

banrisul

Financial Statements

2Q2026

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PRESS RELEASE

We summarize below Banrisul's performance in the first half and second quarter of 2026.

Business Environment

The global economic landscape in 1H2026 remained marked by elevated levels of uncertainty, mainly driven by geopolitical tensions in the Middle East. In this context, global economic growth remained moderate. Monetary policy remained focused on controlling inflation, with the benchmark interest rate (Selic) standing at 14.25% per year at the end of June. In Brazil, Gross Domestic Product (GDP) grew 1.1% in 1Q2026 compared to the previous quarter, driven mainly by the performance of agriculture, higher investment and household consumption.

In Rio Grande do Sul (RS), GDP was broadly unchanged from the previous quarter. Among the sectors, the main negative highlight was agriculture, partially offset by industry and services. Exports from Rio Grande do Sul totaled US\$4.4 billion during the period and, although 7.5% lower than in 1Q2025, kept the state in seventh place among Brazil's leading exporting states. In the credit market, the outstanding loan portfolio continued to expand, although at a more moderate pace than in previous years. On the other hand, the total delinquency ratio reached 4.7% in June 2026, compared to 3.7% in June 2025.

At Banrisul, 1H2026 was marked by initiatives aimed at preserving and expanding revenues and business over the long term. During the period, we initiated and concluded negotiations with the Government of the State of Rio Grande do Sul for the assignment of the agreement related to payroll services for approximately 294 thousand state public employees. We also intensified actions aimed at addressing existing contingencies arising from collective labor lawsuits, resulting in lower provisions expenses.

In **lending**, we made simultaneous progress in commercial competitiveness, digitalization and risk management. We strengthened our commercial intelligence through the implementation of new internal tools, with the objective of increasing the effectiveness of our branch network and enhancing the targeting of lending offers. In the **corporate banking** segment, during 2Q2026, we resumed the credit lines under the National Program to Support Micro and Small Enterprises (Pronampe), backed by the Operations Guarantee Fund (FGO). Also in corporate banking, we improved and expanded our working capital products for small and medium-sized enterprises. In **agribusiness**, we began offering the Rural Product Note (CPR), a product that is not subject to earmarked funding and allows for freely negotiated interest rates and terms, making it a strategic solution for improving portfolio profitability.

Our **foreign exchange** portfolio stood out with 12.0% growth in 1H2026, reaching a balance of R\$3,197.0 million, driven by stronger commercial activity and the expansion of transactions related to foreign trade financing.

Regarding **credit asset quality**, we invested in restructuring our collection operations across several fronts, including engaging the specialized consulting firm McKinsey & Company, as well as six new outsourced collection agencies dedicated to collecting active loans and written-off loans.

Within the **Vero** ecosystem, we continued executing our strategy focused on innovation, growth and enhancing customer experience by expanding and improving our distribution channels, with the objective of supporting sustainable business expansion and long-term value creation.

Regarding **funding**, Bank Notes increased significantly, reaching a balance of R\$6,802.4 million at the end of June 2026, up by 41.7% or R\$2,001.3 million compared to December 2025.

