

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

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

Consolidated Interim Financial
Statements in IFRS for the
Three-month Period
Ended March 31, 2025 and
Independent Auditor's Report

Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Auditores Independentes Ltda.

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

REPORT ON REVIEW OF CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

Introduction

We have reviewed the accompanying consolidated interim financial statements of Banco do Estado do Rio Grande do Sul S.A. ("Bank"), which comprise the balance sheet as at March 31, 2025, and the related statements of income, of comprehensive income, of changes in equity and of cash flows for the three-month period then ended, and a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

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

Scope of review

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

Conclusion on the consolidated interim financial statements

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying consolidated interim financial statements referred to above do not present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Bank as at March 31, 2025, its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the three-month period then ended, , in accordance with international standard IAS 34 - Interim Financial Reporting, issued by the IASB.

Other matters

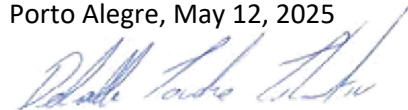
Consolidated statements of value added

The consolidated interim financial statements referred to above include the consolidated statements of value added (DVA) for the three-month period ended March 31, 2025, prepared under the responsibility of the Bank's Management, and presented as supplemental information for purposes of international standard IAS 34. These statements were subject to review procedures performed together with the review of the consolidated interim financial statements to reach a conclusion on whether they are reconciled with the consolidated interim financial statements and accounting records, as applicable, and whether their form and content are consistent with the criteria set out in technical pronouncement CPC 09 - Statement of Value Added. Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that these consolidated statements of value added were not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the criteria set out in such technical pronouncement CPC 09 and consistently with the accompanying consolidated interim financial statements taken as a whole.

Convenience translation

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

Porto Alegre, May 12, 2025



DELOITTE TOUCHE TOHMATSU
Auditores Independentes Ltda.



Carlos Claro
Engagement Partner

INDEX

Management Report	3
Balance Sheet	14
Income Statement	16
Statement of Comprehensive Income	17
Statement of Changes in Equity	18
Statement of Cash Flows	19
Demonstration of Added Value	20
Explanatory Notes to the Financial Statements	21
Note 01 – Operational Context	21
Note 02 – Presentation of Financial Statements	21
Note 03 – Summary of significant Accounting Policies	24
Note 04 – Main Accounting Estimates and Judgments	36
Note 05 – Capital and Corporate Risk Management	37
Note 06 – Cash and Cash Equivalents	56
Note 07 – Compulsory Deposits at the Central Bank of Brazil	56
Note 08 – Interbank Liquidity Investments	56
Note 09 – Financial Assets at Amortized Cost – Securities	57
Note 10 – Credit and Financial Leasing Operations	58
Note 11 – Other Financial Assets	63
Note 12 – Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income – Securities	64
Note 13 – Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Through Income – Securities	65
Note 14 – Other Assets	66
Note 15 – Deferred Taxes and Contributions	66
Note 16 – Investments in Associated Companies	67
Note 17 – Fixed Assets for Use	67
Note 18 – Intangible	68
Note 19 – Financial Liabilities at Amortized Cost	69
Note 20 – Other Financial Liabilities	70
Note 21 – Financial Liabilities at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss	70
Note 22 – Derivative Financial Instruments	70
Note 23 – Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets	72
Note 24 – Other Liabilities	74
Note 25 – Equity	74
Note 26 – Net Income from Interest and Similar Items	76
Note 27 – Net Gains (Losses) on Financial Assets and Liabilities at Fair Value	76
Note 28 – Revenue from Fees and Services	76
Note 29 – Personnel Expenses	76
Note 30 – Other Administrative Expenses	77
Note 31 – Other Operating Income	77
Note 32 – Other Operating Expenses	77
Note 33 – Income Tax and Social Contribution on Net Profit	78
Note 34 – Earnings per Share	78
Note 35 – Post-Employment long-term Benefit Obligations to Employees	78
Note 36 – Commitments and Other Relevant Information	91
Note 37 – Related Party Transactions	92
Note 38 – Information by Segments	93
Note 39 – Other Information	97

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 1Q2025, prepared according to the International Financial Reporting Standards - IFRS, issued by the International Accounting Standards Board - IASB, and in compliance with the requirements and guidelines of the National Monetary Council – CMN.

Economic Scenario

The international economic environment defied expectations, to a large extent due to the greater resilience of global activity, despite the gradual slowdown in the Chinese economy and the recession in the European industrial sector. In this context, inflation in major economies was higher than projected at the beginning of the year. However, the combination of above-target inflation and expanding economic activity did not prevent the start of a monetary normalization process in both the US and the Eurozone as of mid-2024. Throughout the last quarter of 2024, the dollar appreciated sharply against peer currencies, which was also reflected in a currency depreciation factor for emerging economies. However, it should be noted that, in light of escalating trade disputes between the US and several partner countries and a change in how the US conducts its relationship with some of its geopolitical allies, a new trend towards greater fiscal spending in Europe and increased economic uncertainty in the United States has led, in early 2025, to a reversal of the trend towards an appreciation of the US dollar on a global scale and to greater concern about a possible more abrupt slowdown in world economic activity.

In this context, once again, economic activity in Brazil exceeded market forecasts, as GDP ended the year up by 3.4% over 2023, mainly driven by the acceleration in the expansion pace of industry and services sectors, household consumption and investments. However, inflation remained high and far from the target set by the National Monetary Council (CMN), which led the Central Bank of Brazil to reverse the monetary loosening cycle seen at the beginning of the year and raise the Basic Interest Rate (Selic) again as of September 2024, bringing it to 14.25% p.a. in March 2025.

In the midst of a more resilient economic environment in Brazil and abroad, the Rio Grande do Sul (RS) economy showed strength after the severe floods that hit the state in May 2024, with the state's GDP growing by 4.9% in 2024 compared to the previous year. This performance reflected growth of 35.0% in the agribusiness sector, following the 2023 drought, and 3.5% in the services sector. Said increases more than offset the modest 0.4% downturn in the industrial sector. In 2024, the credit market in Rio Grande do Sul recorded another year of strong expansion, outgrowing the country's: Total credit balance in Rio Grande do Sul was up by 14.8% compared to 2023. This time, the highlight was the increase in the balance of credit to companies, which expanded by 15.3%, while credit to households grew by 14.6%. Finally, the average delinquency rate in Rio Grande do Sul's financial system rose from 2.4% in 2023 to 2.5% in 2024, remaining below that recorded in Brazil (3.2% in 2024).

Consolidated Performance

Calculated in accordance with International Accounting Standards – IFRS



Banrisul's net income, calculated according to IFRS rules, for the 1Q2024, totaled R\$223.0 million, moved up 21.5% to R\$39.4 million in 1Q2023, i) the growth of the adjusted net income with interest (which refers to the sum of net income with interest and similar, net gains or losses on financial assets and liabilities at fair value and the result of exchange rate variation of assets and liabilities in foreign currency), the increase in the financial margin, (ii) the greater flow of expected net losses associated with credit risk, (iii) the growth of revenues from the provision of services, and (iv) the moderate increase in administrative expenses.

Income Statement		01/01 to 03/31/2025		
	BRGAAP	Adjustments	IFRS	
Net Income with Interest	4,761,973	(18,903)	4,743,070	
Dividend Revenue	(3,274,572)	-	(3,274,572)	
Net Income from Interest and Similar Items	1,487,401	(18,903)	1,468,498	
Net Gains (Losses) on Financial Assets and Liabilities at Fair Value	(146,146)	-	(146,146)	
Result of Exchange Variation of Assets and Liabilities in Foreign Currencies	173,215	-	173,215	
Losses on Financial Assets, Net	(334,700)	(22,678)	(357,378)	
Credit Operations	(420,261)	(47,673)	(467,934)	
Other Financial Assets	85,561	24,995	110,556	
Other Operating Income (Expenses)	(885,249)	3,810	(881,439)	
Expected Losses of Financial Assets	549,862		549,862	
Personnel expenses	(639,515)		(639,515)	
Other Administrative Expenses	(519,836)	(947)	(520,783)	
Tax Expenses	(139,469)	(235)	(139,704)	
Result of Participation in Affiliates	23,246	4,992	28,238	
Other Operating Income	135,018		135,018	
Other Operating Expenses	(171,679)	-	(171,679)	
Civil, Tax and Labor Provisions	(122,876)		(122,876)	
Result Before Income Taxes	294,521	(37,771)	256,750	
Income Tax and Social Contribution on Profit	(53,042)	19,243	(33,799)	
Current	(90,467)	(2,169)	(92,636)	
Deferred	37,425	21,412	58,837	
Net Income	241,479	(18,528)	222,951	

Equity reached R\$10,569.0 million at the end of March 2025, an increase of 1.4% compared to December 2024, due to the incorporation of the results generated and the payment of interest on equity. Total assets reached R\$151,511.2 million in March 2025, an increase of 2.4% compared to December 2024. In the composition of assets, treasury investments (securities and securities added to interbank liquidity investments, cash and cash equivalents and derivative financial instruments) represent 43.9% of the total, credit operations 42.3%, compulsory deposits at Bacen 7.7% and other assets 6.1%. Treasury investments totaled R\$66,538.3 million in March 2025, an increase of 8.5% compared to December 2024.

Products and Services

Loan Portfolio

Our loan portfolio reached R\$64,065.5 million in March 2025, up by 1.8% from December 2024, period for which balances were restated (Explanatory Note 02b), mainly reflecting, especially, the increase in the credit balance.

In early 2025, we announced the Home Equity product for individual customers, whose main collateral is the customer's real estate property. This product is available in several options, including using the same collateral for multiple transactions. In 2025, we are once again offering the Individual Income Tax Refund pre-payment product for individual customers, including the option of refund via PIX.

Conta Única Banrisul continues to be our main product for corporate customers. We are also developing new working capital products for companies, which include improved contracting flexibility and collateral adjustment, aimed at making the segment's loan portfolio easier.

In 2025, we resumed the collection of installments of payroll-deductible loan under the *Reconstruir RS* Program, created after the May 2024 floods. This ended the grace period for all individual and corporate lines covered by the program.

In agribusiness, we remain committed to being a development agent for this industry. We were present at the main events in the segment, such as *Expodireto 2025*, *Expoagro Afubra* and the Opening of the Rice Harvest. In 1Q25, our portfolio's volume under management remained stable with the release of R\$1,430.1 million for individuals and R\$98.8 million for corporate customers.

Banrisul Real Estate Financing Program

In February 2025, we announced the allocation of R\$1.0 billion for the *Plano Empresário* real estate financing instrument, aimed at civil construction companies and exclusively for residential properties, with funding made

up of 50% savings funds and 50% free funds. This allocation also encompassed the Termination option — financing for residential properties of ventures financed by Banrisul to individual customers.

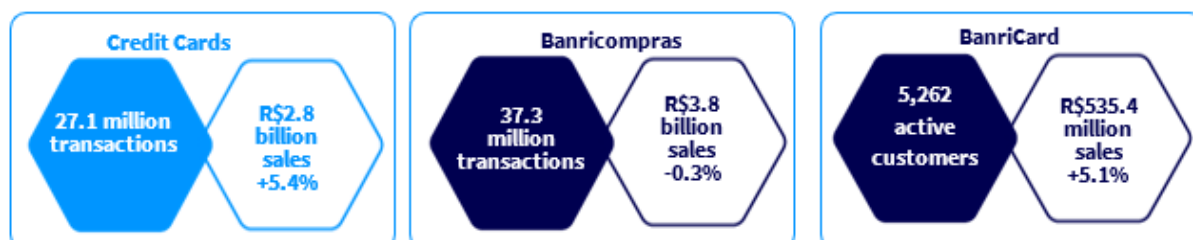
For more information on our loan portfolio, please read the Performance Analysis report.

Funding and Asset Management

In 1Q25, funding and asset management reached R\$118,274.2 million, up by 1.8% versus December 2024, mainly driven by the increase in time deposits and bank notes. We remained focused on increasing fixed-rate funding in Real Estate (LCI) and Agribusiness (LCA) letters of credit and also launched the fixed-rate Progressive Bank Deposit Certificate (CDB), which ended the quarter with a balance of R\$426.5 million.

Credit and Debit Cards

At the end of March 2025, Banrisul recorded 1.3 million credit cards under the Mastercard and Visa brands. Income from the credit, credit card fees, and BNDES cards totaled R\$207.0 million 1Q25.



We made new services available in the Banricompras section in our app aimed at improving customer experience. We created the “Opportunity for you” (*Oportunidade para você*) section with exclusive offers and began sending push notifications to the customer's mobile phone with information on transactions made with Banricompras.

In 1Q25, we also ended the *Banricompras Premiável* campaign. Launched in 4Q24, it distributed 1,712 prizes totaling R\$2.1 million.

Vero Acquiring Network

Vero ended 1Q25 with 143.9 thousand active accredited merchants with transactions in the last 12 months. In the period, 141.1 million transactions were captured, a 4.7% increase from 1Q24, of which 98.6 million were with debit cards, and 42.5 million were credit card transactions. The financial volume transacted totaled R\$12.6 billion, reflecting the 7.1% growth year on year, of which R\$6.9 billion came from debit cards and R\$5.8 billion from credit card transactions.

The anticipation of sales receivables reached R\$2.3 billion in 1Q25 or 37.3% of volume subject to anticipation, 11.9% higher than in 1Q24.

Insurance

We offer insurance products in several segments, including personal insurance, property insurance, rural insurance, supplementary private pension plans and savings bonds available for sale at our branch network and App. In 1Q25, we launched the *Proteção Financeira Crédito Pessoa Jurídica* insurance product for corporate customers and began selling the AP Smart insurance in our digital channels. Improvements implemented in the period include digital inspection for mass and Auto insurance, including the option of paying the premium with credit card. As a business strategy to publicize and boost sales of AP Smart and Vida Digital insurance, we conducted sales actions in our digital channels and social media.

Insurance premium collection, private pension contributions and savings bonds came to R\$643.7 million in 1Q25. Total revenue reached R\$95.7 million; of this, income from insurance brokerage commission amounted to R\$74.4 million. In March 2025, Banrisul recorded 2.5 million active insurance contracts.

Customer relationship

Specialized branches for Corporate customers.

After overcoming most of the challenges brought by the 2024 floods, we are completing the *Banrisul Empresas* and Banrisul Corporate projects, which include the creation of exclusive branches for Corporate customers, with a specialized team in cities

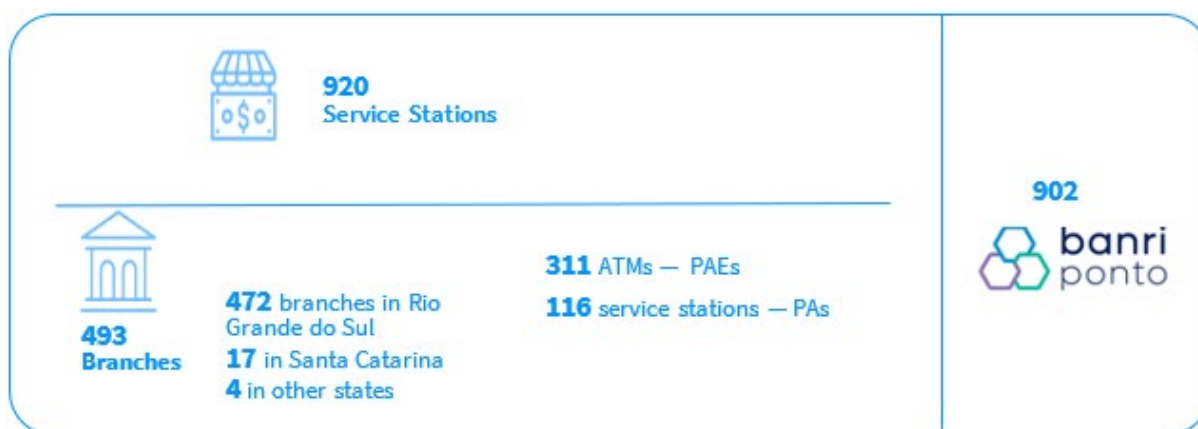
with higher potential. We resumed the studies to optimize our branches, within the scope of our operational efficiency strategy, aiming at reducing costs and consolidating sales points that were competing for the same target audience.

We started the modernization of our ATMs and installed 42 so called *ATMs Recicladores* in commercial venues in Porto Alegre, Canoas, Gravataí and Pelotas. This equipment enables online cash deposits for Banrisul customers and customers of another 150 banks in the Banco24Horas network. We are the first bank in Brazil to share its customer service network.

We will install 1,000 ATMs distributed in external venues and in the branch network by late 2025.



The 902 Banripontos are present in 66% of Rio Grande do Sul cities, offering products and services at different service hours and in places where there is no banking service or in strategic locations in large cities. At Banripontos, it is also possible to open accounts, contract poll groups and payroll-deductible loans. The strategy for 2025 is to be present in all of the municipalities in Rio Grande do Sul and diversify our portfolio by offering corporate products.



We rely on our Ombudsman's Office to analyze and solve customers'/users' complaints as a complementary service to primary service channels.

Digital channels

In 1Q25, the Internet Banking (Home and Office Banking) and Mobile Banking (My Account, Affinity, and Office Mobile) channels accessed via our App recorded 178.4 million accesses, 11.9% higher than in 1Q24; an average of 1.9 million daily accesses. Transactions carried out via these channels increased by 15.5%, while the number of financial transactions was 10.5% higher and volume transacted moved up by 17.0% year on year.

87.7% of transactions in 1Q25
were carried out in digital channels

We improved customer journey in our Digital Channels, which was an important step towards renewing our base. We expanded the Banrisul brand to the entire country through the opening of Digital Account for individuals, reaching 100,000 new customers since its launch in 2024, with additional security validations. The opening of Digital Accounts for individual micro-entrepreneurs (MEI) living in Rio Grande do Sul reached 669 new customers in the quarter.

The Banri Global Account, created in 2024 to serve our customers' demands during international travels, recorded 5,440 accounts opened.

In the Banrisul App, we implemented improvements to the loan contracting process. We also implemented the authentication of Gov.br services and contactless payments using Banricompras, making them more intuitive and easier with new menus and features that ensure more agility and convenience.

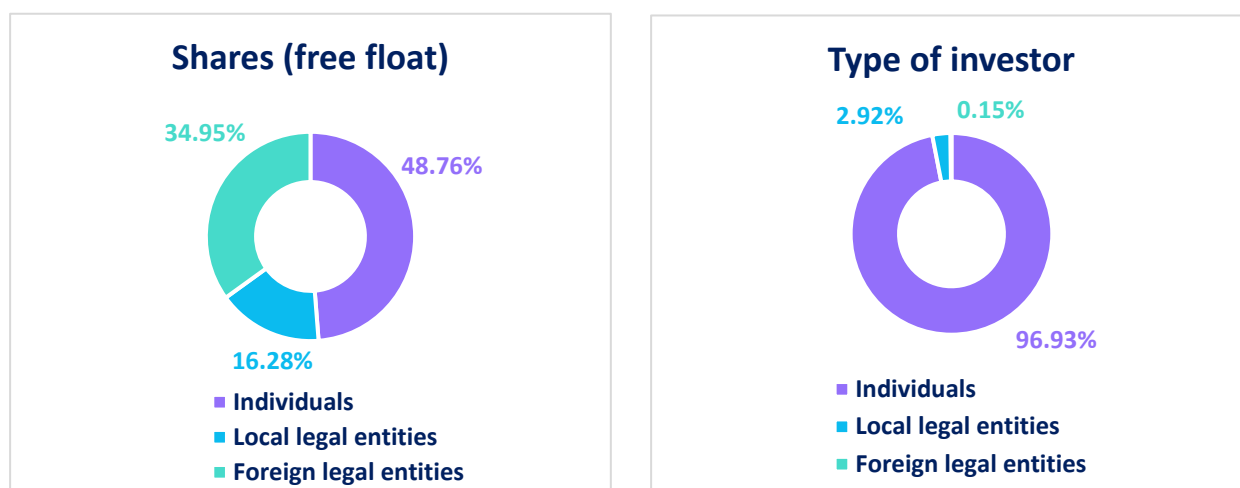
We also offer the possibility of requesting and contracting factoring operations through our self-service channels.

Corporate Governance

We have established Corporate Governance, with well-defined roles, which continuously seeks to upgrade methods, policies, and decision-making process, in line with the best market practices. Listed under Level 1 of Corporate Governance at B3 S.A. – Brasil, Bolsa, Balcão since 2007, Banrisul has been fully complying with the requirements of this listing level and additional aspects required from companies with shares listed on the Novo Mercado, conferring it greater transparency, equity, and accountability, creating value for shareholders and reinforcing credibility with investors and customers.

Additional information on Corporate Governance is available on our 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. In 2025, Banrisul shares were included in B3's Carbon Efficient Index (ICO2 B3) for the first time, in the January-April portfolio. The State of Rio Grande do Sul, Banrisul's controlling shareholder, holds 98.1% of the common voting shares and 49.4% of its total capital.

