion and Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shareholding as of 12/31/2025	201,225,359	98.13	751,479	54.73	-	-	201,976,838	49.39
Administradores, Conselheiros e Membros de Comitê								
Shareholding as of 01/01/2025	10,306	-	11	-	105	-	10,422	-
Shares Conversion and Transfers	(10,305)	-	-	-	(105)	-	(10,410)	-
Shareholding as of 12/31/2025	1	-	11	-	-	-	12	-
Outros								
Shareholding as of 01/01/2025	3,829,176	1.87	621,601	45.27	202,536,440	100.00	206,987,217	50.61
Shares Conversion and Transfers	10,305	-	-	-	105	-	10,410	-
Shareholding as of 12/31/2025	3,839,481	1.87	621,601	45.27	202,536,545	100.00	206,997,627	50.61
Total em 01/01/2025	**205,064,841**	**100.00**	**1,373,091**	**100.00**	**202,536,545**	**100.00**	**408,974,477**	**100.00**
Shares Conversion and Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total em 12/31/2025	**205,064,841**	**100.00**	**1,373,091**	**100.00**	**202,536,545**	**100.00**	**408,974,477**	**100.00**

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

• Class A Preferred Shares:

o Priority in receiving a fixed, non-cumulative preferential dividend of 6% (six percent) per year, calculated based on the quotient resulting from dividing the value of the share capital by the number of shares comprising it;
o Right to participate, after paying the Class B Common and Preferred shares a dividend equal to that paid to such shares, in the distribution of any other dividends or cash bonuses distributed by the company, on the same terms as the Class B Common and Preferred shares, with an increase of 10% (ten percent) on the amount paid to such shares;
o Participation in capital increases resulting from the capitalization of reserves, on the same terms as the Class B Common and Preferred shares; and
o Priority in the reimbursement of capital, without premium.
• Class B Preferred Shares:

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

(b) Reserves

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

(c) Distribution of Profit

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

• 5% to constitute the Legal Reserve, which will not exceed 20% of the Share Capital;
• Minimum Mandatory Dividends of 25% of the Adjusted Net Profit; and
• Up to 25% of the Net Profit for the Statutory Reserve, limited to 70% of the Paid-in Share Capital, which is intended to guarantee resources for investments and applications in the IT area.

The capital remuneration policy adopted by Banrisul aims to distribute interest on equity in the maximum deductible amount calculated in accordance with current legislation, which may be based on accumulated profits or profit reserves. The interest paid may be imputed, net of income tax, in the calculation of the mandatory dividends for the fiscal year provided for in the Bylaws.

As permitted by Law No. 9,249/95 and CVM Resolution No. 207/96, Banrisul's management paid the amount of R$620,000, corresponding to Interest on Equity (IoE) for the reporting period, allocated to dividends, net of income tax withheld at source. The payment of IoE resulted in a tax benefit for Banrisul in the amount of R$279,000.

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

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

The distribution of dividends and interest on equity is represented in the following table:

	01/01 to 12/31/2025
Net Profit Attributable to Controlling Shareholders	**1,604,272**
Adjustment	**-**
Legal Reserve	(80,214)
Dividend Calculation Basis	**1,524,058**
Mandatory Minimum Dividend 25%	381,014
Aditional Dividend 15%	228,609
Total Dividends/Interest on Equity	**609,623**
Paid Interest on Equity [(1)]	**580,625**
Commom Shares – R$ 1,515.83931 per thousand shares	310,845
Preferred Shares A – R$1,559.83706 per thousand shares	2,142
Preferred Shares B – R$1,515.83931 per thousand shares	307,013
Income Tax Withheld at Source	(39,375)
Accrued Dividends [(1)]	**28,998**
Commom Shares – R$70,85547 per thousand shares	14,530
Preferred Shares A – R$85,27644 per thousand shares	117
Preferred Shares B – R$70,85547 per thousand shares	14,351
Total Dividends and Interest on Equity	**609,623**

(1) Values per lot of one thousand shares relating to the current period.