Economic and Financial Indicators

Main Income Statement Accounts - R\$ Million	1H2026	1H2025	2Q2026	1Q2026	2Q2025	1H2026/ 1H2025	2Q2026/ 2Q2025	2Q2026/ 1Q2026
Financial Margin	3,357.9	3,182.9	1,622.1	1,735.8	1,640.6	5.5%	-1.1%	-6.6%
Expected Net Losses Related to Credit Risk	(807.5)	(519.0)	(265.0)	(542.5)	(184.3)	55.6%	43.7%	-51.2%
Income from Services	1,049.1	1,046.9	524.0	525.2	525.5	0.2%	-0.3%	-0.2%
Administrative Expenses	(2,545.9)	(2,359.5)	(1,312.0)	(1,233.9)	(1,200.1)	7.9%	9.3%	6.3%
Civil, Tax, and Labor Provisions	2.6	(254.5)	101.5	(98.9)	(131.7)	-101.0%	-177.1%	-202.6%
Other Operating Income	348.1	337.3	166.0	182.1	201.3	3.2%	-17.5%	-8.8%
Other Operating Expenses	(454.7)	(371.8)	(258.1)	(196.6)	(199.6)	22.3%	29.3%	31.2%
Net Income	547.0	619.2	325.4	221.6	377.7	-11.7%	-13.9%	46.8%
Main Balance Sheet Accounts – R\$ Million	Jun 2026	Jun 2025	Jun 2026	Mar 2026	Dec 2025	Jun2026/ Jun2025	Jun2026/ Dec2025	Jun2026/ Mar2026
Total Assets	172,297.3	156,054.2	172,297.3	163,539.0	163,470.1	10.4%	5.4%	5.4%
Treasury ⁽¹⁾	55,933.3	46,811.2	55,933.3	51,954.1	51,848.2	19.5%	7.9%	7.7%
Loan Transactions ⁽²⁾	64,444.4	64,018.3	64,444.4	64,309.1	65,028.8	0.7%	-0.9%	0.2%
Provision for Losses Related to Credit Risk	(4,449.0)	(3,537.2)	(4,449.0)	(4,493.0)	(4,235.5)	25.8%	5.0%	-1.0%
Overdue Loans Over 90 Days	2,976.9	1,891.2	2,976.9	3,090.4	2,718.0	57.4%	9.5%	-3.7%
Funds Raised and Managed	139,417.9	123,982.0	139,417.9	132,758.5	133,495.1	12.5%	4.4%	5.0%
Equity	11,554.8	10,648.9	11,554.8	11,326.8	11,178.4	8.5%	3.4%	2.0%
Reference Equity (Prudential Conglomerate)	11,779.7	11,759.4	11,779.7	12,946.3	14,405.8	0.2%	-18.2%	-9.0%
Key Stock Market Information - R\$ Million	1H2026	1H2025	2Q2026	1Q2026	2Q2025	1H2026/ 1H2025	2Q2026/ 2Q2025	2Q2026/ 1Q2026
Interest on Equity / Dividends ⁽³⁾	220.8	246.4	130.8	90.0	156.4	-10.4%	-16.4%	45.3%
Market Capitalization	5,676.6	4,731.8	5,676.6	7,054.8	4,731.8	20.0%	20.0%	-19.5%
Book Value per Share (R\$)	28.25	26.04	28.25	27.70	26.04	8.5%	8.5%	2.0%
Average Price per Share (R\$) ⁽⁴⁾	16.26	10.83	15.11	17.41	11.37	50.1%	32.8%	-13.2%
Earnings per Share (R\$)	1.34	1.51	0.80	0.54	0.92	-11.7%	-13.9%	46.8%
Financial Indexes	1H2026	1H2025	2Q2026	1Q2026	2Q2025			
Annualized Adjusted ROAA ⁽⁵⁾	0.7%	0.8%	0.8%	0.5%	1.0%			
Annualized Adjusted ROAE ⁽⁶⁾	9.6%	11.8%	11.4%	7.9%	14.3%			
Adjusted Efficiency Ratio ⁽⁷⁾	57.6%	63.4%	57.6%	57.1%	63.4%			
Delinquency Rate Over 90 Days	4.62%	2.95%	4.62%	4.81%	2.95%			
Coverage Ratio Over 90 Days ⁽⁸⁾	149.5%	187.0%	149.5%	145.4%	187.0%			
Provisioning Ratio ⁽⁹⁾	6.9%	5.5%	6.9%	7.0%	5.5%			
Basel Ratio (Prudential Conglomerate)	15.9%	16.2%	15.9%	17.5%	16.2%			
Structural Indicators	Jun 2026	Jun 2025	Jun 2026	Mar 2026	Dec 2025			
Service Stations ⁽¹⁰⁾	592	590	592	592	590			
Electronic Service Stations	359	313	359	359	356			
Employees	9,435	9,266	9,435	9,394	9,228			
Economic Indicators	1H2026	1H2025	2Q2026	1Q2026	2Q2025			
Selic Rate (YTD)	6.85%	6.42%	3.32%	3.42%	3.33%			
Exchange Rate Variation (%)	-5.97%	-9.02%	-1.99%	-4.06%	-3.48%			
IGP-M (General Market Price Index)	3.28%	-0.95%	3.07%	0.20%	-1.92%			
IPCA (Extended Consumer Price Index)	3.36%	2.99%	1.42%	1.92%	0.93%			