Our shareholder base also includes approximately 151,000 shareholders, with widespread stock ownership higher than the minimum free float required by B3's Corporate Governance Level 1, at 50.6% compared to 25%, respectively. Below, we present some market indicators:



Banrisul Ratings

The corporate rating is an assessment of the institution's financial strength and its ability to meet its financial obligations. In this regard, we are monitored by the three main credit rating agencies in the market: Moody's, Standard & Poor's and Fitch Ratings.

In 1Q25, Moody's reaffirmed Banrisul's rating, with stable outlook in the global scale, while in the local scale our credit rating was raised to AA-.br, also with a stable outlook. We present below the long-term ratings assigned to Banrisul:

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

All information about Ratings can be found on the Investor Relations website (ri.banrisul.com.br – [Market Information / Ratings Section](#)).

Distribution of Interest on Equity and Dividends

Since early 2008, we have adopted a policy for quarterly payment of Interest on Equity (JSCP) and, historically, have been remunerating shareholders with payment of JSCP and dividends higher than the minimum legally required. In 1Q25, JSCP and dividends were paid and/or accrued, before withholding income tax, totaling R\$90.0 million.

Investor Relations

Our Investor Relations department interacts with the various market agents on a regular basis, communicating the Company's financial information and giving presentations on Banrisul's results and prospects, updating the mandatory regulatory documents, as well as disclosing material facts, notices to the market and other notices to shareholders and investors in a timely manner.

Contact us through the [Contact IR](#) channel and [Sign up for our Mailing list](#) to receive information by email when corporate events or any other communication takes place.

Capital and Risk Management

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

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

Aiming at the appropriate credit risk management, we made system improvements to calculate the amount of risk-weighted assets referring to credit risk exposures subject to the calculation of capital requirement through standardized approach — RWA_{CPAD} . In 1Q25, we adapted our systems to the new Cosif 1.5 Chart of Accounts and the new provisioning rule implemented by CMN Resolution 4,966/21, which is more sophisticated and forward-looking.

For market risk, monitoring processes did not indicate the occurrence of any events or crises that led to increased market risk for the Bank. The ratios remained at adequate levels under the Institutional Risk Management Policy, and within the thresholds defined in the Risk Appetite Statement (RAS). In the period, we participated in discussions with Febraban on the agenda to adopt the new market risk framework, also known as the Fundamental Review of the Trading Book (FRTB).

As for liquidity risk, monitoring processes also did not indicate the occurrence of any events or crises that could result in higher liquidity risk. The risk ratios remained at adequate levels under the risk management policy, and within the thresholds defined in the RAS. The scenarios used in operational cash flow projections did not mark relevant liquidity risks, and no projected stress scenario in the positions has materialized.

We completed the periodical review and update of the Institution's operational risk matrices, which cover all Banrisul Group's Units and Companies, aimed at identifying the risks to which we are exposed, enabling us to manage them in order to maintain exposure at adequate levels. In addition, with regard to business continuity management, after reviewing the criticality of institutional processes through Business Impact Analyses, we began updating the Operational Continuity Plans (PCOs), which are expected to be completed by 2Q25.

With regard to social, environmental and climate risks, we monitored the corporate credit portfolio exposure, which remained within the established limits. In terms of risk assessment in operations, a project is underway to qualify the analyses.

With regard to the Basel Ratio, Reference Shareholders' Equity and Risk-Weighted Assets, it should be noted that, in January 2024, financial institutions started calculating the RWA_{SP} (referring to exposure to risks associated with payment services), and these values became part of the total risk-weighted assets, the basis for calculating the minimum capital requirement. The Basel Ratio reached 15.8% on March 31, 2025, 5.3 p.p. above the minimum regulatory level, considering additional core capital (10.5%).

Investment & Innovation

Early 2025 was a period of important deliveries of digital transformation and technological innovation projects that will have a significant impact on the coming cycles, reinforcing our purpose of offering the best financial solutions for our customers.

Investments in IT modernization totaled R\$85.6 million, 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 and Asset Security.

Actions and Initiatives

Colabora 365

We are implementing the *Colabora 365* project by adopting a standardized, agile and integrated collaboration tool for our teams: the Microsoft 365 platform. This platform brings several benefits through cloud storage solutions; document sharing; collaboration, management and communication tools; integrated Artificial Intelligence and file standardization, all in line with the goal of reducing internal IT infrastructure costs, increasing operational efficiency and improving corporate information security.

Open finance

In order to improve the Open Finance system, we implemented performance indicators based on the data shared by customers so that, by getting to know them better, we could provide more robust support to the business area in offering products and services. In compliance with Bacen rules, we devoted our efforts to making the data transmission journey simpler, aimed at making it easier to understand and reducing user insecurity when sharing data, thus increasing Banrisul's conversion rate as a data processor and keeping up with the rates of other participating institutions. We made progress in developing payment transaction initiation services, exploring opportunities for new services such as *Transferência Inteligente* (Smart Transfer) and *Pix Automático*. We also entered into a partnership with fintech InvestPlay to expand the range of customized solutions offered to customers and with personal financial management.

Pix

We made Pix transactions available on another digital channel, Home Banking. They are now available on all our digital channels. In addition, *Pix Parcelado*, launched in December 2024, has been widely used via the Banrisul App, consolidating its position in just over 3 months of operation and making it possible to contract credit facilities with the Pix product, expanding their offer in an attractive journey. In 1Q25, 26,400 customers contracted R\$8.8 million.

In product marketing via APIs, we reached 690 companies using Banrisul's Pix functionalities in their systems, with financial transactions exceeding R\$1.0 billion. In line with the financial sector's technological trends, we created an application interface for Online Collection services, allowing the integration with partner systems and enabling payments directly on their platforms, in a flexible and secure way. In addition, we included the first proposal for payroll-deductible loans, marking an advance in the business model and strengthening the relationship with commercial partners.

In order to continuously strengthen IT Security, we created the "Open your eyes, it could be a scam" Awareness Campaign — with the aim of preventing social engineering attacks — to celebrate the Safer Internet Day, on February 11, 2025. The campaign was aimed at internal and external stakeholders.

We remain focused on Digital Transformation, based on Design Thinking, with multidisciplinary teams working to balance business needs, people's experience and technological feasibility. In 2025, we maintained our short development cycles, constantly updating the user experience with our digital products, especially the new loan section in the Banrisul app.

As regards digital currencies, we have participated in the second phase of Drex pilot project through the Consortium of the Brazilian Banking Association (ABBC), in which two use cases will be tested: Collateralized Credit in federal government bonds (Smart Contract for the use of Assets as Collateral) and Transactions with Bank Credit Notes (CCBt).

In order to continually modernize the technology and infrastructure environment, we have implemented encryption for payment processes, with all the necessary security, by means of a specialized physical device. As the new device replaces the current one, we hope to reduce the use of computing resources and operating costs.

With regard to the resilience of the IT environment and the availability of services provided, we began laying the fiber optic cables for the 3rd Route Project between Banrisul's Datacenters and continued the project to Improve Data Communication at ATMs, updating the current technology with wireless one.

In 2025, in order to move forward with the modernization of telecommunications and connectivity, we are providing high-quality internet links to our Branches and Service Stations, adopting a more robust system suitable for the use of collaborative tools. This initiative aims to increase efficiency, quality, stability and performance of digital infrastructure.

Banritech

In 1Q25, we channeled our efforts to planning the 2025 Startup Acceleration Cycle, called Banritech FLY, focused on identifying actual problems within Banrisul through the units, aimed at eliminating inefficiencies and improving deliveries. The collaborative effort through workshops led to an in-depth understanding of the challenges faced and laid a solid foundation for the development of innovative solutions. The Banritech FLY cycle reinforces the importance of a culture of innovation, positioning us as an agent of change and promoting an environment where innovation is encouraged and valued.

Moreover, we renewed our contract to support *Pacto Alegre* (Alegre Pact), an initiative that supports entrepreneurship and the innovation ecosystem in the state, focused on transforming Porto Alegre into an innovation hub, attracting investment and entrepreneurship through partnerships and shared resources.

Sustainability

In early 2025, we were included in B3's Carbon Efficient Index (ICO2 B3) portfolio for the first time. ICO2 B3 brings together companies committed to transparency in managing their emissions and to initiatives that promote sustainable economic development. In order to be included in the index, companies must meet strict criteria, such as being part of the Brazil Broad-Based Index (IBrA B3) portfolio, formally joining the ICO2 B3 initiative and publishing annual greenhouse gas (GHG) inventories, with evidence of good environmental management practices. This achievement reflects our commitment to sustainable practices and responsible management of GHG emissions.

Since 2020, we have reported climate governance information to the Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP), an international non-profit organization that provides a platform for disclosing environmental and climate data to investors, companies and governments. In the 2024 cycle we achieved score C.

People

In 1Q25, we published a call for civil service examination with 100 vacancies for Information Technology Technicians, aimed at remaining competitive before our peers and the technological innovations emerging in the banking sector, in addition to maintaining high service levels and a specialized workforce. We also extended the civil service examination for Clerks until March 2027, guaranteeing the replacement of dismissed employees.



As regards corporate education, we invested R\$430 thousand in incentive programs and employee training.

We enhanced the training programs for specific positions and offered immersions aimed at senior management and the branch network's commercial teams. We also encourage research and academic studies by employees, with the aim of applying their research to new products and solutions in line with our strategies and sustainability.

We implemented the *Banrisul Nosso Jeito Program* — a structured development journey aimed at the commercial, technical and executive areas, promoting professional improvement and strengthening our strategy. Driven by the program, we updated several courses on the distance learning platform, which has 28 active mandatory courses in areas such as information security, agribusiness, data, artificial intelligence and Libras (the Brazilian sign language).

The Caixa de Assistência dos Empregados do Banco do Estado do Rio Grande do Sul (Cabergs - Medical Assistance for Employees of Banco do Estado do Rio Grande do Sul), in partnership with Banrisul, launched the *CONTIGO* Program, which aims to promote the health of its beneficiaries. Focused on Primary Health Care (PHC), the program seeks to offer humanized, complete and accessible care.

Cultural and Social Initiatives and Programs

We must highlight the following initiatives: The 22nd class of Banrisul's *Pescar* Project with 30 participants, in which students in vulnerable situation are later referred to internship positions; *Programa Jovem Aprendiz Legal* (Lawful Youth Apprentice Program), which is aimed at helping young people enter the job market and made possible through partnerships with education and training institutions; Diversity, Equity and Inclusion actions, whose agenda was prepared and approved in 2025 and, in 1Q25, included initiatives related to Trans Visibility, Zero Discrimination and Female Leadership; and Banrieduca: Financial Education, through which we participated in the Global Money Week. In the period, we also updated our Financial Education policy.

The Banrisul Museum was closed to the public in 1Q25 for renovation of the *Espaço Memória Banrisul*. Work is underway to recover the collections affected by the May 2024 floods, as well as restructure the technical reserve for the reconditioning of Banrisul's historical heritage.

In terms of accessibility, 1,292 employees received training in the Brazilian sign language (Libras).

Recognitions

January/2025.

Banrisul makes its debut in B3's Carbon Efficient Index

For the first time, Banrisul was included in the 16th portfolio of B3's Carbon Efficient Index (ICO2 B3), as detailed in the Sustainability chapter.

March/2025.

Banrisul wins the Brazil Ombudsman Award for the fifth time.

Once again, Banrisul's Ombudsman's Office was recognized for its customer service excellence by winning the Brazil Ombudsman Award, organized by the Brazilian Association of Company-Client Relations (ABRAREC). The Bank received the award for the fifth time in the "Best Cases" category, with an innovative project aimed at managing vulnerable customers. For over 20 years, the award has recognized companies and professionals who have stood out for innovation and service excellence through their ombudsman's offices. As in 2022, in this year's edition, Banrisul's Ombudsman's Office was also highlighted for innovation by ABRAREC's Board of Notables, highlighting its journey of constant improvement and its strategic role within the organization.

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

Banrisul was the most Recalled and Preferred brand in the "Rio Grande do Sul State-Owned Company" category and also ranked in the "Brand Symbol of Economic Recovery" category and sixth in the "Great Rio Grande do Sul Brand of the Year" category. The awards are part of the 27th *Marcas de Quem Decide*, an accolade organized by Jornal do Comércio in partnership with Instituto Pesquisas de Opinião (IPO). The Institution is also among the top five Most Recalled and Preferred companies in the "Bank" and "Consortium Groups" categories. The survey is the only that simultaneously measures the memory and preference of Rio Grande do Sul executives in relation to companies, services, entities and tourist destinations. This year, the study analyzed 79 categories in various sectors of the state's economy.

Acknowledgments

The performance achieved in the first quarter of 2025 is the result of the guidelines we have implemented, which relied on the commitment of our employees, the partnership of more than four million customers and the trust of shareholders, investors and suppliers in our institution.

Management

Balance Sheets

(Values in Thousands of Reais)

Assets	Note	03/31/2025	03/31/2024
Cash and Cash	6	1,373,531	1,126,982
Financial Assets		143,857,185	140,738,679
At Amortized Cost		121,376,948	117,203,223
Compulsory Deposits at the Central Bank of Brazil	7	11,621,040	11,716,930
Interbank Liquidity Investments	8	2,850,996	2,592,728
Securities	9	40,040,950	34,386,318
Credit and Leasing Operations	10	64,065,456	62,916,887
Other Financial Assets	11	5,921,009	8,194,992
(Provision for Expected Loss Associated with Credit Risk)		(3,122,503)	(2,604,632)
(Credit Operations)	10	(3,069,912)	(2,553,225)
(Other Financial Assets)		(52,591)	(51,407)
At Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income		18,921,455	18,350,048
Securities and Financial Instruments	12	18,921,455	18,350,048
At Fair Value Through Profit or Loss		3,558,782	5,185,408
Securities and Financial Instruments	13	3,351,352	4,861,110
Derivative Financial Instruments	21	207,430	324,298
Tax Assets		4,028,824	3,853,213
Current		280,989	158,520
Deferred	15a	3,747,835	3,694,693
Other Assets	14	671,228	617,910
Investments		230,459	199,602
Investments in Equity in Associated Companies	16	230,459	199,602
Fixed Assets	17	926,426	934,546
Fixed Assets		1,946,360	1,931,204
(Accumulated Depreciation)		(1,019,934)	(996,658)
Intangible	18	423,545	465,583
Intangible Assets		1,905,383	1,893,179
(Accumulated Amortization)		(1,481,838)	(1,427,596)
Total Assets		151,511,198	147,936,515

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

Balance Sheets

(Values in Thousands of Reais)

Liabilities	Note	03/31/2025	03/31/2024
Financial Liabilities		135,616,719	132,392,030
At Amortized Cost		133,801,983	130,340,792
Deposits	19	88,421,129	88,194,890
Funding in the Open Market	19	25,460,841	22,238,994
Funds from Acceptances and Issuance of Securities	19	7,921,071	6,936,464
Subordinated Debts	19	438,035	421,812
Loan Obligations	19	2,362,552	2,513,508
Onlending Obligations	19	3,458,120	3,065,190
Other Financial Liabilities	20	5,740,235	6,969,934
At Fair Value through Profit or Loss		1,725,082	1,880,714
Derivative Financial Instruments	21	1,718	
Subordinated Debts	21	1,723,364	1,880,714
Provision for Expected Loss		89,654	170,524
Credit Commitments and Credits to be Released		84,646	133,562
Financial Guarantees Provided		5,008	36,962
Civil, Tax and Labor Provisions	23a	2,970,094	2,902,896
Tax Liabilities		656,799	660,285
Current		245,034	252,765
Deferred	15b	411,765	407,520
Other Liabilities	24	1,698,609	1,562,551
Total Liabilities		140,942,221	137,517,762
Equity	25		
Share Capital		8,000,000	8,000,000
Capital Reserves		5,098	5,098
Profit Reserves		2,519,308	2,519,308
Other Comprehensive Income		(93,637)	(109,359)
Retained Earnings		134,241	-
Non-Controlling Interest		3,967	3,706
Total Equity		10,568,977	10,418,753
Total Liabilities and Equity		151,511,198	147,936,515

The accompanying Notes are an integral part of this Financial Statements

Income Statements

(Values in Thousands Of Reais, Except Earnings Per Share)

	Note	01/01 to 03/31/2025	01/01 to 03/31/2024
Interest and Similar Income		4,743,070	3,765,402
Interest and Similar Expenses		(3,274,572)	(2,382,628)
Net Interest Revenue and Equivalent	27	1,468,498	1,382,774
Dividend Revenue	28	(146,146)	(21,813)
Net Gains (Losses) on Financial Assets and Liabilities at Fair Value		173,215	26,416
Foreign Exchange Variation on Assets and Liabilities in Foreign Currency	29	(357,378)	(303,054)
Fees and Services Revenues		(467,934)	(301,801)
Expected Losses of Financial Assets		110,556	(1,253)
Loans and Leases		(881,439)	(853,831)
Other Financial Assets		549,862	535,507
Other Operating Income/(Expenses)	30	(639,515)	(605,967)
Personnel Expenses	31	(520,783)	(508,762)
Other Administrative Expenses		(139,704)	(139,924)
Tax Expenses	17	28,238	41,683
Equity in Subsidiaries	32	135,018	134,800
Other Operating Income	33	(171,679)	(189,518)
Other Operating Expenses	22	(122,876)	(121,650)
Income Before Taxes on Income		256,750	230,492
Income Tax and Social Contribution	34	(33,799)	(46,986)
Current		(92,636)	(90,159)
Deferred		58,837	43,173
Profit For the Period		222,951	183,506
Profit Attributable to Controlling Shareholders		222,790	183,341
Profit Attributable to Non-controlling Shareholders		161	165
Earnings Per Share	35		
Basic Earnings per Share (in Reais – R\$)			
Common shares		0.54	0.45
Preferred Shares A		0.54	0.45
Preferred Shares B		0.54	0.45

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

Statements of Comprehensive Income

(Values in Thousands Of Reais, Except Earnings Per Share)

	01/01 to 03/31/2025	01/01 to 03/31/2024
Net Profit Attributable Shareholders	222,951	183,506
Items that can be Reclassified to the Income Statement	15,722	(1,676)
Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income	15,722	(1,676)
Change in Fair Value	24,433	(3,162)
Tax Effect	(8,711)	1,486
Total Adjustments Not Included in Net Income for the Period	15,722	(1,676)
Total Comprehensive Income for the Period	238,673	181,830
Comprehensive Income Attributable to Controlling Shareholders	238,512	181,665
Comprehensive Income Attributable Non-Controlling Shareholders	161	165

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

Statement of Changes in Equity

(Values in Thousands Of Reais)

	Note	Attributable to Controlling Shareholders									Total Consolidated	
		Profit Reserves					Other Comprehensive Income	Retained Earnings	Individual Total	Non-controlling Shareholding		
		Share Capital	Capital Reserves	Legal	Statutory	To Expansion						
Balance as of January 1, 2024		5,200,000	5,098	759,328	2,884,337	1,313,712	(303,505)	-	9,858,970	6,803	9,865,773	
Other Comprehensive Income												
Financial Assets at Fair Value through ORA		-	-	-	-	-	(1,676)	-	(1,676)	-	(1,676)	
Changes in Non-controlling Shareholding		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3,580)	(3,580)	
Realization Deferral Agreement of Exclusivity		-	-	-	-	-	-	1,450	1,450	-	1,450	
Net Income in the Period		-	-	-	-	-	-	183,341	183,341	165	183,506	
Allocation of Net Income		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Interest on Capital		-	-	-	-	-	-	(50,000)	(50,000)	-	(50,000)	
Balance as of March 31, 2024		5,200,000	5,098	759,328	2,884,337	1,313,712	(305,181)	134,791	9,992,085	3,388	9,995,473	
Balance as of January 1, 2025		8,000,000	5,098	805,107	1,430,430	283,771	(109,359)	-	10,415,047	3,706	10,418,753	
Other Comprehensive Income												
Financial Assets at Fair Value through ORA		-	-	-	-	-	15,722	-	15,722	-	15,722	
Changes in Non-controlling Shareholding		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	100	
Realization Deferral Agreement of Exclusivity		-	-	-	-	-	-	1,451	1,451	-	1,451	
Net Income in the Period		-	-	-	-	-	-	222,790	222,790	161	222,951	
Allocation of Net Income	25c	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Interest on Capital		-	-	-	-	-	-	(90,000)	(90,000)	-	(90,000)	
Balance as of March 31, 2025		8,000,000	5,098	805,107	1,430,430	283,771	(93,637)	134,241	10,565,010	3,967	10,568,977	

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

Statement of cash flows

(Values in Thousands Of Reais)