Note 26 – Revenues from Fees and Services

	Parent	Consolidated
	01/01 to 12/31/2025	**01/01 to 12/31/2025**
Asset Management	72,733	140,305
Income from Bill Collection and Custody Services	55,989	56,005
Income from Consortium	-	121,092
Banrisul Pagamentos Service Revenues	-	529,628
Collection Services	30,066	30,066
Insurance Commissions	-	311,860
Credit Cards	238,271	247,575
Bank Fees from Checking Accounts	600,605	619,098
Other Income	43,258	80,178
Total	**1,040,922**	**2,135,807**

Note 27 – Personnel Expenses

	Parent	Consolidated
	01/01 to 12/31/2025	01/01 to 12/31/2025
Salary	1,372,186	1,387,395
Benefits	448,155	450,526
Social Charges	601,009	604,377
Trainings	10,728	10,830
Profit Sharing	301,997	302,197
Total	**2,734,075**	**2,755,325**

Note 28 – Other Administrative Expenses

	Parent	Consolidated
	01/01 to 12/31/2025	01/01 to 12/31/2025
Communications	66,572	70,610
Data Processing	266,987	273,982
Surveillance, Security and Transportation of Values	139,063	139,063
Amortization and Depreciation	358,741	402,311
Rentals and Condominiums	51,905	50,714
Third Party Services	456,937	482,966
Specialized Technical Services	229,498	243,392
Advertising (1)	147,994	174,609
Maintenance	119,066	119,484
Water, Energy and Gas	30,748	31,315
Financial System Services	45,112	47,236
Others	134,393	140,937
Total	**2,047,016**	**2,176,619**

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

Note 29 – Other Operating Income

	Parent	Consolidated
	01/01 to 12/31/2025	01/01 to 12/31/2025
Recovery of Charges and Expenses	233,616	23,330
Reversal of Operating Provisions	645,385	645,681
Interbank Rates	15,832	15,832
Credit Receivables Securities	28,370	28,389
Other Revenues From Cards	37,223	37,223
Reversal of Provisions for Outgoing Payments	20,580	21,583
Update on Judicial Deposits	88,955	89,199
Income from Anticipation of Payment Transaction Obligations	-	298,504
Income from Portability of Credit Operations	57,378	57,378
Actuarial Asset Update	56,389	56,627
Other	40,159	48,784
Total	**1,223,887**	**1,322,530**

(1) Refers mainly to the reversal of a tax contingency in the amount of R$614,738 (Note 23a).

Note 30 – Other Operating Expenses

	Parent	Consolidated
	01/01 to 12/31/2025	01/01 to 12/31/2025
Discounts Granted on Debt Restructurings	89,763	89,763
Expenses on Cards	10,068	10,068
Fees from INSS Covenant	300,772	300,772
Fees from Payroll Loans Covenant	9,158	9,158
Expenses on Collection of Federal Taxes	13,705	13,705
Payments Transaction Expenses	5,728	138,604
Credit Operations Portability Expenses	12,002	12,002
Monetary Update on Financing Release	8,177	8,177
Banrisul Bonus Advantages	37,816	37,816

Fees not received	25,789	25,789
Actuarial Asset Update	381	413
Payroll Processing Services	20,893	20,893
Other	66,224	79,271
Total	**600,476**	**746,431**

Note 31 – Income Tax and Social Contribution

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

	Parent	Consolidated
	01/01 to 12/31/2025	01/01 to 12/31/2025
Income Before Taxes on Profit	**1,446,837**	**1,816,198**
Total Income Tax and Social Contribution on Net Profit at Current Rates (Note 3h)	(651,076)	(700,080)
Effect on Tax Calculation	**808,511**	**488,792**
Interest on Equity Paid/Accrued	279,000	279,000
Equity Income Result	369,928	42,660
Other Values	159,583	167,132
Total Income Tax and Social Contribution	**157,435**	**(211,288)**
Current	1,487	(382,750)
Deferred	155,948	171,462

Note 32 – Earnings per Share

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

	Parent and Consolidated
	01/01 to 12/31/2025
Net Profit Attributable to Controlling Shareholders – R$ Thousand	**1,604,272**
ON – Commom Shares	804,142
PNA – Preferred Shares	5,903
PNB – Preferred Shares	794,227
Weighted Average Outstanding Shares	**408,974,477**
Weighted Average Number of Outstanding Common Shares	205,064,841
Weighted Average Number of Outstanding Preferred A Shares	1,373,091
Weighted Average Number of Outstanding Preferred B Shares	202,536,545
Basic and Diluted earnings per Share – R$	
Common Shares	3.92
Preferred A Shares	4.30
Preferred B Shares	3.92