(1) Includes short-term interbank investments, and cash and cash equivalents and deducts repurchase agreements.

(2) Includes, from 2025, debentures with credit granting characteristics, as part of the implementation of the new COSIF 1.5 and CMN Resolution 4,966/21; from January 2025, amounts include origination costs related to banking correspondents.

(3) Interest on equity and dividends paid, credited, and/or provisioned (before income tax withholding).

(4) Prices already adjusted for payouts, including dividends.

(5) Net income over average total assets.

(6) Net income over average equity.

(7) (Personnel expenses + other administrative expenses) / (financial margin + income from services + (other operating income – other operating expenses – civil, tax, and labor expenses)). Considers income and expenses in the last 12 months.

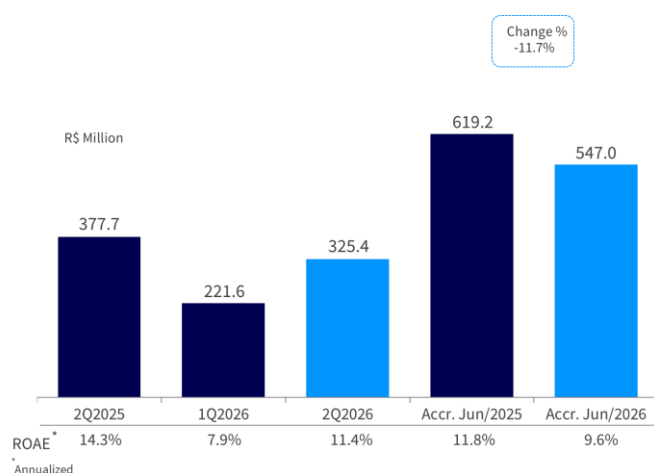
(8) Provision for Loan loss related to credit risk ÷ loans more than 90 days past due.

(9) Provision for Loan loss related to credit risk ÷ Loan Transactions.

(10) Considers the number of branches and banking service stations.

* Percentage changes are calculated based on the full decimal values prior to rounding.

Financial Highlights



Net income for 1H2026 reached R\$547.0 million, down by 11.7% or R\$72.2 million compared to 1H2025. In the comparative period, financial margin increased by 5.5% or R\$175.0 million, although earnings were impacted by a 55.6% or R\$288.4 million increase in expected expenses related to net losses on credit risk, in a scenario with higher delinquency observed in the regional economic environment. From an operating perspective, despite a 7.9% or R\$186.4 million increase in administrative expenses, the first half was marked by a 101.0% reduction, equivalent to R\$257.1 million, in expenses related to tax, labor and civil

provisions, mitigating the negative impacts on earnings for the period. This effect reflects measures implemented throughout the period aimed at addressing contingencies arising from collective labor lawsuits.

Compared to 1Q2026, **net income** for 2Q2026 increased by 46.8%, equivalent to R\$103.8 million. Although financial margin declined by 6.6% or R\$113.7 million, expenses related to net losses on credit risk showed a favorable performance, decreasing by 51.2% or R\$277.5 million. The decrease mainly reflects the comparison with the previous quarter, which was marked by growth in overdue loan transactions, as well as the transfer of responsibility through the assumption of a significant balance of non-performing assets recorded in 2Q2026, resulting in the reclassification of the asset to a lower risk category and the reversal of the provision for credit losses. From an administrative and operating perspective, expenses related to tax, labor and civil provisions declined by R\$200.3 million compared to 1Q2026, offsetting the R\$78.1 million increase in administrative expenses and the unfavorable R\$77.5 million impact from other operating income/expenses in the same comparative period.