	01/01 to 03/31/2025	01/01 to 03/31/2024
Cash Flow from Operating Activities		
Income before Taxation on Profit	256,750	230,492
Adjustments to Profit before Taxation on Profit	468,691	583,323
Depreciation and Amortization	100,911	99,703
Result of Shareholdings in Associated Companies	(28,238)	(41,683)
Subordinated Debt Update Result	(84,236)	100,599
Expected Losses Associated with Credit Risk	357,378	303,054
Provisions for Tax, Labor and Civil Risks	122,876	121,650
Equity Variations		
(Increase)/Decrease in Assets	2,738,897	1,788,292
Applications in Interbank Deposits	(4,771)	(676,118)
Compulsory Deposit at the Central Bank of Brazil	95,890	(238,234)
Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss	1,524,995	3,435,440
Derivative Financial Instruments (Assets/Liabilities)	118,586	(8,623)
Credit and Financial Leasing Operations	(1,099,816)	(351,547)
Other Financial Assets	2,274,105	(276,691)
Tax Assets	(116,774)	25,269
Other Assets	(53,318)	(121,204)
Increase/(Decrease) in Liabilities	3,446,238	3,755,358
Deposits	226,239	1,110,489
Open Market Fundraising	3,221,847	1,571,801
Resources for Acceptance and Issuance of Securities	984,607	362,130
Obligations for Loans and Transfers	241,974	186,991
Other Financial Liabilities	(1,229,699)	556,792
Tax, Labor and Civil Provisions	(55,678)	(73,237)
Tax Liabilities	(237,373)	(72,570)
Other Liabilities	119,271	190,191
Income Tax and Social Contribution on Net Profit Paid	175,050	(77,229)
Net Cash from/(Used in) Operating Activities	6,910,576	6,357,465
Cash Flow from Investing Activities		
Dividends Received from Affiliates	2,474	-
(Increase) Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	(571,407)	(11,561,847)
(Increase) Securities at Amortized Cost	(5,633,430)	2,027,806
Sale of Investments in Associates	2,024	-
Disposal of Fixed Assets for Use	5,395	2,181
Disposal of Intangible Assets	186	86
Acquisition of Investments in Associates	(7,117)	-
Acquisition of Fixed Assets for Use	(43,737)	(40,807)
Acquisition of Intangible Assets	(12,597)	(33,214)
Net Cash from Investing Activities	(6,258,209)	(9,605,795)
Cash Flow from Financing Activities		
Payment of Interest on Subordinated Debt	(56,891)	(47,345)
Interest on Equity Paid	(90,000)	(50,000)
Change in Non-Controlling Interest	261	(3,415)
Net Cash Used in Financing Activities	(146,630)	(100,760)
Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	505,737	(3,349,090)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Period	1,792,278	5,665,478
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Period End	2,298,015	2,316,388

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

Statement of added value

(Values in Thousands Of Reais)

	01/01 to 03/31/2025	01/01 to 03/31/2024
INCOME (a)	5,097,641	4,137,258
Financial Income	4,770,139	3,770,005
Services Rendered Income	549,862	535,507
Provisions for Expected Losses Associated with Credit Risk	(357,378)	(303,054)
Others	135,018	134,800
EXPENSES (b)	(3,274,572)	(2,382,628)
Interests	(3,274,572)	(2,382,628)
INPUTS ACQUIRED FROM THIRD PARTIES (c)	(704,951)	(712,120)
Supplies, Energy and Other	(541,233)	(527,431)
Third-party Services	(163,718)	(184,689)
GROSS ADDED VALUE (d=a-b-c)	1,118,118	1,042,510
DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION (e)	(100,911)	(99,703)
NET ADDED VALUE PRODUCED BY THE COMPANY (f=d-e)	1,017,207	942,807
ADDED VALUE RECEIVED IN TRANSFER (g)	28,238	41,683
Equity in earnings (losses) in investees	28,238	41,683
ADDED VALUE FOR DISTRIBUTION (h=f+g)	1,045,445	984,490
DISTRIBUTION OF ADDED VALUE	1,045,445	984,490
Personnel	559,833	530,377
Salaries	387,974	366,576
Benefits	147,216	141,090
FGTS	24,642	22,711
Taxes, Fees and Contributions	253,185	262,500
Federal	230,803	237,216
State	154	44
Local	22,228	25,240
Remuneration on Third Party Capital	9,476	8,107
Rentals	9,476	8,107
Equity Remuneration	222,951	183,506
Interest on Equity	90,000	50,000
Retained Earnings	132,790	133,341
Non-controlling Interests	161	165

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

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

Note 01 – Operational Context

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

Note 02 – Presentation on Financial Statements

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

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

Banrisul's Management (Management) declares that the disclosures made in the financial statements show all relevant information used in its management and that the accounting practices adopted in 2024 and 2025 are consistent with the regulations in force in each period.

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

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

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

The financial statements prepared for the reporting period were approved for issuance by the Board of Directors of Banrisul on May 9, 2025.

(a) Basis of Preparation

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

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

Controlled Companies	Activity	Participation on 03/31/2025
Banrisul Armazéns Gerais S.A.	Provision of Services	99.50%
Banrisul S.A. Corretora de Valores Mobiliários e Câmbio	Broker	98.98%
Banrisul S.A. Administradora de Consórcios	Consortium Management	99.68%
Banrisul Soluções em Pagamentos S.A.	Payment Methods	100.00%
Banrisul Seguridade Participações S.A. ⁽¹⁾	Security	100.00%

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

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

Associated Companies	Activity	Participation on 03/31/2025
Bem Promotora de Vendas e Serviços S.A.	Provision of Services	49.90%
Banrisul Icatu Participações S.A.	Insurance	49.99%

Transactions with Non-Controlling Interests: Banrisul records the portion related to non-controlling shareholders in equity, in the Balance Sheet. For purchases of non-controlling interests, the difference between any consideration paid and the acquired portion of the carrying amount of the subsidiary's net assets is recorded in equity. Gains or losses on disposals of non-controlling interests are also recorded directly in equity.

(b) Information for Comparison Purposes

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

Balance Sheet – Assets

FROM	TO	Published on 12/31/2024	Reclassifications	12/31/2024 (Resubmission)
Securities		35,077,029	(690,711)	34,386,318
Other Financial Assets		8,282,108	(87,116)	8,194,992
	Credit and Financial Leasing Operations	62,158,384	758,503	62,916,887
	(Provision for Expected Losses)	(2,604,097)	(535)	(2,604,632)
	Other Assets	598,051	19,859	617,910

Balance Sheet – liabilities

FROM	TO	Published on 12/31/2024	Reclassifications	12/31/2024 (Resubmission)
Other Liabilities		6,862,296	107,638	6,969,934
Other Financial Liabilities		1,921,463	(358,912)	1,562,551
	Loan Obligations	2,262,234	251,274	2,513,508

Financial Statement

FROM	TO	Published on 12/31/2024	Reclassifications	12/31/2024 (Resubmission)
Interest and Similar Income		3,711,905	(53,497)	3,765,402
Interest and Similar Expenses		(2,382,631)	3	(2,382,628)
	Revenue from Services	595,361	(59,854)	535,507
	Other Administrative Expenses	(434,587)	(74,175)	(508,762)
	Other Operating Revenues	50,660	84,140	134,800
	Other Operating Expenses	(185,907)	(3,611)	(189,518)

(c) Standards to be Adopted in Future Periods

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 03 – Summary of significant Accounting Practices

The significant accounting policies applied to prepare the financial statements are presented below:

(a) Functional Currency and Presentation Currency

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

(b) Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

(c) Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

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

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

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

• **Fair Value in Other Comprehensive Income (VJORA):** the recognition of certain changes in the fair value of assets or liabilities that are not immediately reflected in the Income Statement, but rather in a separate section of equity called other comprehensive income. Other comprehensive income includes items of revenue, expense, gains and losses that are not realized and that, in accordance with accounting standards, are not recorded in the Income Statement for the current period. Instead, these items are presented in the Balance Sheet and affect the company's equity, being recognized in the Statement of Comprehensive Income until certain criteria for their realization are met, at which time they are reclassified to the Income Statement.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(c.1) Financial Assets Classification

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

- Financial Assets at CA: assets managed to obtain cash flows consisting of only payment of principal and interest (solely payment of principal and interest – SPPI Test). They are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortized cost, using the effective interest method (TJE).
- Financial Assets at VJORA: assets managed both to obtain cash flows consisting of only payment of principal (SPPI Test) and for sale. They are initially and subsequently recognized at fair value plus transaction costs, and unrealized gains and losses (except expected credit loss, exchange differences, dividends and interest income) are recognized, net of applicable taxes, in other comprehensive income.

- **Financial Assets at VJR:** assets that do not meet the classification criteria of the previous categories or assets designated at initial recognition as VJR to reduce accounting mismatches. They are initially and subsequently recognized at fair value. Transaction costs are recorded directly in the income statement and gains and losses arising from changes in fair value are recognized as net gains (losses) on financial assets and liabilities at fair value.

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

Business Models

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

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

Contractual Characteristics of Cash Flows – SPPI Test

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

(c.2) Financial Liabilities Classification

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

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

(c.3) Effective Interest Rate (TJE)

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

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

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

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

Banrisul assesses whether credit risk has increased significantly on an individual and collective basis (homogeneous groups, as per Note 3c.5). For collective assessment purposes, financial assets are grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics, which may take into account: the type of instrument, credit risk ratings, initial recognition date, remaining term, line of business, among other factors.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(c.5) Homogeneous Risk Groups

A homogeneous risk group is a set of financial instruments with similar characteristics that allow the assessment and quantification of credit risk collectively, taking into account (i) the credit risk characteristics of the counterparty; (ii) the credit risk characteristics of the instrument, considering the type of instrument and the type of guarantees or collateral related to the instrument, when applicable; (iii) the stage in which the instrument is allocated; (iv) the delay in the payment of principal or charges; (v) the credit risk and the allocation in stages of other instruments of the same counterparty; and (vi) other relevant aspects, such as the economic segment and geographic location of the counterparty and the period of acquisition or origination and the term of the instrument.

(c.6) 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.7) Stop Accrual

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

(c.8) Retained Income and Healing

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

(c.9) Renegotiation and Restructuring

- **Renegotiation:** agreement that implies a change in the originally agreed conditions of the instrument or the replacement of the original financial instrument by another, with partial or full settlement or refinancing of the respective original obligation.
- **Restructuring:** renegotiation that implies significant concessions to the counterparty, due to the relevant deterioration of its credit quality, which would not be granted if such deterioration did not occur. As provided for in CMN Resolution No. 5,146/24, the use of the renegotiated effective interest rate to calculate the present value of the restructured contractual cash flows is permitted until December 2026. Therefore, until December 2026, Banrisul will use the interest rate agreed at the time of renegotiation instead of the effective interest rate originally agreed.

(c.10) Write-off of Financial Assets

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

(c.11) Write-Off Criteria

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

(c.12) Open Market Applications

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

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

(c.13) Derivative Financial Instruments

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(c.14) Credit Operations

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

(c.15) Credit Commitments and Credits to be Released and Financial Guarantees Provided

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

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

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

Financial guarantees provided are subject to provisioning and are considered a parameter for defining problematic assets. In this scenario, the loss is measured by the difference between the expected payments to reimburse the counterparty and the amounts that Banrisul expects to recover. The minimum amounts do not apply to financial guarantees, except when the guarantee is honored, at which point it becomes an asset.

(d) Investments

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

(e) Fixed Assets

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

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

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

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

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

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

(f) Intangible Assets

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

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

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

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

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

- Costs associated with software maintenance are recognized as an expense as incurred. Development costs that are directly attributable to the design and testing of identifiable and unique software products are recognized as intangible assets;

- Directly attributable costs, which are capitalized as part of the software product, include the costs of employees allocated to software development and an appropriate portion of applicable indirect expenses;
- Costs also include financing costs incurred during the software development period; and
- Software development costs recognized as assets are amortized over their estimated useful life.

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

(g) Goods Intended for Sale

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

(h) Income Tax and Social Contribution on Net Profit

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(i) Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(k) Share Capital

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

(l) Dividends and Interest on Equity

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

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

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

(m) Profit Sharing

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

(n) Earnings per Share

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

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

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

(o) Determination of the Result

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

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

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

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

(p) Information by Segment

Segment information was prepared based on reports made available to Management to assess performance and make decisions regarding the allocation of resources for investments and other purposes, considering the regulatory environment and the similarities between products and services. As of 2024, Management began to consider the operating segments of Banrisul and its subsidiaries in four segments: Banking, Security (Insurance, Pension Plans and Capitalization), Consortiums and Other Segments, as presented in Note 38.

NOTE 04 – Main Accounting Estimates and Judgments

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

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

(a) Defined Benefit Pension Plans

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

Banrisul determines the appropriate discount rate at the end of each semester and this is used to determine the present value of estimated future cash outflows, which should be necessary to settle the pension plan obligations. The actual discount rates were determined considering the interpolation of the rates of the IMA-B index, published by the Brazilian Association of Financial and Capital Market Entities (ANBIMA), with a reference date of 12/31/2024 according to the *duration* of each plan.

Other important assumptions for pension plan obligations are based, in part, on current market conditions. Additional information is disclosed in Note 35.

(b) Provisions for Tax, Labor and Civil Risks

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

(c) Provision for Losses Associated with Credit Risk

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

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

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

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

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

(d) Transfer of Financial Assets

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

(e) Retirement of Financial Assets

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

Note 05 - Capital and Corporate Risk Management

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

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

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

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

(a) Integrated Structure of Management

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

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

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

(b) Risk Appetite Statement

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

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

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

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

(c) Lines of Defense

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

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

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

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

(d) Credit risk

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

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

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

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

Portfolio Composition by Activity Sector	03/31/2025	12/31/2024
Legal Entity	14,939,965	14,434,909
Agricultural	330,967	329,601
Food, Drink and Tobacco	2,384,339	2,059,454
Automotive	639,288	602,802
Cellulose, Wood and Furniture	310,790	336,487
Wholesale Trade – Food	898,096	931,015
Wholesale Trade – Non-Food	850,154	808,954
Retail Trade – Others	1,449,330	1,435,118
Construction and Real Estate	1,180,065	1,102,978
Education, Health and Other Social Services	1,620,740	1,611,587
Electronics and IT	515,410	421,107
Financial and Insurance	193,769	210,172
Machinery and Equipment	277,204	262,677
Metallurgy	389,981	375,621
Infrastructure Works	34,528	39,229
Oil and Natural Gas	450,087	435,392
Chemical and Petrochemical	706,875	638,660
Private Services	569,814	542,263
Textile, Clothing and Leather	336,420	393,654
Transport	449,509	422,352
Others	1,352,599	1,475,786
Individual	49,125,491	48,481,978
Total	64,065,456	62,916,887

(d.1) Identification, Measurement and Assessment

In the process of identification, measurement and assessment of credit risk, Banrisul adopts statistical methods and/or the principle of collegiate technical decision. When granting credit based on scoring models (Application Score and Behavior Score), emphasis is grounded upon the establishment of pre-approved credits according to risk ratings provided for the statistical models. The credit granting based on collegial decision occurs according to pre-established credit limits, the branches' credit committees at the branches may grant/refuse credit to the limits of their jurisdiction, established according to each branch or product category. For customers in amounts above those of the branches' committees the Head Office Credit and Risk Committees will defer operations and sets risk limits (LR). The Board approves specific operations and risk limits (LRs) to operations whose amounts do not exceed 3% of equity. Operations in excess of such limit are submitted to the Board of Directors, complying with the limits established in the Institution's Risk Appetite Statement.

(d.2) Monitoring, Control and Mitigation

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

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

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

(d.3) Provision Policies

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

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

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

	03/31/2025	12/31/2024
Financial Assets at Amortized Cost	123,959,411	119,160,641
Compulsory Deposits at the Central Bank	11,064,466	11,036,991
Interbank Liquidity Applications	2,852,639	2,603,917
Securities and Financial Instruments	40,055,841	34,407,854
Credit and Financial Leasing Operations	64,065,456	62,916,887
Other Financial Assets	5,921,009	8,194,992
Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	18,921,455	18,350,048
Securities and Financial Instruments	18,921,455	18,350,048
Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss	3,558,782	5,185,408
Securities and Financial Instruments	3,351,352	4,861,110
Derivative Financial Instruments	207,430	324,298
Off Balance	23,729,911	23,353,749
Financial Guarantees	367,272	386,468
Real Estate Credit	652,347	573,622
Special Check	6,139,717	6,081,939
Credit card	4,671,347	4,486,235
Electronic Pre-Dated Limits – Banricompras	5,858,486	5,687,386
Pre-Approved Installment Limits – 1 Minute Credit	4,915,150	4,950,146
Other Pre-Approved Limits	1,125,592	1,187,953
Total	170,169,559	166,049,846

(d.5) Credit and Financial Leasing Operations

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

	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3		Total	
	Credit Portfolio	Provision	Credit Portfolio	Provision	Credit Portfolio	Provision	Credit Portfolio	Provision
Individual	46,346,801	753,713	630,753	127,296	2,147,938	1,252,516	49,125,492	2,133,525
Credit card	2,298,504	109,216	49,927	8,485	207,347	149,598	2,555,778	267,299
Payroll loans	20,113,366	108,312	150,261	14,140	847,912	456,768	21,111,539	579,220
Personal Credit	2,443,550	27,507	89,162	14,572	319,555	181,906	2,852,267	223,985
Real Estate Credit	5,781,200	24,033	141,074	52,353	52,635	30,145	5,974,909	106,531
Rural Credit, Development and Guarantee Funds	13,484,162	355,734	109,340	16,101	361,484	190,285	13,954,986	562,120
Others	2,226,019	128,911	90,989	21,645	359,005	243,814	2,676,013	394,370
Legal Entity	13,848,420	308,366	141,126	33,368	950,418	594,653	14,939,964	936,387
Exchange	2,129,496	8,363	488	12	81,014	6,455	2,210,998	14,830
Working capital	3,516,689	25,278	35,080	6,247	225,876	115,893	3,777,645	147,418
Business/Escrow Account	2,135,053	171,698	16,069	5,966	75,954	67,603	2,227,076	245,267
Real Estate Credit	602,078	8,627	-	-	253	145	602,331	8,772
Rural Credit, Development and Guarantee Funds	3,793,618	61,787	59,134	14,332	327,464	267,437	4,180,216	343,556
Others	1,671,486	32,613	30,355	6,811	239,857	137,120	1,941,698	176,544
Total as of 03/31/2025	60,195,221	1,062,079	771,879	160,664	3,098,356	1,847,169	64,065,456	3,069,912
Total as of 12/31/2024	57,237,522	913,880	4,367,308	614,185	1,312,057	1,025,160	62,916,887	2,533,225

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

	03/31/2025	12/31/2024
Not defeated	58,992,720	56,072,692
Due within 30 days	1,202,501	1,164,830
Total	60,195,221	57,237,522

	03/31/2025	12/31/2024
Collective Assessment	60,195,221	57,237,522
Individual Assessment	-	-
Total	60,195,221	57,237,522

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

	03/31/2025	12/31/2024
Not Due	1,376	3,659,038
Due within 30 days	481	105,691
Overdue from 31 to 60 days	488,737	301,525
Overdue from 61 to 90 days	281,285	301,054
Total	771,879	4,367,308

	03/31/2025	12/31/2024
Collective Assessment	771,879	3,966,548
Individual Assessment	-	400,760
Total	771,879	4,367,308

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

	03/31/2025	12/31/2024
Not Due	937,464	127,488
Due within 30 days	89,203	62,624
Overdue from 31 to 60 days	158,960	10,082
Overdue from 61 to 90 days	102,685	12,040
Overdue for more than 90 days	1,810,044	1,099,823
Total	3,098,356	1,312,057

	03/31/2025	12/31/2024
Collective Assessment	3,098,356	1,269,257
Individual Assessment	-	42,800
Total	3,098,356	1,312,057

Concentration Analysis of Individually Significant Customers: the concentration analysis presented below is based on the total balance of the portfolio of customers considered individually significant in the amount of R\$482,690 (12/31/2024 – R\$443,560), excluding operations acquired by Banrisul from other financial institutions.

	03/31/2025	12/31/2024
Largest Debtor	21.92%	18.79%
Top Five Debtors	61.40%	58.50%
Top Ten Debtors	89.22%	78.64%
Twenty Largest Debtors	100.00%	99.94%

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

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

The total credit and financial leasing operations renegotiated in the reporting period totaled R\$94,723 (03/31/2025 – R\$158,702).