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(a) Main Assumptions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Banrisul determines the appropriate discount rate at the end of each period, observing the principles established by CVM Resolution No. 110/22 and CMN Resolution No. 4,877/20, which are used to determine the present value of estimated future cash outflows that should be necessary to settle pension plan obligations. The actual discount rates were determined by interpolating the rates of the IMA-B index, published by ANBIMA, with a reference date of 12/31/2025.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

• Variable installment: percentage applied to the contribution salary, determined annually by the Actuary in the Costing Plan, to cover 50% of the costs of risk benefits and 50% of the plan's administrative expenses calculated at 10% of the total of the other contributions.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(c) Main Actuarial Risks

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

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

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

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

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

(d) Management of Plan Assets

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

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

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

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

(e) Actuarial Valuations

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Other data about the plans are shown below:

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

Number of Participants – 12/31/2024	PBI	PBS	FBPREV	FBPREV II	FBPREV III	Health Plans			Retirement Award
						PAM	POD	PROMED	
Active	109	295	4,801	2,420	94	1,327	283	7,022	9,360
Assisted	2,839	2,562	121	2,310	1,460	7,295	-	-	-
Inactives	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,991	6,481	-
Total	**2,948**	**2,857**	**4,922**	**4,730**	**1,554**	**8,622**	**3,274**	**13,503**	**9,360**

(f) Sensitivity Analysis

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

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

Note 34 – Commitments and Other Relevant Information

(a) Rio Grande do Sul State

On April 22, 2004, State Law No. 12,069 was enacted, as amended by Law No. 14,738/15, by which Banrisul must make available to the State of Rio Grande do Sul up to 95% of the value of judicial deposits collected in which the litigating parties are not the State or the Municipalities. The unavailable portion of the judicial deposits collected will constitute the Reserve Fund intended to guarantee the restitution of said deposits. The balance of said collected resources, updated by the same rules as the savings account, in accordance with Law No. 12,703/12; article 11, §1, of Law No. 9,289/96; and Article 12 of Law No. 8,177/91, totaled R$17,001,441 on the reporting date, of which R$9,823,501 were transferred to the State upon its request. The remaining balance, which constitutes the availability of the Reserve Fund, is recorded under the item Judicial and

Administrative Deposits. Since January 2018, no new amounts have been transferred to the State until qualification, as determined by current legislation.

(b) Funds and Managed Portfolios

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

	Parent and Consolidated
	12/31/2025
Investment Funds [(1)]	21,095,335
Feeder Funds	40,143
Equity Funds	127,835
Individual Retirement Programmed Funds	10,409
Fund to Guarantee the Liquidity of Rio Grande do Sul State Debt Securities	13,443,707
Managed Portfolios	519,940
Total	**35,237,369**

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

(c) Banrisul Consórcios

The subsidiary Banrisul S.A. Administradora de Consórcios is responsible, on the reporting date, for the administration of 120 buyers' consortium for the acquisition of real estate, vehicles and services that bring together 71,998 active consortium members.

Note 35 – Transactions with Related Parties

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

(a) Related Parties

- State of Rio Grande do Sul: on June 17, 2016, Banrisul signed a contract with the State of Rio Grande do Sul, with its direct, autonomous and foundational administration, for the assignment of payroll-related services through the onerous granting of exclusive rights. The purpose of the contract is to centralize and process credits from 100% of the payroll generated by the State of Rio Grande do Sul, deposited in a bank account held by the employee or beneficiary with Banrisul for the crediting of salaries and wages of employees, civil servants and military personnel, as well as the crediting of benefits and income granted to retirees and pensioners by the State's Own Pension Scheme, without prejudice to the employees' rights to portability. The contract was signed for a period of ten years, with a price of R$1,250,638, paid on June 20, 2016. The contract also provides that Banrisul will not be entitled to remuneration for the provision of services and for any related banking services, such as bank fees.