The **financial margin** reported in 1H2026 totaled **R\$3,357.9 million**, up by 5.5% or R\$175.0 million over 1H2025, mainly due to a stronger increase in interest income against the increase recorded for interest expenses, in a scenario with rising effective Selic Rates.

The annualized **financial margin on interest-earning assets** reported in 1H2026, of 4.43%, fell by 0.17 p.p. from 1H2025.

Expected losses related to credit risk, net of recoveries of operations written-off as losses, totaled R\$807.5 million in 1H2026, increasing by 55.6% or R\$288.4 million compared to 1H2025, mainly reflecting the increase in overdue loans in a relative stable environment in terms of loan transactions.

Compared to 1Q2026, expected credit losses related to credit risk in 2Q2026 decreased by 51.2% or R\$277.5 million, partly driven by the lower volume of overdue loans and the transfer of liability through the assumption of a significant balance of non-performing assets, with a discount granted in the transaction, resulting in the reclassification of the asset to a lower-risk stage and the corresponding reversal of provisions, in accordance with the guidelines set forth in Resolution 4,966/21.

Income from services totaled R\$1,049.1 million in 1H2026, remaining relatively flat compared to 1H2025, with an increase of R\$2.2 million. Compared to 1Q2026, income from services totaled R\$524.0 million in 2Q2026 and also remained relatively flat, declining by R\$1.2 million.

Breakdown of Income from Services – R\$ Million

	1H2026	1H2025	2Q2026	1Q2026	2Q2025	1H2026/ 1H2025	2Q2026/ 2Q2025	2Q2026/ 1Q2026
Funds under Management	76.0	63.7	37.8	38.2	33.4	19.4%	13.2%	-1.2%
Income from Services – Banrisul								
Pagamentos	247.1	266.6	123.2	123.9	131.8	-7.3%	-6.5%	-0.6%
Credit Card	124.6	120.5	61.4	63.2	61.5	3.4%	-0.2%	-2.9%
Collection and Custody Services	26.3	27.5	13.0	13.3	13.8	-4.5%	-5.6%	-2.5%
Insurance Brokerage Commissions	150.3	149.4	74.7	75.6	75.0	0.6%	-0.4%	-1.2%
Checking Account Services	312.0	303.7	154.6	157.4	151.5	2.7%	2.1%	-1.8%
Consortium Management	60.4	62.4	32.9	27.6	31.4	-3.1%	4.5%	19.0%
Other Revenues ⁽¹⁾	52.3	53.0	26.5	25.9	27.2	-1.4%	-2.6%	2.3%
Total	1,049.1	1,046.9	524.0	525.2	525.5	0.2%	-0.3%	-0.2%

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

Administrative expenses, comprising personnel expenses and other administrative expenses, increased by 7.9% or R\$186.4 million compared to 1H2025, and by 6.3% or R\$78.1 million in the comparison between 2Q2026 and 1Q2026, mainly reflecting higher personnel expenses.

Personnel expenses increased by 9.4% or R\$122.9 million compared to 1H2025, and by 8.3% or R\$57.1 million in the comparison between 2Q2026 and 1Q2026, mainly reflecting collective bargaining agreements, organizational restructuring, social security charges, headcount expansion, and the seasonality of vacations in 1Q2026. Other administrative expenses increased by 6.1% or R\$63.5 million compared to 1H2025, mainly reflecting higher expenses with specialized technical services, rentals and condominium fees, and amortization and depreciation. Compared to 1Q2026, other administrative expenses increased by 3.8% or R\$20.9 million, mainly due to higher expenses with specialized technical services.