(d.6) Repossession of Assets Given as Guarantees

Goods intended for sale are recorded upon receipt in the settlement of financial assets or upon the decision to sell own assets. These assets are initially recorded at the gross carrying amount of the difficult or doubtful financial instrument or fair value less selling costs, whichever is lower. Subsequent reductions in the fair value of the asset are recorded as a provision for impairment, with a corresponding charge to profit or loss. The costs of maintaining these assets are expensed as incurred. The sales policy for these assets includes periodic bids/auctions that are disclosed in advance to the market. The assets repossessed (furniture, real estate, etc.) at the end of the reporting period totaled R\$46,743 (January 1 to March 31, 2024 – R\$3,218).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

sensitivity of the equity value measures the interest risk on the equity value based on the effect of changes in interest rates on the present values of financial assets and liabilities.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Scenarios		Risk Factors			Total as of 03/31/2025
		Interest rate	Foreign Currency	Actions	
1	1%	3,780	3,673	-	7,453
2	25%	3,103	91,817	-	94,920
3	50%	2,257	183,635	-	185,892

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

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

For the Foreign Currency Risk Factor, the exchange rate of R\$ 5.7422 on 03/31/2025 (PTAX Sale – Bacen) was considered. The sensitivity analyses identified above do not consider the reaction capacity of the risk and treasury areas, because once a loss related to these positions is detected, risk mitigation measures are quickly activated, minimizing the possibility of significant losses.

Analyzing the results of scenario 1, we can identify the largest loss in the “Interest Rates - Fixed” Risk Factor, which represents 50.7% of the expected loss in this scenario. In scenarios 2 and 3, the largest loss observed refers to the “Currencies” factor, representing respectively 96.7% and 98.8%. Considering absolute values, the largest loss observed in these Sensitivity Test Scenarios occurs in scenario 3, in the total amount of R\$185,892.

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

The application of shocks to the value of the foreign currency US dollar (US\$) considers the Real x Dollar curve of B3 from 03/31/2025. The sensitivity analyses demonstrated below were established using premises and assumptions regarding future events.

Scenario 1 is the most likely scenario and considers a 1% increase and decrease in the market reference curve for US dollar coupons (B3 quote), used to price these financial instruments. Scenarios 2 and 3 are defined to contemplate positive variations of 25% and 50% and negative variations of 25% and 50%, considering the conditions existing on 03/31/2025.

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 03/31/2025.

Operation	Portfolio	Risk	Scenario 1	Scenario 2	Scenario 3
Swap	Trading	Dollar rise	17,305	432,617	865,233
Item Object of Protection					
Debt	Banking	Dollar rise	17,319	432,977	865,954
Net Effect			(14)	(360)	(721)
Operation	Portfolio	Risk	Scenario 1	Scenario 2	Scenario 3
Swap	Trading	Dollar drop	(17,305)	(432,617)	(865,233)
Item Object of Protection					
Debt	Banking	Dollar drop	(17,319)	(432,977)	(865,954)
Net Effect			14	360	721

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

As for derivative instruments in the DI futures contract format, the sensitivity analysis also applied shocks for scenarios 1, 2 and 3. Scenario 1 is the most likely and considers a 1% increase in the market reference curve for the DI futures rate (B3 quote). Scenarios 2 and 3 are defined to contemplate positive variations of 25% and 50% and negative variations of 25% and 50%, considering the conditions existing on 03/31/2025.

Operation	Portfolio	Risk	Scenario 1	Scenario 2	Scenario 3
FUT DI1	Trading	DI Future Rate Increase	(1,073)	(26,176)	(51,011)
FUT DI1	Trading	Lower DI Future Rate	1,075	27,641	56,887

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

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

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

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

Risk Factor	Reference	Trading Portfolio
Prefixed	Pre-fixed rate	388
Index Coupon	IGP-M	-
Total		388

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

Risk Factor	Reference	Non-Trading Portfolio
Prefixed	Pre-fixed rate	(62,864)
Index Coupon	TLP	183
	Others	71
Coin Coupon	US Dollar	8,248
	Euro	35
	Pound Sterling	10
Fee Coupon	TR	(97,194)
	TJLP	(122)
ID	CDI	(2,389,508)
Selic	Selic	3,053,648

Total	512,507
--------------	----------------

(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\$402,396 (12/31/2024 – R\$426,714). Capital consumption presented in the same period was R\$92,668 (12/31/2024 – R\$98,973).

Banrisul complies with the new Bacen determinations and calculates the amount of assets weighted by the RWA CAM risk, with the value of R\$1,158,354 (12/31/2024 – R\$1,235,190) being verified at the end of the reporting period.

(e.4) Exposures Subject to Interest Rate Risk

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

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

	Current		Non-Current		Total as of 03/31/2025	Total as of 12/31/2024
	Up to 3 Months	From 3 to 12 Months	From 1 to 5 years	Over 5 Years		
Financial Assets	25,647,426	33,948,870	62,273,959	24,569,388	146,439,648	142,696,097
At Amortized Cost	25,346,922	30,977,633	47,573,236	20,061,620	123,959,411	119,160,641
Compulsory Deposits at the Central Bank	11,064,466	-	-	-	11,064,466	11,036,991
Interbank Liquidity Applications	852,932	1,905,445	94,262	-	2,852,639	2,603,917
Securities and Financial Instruments	1,515	9,655,355	19,610,822	10,788,149	40,055,841	34,407,854
Credit and Financial Leasing Operations	13,428,009	15,910,009	25,453,967	9,273,471	64,065,456	62,916,887
Other Financial Assets	-	3,506,824	2,414,185	-	5,921,009	8,194,992
At Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	58,260	-	14,374,859	4,488,336	18,921,455	18,350,048
Securities and Financial Instruments	58,260	-	14,374,859	4,488,336	18,921,455	18,350,048
At Fair Value through Profit or Loss	242,244	2,971,237	325,869	19,432	3,558,782	5,185,408
Securities and Financial Instruments	242,244	2,763,807	325,869	19,432	3,351,352	4,861,110
Derivative Financial Instruments	-	207,430	-	-	207,430	324,298
Financial Liabilities	58,246,401	14,669,347	46,898,060	12,871,360	132,685,168	127,834,472
At Amortized Cost	58,246,401	12,944,265	46,898,060	12,871,360	130,960,086	125,953,758
Deposits	25,615,080	5,748,383	42,437,658	11,778,111	85,579,232	83,807,856
Open Market Fundraising	25,364,559	91,382	4,900	-	25,460,841	22,238,994
Resources for Acceptance and Issuance of Securities	836,300	4,914,283	2,170,488	-	7,921,071	6,936,464
Subordinated Debts	-	-	-	438,035	438,035	421,812
Loan Obligations	569,668	1,579,712	202,985	10,187	2,362,552	2,513,508
Obligations for Transfers	123,419	610,505	2,079,169	645,027	3,458,120	3,065,190
Other Financial Liabilities	5,737,375	-	2,860	-	5,740,235	6,969,934
At Fair Value through Profit or Loss	-	1,725,082	-	-	1,725,082	1,880,714
Derivative Financial Instruments	-	1,718	-	-	1,718	-
Subordinated Debts	-	1,723,364	-	-	1,723,364	1,880,714
Total Delay in Interest Renegotiation	(32,598,975)	19,279,523	15,375,904	11,698,028	13,754,480	14,861,625

(f) Liquidity Risk

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(f.1) Cash Flows for Non-Derivatives

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

	Current		Non-Current		Total as of 03/31/2025	Total as of 12/31/2024
	Up to 3 Months	From 3 to 12 Months	From 1 to 5 years	Over 5 Years		
Financial Liabilities (Contractual Maturities)	61,212,662	14,939,342	47,787,840	13,118,544	137,058,388	133,729,010
At Amortized Cost	61,212,662	13,124,089	47,787,840	13,118,544	135,243,135	131,718,914
Deposits	28,533,283	5,826,881	43,006,828	11,936,078	89,303,070	88,990,180
Open Market Fundraising	25,381,061	91,441	4,903	-	25,477,405	22,250,892
Resources for Acceptance and Issuance of Securities	841,481	4,944,726	2,183,934	-	7,970,141	6,964,312
Subordinated Debts	-	-	-	438,035	438,035	421,812
Loan Obligations	582,551	1,587,490	239,643	15,159	2,424,843	2,513,508
Obligations for Transfers	136,739	673,551	2,349,136	729,272	3,888,698	3,445,372

Other Financial Liabilities	5,737,547	-	3,396	-	5,740,943	7,132,838
At Fair Value Through Profit or Loss	-	1,815,253	-	-	1,815,253	2,010,096
Subordinated Debts	-	1,815,253	-	-	1,815,253	2,010,096
Financial Assets (Expected Maturities)	22,502,154	36,222,910	77,910,404	34,365,047	171,000,515	166,944,224
Availability	1,373,531	-	-	-	1,373,531	1,126,982
Financial Assets	21,128,623	36,222,910	77,910,404	34,365,047	169,626,984	165,817,242
At Amortized Cost	20,828,119	33,459,103	63,209,676	29,857,279	147,354,177	142,606,084
At Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	58,260	-	14,374,859	4,488,336	18,921,455	18,350,048
At Fair Value Through Profit or Loss	242,244	2,763,807	325,869	19,432	3,351,352	4,861,110

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

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

(g) Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities

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

	03/31/2025				12/31/2024		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Total
Total Assets Measured at Fair Value	22,213,256	265,690	1,291	22,480,237	23,137,678	397,778	23,535,456
At Fair Value Through Profit or Loss	3,350,061	-	1,291	3,351,352	4,844,287	16,823	4,861,110
Treasury Financial Bills (LFT)	1,629,224	-	-	1,629,224	3,219,291	-	3,219,291
National Treasury Bills (LTN)	1,479,884	-	-	1,479,884	1,428,159	-	1,428,159
National Treasury Notes (NTN)	1,436	-	-	1,436	-	-	-
Investment Fund Shares	239,517	-	1,291	240,808	196,837	16,823	213,660
At Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income							
Income	18,863,195	58,260	-	18,921,455	18,293,391	56,657	18,350,048
Treasury Financial Bills (LFT)	18,863,195	-	-	18,863,195	18,291,507	-	18,291,507
Investment Fund Shares	-	36,291	-	36,291	1,884	34,688	36,572
Others	-	21,969	-	21,969	-	21,969	21,969
Derivative Financial Instruments	-	207,430	-	207,430	-	-	-
Derivative Financial Instruments (Swaps)	-	207,430	-	207,430	-	324,298	324,298
Total Liabilities Measured at Fair Value	-	1,725,082	-	1,725,082	-	1,880,714	1,880,714
At Fair Value Through Profit or Loss	-	1,725,082	-	1,725,082	-	1,880,714	1,880,714
Derivative Financial Instruments	-	1,718	-	1,718	-	-	-
Subordinated Debts	-	1,723,364	-	1,723,364	-	1,880,714	1,880,714

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

	03/31/2025		12/31/2024	
	Book Value	Fair Value	Book Value	Fair Value
Total Assets at Amortized Cost	124,515,985	121,103,823	119,840,580	117,418,217
Compulsory Deposits at the Central Bank of Brazil	11,621,040	11,621,040	11,716,930	11,716,930
Interbank Liquidity Applications	2,852,639	2,859,669	2,603,917	2,609,240
Securities and Financial Instruments	40,055,841	39,943,636	34,407,854	34,999,793
Credit and Financial Leasing Operations	64,065,456	60,758,469	62,916,887	59,810,146
Other Financial Assets	5,921,009	5,921,009	8,194,992	8,282,108
Total Liabilities at Amortized Cost	133,801,983	133,831,625	130,340,792	129,640,061
Deposits	88,421,129	88,376,565	88,194,890	87,792,063
Open Market Fundraising	25,460,841	25,460,837	22,238,994	22,238,973
Resources and Acceptances and Issuance of Securities	7,921,071	7,930,682	6,936,464	6,947,511
Subordinated Debts	438,035	502,634	421,812	471,794
Loan Obligations	2,362,552	2,362,552	2,513,508	2,262,234
Obligations for Transfers	3,458,120	3,458,120	3,065,190	3,065,190
Other Financial Liabilities	5,740,235	5,740,235	6,969,934	6,862,296

- **Securities:** fair value is based on market prices or quotes from brokers or dealers. When such information is not available, fair value is estimated using quoted market prices for securities with similar credit characteristics, maturity and yield.
- **Transaction Characteristics :** the amount represents the discounted value of future cash flows expected to be received. Expected cash flows are discounted at current market rates plus the counterparty risk rate to determine their fair value.
- **Financial Liabilities:** the estimated fair value of deposits without a specified maturity date, which includes non-interest-bearing deposits, is the amount repayable on demand. The estimated fair value of deposits with fixed and floating rates and other loans not quoted in the active market is based on undiscounted cash flows using interest rates for new debt with similar terms to maturity plus Banrisul's risk rate.
- **Funds from Acceptances and Issuance of Securities:** the fair value is calculated by discounting the difference between future cash flows, adopting discount rates equivalent to the weighted average rates of the most recent similar contracts or negotiations, of securities with similar characteristics.
- **Funding on the Open Market:** for operations with fixed rates, the fair value was determined by calculating the discount of the estimated cash flows, adopting discount rates equivalent to the rates practiced in contracting similar operations on the last market day.
- **Borrowing Obligations and Onlending Obligations:** these transactions are exclusive to Banrisul and have no similar transactions in the market. Given their specific characteristics, exclusive rates for each resource entered and the absence of an active market or similar instrument, the fair value of these transactions was considered equivalent to the carrying amount.
- **Other Financial Instruments:** the fair value is approximately equivalent to the corresponding carrying amount.

(h) Operational Risk

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

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

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

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

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

(i) Social, Environmental and Climate Risk

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

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

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

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

(j) Capital Management

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CMN Resolution No. 4,615/17 determines that institutions classified in Segment S1 and Segment S2 of the Central Bank must permanently comply with a minimum requirement of 3% for the RA. In this case, the higher the index, the better the institution's conditions in terms of leverage. The RA calculated for Banrisul on the reporting date was 7.10%.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Capital Plan, prepared in accordance with CMN Resolution No. 4,557/17, covers the companies of the Prudential Conglomerate and considers the possible impacts of the companies of the Banrisul Group that are controlled by members of the conglomerate. The Capital Plan is prepared for a three-year horizon, provides for goals and projections and describes the main sources of capital, in addition to being aligned with Banrisul's strategic planning. The Capital Plan is based on the

strategies defined by the Board of Directors, considering the economic and business environment, the values of assets and liabilities, *off-balance sheet operations*, revenues and expenses, growth and market share goals and, especially, the definitions of the RAS.

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

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

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

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

(k) Capital Ratios

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

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

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

Prudential Conglomerate	03/31/2025	12/31/2024
Reference Assets (PR)	11,582,476	11,564,576
Level 1	9,421,078	9,262,050
Principal Capital (CP)	9,421,078	9,262,050
Share Capital	8,001,859	8,001,859
Capital, Revaluation and Profits Reserve	2,517,353	2,517,353
Deductions from Principal Capital other than Prudential Adjustments	(6,220,228)	(106,259)
Creditor Income Statement Accounts	6,113,110	-
Prudential Adjustments	(1,104,008)	(1,150,903)
Negative Adjustment resulting from the Constitution of Expected Losses	112,992	-
Level 2	2,161,398	2,302,526
Tier 2 Eligible Instruments	2,161,398	2,302,526
RWA	73,535,822	67,207,633
RWA _{CPAD} (Credit Risk)	61,142,631	56,303,565
RWA _{SP} (Payment Services)	1,106,102	1,049,365
RWA _{MPAD} (Market Risk)	1,170,071	1,296,019
RWA _{JURI} (Interest Risk)	4,844	4,634
RWA _{CAM} (Exchange Rate Risk)	1,158,194	1,235,190
RWA _{CVA} (Counterparty Credit Assessment Risk)	7,033	56,195
RWA _{OPAD} (Operational Risk)	10,117,018	8,558,684
Banking Portfolio (IRRBB)	512,507	264,259
Margin on PR considering <i>Banking Portfolio</i> after Additional Main Capital	3,348,708	4,243,516
Capital Ratios		
Basel Index	15.75%	17.21%
Level 1 Index	12.81%	13.78%
Core Capital Ratio	12.81%	13.78%
Immobilization Index	12.01%	9.47%
Leverage Ratio	7.10%	7.22%

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

Banrisul's PR reached R\$11,582,476 on the reporting date, representing an increase of R\$17,900 compared to December 2024.

Bacen Circular No. 3,876/18 determines that the Prudential Conglomerate calculates and reports the IRRBB. The methodology for measuring the need for PR in light of the interest rate risks of the banking portfolio is calculated through the variation in the economic value (Variation of Economic Value of Equity – 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\$512,507.

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

The IB was 15.75% on the reporting date, higher than the minimum required by the Brazilian regulatory body. The Tier I and Common Equity Ratios were 12.81% in the same period.

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

Note 06 – Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

	03/31/2025	12/31/2024
Availability	1,373,531	1,126,982
Availability in National Currency	1,004,619	948,147
Availability in Foreign Currency	368,912	178,835
Interbank Liquidity Applications ⁽¹⁾	851,389	607,396
Open Market Applications	798,454	599,996
Applications in Interbank Deposits	52,935	7,400
Securities and Financial Instruments	73,095	57,858
Investment Fund Shares	73,095	57,858
Total	2,298,015	1,792,236

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

Note 07 – Compulsory Deposits at the Central Bank of Brazil

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

Deposit Type	Form of Remuneration	03/31/2025	12/31/2024
Demand Deposits	Unpaid	556,574	679,939
Term Deposits	Selic rate	10,429,552	9,970,513
Instant Payment Account	Selic rate	629,084	460,204
Electronic Money Deposits	Selic rate	5,830	6,274
Other Deposits	Selic rate	-	600,000
Total		11,621,040	11,716,930

Note 08 – Interbank Liquidity Investments

	Up to 3 Months	3 to 12 Months	Over 12 Months	03/31/2025	12/31/2024
Reverse Repurchase Agreements	798,454	-	-	798,454	599,996
Resales to Liquidate – Bench Position	798,454	-	-	-	599,996
Financial Treasury Letter – LFT	114,960	-	-	114,960	599,996
National Treasury Notes – NTN	683,494	-	-	683,494	-
Investments on Interbank Deposits	52,935	1,905,350	94,257	2,052,542	1,992,732
Investments on Interbank Deposits	52,935	1,905,350	94,257	2,052,542	1,992,732
Total as of 03/31/2025	851,389	1,905,350	94,257	2,850,996	
Total as of 12/31/2024	607,396	1,354,480	630,852		2,592,728

Note 09 – Financial Assets at Amortized Cost – Securities

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

						03/31/2025			
	Up to 3 Months	From 3 to 12 Months	From 1 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Over 5 Years	Amortized Cost	Expected Loss	Net Amortized Cost	Fair Value
Federal Public Securities	-	8,012,064	13,625,280	5,697,829	10,772,143	38,107,316	-	38,107,315	38,189,758
Treasury Financial Bills (LFT)	-	-	40,496	-	-	40,496	-	40,496	36,242
Federal Public Securities (CVS)	-	1,643,291	116,521	130,697	-	1,890,508	(325)	1,890,184	1,714,791
Financial Letters (LF)	1,515	-	-	-	-	1,515	-	1,515	1,509
Capitalization Bonds	-	-	-	-	16,006	16,006	(14,566)	1,440	1,336
Real Estate Receivables Certificates (CRI)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1,515	9,655,355	13,782,297	5,828,526	10,788,149	40,055,841	(14,891)	40,040,950	39,943,636

						31/12/2024			
	Until 3 Months	From 3 to 12 months	From 1 to 3 Years	From 3 to 5 Years	Over 5 Years	Amortized Cost	Expected Loss	Liquid Amortized Cost	Fair Value
Federal Public Securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Treasury Financial Bills (LFT)	2,689,431	4,271,054	14,218,236	6,238,670	5,125,059	32,542,450	(21,270)	32,521,180	32,606,995
Federal Public Securities (CVS)	-	-	45,832	-	-	45,832	(33)	45,799	40,297
Financial Letters (LF)	-	1,503,153	186,023	126,690	-	1,815,866	(233)	1,815,633	1,650,262
Capitalization Bonds	2,179	-	-	-	-	2,179	-	2,179	2,173
Real Estate Receivables Certificates (CRI)	-	-	-	-	16,093	16,093	(14,566)	1,527	1,425
Total	2,691,610	5,774,207	14,450,091	6,365,360	5,141,152	34,422,420	(36,102)	34,386,318	34,301,152