The contract provides for a price adjustment at the end of the 61st (sixty-first) month of validity, based on the variation in the SELIC rate and inflation projections. Therefore, the price adjustment calculation was performed by Banrisul's technical department and validated by an independent external advisory firm. The amount of the adjustment determined, as defined in the contract, was R$48,781, which is being deferred for the remainder of the contract term. This amount was paid to the State of Rio Grande do Sul on July 23, 2021, after the completion of the formalization of the addendum to the contract;

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

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

The main transactions with related parties are shown below:

		Parent Company
	Assets (Liabilities)	Income (Expense)
	12/31/2025	01/01 to 12/31/2025
State of Rio Grande do Sul Government	**(14,889,999)**	**(2,038,073)**
Other Assets	4,861	-
Demand Deposits	(1,426,525)	-
Repurchase Agreements (Repos) [1]	(13,443,707)	(2,038,073)
Loan Obligations [2]	(10,288)	-
Other Financial Liabilities	(14,340)	-
Subsidiaries and Investment Fund	**(3,398,531)**	**(93,354)**
Other Financial Assets	182,703	65,068
Other Assets	22,516	123,593
Demand Deposits	(6,297)	-
Time Deposits	(1,461,801)	(148,682)
Repurchase Agreements (Repos)	(139,414)	(15,887)
Recursos de Aceites e Emissão de Títulos	(972,541)	(106,067)
Other Financial Liabilities [2]	(1,022,879)	-
Other Liabilities	(818)	(11,379)
Fundação Banrisul de Seguridade Social	**(70,305)**	**-**
Loan Obligations [2]	(70,260)	-
Other Liabilities	(45)	-
Banrisul Instituto Cultural e Social	**-**	**(17,809)**
Other Administrative Expenses	-	(17,809)
Total	**(18,358,835)**	**(2,149,236)**

		Consolidated
	Assets (Liabilities)	Income (Expense)
	12/31/2025	01/01 to 12/31/2025
State of Rio Grande do Sul Government	**(14,889,999)**	**(2,038,072)**
Other Assets	4,861	1
Demand Deposits	(1,426,525)	-
Repurchase Agreements (Repos) [1]	(13,433,707)	(2,038,073)
Loan Obligations [2]	(10,288)	-
Other Liabilities	(14,340)	-
Fundação Banrisul de Seguridade Social	**(70,305)**	**-**
Loan Obligations [2]	(70,260)	-
Other Financial Liabilities at Amortized Cost	(45)	-
Banrisul Instituto Cultural e Social	**-**	**(23,201)**
Other Administrative Expenses	-	(23,201)
Total	**(14,960,304)**	**(2,061,273)**

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

(b) Management Compensation

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

	01/01 to 12/31/2025
Short Term Benefits	25,845
Salaries	20,131
Social Security	5,714
Post-Employment Benefits	1,062
Supplementary Pension Plans[1]	1,062
Total	**26,907**

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

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

(c) Shareholding

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

Note 36 – Other Information

a) Non-Recurring Result

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

Note 37 –Subsequent Event

Redemption of Subordinate Notes

On January 28, 2026, Banrisul exercised its option to redeem all of the Subordinated Notes (Tier 2) issued on January 28, 2021, in the amount of US$300 million (three hundred million US dollars). The aforementioned notes had a coupon of 5.375% p.a. and a maturity date of January 28, 2031.

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

Executive Board

FERNANDO GUERREIRO DE LEMOS
Chief Executive Officer

LUIZ GONZAGA VERAS MOTA
Deputy CEO

CARLOS ALUISIO VAZ MALAFAIA
ELIZABETE REJANE SODRÉ TAVARES
FERNANDO POSTAL
IRANY DE OLIVEIRA SANT'ANNA JUNIOR
IVANOR ANTONIO DURANTI
KALIL SEHBE NETO
MÁRCIA ADRIANA CELESTINO
Officers

Board of Directors

ITANIELSON DANTAS SILVEIRA CRUZ
Chairman

FERNANDO GUERREIRO DE LEMOS
Vice Chairman

EDUARDO CUNHA DA COSTA
EDUARDO JUNIOR DE MATOS LEWANDOWSKI
JORGE LUIS TONETTO
JULIO CESAR LOPES ABRANTES
LUIZ GONZAGA VERAS MOTA
MARCIA ADRIANA CELESTINO
RAMIRO SILVEIRA SEVERO
SERGIO LADEIRA FURQUIM WERNECK FILHO
URBANO SCHMITT
Board Members

WERNER KÖHLER
Accountant CRC RS 38,534

banrisul

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

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

Individual and Consolidated Financial Statements for the Semester and Year Ended December 31, 2025 and Independent Auditor's Report

Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Auditores Independentes Ltda.