Breakdown of Administrative Expenses – R\$ million

	1H2026	1H2025	2Q2026	1Q2026	2Q2025	1H2026/ 1H2025	2Q2026/ 2Q2025	2Q2026/ 1Q2026
Personnel Expenses	1,437.0	1,314.1	747.1	689.9	674.6	9.4%	10.7%	8.3%
Other Administrative Expenses	1,108.8	1,045.4	564.9	543.9	525.5	6.1%	7.5%	3.8%
Amortization and Depreciation	211.9	199.6	110.3	101.6	99.6	6.2%	10.7%	8.5%
Water, Electricity, and Gas	16.4	16.7	7.3	9.1	6.9	-1.7%	6.0%	-20.2%
Rentals and Condominiums	40.1	27.6	19.5	20.6	11.3	45.2%	72.0%	-5.2%
Communications	31.0	37.2	14.1	16.9	19.6	-16.7%	-28.2%	-16.9%
Asset Maintenance and Preservation	67.1	57.0	35.8	31.3	26.8	17.7%	33.4%	14.3%
Data Processing	119.6	128.4	60.1	59.5	65.3	-6.9%	-8.1%	1.0%
Advertising, Promotions, and Marketing	74.7	79.0	33.7	41.1	38.3	-5.4%	-12.0%	-18.0%
Third-Party Services	251.5	241.5	126.2	125.4	124.8	4.2%	1.1%	0.6%
Specialized Technical Services	139.6	105.8	78.2	61.4	58.7	32.0%	33.2%	27.4%
Surveillance, Security, and Transportation of Values Services	68.1	69.1	32.7	35.3	36.1	-1.5%	-9.3%	-7.4%
Financial System Services	21.8	21.0	12.2	9.5	10.8	3.4%	13.5%	28.3%
Other Expenses	67.1	62.4	34.8	32.2	27.3	7.4%	27.7%	8.0%
Total	2,545.9	2,359.5	1,312.0	1,233.9	1,200.1	7.9%	9.3%	6.3%

The **efficiency ratio** for the twelve-month period ended June 2026 reached 57.6% compared to 63.4% for the twelve-month period ended June 2025, mainly reflecting a 6.5% increase in financial margin, 0.8% growth in income from services, a favorable result from other operating income, net of other operating expenses, and a 40.6% reduction in tax, labor and civil provision expenses, compared to a 6.8% increase in administrative expenses.

Tax, labor and civil provision expenses decreased by 101.0% or R\$257.1 million in the comparison between 1H2026 and 1H2025; by 177.1% or R\$233.1 million in the comparison between 2Q2026 and 2Q2025; and by 202.6% or R\$200.3 million compared to 1Q2026, mainly reflecting lower provisions for labor contingencies. In 2Q2026, individual settlement agreements related to the 7th and 8th hour collective labor claims were negotiated under a voluntary settlement program, and 526 agreements were signed. During the period, improvements were also made to the methodology for calculating the monetary adjustment of labor provisions, aiming to provide a more accurate estimate of expected disbursements upon the conclusion of probable labor contingencies. These events contributed to the reversal of the related provision.

Operational Highlights

Total assets totaled R\$172,297.3 million in June 2026, up by 10.4% compared to June 2025 and by 5.4% compared to both December 2025 and March 2026. The main components of assets and liabilities will be discussed below.

Treasury investments (marketable securities, short-term interbank investments, and cash and cash equivalents) totaled R\$82,304.1 million in June 2026. Net of obligations arising from repurchase agreements, treasury investments totaled R\$55,933.3 million in June 2026, increasing by 19.5% or R\$9,122.1 million compared to June 2025, by 7.9% or R\$4,085.1 million compared with December 2025, and by 7.7% or R\$3,979.2 million compared with March 2026. This performance mainly reflected growth in deposits, particularly term deposits, increased funding through bank notes, the relative stability of the loan portfolio, and compliance with the compulsory deposits required by Bacen

In June 2026, Banrisul entered into an agreement with the State of Rio Grande do Sul and the State Pension Institute (IPERGS), renewing the payroll services agreement through the grant of exclusive rights for consideration, originally executed in 2016. Under the adjusted terms of the agreement, Banrisul made a one-time payment of R\$1,234.0 million. The new agreement has a five-year term and may be renewed for an additional five-year period upon execution of a new pricing agreement.