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

Note 10 – Credit and Financial Leasing Operations

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

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	03/31/2025 ⁽¹⁾	12/31/2024
Individuals	46,346,801	630,753	2,147,938	49,125,492	48,481,978
Credit Cards	2,298,504	49,927	207,347	2,555,778	2,520,810
Payroll Loans	20,113,366	150,261	847,912	21,111,539	20,218,343
Personal Loan – not Payroll	2,443,550	89,162	319,555	2,852,267	3,530,972
Real Estate	5,781,200	141,074	52,635	5,974,909	6,026,569
Rural and Development Loans	13,484,162	109,340	361,484	13,954,986	13,779,757
Others	2,226,019	90,989	359,005	2,676,013	2,405,527
Companies	13,848,420	141,126	950,418	14,939,964	14,434,909
Exchange	2,129,496	488	81,014	2,210,998	2,116,007
Working Capital	3,516,689	35,080	225,876	3,777,645	3,776,067
Business / Guarantee Checking Accounts	2,135,053	16,069	75,954	2,227,076	1,880,234
Real Estate	602,078	-	253	602,331	522,628
Rural and Development Loans	3,793,618	59,134	327,464	4,180,216	4,152,772
Others	1,671,486	30,355	239,857	1,941,698	1,987,201
Total	60,195,221	771,879	3,098,356	64,065,456	62,916,887
(-) Expected Credit Loss	(1,062,079)	(160,664)	(1,847,169)	(3,069,912)	(2,553,225)
Total Net Provision as of 3/31/2025	59,133,142	611,215	1,251,187	60,995,544	
Total Net Provision as of 12/31/2024	56,323,642	3,753,123	286,897		60,363,662

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

(b) Credit Portfolio Segregated by Installment Maturity

Maturity	03/31/2025	12/31/2024
Overdue since 1 day	1,345,212	935,473
Due up to 3 months	12,082,796	8,473,882
Due from 3 to 12 months	15,910,009	16,125,084
Due over 1 year	34,727,439	37,382,448
Total Portfolio	64,065,456	62,916,887

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

	03/31/2025		12/31/2024	
Concentration of Largest Borrowers	Total	%	Total	%
Main debtor	255,657	0.40	261,100	0.42
10 biggest debtors	1,414,677	2.21	1,467,089	2.36
20 biggest debtors	2,296,225	3.59	2,381,398	3.83
50 biggest debtors	4,036,546	6.31	4,165,006	6.70
100 biggest debtors	5,624,242	8.79	5,681,095	9.14

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

Stage 1	Opening Balance 12/31/2024	Transfer to Stage 2	Transfer to Stage 3	Stage 2 Transfer	Stage 3 Transfer	Write-Off	Constitution/ (Reversal)	Final Balance 03/31/2025
Individual	579,908	(14,810)	(24,801)	12,202	75,443	-	125,771	753,713
Credit card	100,441	(816)	(11,534)	1	2,082	-	19,042	109,216
Payroll loans	128,627	(958)	(1,613)	289	5,317	-	(23,350)	108,312
Personal Credit	197,402	(2,041)	(1,939)	514	3,487	-	(169,916)	27,507
Real Estate Credit	36,473	(1,605)	(331)	6,363	15,191	-	(32,058)	24,033
Rural Credit, Development and Guarantee Funds	66,373	(5,261)	(1,461)	3,767	6,970	-	285,346	355,734
Others	50,592	(4,129)	(7,923)	1,268	42,396	-	46,707	128,911
Legal Entity	333,627	(9,215)	(13,128)	2,639	80,131	-	(85,688)	308,366
Exchange	90,076	(9)	(273)	-	205	-	(81,636)	8,363
Working capital	69,589	(1,343)	(1,108)	221	8,612	-	(50,693)	25,278
Business/Escrow Account	90,210	(1,679)	(4,101)	86	7,005	-	80,177	171,698
Real Estate Credit	156	-	-	-	-	-	8,471	8,627
Rural Credit, Development and Guarantee Funds	40,107	(4,986)	(5,116)	1,952	5,320	-	24,510	61,787
Others	43,489	(1,198)	(2,530)	380	58,989	-	(66,517)	32,613
Total	913,535	(24,025)	(37,929)	14,841	155,574	-	40,083	1,062,079

Stage 2	Opening Balance 12/31/2024	Transfer to Stage 2	Transfer to Stage 3	Stage 2 Transfer	Stage 3 Transfer	Write- Off	Constitution/ (Reversal)	Final Balance 03/31/2025
Individuals	233,931	(12,202)	(46,980)	14,810	10,650	-	(72,913)	127,296
Credit Cards	7,780	(1)	(1)	816	286	-	(395)	8,485
Payroll Loans	106,155	(289)	(2,033)	958	1,200	-	(91,851)	14,140
Personal Loans – not Payroll	20,696	(514)	(5,313)	2,041	742	-	(3,080)	14,572
Real Estate	908	(6,363)	(5,604)	1,605	5,408	-	56,399	52,353
Rural and Development Loans	45,670	(3,767)	(21,663)	5,261	-	-	(9,400)	16,101
Others	52,722	(1,268)	(12,366)	4,129	3,014	-	(24,586)	21,645
Companies	380,254	(2,639)	(11,830)	9,215	3,557	-	(345,189)	33,368
Exchange	17,509	-	-	9	-	-	(17,506)	12
Working Capital	43,019	(221)	(2,237)	1,343	857	-	(36,514)	6,247
Business/Guarantee Checking Accounts	2,112	(86)	(1,035)	1,679	202	-	3,094	5,966
Real Estate	273	-	-	-	-	-	(273)	-
Rural and Development Loans	55,511	(1,952)	(5,146)	4,986	1,553	-	(40,620)	14,332
Others	261,830	(380)	(3,412)	1,198	945	-	(253,370)	6,811
Total	614,185	(14,841)	(58,810)	24,025	14,207	-	(418,102)	160,664

Stage 3	Opening Balance 12/31/2024	Transfer to Stage 1	Transfer to Stage 2	Stage 1 Transfer	Stage 2 Transfer	Write-Off	Constitution/ (Reversal)	Final Balance 03/31/2025
Individual	793,313	(75,443)	(10,650)	24,801	46,980	-	473,515	1,252,516
Credit card	85,106	(2,082)	(286)	11,534	1	-	55,325	149,598
Payroll loans	327,637	(5,317)	(1,200)	1,613	2,033	-	132,002	456,768
Personal Credit	231,833	(3,487)	(742)	1,939	5,313	-	(52,950)	181,906
Real Estate Credit	6,824	(15,191)	(5,408)	331	5,604	-	37,985	30,145
Rural Credit, Development and Guarantee Funds	72,567	(6,970)	-	1,461	21,663	-	101,564	190,285
Others	69,346	(42,396)	(3,014)	7,923	12,366	-	199,589	243,814
Legal Entity	232,389	(80,131)	(3,557)	13,128	11,830	-	420,994	594,653
Exchange	3,884	(205)	-	273	-	-	2,503	6,455
Working capital	54,226	(8,612)	(857)	1,108	2,237	-	67,791	115,893
Business/Escrow Account	29,136	(7,005)	(202)	4,101	1,035	-	40,538	67,603
Real Estate Credit	-	-	-	-	-	-	145	145
Rural Credit, Development and Guarantee Funds	82,315	(5,320)	(1,553)	5,116	5,146	-	181,733	267,437
Others	62,828	(58,989)	(945)	2,530	3,412	-	128,284	137,120
Total	1,025,702	(155,574)	(14,207)	37,929	58,810	-	894,509	1,847,169

Consolidation of the Three Stages	Opening Balance 12/31/2024	Write-Off	Constitution/(Reversion) ⁽¹⁾	Final Balance 03/31/2025
Individual	1,607,152	-	526,373	2,133,525
Credit card	193,327	-	73,972	267,299
Payroll loans	562,419	-	16,801	579,220
Personal Credit	449,931	-	(225,946)	223,985
Real Estate Credit	44,205	-	62,326	106,531
Rural Credit, Development and Guarantee Funds	184,610	-	377,510	562,120
Others	172,660	-	221,710	394,370
Legal Entity	946,270	-	(9,883)	936,387
Exchange	111,469	-	(96,639)	14,830
Working capital	166,834	-	(19,416)	147,418
Business/Escrow Account	121,458	-	123,809	245,267
Real Estate Credit	429	-	8,343	8,772
Rural Credit, Development and Guarantee Funds	177,933	-	165,623	343,556
Others	368,147	-	(191,603)	176,544
Total	2,553,422	-	516,490	3,069,912

(1) In the Income Statement, the expected loss from credit and financial leasing operations in the amount of R\$467,934 represents the constitution of R\$516,490 net of the recovery of credit previously written off as a loss in the amount of R\$48,556.

Stage 1	Opening Balance 12/31/2023	Transfer to Stage 2	Transfer to Stage 3	Stage 2 Transfer	Stage 3 Transfer	Write-Off	Constitution/ (Reversal)	Final Balance 03/31/2024
Individual	294,032	(10,772)	(10,211)	8,440	4,431	-	42,145	328,065
Credit card	33,170	(252)	(288)	5	-	-	3,883	36,518
Payroll loans	103,135	(2,166)	(7,559)	1,479	399	-	12,429	107,717
Personal Credit	82,142	(1,764)	(1,633)	580	1,870	-	25,776	106,971
Real Estate Credit	28,336	(396)	(104)	1,016	770	-	(4,566)	25,056
Rural Credit, Development and Guarantee Funds	25,794	(3,643)	(97)	2,900	1,294	-	1,100	27,348
Others	21,455	(2,551)	(530)	2,460	98	-	3,523	24,455
Legal Entity	276,875	(11,166)	(4,595)	25,916	2,620	-	(19,530)	270,120
Exchange	37,188	-	(166)	1,368	-	-	13,612	52,002
Working capital	119,034	(4,921)	(331)	3,295	438	-	(10,964)	106,551
Business/Escrow Account	42,129	(766)	(2,383)	163	181	-	(11,441)	27,883
Real Estate Credit	427	(57)	-	191	-	-	(253)	308
Rural Credit, Development and Guarantee Funds	53,723	(2,389)	(154)	2,390	1,975	-	(545)	55,000
Others	24,374	(3,033)	(1,561)	18,509	26	-	(9,939)	28,376
Total	570,907	(21,938)	(14,806)	34,356	7,051	-	22,615	598,185

Stage 2	Opening Balance 12/31/2023	Transfer to Stage 1	Transfer to Stage 3	Stage 1 Transfer	Stage 3 Transfer	Write-Off	Constitution/ (Reversal)	Final Balance 03/31/2024
Individual	118,513	(8,440)	(47,393)	10,772	2,023	-	73,462	148,937
Credit card	8,271	(5)	(6,077)	252	12	-	6,794	9,247
Payroll loans	35,286	(1,479)	(23,880)	2,166	1,041	-	40,749	53,883
Personal Credit	13,846	(580)	(11,707)	1,764	161	-	10,016	13,500
Real Estate Credit	1,747	(1,016)	(277)	396	570	-	(278)	1,142
Rural Credit, Development and Guarantee Funds	25,454	(2,900)	(1,659)	3,643	210	-	4,733	29,481
Others	33,909	(2,460)	(3,793)	2,551	29	-	11,448	41,684
Legal Entity	621,536	(25,916)	(89,886)	11,166	1,482	-	(1,724)	516,658
Exchange	55,848	(1,368)	(7,459)	-	-	-	(7,199)	39,822
Working capital	37,202	(3,295)	(8,234)	4,921	43	-	(1,236)	29,401
Business/Escrow Account	2,103	(163)	(1,765)	766	-	-	(54)	887
Real Estate Credit	363	(191)	-	57	-	-	20	249
Rural Credit, Development and Guarantee Funds	33,944	(2,390)	(20,132)	2,389	1,413	-	9,816	25,040
Others	492,076	(18,509)	(52,296)	3,033	26	-	(3,071)	421,259
Total	740,049	(34,356)	(137,279)	21,938	3,505	-	71,738	665,595

Stage 3	Opening Balance 12/31/2023	Transfer to Stage 1	Transfer to Stage 2	Stage 1 Transfer	Stage 2 Transfer	Write-Off	Constitution/ (Reversal)	Final Balance 03/31/2024
Individual	669,734	(4,431)	(2,023)	10,211	47,393	(238,906)	259,865	741,843
Credit card	75,704	-	(12)	288	6,077	(25,723)	30,318	86,652
Payroll loans	263,315	(399)	(1,041)	7,559	23,880	(118,883)	96,083	270,514
Personal Credit	213,340	(1,870)	(161)	1,633	11,707	(49,062)	62,557	238,144
Real Estate Credit	8,099	(770)	(570)	104	277	(804)	7,063	13,399
Rural Credit, Development and Guarantee Funds	46,348	(1,294)	(210)	97	1,659	(15,129)	29,370	60,841
Others	62,928	(98)	(29)	530	3,793	(29,305)	34,474	72,293
Legal Entity	219,474	(2,620)	(1,482)	4,595	89,886	(46,010)	68,453	332,296
Exchange	2,679	-	-	166	7,459	(346)	173	10,131
Working capital	58,183	(438)	(43)	331	8,234	(14,901)	16,105	67,471
Business/Escrow Account	27,885	(181)	-	2,383	1,765	(9,139)	11,430	34,143
Real Estate Credit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rural Credit, Development and Guarantee Funds	96,735	(1,975)	(1,413)	154	20,132	(6,888)	17,799	124,544
Others	33,992	(26)	(26)	1,561	52,296	(14,736)	22,946	96,007
Total	889,208	(7,051)	(3,505)	14,806	137,279	(284,916)	328,318	1,074,139

Consolidation of the Three Stages	Opening Balance 12/31/2023	Write-Off	Constitution/(Reversion) ⁽¹⁾	Final Balance 03/31/2024
Individual	1,082,279	(238,906)	375,472	1,218,845
Credit card	117,145	(25,723)	40,995	132,417
Payroll loans	401,736	(118,883)	149,261	432,114
Personal Credit	309,328	(49,062)	98,349	358,615
Real Estate Credit	38,182	(804)	2,219	39,597
Rural Credit, Development and Guarantee Funds	97,596	(15,129)	35,203	117,670
Others	118,292	(29,305)	49,445	138,432
Legal Entity	1,117,885	(46,010)	47,199	1,119,074
Exchange	95,715	(346)	6,586	101,955
Working capital	214,419	(14,901)	3,905	203,423
Business/Escrow Account	72,117	(9,139)	(65)	62,913
Real Estate Credit	790	-	(233)	557
Rural Credit, Development and Guarantee Funds	184,402	(6,888)	27,070	204,584
Others	550,442	(14,736)	9,936	545,642
Total	2,200,164	(284,916)	422,671	2,337,919

(1) In the Income Statement, the expected loss from credit and financial leasing operations in the amount of R\$301,801 represents the constitution of R\$422,671 net of the recovery of credit previously written off as a loss in the amount of R\$120,870.

(e) Financial Leasing Operations (Lessor):

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

Maturity	Future Minimum Payments	Income to Own	Present Value
Current (Up to 1 Year)	3,149	(1,702)	2,561
Non-Current (Between 1 to 5 years)	5,585	(2,916)	3,934
Total as of 03/31/2025	8,734	(4,618)	6,495
Total as of 12/31/2024	9,213	(5,001)	6,919

Note 11 – Other Financial Assets

	Up to 12 Months	Over 12 Months	Total as of 03/31/2025	Up to 12 Months	Over 12 Months	Total as of 12/31/2024
Interbank Accounts	3,031,808	1,019,997	4,051,805	3,129,610	1,021,844	4,151,454
Credits with the SFH ⁽¹⁾	-	1,019,997	1,019,997	-	1,021,844	1,021,844
Outstanding Payments and Receipts ⁽²⁾	3,023,183	-	3,023,183	3,121,720	-	3,121,720
Others ⁽²⁾	8,625	-	8,625	7,890	-	7,890
Interbranch Accounts	34,606	-	34,606	56,238	-	56,238
Foreign Exchange Portfolio				1,849,842	189,675	2,039,517
Income Receivable	125,035	-	125,035	117,582	-	117,582
Securities Negotiation and Intermediation	13,088	-	13,088	3,781	-	3,781
Debtors by Guarantee Deposits	-	1,132,426	1,132,426	-	1,114,808	1,114,808
Payments to Reimburse	22,627	-	22,627	22,184	-	22,184
Securities and Receivables ⁽³⁾	262,084	261,761	523,845	414,420	255,477	669,897
Other	17,577	-	17,577	19,531	-	19,531
Total	3,506,825	2,414,184	5,921,009	5,613,188	2,581,804	8,194,992

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

- R\$46,800 (12/31/2024 – R\$52,979) refers to future flows updated by the pre-fixed discount rate of 14.07% per year used when acquiring credit from the Salary Variation Compensation Fund (FCVS) of the State of Rio Grande do Sul;
- R\$970,815 (12/31/2024 – R\$965,558) refers to the principal and interest installments of the acquired credits that Banrisul will have the right to receive at the time of novation and which are updated according to the remuneration of the original resources, being Reference Rate (TR) + 6.17% per year for credits originating from own resources and TR + 3.12% per year for credits originating from resources of the Severance Pay Guarantee Fund (FGTS); and
- R\$ 2,382 (12/31/2024 – R\$3,307) refers to the balance of contracts in the own portfolio with FCVS coverage, resources from the FGTS, approved and ready for novation, updated by the TR + 3.12% per year

Credits Linked to SFH – Acquired Portfolio: from October 2002 to March 2005, Banrisul acquired from the State of Rio Grande do Sul, with a financial realization guarantee clause for any non-performed contracts, credits from the Salary Variation Compensation Fund (FCVS). The credits are valued at the acquisition price updated by the *pro rata temporis acquisition rate* in the amount of R\$1,017,615 (12/31/2024 – R\$1,018,537). Their face value is R\$1,021,221 (12/31/2024 – R\$1,023,147). These credits will be converted into CVS securities according to the approval and novation processes, with the amounts that Banrisul will be entitled to receive at the time of novation being presented separately and updated by TR variation plus interest. Although there is no definition of a term, at the time of issuing the securities, market values may be significantly different from accounting values.

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

(2) It mainly refer to payment transactions of amounts receivable from card issuers (payment methods) in the amount of R\$2,889,867 from the subsidiary Banrisul Pagamentos.

(3) Securities and receivables are composed mainly of:

- Credits receivable related to judicial deposits made by the Federal Government arising from the right to receive from companies that belonged to the same economic group, with final judgment, which Banrisul received in kind to settle loans. These judicial deposits are linked to the rescission action filed by the Federal Government, dismissed by the Federal Regional Court (TRF) of the 1st Region, awaiting judgment of a special appeal filed by the Federal Government with the Superior Court of Justice (STJ). Therefore, the release of the amounts to Banrisul depends on the outcome of the rescission action. Management understands that there is no need to set up a provision for losses. These judicial deposits assigned to Banrisul, whose release depends on the final decision of the rescission action, totaled R\$241,557 (12/31/2024 – R\$237,166) and are remunerated by the TR and interest;
- Other credits without credit characteristics with the municipal public sector, in the amount of R\$53,669 (12/31/2024 – R\$54,109) related to receivables acquired from the State of Rio Grande do Sul or entities controlled by it. For these credits, there is a provision set up in the amount of R\$49,538 (12/31/2024 – R\$49,245); and
- Installment purchases debited by the brand to be invoiced in the amount of R\$128,084 (12/31/2024 R\$110,807).

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

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

				03/31/2025	
	No Due Date	From 3 to 5 years	Over 5 Years	Fair Value	Updated Cost
Financial Treasury Letter (LFT) ⁽¹⁾	-	14,374,859	4,488,336	18,863,195	18,810,412
Investment Fund Shares	36,291	-	-	36,291	26,882
Others	21,969	-	-	21,969	21,969
Total ⁽²⁾	58,260	14,374,859	4,488,336	18,921,455	18,859,263

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

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

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

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

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

						03/31/2025	
	No Due Date	Up to 3 Months	From 3 to 12 Months	From 1 to 3 Years	Over 5 Years	Fair Value	Updated Cost
Financial Treasury Letter (LFT)	-	-	1,283,923	325,869	19,432	1,629,224	1,628,956
National Treasury Bills (LTN)	-	-	1,479,884	-	-	1,479,884	1,501,829
National Treasury Notes (NTN)	1,436	-	-	-	-	1,436	1,532
Investment Fund Shares	240,808	-	-	-	-	240,808	240,809
Total	242,244	-	2,763,807	325,869	19,432	3,351,352	3,373,126

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

Nota 14 – Other Assets

	03/31/2025	12/31/2024
Assets for Sale	27,034	5,534
Advances to Employees	173,017	173,017
Actuarial Assets - Post-employment Benefit (Note 36e)	169,897	183,864
Other Debtors - Domestic	113,759	129,672
Prepaid Expenses	177,093	115,226
Other	10,428	10,597
Total	671,228	617,910

Note 15 – Deferred Taxes and Contributions

(a) Tax Credits

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

	12/31/2023	Recognition	Realization	03/31/2024
Allowance for Impairment Losses Of Financial Assets	1,829,025	375,478	(342,609)	1,861,894
Provision for Tax Contingencies	247,937	4,007	(146)	251,798
Provision for Labor Contingencies	789,800	48,128	(18,282)	819,646
Provision for Civil Contingencies	130,100	10,524	(14,028)	126,596
Adjustments Marked to Market – MTM	5,252	163	-	5,415
Benefits Post Employment	170,697	-	-	170,697
Other Temporary Provisions	279,352	116,053	(121,777)	273,628
Tax Loss	136,784	-	(500)	136,284
Leases – IFRS16 ⁽¹⁾	105,746	6,417	(10,286)	101,877
Total Tax Credits	3,694,693	560,770	(507,628)	3,747,835
Unregistered Credits	-	-	-	-
Total Tax Credits Registered	3,694,693	560,770	(507,628)	3,747,835
Deferred Tax Liabilities	(407,520)	(40,084)	35,839	(411,765)
Tax Assets, Net of Deferred Liabilities	3,287,173	520,686	(471,789)	3,336,070

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

Year	GO	CSLL	Total Registered
2025	388,721	310,977	699,698
2026	479,768	383,815	863,583
2027	332,439	265,951	598,390
2028	202,412	161,930	364,342
2029	359,106	287,284	646,390
2030 to 2032	289,496	231,597	521,093
2033 to 2035	30,188	24,151	54,339
Total as of 03/31/2025	2,082,130	1,665,705	3,747,835
Total as of 12/31/2024	2,052,607	1,642,086	3,694,693

The total present value of tax credits is R\$2,700,837(12/31/2024 – R\$2,660,473), calculated according to the expected realization of deferred IR and CSLL at the average collection rate projected for the corresponding periods.