Deloitte.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT ON INDIVIDUAL AND CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying individual and consolidated financial statements of Banco do Estado do Rio Grande do Sul S.A. and its subsidiaries (“Bank”), identified as Parent Company and Consolidated, respectively, which comprise the individual and consolidated balance sheets as at December 31, 2025 and the related individual and consolidated statements of income, of comprehensive income, of changes in equity and of individual and consolidated cash flows for the semester and year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including the summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the individual and consolidated financial statements of Banco do Estado do Rio Grande do Sul S.A. and its subsidiaries as of December 31, 2025, have been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with accounting practices adopted in Brazil applicable to financial institutions authorized to operate by the Central Bank of Brazil (BCB).

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Brazilian and International Standards on Auditing. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the “Auditor’s responsibilities for the audit of the individual and consolidated financial statements” section of our report. We are independent of the Bank in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements set out in the Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants and the professional standards issued by the Brazilian Federal Accounting Council (CFC), applicable to the audit of financial statements of public interest entities in Brazil. We also have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Emphasis of Matter - Comparative Information

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

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current semester and year. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the individual and consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

1. Provision for Expected Loss Associated with Credit Risk

   Effective January 1, 2025, Resolution No. 4,966 of the Brazilian National Monetary Council (CMN) came into effect, replacing Resolution No. 2,682 of the Central Bank of Brazil (BCB). This resolution establishes new requirements for classification, measurement, recognition, and write-off of financial instruments, in addition to defining guidelines for establishing a provision for expected loss associated with credit risk.

   The recognition of a Provision for Expected Loss Associated with Credit Risk involves a degree of judgment and the use of estimates by the Bank's Management. As disclosed in notes 3.c., 4.c., and 10.d. to the individual and consolidated financial statements, the Bank has developed internal models to estimate the expect loss associate with credit risk, as required by the Resolution, with a view to estimating loan and finance lease losses over a given time horizon. This includes an assessment of the PD (Probability of Default), LGD (Loss Given Default), and EAD (Exposure at Default) parameters. For this purpose, the Bank uses internal models to consider all available historical data and possible loss scenarios, involving Management's assumptions and judgments, in order to represent its best estimate of the expected losses risk underlying its portfolio of loan and finance leases. The provision for expected loss associated with credit risk was considered a key audit matter due to the materiality of financial assets related to loan and financial leasing operations, the use of internal models and the fact that it involves judgment and determination of assumptions by Management in determining the provisions that are constituted.

   How was the matter addressed in our audit?

   Our audit procedures included, among others: (a) understanding the allowance recognition criteria adopted by the Bank for loan transactions and finance leases, drawing on the support of our specialists to assess compliance with Resolution No. 4,966/2021 of CMN; (b) understanding the design and implementation of relevant internal controls over the measurement process for the provision for expected credit loss associated with credit risk; (c) reviewing and challenging the models adopted by Management for measuring the expected loss, including the allocation of the expanded loan portfolio into stages as required by Resolution No. 4,966/2021 based on sampling, with the involvement of senior members of our team and our credit risk specialists; (d) analyzing the provisioning level for losses on loan transactions; and (e) assessing the disclosures made in the individual and consolidated financial statements in accordance with applicable accounting pronouncements.

   We considered the criteria and assumptions adopted by Management to estimate the provision for expected loss associated with credit risk are acceptable in the context of the individual and consolidated financial statements taken as a whole.

2. Provisions for Tax, Civil and Labor Claims

   As disclosed in Notes 3 (i) and 23 to the individual and consolidated financial statements, the Bank recognizes provisions for tax, civil and labor claims arising from past events, based on Management's assessment supported by its legal counsel, measuring the amounts to be provisioned using mass methods or individual analysis of each case, which is periodically assessed by the legal counsel regarding the likelihood of loss and the amounts to be provisioned.

   Due to the relevance in the context of the individual and consolidated financial statements, the use of estimation and judgment of the methods used by Management, with their legal advisors, of the individualized lawsuits, we considered this a key audit matter.

How was the matter addressed in our audit?