In February 2026, the Board of Directors of the Credit Guarantee Fund (FGC) approved the mandatory advance payment of ordinary contributions by member financial institutions to replenish the Fund's resources following extraordinary disbursements related to the liquidation of certain financial institutions. The advance payment, totaling R\$544.7 million, corresponds to 60 months of ordinary contributions in 2026, with an additional 12-month advance payment expected in 2027 and 2028, leaving a remaining balance of R\$499.3 million at the end of the reporting period.

Banrisul's **loan portfolio** totaled R\$64,444.4 million in June 2026, remaining relatively flat compared to June 2025, with an increase of R\$426.2 million. This performance was driven by the growth in foreign exchange and commercial loans, partially offset by declines in rural, real estate and long-term financing portfolios. Compared to December 2025, the loan portfolio decreased by 0.9% or R\$584.3 million, mainly reflecting lower rural and commercial loan, partially offset by growth in the foreign exchange portfolio. Compared to March 2026, the loan portfolio remained relatively flat, increasing by R\$135.4 million, driven by the expansion of the foreign exchange, commercial and real estate loan portfolios, partially offset by declines in rural lending and long-term financing.

Statement of the Loan Portfolio – R\$ Million

	Jun 2026	Total Loan (%)	Mar 2026	Dec 2025	Jun 2025	Jun2026/ Jun2025	Jun2026/ Dec2025	Jun2026/ Mar2026
Foreign Exchange	3,197.0	5.0%	2,815.0	2,854.2	2,320.6	37.8%	12.0%	13.6%
Commercial ⁽¹⁾	39,493.4	61.3%	39,189.9	39,663.7	39,248.5	0.6%	-0.4%	0.8%
Individuals	28,105.2	43.6%	28,332.9	28,730.3	29,246.8	-3.9%	-2.2%	-0.8%
Payroll-Deductible Loans	18,405.9	28.6%	18,837.2	19,461.3	20,630.7	-10.8%	-5.4%	-2.3%
Other	9,699.3	15.1%	9,495.6	9,269.0	8,616.1	12.6%	4.6%	2.1%
Corporate Clients	11,388.2	17.7%	10,857.0	10,933.4	10,001.7	13.9%	4.2%	4.9%
Working Capital	6,648.8	10.3%	6,261.1	6,564.1	6,136.0	8.4%	1.3%	6.2%
Other	4,739.4	7.4%	4,595.9	4,369.3	3,865.7	22.6%	8.5%	3.1%
Long-Term Financing	2,466.9	3.8%	2,566.7	2,531.8	2,524.9	-2.3%	-2.6%	-3.9%
Real Estate	6,445.8	10.0%	6,355.3	6,453.7	6,552.1	-1.6%	-0.1%	1.4%
Rural	12,841.4	19.9%	13,382.2	13,525.3	13,372.2	-4.0%	-5.1%	-4.0%
Total	64,444.4	100.0%	64,309.1	65,028.8	64,018.3	0.7%	-0.9%	0.2%

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

The volume of loans granted in 1H2026, of R\$26,778.8 million, remained relatively flat compared to the same period of 2025, with an increase of R\$195.7 million. In the comparison between 2Q2026 and 2Q2025, the volume of loans granted increased by 10.3% or R\$1,389.7 million, and by 24.2% or R\$2,887.8 million, compared to 1Q26, mainly driven by higher commercial loans to both corporate and retail customers.