(b) Deferred Tax Liabilities

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

	03/31/2025	12/31/2024
Superveniência de Depreciação	6,667	6,637
TVM Own to Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Results	27,992	19,228
TVM – Adjustments to Fair Value through Income	399	392
Variation in the Fair Value of Subordinated Debt – Hedge Accounting	6,374	5,815
Renegotiated Operations Law No. 12,715/12	164,827	166,134
Actuarial Surplus	90,389	90,390
Other Temporary Debts	13,240	13,179
Leases – IFRS16 (1)	101,877	105,745
Total	411,765	407,520

Note 16 – Investments in Associated Companies

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

	Net Worth 03/31/2025	Share Capital Participation (%) 03/31/2025	Investment Value 03/31/2025	Net Result 01/01 to 03/31/2025	Equivalence Result 01/01 to 03/31/2025 ⁽¹⁾
Associated Companies	461,120		230,459	56,494	28,238
Bem Sales and Services Promoter SA	60,311	49.90	30,095	3,942	1,967
Banrisul Icatu Holdings S.A.	400,809	49.90	200,364	52,552	26,271

	Net Worth 03/31/2024	Share Capital Participation (%) 03/31/2024	Investment Value 03/31/2024	Net Result 01/01 to 03/31/2024	Equivalence Result 01/01 to 03/31/2024 ⁽¹⁾
Associated Companies	399,395		199,602	83,396	41,683
Bem Sales and Services Promoter SA	61,326	49.90	30,602	8,331	4,157
Banrisul Icatu Holdings S.A.	338,069	49.90	169,000	75,065	37,526

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

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

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

Note 17 – Fixed Assets in Use

	Real Estate for Use	Equip in Stock	Facilities	Equipment in Use	Data Processing Systems	Others	Total
Total as of 12/31/2024							
Cost	654,571	39,498	332,644	187,931	687,186	29,374	1,931,204
Accumulated Depreciation	(329,338)	-	(134,732)	(98,171)	(412,164)	(22,253)	(996,658)
Net Book Value	325,233	39,498	197,912	89,760	275,022	7,121	934,546
Acquisitions	14,042	13,171	10,873	3,548	1,836	267	43,737
Alienations – Low Cost	(15,420)	(3)	-	(1,292)	(11,860)	(6)	(28,581)
Disposals – Depreciation write-offs	13,390	-	-	1,142	8,648	6	23,186
Depreciation	(20,423)	-	(3,431)	(2,166)	(20,056)	(386)	(46,462)
Transfers Net Cost	(1)	(13,359)	-	709	12,656	(5)	-

Net Depreciation Transfers	-	-	-	(78)	73	5	-
Net Movement in the Period	(8,412)	(191)	7,442	1,863	(8,703)	(119)	(8,120)
Total as of 03/31/2025							
Cost	653,192	39,307	343,517	190,896	689,818	29,630	1,946,360
Accumulated Depreciation	(336,371)	-	(138,163)	(99,273)	(423,499)	(22,628)	(1,019,934)
Net Book Value	316,821	39,307	205,354	91,623	266,319	7,002	926,426

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:

	03/31/2025	12/31/2024
Up to 12 Months	93,075	81,740
From 1 to 5 years	198,966	164,093
Over 5 Years	15,159	5,440
Total ⁽¹⁾	307,200	251,273

(1) Values not discounted to present value.

Note 18 – Intangible

	Software Licenses	Rights From Acquisition of Payrolls ⁽¹⁾	Other	Total
As of December 31, 2024				
Cost	315,967	1,576,337	875	1,893,179
Accumulated Amortization	(198,627)	(1,228,094)	(875)	(1,427,596)
Net Carrying Amount	117,340	348,243	-	465,583
Purchases	1,247	11,350	-	12,597
Disposals – Cost Write-offs	-	(393)	-	(393)
Accumulated Amortization	-	207	-	207
Amortization in the period	(6,870)	(47,579)	-	(54,449)
Net Changes in the period	(5,623)	(36,415)	-	(42,038)
As of March 31, 2025				
Cost	317,214	1,587,294	875	1,905,383
Accumulated Amortization	(205,497)	(1,275,466)	(875)	(1,481,838)
Net Carrying Amount	111,717	311,828	-	423,545

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

Note 19 – Financial Liabilities at Amortized Cost

	No Maturity	Up to 3 Months	From 3 to 12 Months	From 1 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Over 5 Years	03/31/2025	12/31/2024
Deposits	22,784,970	5,672,007	5,748,383	31,582,905	10,854,753	11,778,111	88,421,129	88,194,890
Demand Deposits	2,841,897	-	-	-	-	-	2,841,897	4,387,034
Savings Deposits	11,141,268	-	-	-	-	-	11,141,268	11,402,348
Interbank Deposits	-	259,036	1,548,815	-	-	-	1,807,851	1,697,092
Time Deposits ⁽¹⁾	-	5,412,971	4,199,568	31,582,905	10,854,753	11,778,111	63,828,308	62,213,911
Judicial and Administrative ⁽²⁾	8,572,135	-	-	-	-	-	8,572,135	8,221,103
Other Deposits	229,670	-	-	-	-	-	229,670	273,402
Open Market Fundraising	-	25,364,559	91,382	4,900	-	-	25,460,841	22,238,994
Resources for Acceptance and Issuance of Securities	-	836,300	4,914,283	2,147,866	22,622	-	7,921,071	6,936,464
Subordinated Debts (LFSN) ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	-	438,035	438,035	421,812
Loan Obligations ⁽⁴⁾	-	569,668	1,579,712	154,329	48,656	10,187	2,362,552	2,513,508
Obligations for Transfers ⁽⁵⁾	-	123,419	610,505	1,206,655	872,514	645,027	3,458,120	3,065,190
Other Financial Liabilities (Note 20)	-	5,737,375	-	2,860	-	-	5,740,235	6,969,934
Total	22,784,970	38,303,328	12,944,265	35,099,515	11,798,545	12,871,360	133,801,983	130,340,792

(1) These are carried out in the form of post- or prefixed charges, which correspond to 83.30% and 16.70% of the total portfolio, respectively. Of the total funds raised in term deposits, 62.94% have a previously agreed early redemption condition, for which the expense is appropriated at the rate agreed for the maturity date, disregarding discounts or reductions applied when the redemption is early. The maturity ranges shown do not consider the possibility of early redemption.

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

(3) On September 16, 2022, Banrisul issued Subordinated Financial Notes (LFSN) in the amount of R\$300,000 (three hundred million reais) with remuneration of CDI + 3.5% per year, for a term of 10 years, with a repurchase option by Banrisul starting in the 5th year, counted from the date of issuance. LFSN are authorized to compose Tier 2 Capital (CN2) of Banrisul's Reference Equity (PR), under the terms of BCB Resolution No. 122/21.

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

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

Note 20 – Other Financial Liabilities

	Up to 12 Months	Over 12 Months	Total as of 03/31/2025	Up to 12 Months	Over 12 Months	Total as of 12/31/2024
Interbank Relations	896,164	-	896,164	713,328	-	713,328
Interbranch Relations	613,697	-	613,697	215,281	-	215,281
Foreign Exchange Portfolio	23,527	-	23,527	1,817,436	-	1,817,436
Trading and Intermediation of Values	13,865	-	13,865	3,417	-	3,417
Creditors for Resources to be Released	-	-	-	15,358	-	15,358
Payable Card Transactions	79,223	-	79,223	123,952	-	123,952
Acquiring Payable Liabilities	1,224,636	-	1,224,636	1,221,824	-	1,221,824
Leasing Obligations	2,354,688	-	2,354,688	2,411,049	-	2,411,049
Other	531,575	2,860	534,435	445,672	2,617	448,289
Total	5,737,375	2,860	5,740,235	6,967,317	2,617	6,969,934

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

	Up to 12 Months	Over 12 Months	03/31/2025	Up to 12 Months	Over 12 Months	12/31/2024
Derivative Financial Instruments (Assets)/Liabilities (Note 22)	(205,712)	-	(205,712)	(12,665)	(311,633)	(324,298)
Swap Operations	(206,121)	-	(206,121)	(12,665)	(311,633)	(324,298)
Exchange Operations	(194)	-	(194)	-	-	-
Futures Operations DI	603	-	603	-	-	-
Subordinated Debts ⁽¹⁾	1,723,364	-	1,723,364	97,136	1,783,578	1,880,714
Mark-to-Market Subordinated Debts (Note 22)	1,724,634	-	1,724,634	89,845	1,787,873	1,877,718
Provision for Expenses and Charges to be Incorporated	(1,270)	-	(1,270)	7,291	(4,295)	2,996
Total	1,517,652	-	1,517,652	84,471	1,471,945	1,556,416

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

Note 22 – Derivative Financial Instruments

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

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

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

Derivative Instruments	Reference Value	Curve Value	Fair Value Adjustment	Fair Value 03/31/2025	Fair Value 12/31/2024
Swap		221,725	(15,604)	206,121	324,298
Active	1,493,020	253,051	(15,604)	237,447	392,201
Passive	(1,493,020)	(31,326)	-	(31,326)	(67,903)
DI Futures ⁽¹⁾	1,479,162	1,131,426	347,736	1,479,162	1,427,442

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

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

Derivative Instruments	Reference Value	Fair Value	Up to 3 months	From 3 to 12 months	From 1 to 3 years
Swap		206,121	-	206,121	-
Active	1,493,020	237,447	-	237,447	-
Passive	(1,493,020)	(31,326)	-	(31,326)	-
DI Futures	1,479,162	1,479,162	-	1,479,162	-
Swap Adjustment 03/31/2025		206,121	-	206,121	-
Swap Adjustment 12/31/2024		324,298	6,808	5,858	311,632

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

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

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

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

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

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

Hedge and Market Risk	Reference Value (US\$)	Active Index	Passive Index	MTM	MTM DV1	MTM effect
Hedging Instrument						
Swap	200,000	USD+5.375%	100% of the CDI	137,135	137,072	63
Swap	100,000	USD+5.375%	100% of the CDI	68,986	68,954	32
Total				206,121	206,026	95
Objeto de Hedge						
Tier 2	300,000		USD+5.375%	(1,724,634)	(1,724,538)	(96)
DV01						-99.92%

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

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

transactions with derivative financial instruments consists of interbank deposits in the amount of R\$216,347 (12/31/2024 – R\$37,217).

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

	03/31/2025		
Exchange Operations	National	Fair Value	MTM
Buy			
Ready Settlement	31,497	31,453	(44)
Future Settlement	24,666	25,066	400
Total	56,163	56,519	356
Sale			
Ready Settlement	(114,522)	(114,174)	348
Future Settlement	(44,166)	(44,676)	(510)
Total	(158,688)	(158,850)	(162)
Result	(102,525)	(102,331)	194

Note 23 – Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

(a) Provisions and Contingent Liabilities

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

	Tax	Labor	Civil	Other	Total
Opening balance at 12/31/2024	849,648	1,755,876	289,917	7,455	2,902,896
Recognized and Inflation Adjustment	9,378	106,993	13,983	50	130,404
Reversal of Provision	-	-	(7,528)	-	(7,528)
Write-offs Due to Payment	(797)	(40,627)	(14,254)	-	(55,678)
Closing balance at 03/31/2025	858,229	1,822,242	282,118	7,505	2,970,094
Debtors by Guarantee Deposits at 03/31/2025	163,954	884,035	84,437	-	1,132,426

	Tax	Labor	Civil	Other	Total
Opening balance at 12/31/2023	816,654	1,594,772	254,705	1,972	2,668,103
Recognized and Inflation Adjustment	7,211	105,198	9,263	14	121,686
Reversal of Provision	-	-	(36)	-	(36)
Write-offs Due to Payment	(721)	(64,559)	(7,957)	-	(73,237)
Closing balance at 03/31/2024	823,144	1,635,411	255,975	1,986	2,716,516
Debtors by Guarantee Deposits at 03/31/2024	141,941	805,399	79,485	-	1,026,825

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

- IR and CSLL on the deduction of the expense arising from the settlement of the actuarial deficit in the FBSS, questioned by the Federal Revenue Service for the period from 1998 to 2005, in which Banrisul, through its legal advisors, has been discussing the matter in court, and recorded a provision for contingencies in the estimated value of the loss in the amount of R\$829,523 (12/31/2024 – R\$821,312); and
- Other contingencies related to municipal and federal taxes classified by our advisors as a probable loss in the amount of R\$ 1,495 (12/31/2024 – R\$1,458).

There are also tax contingencies that, according to their nature, are considered as possible losses, in the amount of R\$837,294 (12/31/2024 – R\$827,112). These contingencies arise mainly from municipal and federal taxes, for which, in accordance with accounting practices, no provision for contingencies was recorded. In addition to these, there is a notice of infraction within the scope of the Federal Revenue Service regarding the employer's social security contribution and contribution to other entities and funds, requiring the contribution, mainly, on the benefits of the Worker's Food Program (PAT) and Profit or Results Sharing (PLR) in the amount of R\$ 137,678 (12/31/2024 - R\$135,972) , classified by our advisors as a possible loss in the amount of R\$110,747 (12/31/2024 - R\$109,367) and as a probable loss the amount of R\$ 26,931 (12/31/2024 - R\$26,605) , which is duly provisioned.

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

A provision has been set up for labor lawsuits filed against Banrisul in accordance with its Provisioning Policy for the classification and provisioning of labor lawsuits, implemented since the second half of 2020, with the provision for lawsuits with claims classified as probable loss. Of the aforementioned provision, the amount of R\$783,107 (12/31/2024 – R\$764,809) has been deposited in court. Additionally, the amount of R\$100,928 (12/31/2024 – R\$102,577) was required for procedural appeals.

There are also labor contingencies that are considered as possible losses, in the amount of R\$1,054,827 (12/31/2024 – R\$1,680,118), which, according to the nature of these processes, mainly refers to requests for overtime, salary reinstatement and salary equalization. In accordance with accounting practices, no provision for contingencies was recorded.

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

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

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

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

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

Of the aforementioned provision, the amount of R\$84,437 (12/31/2024 – R\$87,665) has been deposited in court.

There are still R\$403,297 (12/31/2024 – R\$397,136) related to lawsuits filed by third parties against Banrisul, the nature of which mainly refers to actions that discuss insurance, real estate credit and checking accounts, which the legal department classifies as possible losses and, therefore, were not provisioned.

Other Contingencies: On September 29, 2000, Banrisul received a fine imposed by Bacen in connection with administrative proceedings, also opened by Bacen, regarding alleged irregularities committed in foreign exchange transactions between 1987 and 1989. In April 2022, with a final decision issued by the Superior Court of Justice (STJ) that recognized the statute of limitations of the fines applied, with the exception of a tiny portion, whose conviction remained, the provision was reversed in the amount of R\$158,929, leaving the amount of R\$7,505 provisioned (12/31/2024 - R\$ 7,455).

(b) Contingent Assets

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

Note 24 – Other Liabilities

	03/31/2025	12/31/2024
Collection of Taxes and Similar	209,380	13,615
Social and Statutory Obligations	97,533	194,674
Personnel Expenses Provision	164,512	159,424
Liabilities under Official Agreements and Payment Services	178,536	102,098
Domestic Creditors	220,529	318,901
Actuarial Liabilities - Post-Employment Benefit ⁽¹⁾	485,163	483,485
Provisions for Outgoing Payments	227,293	169,300
Anticipated Income	112,925	115,571
Other	2,738	5,483
Total	1,698,609	1,562,551

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

Note 25 - Equity

(a) Capital

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

	Ordinary Shares		Class A Preferred Shares		Class B Preferred Shares		Total	
	Quantity	%	Quantity	%	Quantity	%	Quantity	%
Rio Grande do Sul State								
Shareholding on 12/31/2024	201,225,359	98.13	751,479	54.73	-	-	201,976,838	49.39
Shares Conversion and Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shareholding on 03/31/2025	201,225,359	98.13	751,479	54.73	-	-	201,976,838	49.39
Executive Officers, Board of Directors and Committee Members								
Shareholding on 12/31/2024	10,306	0.00	11	-	105	-	10,422	-
Shares Conversion and Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shareholding on 03/31/2025	10,306	0.00	11	-	105	-	10,422	-
Free Float								
Shareholding on 12/31/2024	3,829,176	1.87	621,601	45.27	202,536,440	100.00	206,987,217	50.61
Shares Conversion and Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shareholding on 03/31/2025	3,829,176	1.87	621,601	45.27	202,536,440	100.00	206,987,217	50.61
Outstanding Shares on 12/31/2024	205,064,841	100.00	1,373,091	100.00	202,536,545	100.00	408,974,477	100.00
Shares Conversion and Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Outstanding Shares on 03/31/2025	205,064,841	100.00	1,373,091	100.00	202,536,545	100.00	408,974,477	100.00

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

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

(b) Reserves

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

(c) Allocation of Income

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

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

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

As permitted by Law No. 9,249/95 and CVM Resolution No. 207/96, Banrisul's Management paid the amount of R\$90,000, corresponding to Interest on Equity (JCP) for the reporting period (January 1 to March 31, 2024 – R\$50,000), allocated to dividends, net of income tax withheld at source. The payment of JCP resulted in a tax benefit for Banrisul of R\$40,500 (January 1 to March 31, 2024 – R\$22,500).

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

On April 25, 2024, at the Annual Shareholders' Meeting, the proposal for the distribution of additional dividends for fiscal year 2024 in the percentage equivalent to 15% of the Net Income deducted from the Legal Reserve was approved, totaling 40%.

Note 26 – Net Income from Interest and Similar Items

	01/01 to 03/31/2025	01/01 to 03/31/2024
Interest and Similar Income	4,743,070	3,765,402
Compulsory Deposits at Central Bank of Brazil	638,775	204,481
Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value	4,104,295	3,560,921
Financial Assets Measured at Amortized Cost	368,244	295,078
Interbank Liquidity Applications	114,609	154,149
Securities	1,059,528	956,097
Loans	2,523,557	2,148,755
Other Financial Assets	38,357	6,842
Interest and Similar Expenses	(3,274,572)	(2,382,628)
Net Result from Financial Liabilities at Fair Value	99,218	(51,902)
Net Result from Financial Liabilities at Amortized Cost	(3,373,790)	(2,330,726)
Deposits	(2,137,244)	(1,585,131)
Money Market Funding	(703,501)	(486,651)
Funds from Acceptance and Issuance of Securities	(226,794)	(172,308)
Lendings and Onborrowings	(299,559)	(79,698)
Other Financial Liabilities	(6,692)	(6,938)
Net Total	1,468,498	1,382,774

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

	01/01 to 03/31/2025	01/01 to 03/31/2024
Net Gains (Losses) with Financial Liabilities at Fair Value through Profit and Losses	1,241	(35,902)
Net Gains (Losses) with Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit and Losses	11,970	(14,841)
Gains (Losses) with Derivatives	(159,357)	28,930
Total	(146,146)	(21,813)

Note 28 – Revenue from Fees and Services

	01/01 to 03/31/2025	01/01 to 03/31/2024
Asset Management	30,281	27,445
Income from Bill Collection and Custody Services	13,786	12,048
Income from Consortium	30,984	36,386
Banrisul Pagamentos Service Revenues	134,888	137,828
Collection Services	7,714	9,334
Insurance Commissions	74,407	69,505
Credit Cards	59,024	53,107
Bank Fees from Checking Accounts	152,252	153,276
Revenue from Services in Foreign Exchange Operations	29,417	21,084
Other Income	17,109	15,494
Total	549,862	535,507

Note 29 – Personnel Expenses

	01/01 to 03/31/2025	01/01 to 03/31/2024
Salary	328,362	307,543
Benefits	111,803	111,836
Social Charges	139,308	126,120
Trainings	430	1,435
Profit Sharing	59,612	59,033
Total	639,515	605,967

Note 30 – Other Administrative Expenses

	01/01 to 03/31/2025	01/01 to 03/31/2024
Communications	17,628	13,320
Data Processing and Telecommunications	63,052	57,938
Surveillance, Security and Transportation of Values	33,036	32,750
Amortization and Depreciation	100,911	99,703
Rentals and Condominiums	16,266	11,167
Supplies	2,372	2,493
Third Party Services	116,677	132,355
Specialized Technical Services	47,041	52,334
Advertising ⁽¹⁾	40,737	44,771
Maintenance	30,185	20,883
Water, Energy and Gas	9,823	9,138
Financial System Services	10,253	10,794
Others	32,802	21,116
Total	520,783	508,762

(1) It is mainly composed of R\$18,456 (01/01 to 03/31/2024 – R\$18,202) of expenses with institutional advertising and R\$20,371 (01/01 to 03/31/2024 – R\$20,809) of the dissemination program through events and sports clubs.