Our audit procedures included, among others: (a) understanding the design and implementation of the relevant internal controls involving the control of tax, civil and labor claims and the measurement of the amounts provisioned; (b) involving of our tax and legal specialists in the analysis of tax lawsuits that we have assessed as significant (c) involving our specialists for understanding the parameters used in the “Massified” method; (d) confirming the claims with the in-house and outside legal counsel; (e) analyzing on a sampling basis the reasonableness of the assumptions used in the measurement of the selected lawsuits; (f) interacting with the Bank's legal specialists responsible for the main tax cases and (g) analyzing the appropriateness of the disclosures made in the individual and consolidated financial statements in accordance with the applicable accounting pronouncements. We consider that the criteria and assumptions adopted by Management to estimate the provision for tax, civil and labor claims are acceptable in the context of the individual and consolidated financial statements taken as a whole.

3. Information technology environment

The Bank’s operations depend on an IT and infrastructure environment capable of supporting a high volume of transactions processed daily in its legacy information systems that provide input to its accounting records. The information technology-related processes, associated with its controls, may pose risks in the processing and generation of critical information, including the critical information used in the preparation of financial statements, justifying our consideration as a key audit matter due to its materiality in the context of the individual and consolidated financial statements.

How was the matter addressed in our audit?

Drawing on the support of our system audit specialists, we identified the significant systems supporting the Bank’s key business activities, assessed the design of the general controls over the processing environment and tested the operating effectiveness of these controls, including, when applicable, the tests of compensatory controls over information security, development and maintenance of significant systems and the IT environment operations concerning the infrastructure that supports the Bank’s business.

The evaluation of the information technology environment’s processes and controls, associated with the testing procedures previously mentioned, allowed us to consider the information obtained from certain systems acceptable to plan the nature, timing and extent of our substantive procedures as appropriate in the context of the individual and consolidated financial statements taken as a whole.

Other matters

Consolidated financial statements

The consolidated financial statements for the semester and year ended December 31, 2025, prepared in accordance with the accounting practices adopted in Brazil, applicable to financial institutions authorized to operate by BCB, are being disclosed in addition, as predicted by Article No. 77 of CMN Resolution No. 4,966, to the consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards - IFRS, issued by the International Accounting Standards Board - IASB, and were presented separately by Banco do Estado do Rio Grande do Sul S.A., on which we issued an unmodified opinion thereon dated February 9, 2026.

Statements of value added

The individual and consolidated statements of value added (DVA) for the semester and year ended December 31, 2025, prepared under the responsibility of the Bank's Management, which presentation is not required by the accounting practices adopted in Brazil applicable to financial institutions authorized to operate by BCB, were subject to audit procedures performed together with the audit of the Bank's individual and consolidated financial statements. In forming our opinion, we assess whether these individual and consolidated statements of value added are reconciled with the financial statements and accounting records, as applicable, and whether their form and content are in accordance with the criteria set out in technical pronouncement CPC 09 - Statement of Value Added. In our opinion, these statements of value added were appropriately prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the criteria set out in such technical pronouncement and are consistent in relation to the individual and consolidated financial statements taken as a whole.

Other information accompanying the individual and consolidated financial statements and the independent auditor's report

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Management Report.

Our opinion on the individual and consolidated financial statements does not include the Management Report and we do not express any form of audit conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the individual and consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the Management Report and, in doing so, to consider whether this report is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement in the Management Report, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management and those charged with governance for the individual and consolidated financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the individual and consolidated financial statements in accordance with accounting practices adopted in Brazil applicable to financial institutions authorized to operate by BCB, and for such internal control as Management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the individual and consolidated financial statements, Management is responsible for assessing the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless Management either intends to liquidate the Bank or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Bank's financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the individual and consolidated financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the individual and consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Brazilian and International Standards on Auditing will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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As part of an audit in accordance with Brazilian and International Standards on Auditing, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the individual and consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Bank's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the individual and consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Bank to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the individual and consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the Group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicated with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we may have possibly identified during our audit.

We also provided those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and, when applicable, related safeguards. From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the individual and consolidated financial statements of the current semester and year and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Convenience translation

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

Porto Alegre, February 9, 2026

Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu

DELOITTE TOUCHE TOHMATSU
Auditores Independentes Ltda.

João Paulo Stellfeld Passos
Engagement Partner

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