Note 31 – Other Operating Income

	01/01 to 03/31/2025	01/01 to 03/31/2024
Recovery of Charges and Expenses	9,391	7,245
Reversal of Provisions	4,154	1,834
Interbank Fees	4,169	7,868
Credit Receivables Securities	6,268	5,799
Other Revenues From Cards ⁽¹⁾	4,688	4,084
Reversal of Provisions for Payables	5,357	5,678
Acquiring Revenues for Prepayment of Receivables	19,411	14,792
Income from POS Rentals	63,687	64,578
Update on Legal Deposits	11,142	19,562
Other	6,751	3,360
Total	135,018	134,800

(1) From July 2023 onwards, revenues were reclassified to the explanatory Note of Revenue from Services Provision under the heading Revenue from Credit Card.

Note 32 – Other Operating Expenses

	01/01 to 03/31/2025	01/01 to 03/31/2024
Discounts Granted in Renegotiations	11,533	37,391
Card Expenses	3,374	2,543
INSS Agreement	74,313	78,841
Loan Agreements	1,994	1,718
Expenses with Collection of Federal Taxes	1,992	2,654
Expenses Associated with Payment Transactions	34,048	30,708
Credit Operations Portability Expenses	3,848	3,576
Monetary Update on Financing Release	2,458	2,920

Banrisul Bonus Advantages	9,952	7,534
Fees Not Received	4,100	5,704
Payroll Processing Services	6,317	5,654
Others	17,750	10,275
Total	171,679	189,518

Note 33 – Income Tax and Social Contribution on Net Profit

Reconciliation of Income Tax and Social Contribution Expenses/Income

	01/01 to 03/31/2025	01/01 to 03/31/2024
Income Before Taxation on Profit	256,750	230,492
Income for the Period before Taxes and Profit Sharing	(88,436)	(90,930)
Effect on Tax Calculation	54,637	43,944
Interest on Equity Paid/Accrued	40,500	38,476
Equity Income Result	12,707	18,757
Interest on Equity Received	-	(21,015)
Other Values	1,430	7,726
Total Income and Social Contribution Taxes calculated at Current Rate	(33,799)	(46,986)
Current	(92,636)	(90,159)
Deferred	58,837	43,173

Note 34 – Earnings per Share

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

	01/01 to 03/31/2025	01/01 to 03/31/2024
Net Income Attributable to Controlling Shareholders – R\$ Thousand	222,790	183,341
Common Shares	111,710	91,929
Preferred A Shares	748	616
Preferred B Shares	110,332	90,796
Weighted Average of Outstanding Shares	408,974,477	408,974,477
Weighted Average Number of Outstanding Common Shares	205,064,841	205,064,841
Weighted Average Number of Outstanding Preferred A Shares	1,373,091	1,373,091
Weighted Average Number of Outstanding Preferred B Shares	202,536,545	202,536,545
Basic and Diluted earnings per Share – R\$		
Common Shares	0.54	0.45
Preferred A Shares	0.54	0.45
Preferred B Shares	0.54	0.45

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

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

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

Banrisul’s Social Security Policy, operated through Fundação Banrisul de Seguridade Social, and established in January 29, 1963, in accordance with the rules then in force, is legally grounded on article 202 of the Federal Constitution of October 5, 1988, Supplementary Laws No.108 and No.109 of May 29, 2001 and other legal provisions in force, issued by regulators of Social Security associated with the Ministry of Finance, the National Supervisory Office of Supplementary Pension

(Previc) and the National Council on Supplementary Pension (CNPc), the articles of incorporation of Fundação Banrisul and the relevant regulations of the Benefit Plans and in accordance with CMN Resolutions No.4,994/22.

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

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

The set of hypotheses and actuarial methods adopted in the calculations resulted from a process of interaction between the external actuarial consultancy, responsible for the actuarial calculations in the case of Benefit Plans structured in the Defined Benefit and Variable Contribution modality, and FBSS's own internal actuaries in the case of the Benefits plan structured in the Defined Contribution modality, the Executive Board and the representatives of the Foundation's Deliberative Council. It also has the endorsement of the sponsors of the Benefit Plans I and Balanced ("defined benefit" modality), the FBPREV, FBPREV II and FBPREV III Plans ("variable contribution" modality) and the FBPREV CD Plan ("contribution modality"). defined", as determined by CNPC Resolution nº 30/18, Previc Instruction nº 23/23 and Previc Ordinance nº 363/23.

(a) Key Assumptions

The key assumptions below were elaborated upon information available on December 31, 2024 and 2023, subject to periodical review:

	PBI Plan	Settled Plan	FBPREV Plan	FBPREV II Plan	FBPREV III Plan	Health Plan (% p.a.) ⁽¹⁾			Retirement Award
	(% p.a.)	(% p.a.)	(% p.a.)	(% p.a.)	(% p.a.)	PAM	POD	PROMED	(% p.a.)
Economic Assumptions - 12/31/2024									
Real Actuarial Discount Rate	7.66	7.38	7.56	7.32	7.58	7.44	7.44	7.44	7.74
Expected Real Return on Assets	7.66	7.38	7.56	7.32	7.58	7.44	7.44	7.44	7.74
Real Salary Growth Rate for Active Employees	1.75	-	2.67	2.31	2.23	As per Plan ⁽²⁾	n/a	n/a	2.67
Real Growth in Plan Benefits During Receipt	0.30	-	-	-	-	-	1.00	1.00	-
Capacity Factor on Benefits	98.00	98.00	98.00	98.00	98.00	98.00	100.00	100.00	n/a
Capacity Factor on Salaries	98.00	98.00	98.00	98.00	98.00	98.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Expected Inflation Rate	4.96	4.96	4.96	4.96	4.96	4.96	4.96	4.96	4.96
Nominal Discount Rate	13.00	12.71	12.89	12.64	12.92	12.77	12.77	12.77	13.08
Expected Nominal Return on Assets	13.00	12.71	12.89	12.64	12.92	12.77	12.77	12.77	13.08
Nominal Salary Growth Rate for Active Employees	6.80	4.96	7.76	7.38	7.30	As per 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

	PBI Plan	Settled Plan	FBPREV Plan	FBPREV II Plan	FBPREV III Plan	Health Plan (% p.a.) ⁽¹⁾			Retirement Award
	(% p.a.)	(% p.a.)	(% p.a.)	(% p.a.)	(% p.a.)	PAM	POD	PROME D	(% p.a.)
Economic Assumptions - 12/31/2023									
Real Actuarial Discount Rate	5.34	5.37	5.35	5.38	5.35	5.44	5.44	5.44	5.35
Expected Real Return on Assets	5.34	5.37	5.35	5.38	5.35	5.44	5.44	5.44	5.35
Real Salary Growth Rate for Active Employees	0.66	n/a	6.06	2.01	0.41	According to Plan ⁽²⁾	n/a	n/a	6.06
Real Growth in Plan Benefits During Receipt	0.30	-	-	-	-	-	1.00	1.00	-
Capacity Factor on Benefits	98.00	98.00	98.00	98.00	98.00	98.00	100.00	100.00	n/a
Capacity Factor on Salaries	98.00	98.00	98.00	98.00	98.00	98.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Expected Inflation Rate	3.90	3.90	3.90	3.90	3.90	3.90	3.90	3.90	3.90
Nominal Discount Rate	9.45	9.48	9.46	9.49	9.46	9.55	9.55	9.55	9.46
Expected Nominal Return on Assets	9.45	9.48	9.46	9.49	9.46	9.55	9.55	9.55	9.46
Nominal Salary Growth Rate for Active Employees	4.59	3.90	10.20	5.99	4.33	According to Plan ⁽²⁾	n/a	n/a	10.20
Nominal Growth in Plan Benefits During Receipt	4.21	3.90	3.90	3.90	3.90	3.90	4.94	4.94	3.90

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

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

Demographic Assumptions	Mortality	Mortality Table	Disability	Annual Turnover	Option for	Retirement	Family
on 12/31/2024	Table	(Disabled)	Entry Table	Rate	BPD	Entry	Composition
Pension Plans							
PBI	AT-2000 smoothed (-10%) gender specific	AT-49 by gender specific	Álvaro Vindas adjusted Exp. FBSS 2019-2023	PBI experience 2015-2023	n/a	100% upon reaching the full benefit	75% of participants with beneficiaries and a woman 4 years younger than the man. For retirees and pensioners, effective family, according to registration.
PBS	AT-2000 (-30%) gender specific	RRB – 83 (-50%)	Álvaro Vindas adjusted Exp. FBSS 2019-2023	Settled plan 2015-2023	n/a	Probable retirement date informed in the registration	75% of participants with beneficiaries and a woman 4 years younger than the man. For retirees and pensioners, effective family, according to registration.
FBPREV Plan	AT-2000 (-30%) gender specific	RRB – 83 (-50%)	Álvaro Vindas adjusted Exp. FBSS 2019-2023	FBPREV plan experience 2015-2023	-	100% in normal retirement according to plan eligibility,	For retirees and pensioners, effective family, as per registration.
FBPREV II Plan	AT-2000 (-30%) gender specific	RRB – 83 (-50%)	Álvaro Vindas adjusted Exp. FBSS 2019-2023	FBPREV II plan experience 2015-2023	-	100% in normal retirement according to plan eligibility,	Real Family, as registered
FBPREV III Plan	AT-2000 smoothed by 10%, gender specific	RRB – 83 (-50%)	Álvaro Vindas adjusted Exp. FBSS 2019-2023	FBPREV III plan experience 2019-2023	-	100% in normal retirement according to plan eligibility,	Real Family, as registered
Health Plan ⁽¹⁾ :							
PAM	According to Pension Plan ⁽²⁾	According to Pension Plan ⁽²⁾	According to Pension Plan ⁽²⁾	According to Pension Plan ⁽²⁾	-	100% in normal retirement according to plan eligibility,	According to Pension Plan ⁽²⁾
POD	AT-2000 Basic (-30%) gender specific	RRB – 83 (-50%)	Álvaro Vindas adjusted Exp. FBSS 2019-2023	FBPREV plan experience 2015-2023	-	100% in normal retirement according to plan eligibility,	Not applicable
PROMED	AT-2000 Basic (-30%) gender specific	RRB – 83 (-50%)	Álvaro Vindas adjusted Exp. FBSS 2019-2023	FBPREV plan experience 2015-2023	-	100% in normal retirement according to plan eligibility,	Not applicable
Retirement Award	AT-2000 (-30%) gender specific	n/a	Álvaro Vindas adjusted Exp. FBSS 2019-2023	FBPREV plan experience 2015-2023	-	60 years old and 10 years in the company	Not applicable

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

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

Demographic Assumptions	Mortality	Mortality Table (Disabled)	Disability	Annual Turnover	Option for	Retirement	Family
on 12/31/2023	Table		Entry Table	Rate	BPD	Entry	Composition
Pension Plans							
PBI Plan	AT-2000 (-10%) gender specific	RBB-83 (-50%)	Álvaro Vindas (-70%)	PBI and FBPREV III plan experience 2015-2022	n/a	100% upon reaching the full benefit	75% of participants with beneficiaries and a woman 4 years younger than the man. For retirees and pensioners, effective family, according to registration.
PBS	AT-2000 (-30%) gender specific	RRB – 83 (-50%)	Álvaro Vindas (-70%)	Settled plan experience 2015-2022	n/a	Probable retirement date informed in the registration	75% of participants with beneficiaries and a woman 4 years younger than the man. For retirees and pensioners, effective family, according to registration.
FBPREV	AT-2000 (-30%) gender specific	RRB – 83 (-50%)	Álvaro Vindas (-70%)	FBPREV plan experience 2015-2022	-	100% in normal retirement according to plan eligibility,	For retirees and pensioners, effective family, as per registration.
FBPREV II	AT-2000 (-30%) gender specific	Winklevoss	Álvaro Vindas (-70%)	FBPREV II plan experience 2015-2020	-	100% in normal retirement according to plan eligibility,	Real Family, as registered
FBPREV III	AT-2000 (-10%), gender specific	RRB – 83 (-50%)	Álvaro Vindas	PBI and FBPREV III plan experience 2015-2022	-	100% in normal retirement according to plan eligibility,	Real Family, as registered
Health Plan ⁽¹⁾ :							
PAM	According to Pension Plan ⁽²⁾	According to Pension Plan ⁽²⁾	According to Pension Plan ⁽²⁾	According to Pension Plan ⁽²⁾	-	100% in normal retirement according to plan eligibility,	According to Pension Plan ⁽²⁾
POD	AT-2000 Basic (-30%) gender specific	RRB – 83 (-50%)	Álvaro Vindas (-70%)	FBPREV plan experience 2015-2022	-	100% in normal retirement according to plan eligibility,	Real Family
PROMED	AT-2000 Basic (-30%) gender specific	RRB – 83 (-50%)	Álvaro Vindas (-70%)	FBPREV plan experience 2015-2022	-	100% in normal retirement according to plan eligibility,	Not applicable
Retirement Award	AT-2000 (-30%) gender specific	n/a	Álvaro Vindas (-70%)	FBPREV plan experience 2015-2022	-	60 years old and 10 years in the company	Not applicable

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

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

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

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

Banrisul determines the appropriate discount rate at the end of each year, in observance of CVM 110/22 and CMN 4,877/20, which is used to determine the present value of estimated future cash outflows that shall be required to settle the obligations of pension plans. The real discount rates were calculated considering the interpolation of the rates of the IMA-B index, released by ANBIMA, on December 31, 2024.

In accordance with CNPC Resolution No. 30/18, combined with Previc Instruction No. 23/23 and Previc Ordinance No. 308/24, FBSS prepares studies aimed at establishing the profile of the due dates of Benefit Plan obligations with the calculation of the duration and other benefit payment distribution analyses.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The participant's regular contributions comprise three portions:

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

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

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

The participant's regular contributions comprise three portions:

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

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

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

The participant's regular contributions comprise three portions:

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

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

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

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

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

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

(c) Main Actuarial Risks

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

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

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

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

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

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

(d) Plan Asset Management

The asset allocation percentage of the plans in force on December 31, 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

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

12/31/2023	Allocation %					
Categories	PB I	PBS	FBPREV	FBPREV II	FBPREV III	Health
Cash	0.01	-	0.01	0.01	-	0.03
Fixed Income	70.15	75.51	83.56	79.81	85.46	98.26
Equity	6.92	4.35	0.91	1.84	5.73	1.71
Real Estate	5.48	3.42	-	1.32	4.48	-
Others	17.44	16.72	15.52	17.02	4.33	-
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\$7,826 (12/31/2023 – R\$9,681) and rented real state with a fair value of R\$163,762 (12/31/2023 - R\$156,142).

(e) Actuarial Reviews

The summary of the composition of the net actuarial liability/(asset) for the periods ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, prepared respectively based on the actuarial report of December 31, 2024 and 2023 and in accordance with IAS19, is demonstrated below:

Liabilities/(Assets) Recorded in the Balance Sheet with Benefits of:	12/31/2024	12/31/2023
Pension Plans		
Benefit Plan I (PBI)	332,368	376,813
Settled Plan (PBS)	3,157	203,355
FBPREV Plan (FBPREV)	(2)	(2)
FBPREV II Plan (FBPREV II)	(68)	(63)
FBPREV III Plan (FBPREV III)	24,639	34,245
Health Plan (PAM, POD and PROMED)	(172,947)	(110,969)
Retirement Award	123,321	162,215
Total	310,468	665,594

The composition of the net actuarial liability/(asset) prepared based on the actuarial report of December 31, 2024 and 2023 and in accordance with IAS19 is demonstrated at:

Determination of Liabilities/(Assets) Net – 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 ⁽¹⁾	(768,593)	(1,222,761)	(37,864)	(282,121)	(310,284)	(359,982)	-
Deficit/(Surplus)	332,368	3,157	(18,413)	(80,707)	(9,482)	(187,035)	123,321
Effect of Asset Limit	-	-	18,411	80,639	-	14,088	-
Additional Liabilities	-	-	-	-	34,121	-	-
Net Actuarial Liabilities/(Assets)	332,368	3,157	(2)	(68)	24,639	(172,947)	123,321

Balance of Net Liabilities/(Assets) – 12/31/2023	PBI	PBS	FBPREV	FBPREV II	FBPREV III	Health Plans	Retirement Award
Actuarial Obligations Determined in the Actuarial Valuation	1,248,206	1,445,331	22,044	228,825	351,897	202,311	162,215
Fair Value of Plan Assets ⁽¹⁾	(871,393)	(1,241,976)	(34,021)	(267,653)	(317,652)	(313,280)	-
Deficit/(Surplus) Found	376,813	203,355	(11,977)	(38,828)	34,245	(110,969)	162,215
Effect of Asset Limit	-	-	11,975	38,765	-	-	-
Net Actuarial Liabilities/(Assets)	376,813	203,355	(2)	(63)	34,245	(110,969)	162,215

(1) In the second half of 2023, Cabergs - Caixa de Assistência dos Empregados do Banco do Estado do Rio Grande do Sul, which manages health plans, promoted the segregation of balances from the Medical-Hospital Assistance Plan Fund (PAM), for the Medical-Hospital Assistance Plan Reserve Fund (PAM), a fund that cannot be used without prior and formal authorization from Banrisul as an Instituting Sponsoring Associate.

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

Income for the Fiscal Year – 01/01/2023 to 12/31/2023	PBI	PBS	FBPREV	FBPREV II	FBPREV III	Health Plans	Retirement Award
Net Cost of Current Services	26	-	(2,030)	(304)	(9)	2,085	5,944
Cost of Interest on Actuarial Liabilities	130,439	142,782	1,876	19,552	35,937	20,872	14,205
Expected Return on Plan Assets	(89,961)	(124,868)	(3,282)	(23,783)	(32,339)	(63,174)	-
Interest on Effect of Asset Limit and Additional Liabilities	-	-	1,090	4,153	-	20,091	-
Total Expense/(Revenue) Recognized in Income	40,504	17,914	(2,346)	(382)	3,589	(20,126)	20,149

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

Other Comprehensive Income (ORA) in the Period – 2023	PBI	PBS	FBPREV	FBPREV II	FBPREV III	Health Plans	Retirement Award
(Gains)/Losses on Plan Assets	2,838	(16,497)	(3,679)	(40,492)	70	324,278	-
(Gains)/Losses on Actuarial Obligations	9,597	82,553	5,299	46,759	2,987	2,758	16,795
(Gains)/Losses on the Effect of the Asset limit and Additional Liabilities	-	-	1,963	(5,341)	-	(216,877)	-
(Gains)/Losses Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)	12,435	66,056	3,583	926	3,057	110,159	16,795

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

Net Actuarial Liabilities/(Assets) of the Plan – 12/31/2023	PBI	PBS	FBPREV	FBPREV II	FBPREV III	Health Plans	Retirement Award
Net Actuarial Liabilities/(Assets) at End of Previous Period	353,432	122,931	(2)	(56)	29,361	(188,799)	151,386
Expense/(Revenue) Recognized in the Income Statement for the Period	40,504	17,914	(2,346)	(382)	3,589	(20,126)	20,149
(Gains)/Losses Recognized in Comprehensive Income	12,435	66,056	3,583	926	3,057	110,159	16,795
Employer Contributions	(29,558)	(3,546)	(1,237)	(551)	(1,762)	(12,203)	-
Benefits Paid Directly by the Company	-	-	-	-	-	-	(26,115)
Net Actuarial Liabilities/(Assets) at End of Current Period	376,813	203,355	(2)	(63)	34,245	(110,969)	162,215

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

Changes in the Fair Value of Plan Assets – 12/31/2023	PBI	PBS	FBPREV	FBPREV II	FBPREV III	Health Plans	Retirement Award
Fair Value of Plan Assets as of January 1	(895,275)	(1,208,491)	(26,602)	(220,984)	(320,217)	(574,384)	-
Benefits Paid in Period Using Plan Assets	199,009	114,982	2,070	18,715	38,289	-	-
Participant Contributions Made in the Period	(58,446)	(3,556)	(1,291)	(558)	(1,693)	-	-
Employer Contributions Made in the Period	(29,558)	(3,546)	(1,237)	(551)	(1,762)	-	-
Expected Return on Assets	(89,961)	(124,868)	(3,282)	(23,783)	(32,339)	(63,174)	-
(Gains)/Losses in Fair Value of Plan Assets	2,838	(16,497)	(3,679)	(40,492)	70	324,278	-
Fair Value of Plan Assets at Period End	(871,393)	(1,241,976)	(34,021)	(267,653)	(317,652)	(313,280)	-

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

Movement in the Present Value of Actuarial Obligations – 12/31/2023	PBI	PBS	FBPREV	FBPREV II	FBPREV III	Health Plans	Retirement Award
Present Value of Obligations on January 1st	1,248,707	1,331,422	17,678	180,975	349,578	188,799	151,386
Net Current Service Cost	26	-	(2,030)	(304)	(9)	2,085	5,944
Participant Contributions Made in the Period	58,446	3,556	1,291	558	1,693	-	-
Interest on Actuarial Obligation	130,439	142,782	1,876	19,552	35,937	20,872	14,205
Benefits Paid in the Period	(199,009)	(114,982)	(2,070)	(18,715)	(38,289)	(12,203)	(26,115)
(Gains)/Losses on Actuarial Obligations	9,597	82,553	5,299	46,759	2,987	2,758	16,795
Present Value of Obligations at the End of the Period	1,248,206	1,445,331	22,044	228,825	351,897	202,311	162,215

Projected Income for the Following Period	PBI	PBS	FBPREV	FBPREV II	FBPREV III	Health Plans	Retirement Award
Net Current Service Cost	(36)	-	203	300	1	1,496	3,718
Interest Cost on Actuarial Obligations	134,603	148,414	2,355	24,291	36,552	21,231	12,817
Expected Return on Plan Assets	(94,296)	(148,589)	(4,825)	(34,495)	(37,951)	(45,967)	-
Interest on the Effect of the Asset limit and Additional Liabilities	-	-	2,375	10,196	4,407	1,799	-
Estimated Actuarial Expense/(Revenue)	40,271	(175)	108	292	3,009	(21,441)	16,535

Expected Cash Flow for the Following Period	PBI	PBS	FBPREV	FBPREV II	FBPREV III	Health Plans	Retirement Award
Employer Contributions	45,976	9,353	777	-	2,796	13,753	-
Participant Contributions	78,651	9,353	777	-	2,796	-	-
Benefits Paid Using Plan Assets	213,826	128,621	2,469	19,140	39,516	13,753	-
Benefits Paid Directly by the Company	-	-	-	-	-	-	52,317

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

Maturity Profile of the Present Value of the Liability	Benefit Plan I	Settled Plan	FBPREV Plan	FBPREV II Plan	FBPREV III Plan	Health Plan	Retirement Award
2025	213,826	128,621	2,469	19,140	39,516	13,753	52,317
2026	200,727	124,947	1,901	18,126	36,765	13,661	11,173
2027	195,496	123,448	1,897	17,981	35,652	13,942	9,930
2028	188,894	121,546	1,858	17,771	34,492	14,164	8,457
2029	183,873	119,572	1,835	17,588	33,304	14,409	10,934
2030 to 2034	809,013	563,101	9,007	84,451	147,606	72,143	19,089

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

Duration (in years)	Benefit Plan I	Settled Plan	FBPREV Plan	FBPREV II Plan	FBPREV III Plan	Health Plan			Retirement Award
						PAM	POD	PROMED	
12/31/2024	7.43	9.36	8.18	9.88	8.08	According to Pension Plans ⁽¹⁾	9.21	11.54	5.83
12/31/2023	8.14	10.13	9.09	10.57	8.78	According to Pension Plans ⁽¹⁾	9.95	12.55	8.49

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

Other information concerning the plans:

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

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

(f) Sensitivity Analysis

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Retirement Award		Impact in R\$ Thousand
Assumption Description	Hypothesis	Effect on Present Value of Actuarial Liabilities
Discount Rate	Increase of 0.5 p.p.	(2,860)
Discount Rate	Decrease of 0.5 p.p.	3,084
Mortality Table	Increase of 10%	(216)
Mortality Table	Decrease of 10%	217

Note 36 – Commitments and Other Relevant Information

(a) Rio Grande do Sul State

On April 22, 2004, State Law No. 12,069 was sanctioned, amended by Law No. 14,738/15, through which Banrisul must make available to the State of Rio Grande do Sul up to 95% of the value of the judicial deposits collected in which the parties' litigants are not the State or the Municipalities. The unavailable portion of the judicial deposits collected will constitute the Reserve Fund intended to guarantee the refund of said deposits. On March 31, 2024, the balance of the aforementioned resources collected, updated according to the same rules as the savings account, in accordance with Law No. 12,703/12; article 11, §1, of Law nº 9,289/96; and article 12 of Law No. 8,177/91, totaled up to the Balance Sheet date R\$15,447,862 (12/31/2024 – R\$15,206,900), of which R\$9,895,835 (12/31/2024 – R\$9,895,835) were transferred to the State, upon his request. The remaining balance, which constitutes the availability of the Reserve Fund, is recorded under the heading obligations for financial and development fund. Since January 2018, no new amounts have been transferred to the State until qualification, as determined by current legislation.

(b) Managed Funds and Portfolios

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

	03/31/2025	12/31/2024
Investment Funds ⁽¹⁾	19,104,356	17,892,456
Investment Funds Consisting of Mutual Fund Units	63,427	65,735
Equity Funds	124,561	127,344
Individual Retirement Programmed Funds	10,056	9,983
Fund to Guarantee Liquidity of the Debt Securities of Rio Grande do Sul State	14,169,026	14,165,236
Managed Portfolios	468,177	599,837
Total	33,939,603	32,860,591

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

(c) Administradora de Consórcios

The subsidiary Banrisul S.A. Administradora de Consórcios is responsible for the management of 135 buyers' consortium (133 in December 31, 2024), including real estate, motorcycles, vehicles and tractors, comprising 78,887 active consortium members (77,832 in December 31, 2024).

Note 37 – Related Party Transactions

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

(a) Banrisul Related Parties

- Rio Grande do Sul State– in June 17, 2016, Banrisul signed with the State Government an agreement for the rights to service the payroll of state employees, Such agreement aims at centralizing at Banrisul the processing of 100% (one hundred percent) of the payroll of the State, which will be processed and

deposited at checking accounts owned by the state employees, civil and military alike, or their beneficiaries, for the deposit of their salaries as well as credit of benefits and earnings payable to retirees and pensioners of the State's own pension plan, while preserving any portability rights to the state's employees, The contract is valid for a period of ten years, and the agreed price of R\$1,250,638 was paid on June 20, 2016, The agreement also states that Banrisul will not be entitled to remuneration for the services rendered to the State as well as for any related banking services, such as bank fees.

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

- Companhia Riograndense de Saneamento – CORSAN, Centrais de Abastecimento do Rio Grande do Sul S,A, – CEASA, Companhia rio-grandense de Mineração – CRM, Companhia de Processamentos de Dados do Estado do Rio Grande do Sul – PROCERGS e BADESUL Desenvolvimento S,A, – Agência de Fomento/RS – companies controlled by the Government of the State of Rio Grande do Sul;
 - Affiliated Bem Promotora de Vendas e Serviços S.A., engaged in payroll loan origination; and
 - Banrisul Icatu Participações S.A. (BIPAR), holding company owning 100% of Rio Grande Seguros e Previdência S.A., a Life and Pension insurance company and Rio Grande Capitalização S.A.
- Fundação Banrisul de Seguridade Social (FBSS), closed supplementary pension entity that manages the pension plans sponsored by Banrisul and/or its subsidiaries;
- Caixa de Assistência dos Empregados do Banco do Estado do Rio Grande do Sul (Cabergs) is a non profitable assistance association, regulated by private law; and
- Investment Funds and Managed Portfolios, managed by Banrisul Group.

Transactions with parent companies are as follows:

	Assets (Liabilities)		Income (Expense)	
	03/31/2025	12/31/2024	01/01 to 03/31/2025	01/01 to 03/31/2024
Government of State of Rio Grande do Sul	(14,543,635)	(15,743,183)	(447,526)	(352,270)
Other Assets	5,022	5,244	-	-
Funding from Costumers	(379,253)	(1,563,324)	-	-
Money Market Funding ⁽¹⁾	(14,169,026)	(14,165,236)	(446,827)	(352,270)
Other Financial Liabilities at Amortized Cost	(346)	(2,002)	(699)	-
Other Liabilities	(32)	(17,865)	-	-
Fundação Banrisul de Seguridade Social	(1,677)	(83,546)	(3,918)	-
Other Financial Liabilities at Amortized Cost	(1,677)	(83,449)	(3,918)	-
Other Liabilities	-	(97)	-	-
Total	(14,545,312)	(15,826,729)	(451,444)	(352,270)

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

(b) Remuneration of Key Management Personnel

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

	01/01 to 03/31/2025	01/01 to 03/31/2024
Short Term Benefits	5,968	5,525
Salaries	4,651	4,303
Social Security	1,317	1,222
Post-Employment Benefits	258	155
Social Security ⁽¹⁾	258	155
Total	6,226	5,680

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

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

(c) Shareholding

On March 31, 2025, members of the Executive Board, the Board of Directors, the Supervisory Board, the Audit Committee, the Compensation Committee, the Risk Committee and the Social, Environmental and Climate Responsibility Committee jointly hold 10,422 Banrisul's shares, according to Note 25a.

Note 38 - Information by Segments

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

								03/31/2025
	Banking	Insurance	Consortium	Other Segments	Intersegment Transactions	Management Consolidation	GAAP Adjustments	Consolidated IFRS
Interest Income	4,754,409	13,311	17,092	6,373	(29,212)	4,761,973	(18,903)	4,743,070
Interest Expenses	(3,303,701)	-	(32)	-	29,161	(3,274,572)	-	(3,274,572)
Net Interest Income	1,450,708	13,311	17,060	6,373	(51)	1,487,401	(18,903)	1,468,498
Expected Net Loss	(334,780)	-	(30)	110		(334,700)	(22,678)	(357,378)
Net Interest Income after Provision for Losses	1,115,928	13,311	17,030	6,483	(51)	1,152,701	(41,581)	1,111,120
Non-Interest Income	627,159	96,892	33,594	25,700	(48,150)	735,195	4,992	740,187
Service Provision Revenue	420,304	74,407	33,343	23,574	(1,766)	549,862	-	549,862
Net Gains (Losses) on Financial Assets and Liabilities at Fair Value	(146,032)	-	(130)	14	2	(146,146)	-	(146,146)
Result of Participation in Affiliates	1,967	21,279	-	-	-	23,246	4,992	28,238
Other Operating Income	350,920	1,206	381	2,112	(46,386)	308,233	-	308,233
Non-Interest Expenses	(1,587,696)	(22,374)	(16,595)	(14,855)	48,145	(1,593,375)	(1,182)	(1,594,557)
Personnel Expenses	(636,239)	(855)	(722)	(3,757)	2,058	(639,515)	-	(639,515)
Other Administrative Expenses	(436,071)	(10,789)	(9,988)	(8,877)	45,853	(419,872)	-	(419,872)
Contributions, Fees and Other Taxes	(121,581)	(10,715)	(5,540)	(1,634)	1	(139,469)	(235)	(139,704)
Depreciation and Amortization	(99,299)	-	(276)	(389)	-	(99,964)	(947)	(100,911)
Civil, Tax and Labor Provisions	(122,830)	(1)	65	(110)	-	(122,876)	-	(122,876)
Other Operating Expenses	(171,676)	(14)	(134)	(88)	233	(171,679)	-	(171,679)
Income Before Taxation on Profit	155,391	87,829	34,029	17,328	(56)	294,521	(37,771)	256,750
Taxes	(12,748)	(22,615)	(11,116)	(6,563)	-	(53,042)	19,243	(33,799)
Current	(47,203)	(24,755)	(12,514)	(5,995)	-	(90,467)	(2,169)	(92,636)
Deferred	34,455	2,140	1,398	(568)	-	37,425	21,412	58,837
Net Profit for the Period	142,643	65,214	22,913	10,765	(56)	241,479	(18,528)	222,951
Assets	151,911,160	494,144	682,677	268,361	(2,094,190)	151,262,152	249,046	151,511,198
Liabilities	141,501,955	247,484	174,198	39,580	(1,114,237)	140,848,980	93,241	140,942,221
Net worth	10,409,205	246,660	508,479	228,781	(979,953)	10,413,172	155,805	10,568,977

								03/31/2024
	Banking	Insurance	Consortium	Other Segments	Intersegment Transactions	Management Consolidation	GAAP Adjustments	Consolidated IFRS
Interest Income	3,764,993	10,821	13,597	4,711	(23,932)	3,770,190	(4,788)	3,765,402
Interest Expenses	(2,399,645)	-	-	-	23,956	(2,375,689)	(6,939)	(2,382,628)
Net Interest Income	1,365,348	10,821	13,597	4,711	24	1,394,501	(11,727)	1,382,774
Expected Net Loss	(286,286)	-	-	(1)	-	(286,287)	(16,767)	(303,054)
Net Interest Income after Provision for Losses	1,079,062	10,821	13,597	4,710	24	1,108,214	(28,494)	1,079,720
Non-Interest Income	604,156	92,105	36,570	20,590	(53,745)	699,676	16,917	716,593
Service Provision Revenue	412,442	69,505	36,386	19,757	(2,583)	535,507	-	535,507
Net Gains (Losses) on Financial Assets and Liabilities at Fair Value	(21,813)	-	-	-	-	(21,813)	-	(21,813)
Result of Participation in Affiliates	4,157	20,609	175	-	(175)	24,766	16,917	41,683
Other Operating Income	209,370	1,991	9	833	(50,987)	161,216	-	161,216
Non-Interest Expenses	(1,569,029)	(22,217)	(18,295)	(14,081)	53,580	(1,570,042)	4,221	(1,565,821)
Personnel Expenses	(602,063)	(8,126)	(273)	(3,859)	8,354	(605,967)	-	(605,967)
Other Administrative Expenses	(456,667)	(4,835)	(11,875)	(8,316)	44,983	(436,710)	27,650	(409,060)
Contributions, Fees and Other Taxes	(123,742)	(9,252)	(5,662)	(1,269)	1	(139,924)	-	(139,924)
Depreciation and Amortization	(75,795)	-	(150)	(328)	-	(76,273)	(23,429)	(99,702)
Civil, Tax and Labor Provisions	(121,417)	(3)	10	(240)	-	(121,650)	-	(121,650)
Other Operating Expenses	(189,345)	(1)	(345)	(69)	242	(189,518)	-	(189,518)
Income Before Taxation on Profit	114,189	80,709	31,872	11,219	(141)	237,848	(7,356)	230,492
Taxes	(19,605)	(20,427)	(8,482)	(1,782)	-	(50,296)	3,310	(46,986)
Current	(60,722)	(17,956)	(8,656)	(2,825)	-	(90,159)	-	(90,159)
Deferred	41,117	(2,471)	174	1,043	-	39,863	3,310	43,173
Net Profit for the Period	94,584	60,282	23,390	9,437	(141)	187,552	(4,046)	183,506
Assets - 12/31/2024	148,043,261	463,161	648,196	250,379	(1,987,049)	147,417,948	518,567	147,936,515
Liabilities - 12/31/2024	137,633,259	260,435	162,268	32,445	(1,084,167)	137,004,240	513,522	137,517,762
Net worth - 12/31/2024	10,410,002	202,726	485,928	217,934	(902,882)	10,413,708	5,045	10,418,753

Note 39 – Other Information

Gaaps Differences Consolidated Financial Statements in IFRS vs Individual Financial Statements in accordance with accounting practices adopted in Brazil applicable to institutions authorized to operate by the Central Bank of Brazil (BACEN).

According to Art, 11 of Bacen Resolution No, 4,818 of 2020, we present below the main differences between the criteria, procedures and rules for identification, classification, recognition and measurement applied in the consolidated statements in IFRS and those applied in the individual interim financial statements in Bacen GAAP. The main differences can be found in the following table:

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

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

	Balance Sheet		
	BRGAAP	Adjustements	IFRS
Availability	1,373,531	-	1,373,531
Financial Assets	143,685,690	171,495	143,857,185
At Amortized Cost	121,205,453	171,495	121,376,948
Compulsory Deposits at the Central Bank	11,621,040	-	11,621,040
Interbank Liquidity Applications ⁽²⁾	2,850,996	-	2,850,996
Securities and Financial Instruments ⁽²⁾	40,040,950	-	40,040,950
Credit Operations ⁽¹⁾	64,009,833	55,623	64,065,456
Other Financial Assets	5,921,009	-	5,921,009
(Provisions for Expected Losses) ⁽²⁾	(3,238,375)	115,872	(3,122,503)
(Credit Operations)	(3,185,784)	115,872	(3,069,912)
(Other Financial Assets)	(52,591)	-	(52,591)
At Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income – TVM	18,921,455	-	18,921,455
At Fair Value through Profit or Loss – Securities and Financial Instruments	3,558,782	-	3,558,782
Tax Assets	4,020,762	8,062	4,028,824
Current	280,989	-	280,989
Deferred ⁽³⁾	3,739,773	8,062	3,747,835
Other Assets	671,228	-	671,228
Investments ⁽⁴⁾	196,522	33,937	230,459
Fixed Assets for Use	890,391	36,035	926,426
Intangible	424,028	(483)	423,545
Total Assets	151,262,152	249,046	151,511,198
Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities	135,625,355	(8,636)	135,616,719
At Amortized Cost	133,810,619	(8,636)	133,801,983
At Fair Value Through Profit or Loss	1,725,082	-	1,725,082
Provision for Expected Loss ⁽²⁾	89,654	-	89,654
Loan Commitments	84,646	-	84,646
Financial Guarantees	5,008	-	5,008
Civil, Tax and Labor Provisions	2,970,094	-	2,970,094
Tax Liabilities	554,922	101,877	656,799
Current accounts	245,034	-	245,034
Deferred ⁽³⁾	309,888	101,877	411,765
Other Liabilities	1,698,609	-	1,698,609
Total Liabilities	140,848,980	93,241	140,942,221
Net worth			
Share Capital	8,000,000	-	8,000,000
Capital Reserves	5,098	-	5,098
Profit Reserves	2,511,118	8,190	2,519,308
Other Comprehensive Results ⁽⁴⁾	(95,658)	2,021	(93,637)
Retained earnings	(11,353)	145,594	134,241
Non-Controlling Interest	3,967	-	3,967
Net worth	10,413,172	155,805	10,568,977
Total Liabilities and Equity	151,262,152	249,046	151,511,198

Income Statement			
	01/01 to 03/31/2025		
	BRGAAP	Settings	IFRS
Interest and Similar Income ⁽¹⁾	4,761,973	(18,903)	4,743,070
Interest and Similar Expenses	(3,274,572)	-	(3,274,572)
Net Income from Interest and Similar Items	1,487,401	(18,903)	1,468,498
Net Gains (Losses) on Financial Assets and Liabilities at Fair Value	(146,146)	-	(146,146)
Result of Exchange Rate Variation of Assets and Liabilities in Foreign Currency	173,215	-	173,215
Losses on Financial Assets, Net ⁽²⁾	(334,700)	(22,678)	(357,378)
Credit Operations	(420,261)	(47,673)	(467,934)
Other Financial Assets	85,561	24,995	110,556
Other Operating Income (Expenses)	(885,249)	3,810	(881,439)
Revenue from Services Provision	549,862		549,862
Personnel Expenses	(639,515)		(639,515)
Other Administrative Expenses	(519,836)	(947)	(520,783)
Tax Expenses	(139,469)	(235)	(139,704)
Result of Participation in Affiliates ⁽⁴⁾	23,246	4,992	28,238
Other Operating Income	135,018		135,018
Other Operating Expenses	(171,679)	-	(171,679)
Civil, Tax and Labor Provisions	(122,876)		(122,876)
Income Before Taxation on Profit	294,521	(37,771)	256,750
Income Tax and Social Contribution on Net Profit	(53,042)	19,243	(33,799)
Net Profit for the Period	241,479	(18,528)	222,951

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

MARCIA ADRIANA CELESTINO

Officers

Board of Directors

ITANIELSON DANTAS SILVEIRA CRUZ

Chairman

FERNANDO GUERREIRO DE LEMOS

Vice Chairman

ADRIANO CIVES SEABRA

EDUARDO CUNHA DA COSTA

IRANY DE OLIVEIRA SANT'ANNA JUNIOR

JORGE LUIS TONETTO

LUIZ GONZAGA VERAS MOTA

MARCELLO WILLMSEN

RAFAEL ANDREAS WEBER

RAMIRO SILVEIRA SEVERE

URBANO SCHMITT

Board Members

WERNER KÖHLER

Accountant CRC RS 38534