Breakdown of Loans Granted by Financing Lines – R\$ Million

	1H2026	1H2025	2Q2026	1Q2026	2Q2025	1H2026/ 1H2025	2Q2026/ 2Q2025	2Q2026/ 1Q2026
Foreign Exchange	2,114.0	1,673.1	1,163.2	950.7	938.4	26.4%	24.0%	22.4%
Commercial	22,158.4	21,361.6	12,344.0	9,814.4	10,966.8	3.7%	12.6%	25.8%
Individuals	12,410.6	12,455.8	6,640.7	5,769.9	6,124.5	-0.4%	8.4%	15.1%
Corporate Clients	9,747.8	8,905.9	5,703.3	4,044.4	4,842.3	9.5%	17.8%	41.0%
Long-Term Financing	195.9	380.7	93.9	102.0	116.8	-48.5%	-19.6%	-8.0%
Real Estate	459.7	385.8	336.2	123.5	168.5	19.2%	99.6%	172.2%
Rural	1,850.7	2,781.9	895.9	954.8	1,253.1	-33.5%	-28.5%	-6.2%
Total	26,778.8	26,583.0	14,833.3	11,945.5	13,443.6	0.7%	10.3%	24.2%

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

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

The **delinquency rate** represents the amount of loan transactions overdue for more than 90 days against the total amount of active loan transactions. The delinquency indicator for June 2026, 4.62% of loan transactions, increased by 1.67 p.p. in twelve months, by 0.44 p.p. in six months and fell by 0.19 p.p. in three months. The balance of loan transactions overdue for more than 90 days reached R\$2,976.9 million in June 2026, up by 57.4% or R\$1,085.7 million over June 2025, and by 9.5% or R\$258.9 million over December 2025, and fell by 3.7% or R\$113.5 million from March 2026.

The **provision for loan losses related to credit risk** reached R\$4,449.0 million in June 2026, increasing by 25.8% or R\$911.8 million compared to June 2025. This increase reflected the growth in overdue loans and the non-recurring effect recorded in December 2025 related to the recognition of an expected credit loss provision on a receivable arising from the settlement of a corporate loan through court deposits assigned to Banrisul. These deposits are subject to a rescission action filed by the Federal Government, with a non-final court decision unfavorable to Banrisul. As a result of the increased risk that the deposits would not be released, an additional allowance was recognized in December, raising the provision balance for that month.

Compared to December 2025, the provision for loan loss related to credit risk increased by 5.0% or R\$213.6 million in June 2026, reflecting the growth in overdue loans despite the reduction in the loan portfolio. Compared to March 2026, the provision decreased by 1.0% or R\$43.9 million, driven by the reduction in overdue loans and the loan portfolio remaining relatively flat.

Loan Quality Indicators (%)

	Jun 2026	Mar 2026	Dec 2025	Jun 2025
Delinquency Rate ⁽¹⁾	4.62%	4.81%	4.18%	2.95%
Coverage Ratio ⁽²⁾	149.5%	145.4%	155.8%	187.0%
Provisioning Ratio ⁽³⁾	6.9%	7.0%	6.5%	5.5%

(1) Past due loans > 90 days / Loan Transactions.

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

(3) In 2024, refers to the provision for loan losses / Loan Transactions. Starting in 2025, refers to the provision for loan losses related to credit risk / Loan Transactions.

Funds raised, comprising deposits, bank notes, subordinated bank notes and subordinated external debt, and funds managed totaled R\$139,417.9 million in June 2026, increasing by 12.5% or R\$15,435.9 million over the last twelve months. This performance was mainly driven by higher deposits, particularly term deposits, growth in funds managed and subordinated bank notes, partially offset by the redemption of subordinated debt in January 2026.

Compared to December 2025, funds raised and managed in June 2026 increased by 4.4% or R\$5,922.8 million, mainly reflecting higher deposits, particularly term deposits, growth in assets under management, and funding raised through bank notes, mainly financial notes, partially offset by the redemption of subordinated debt in January 2026. Compared to March 2026, funds raised and managed in June 2026 increased by 5.0% or

R\$6,659.4 million, mainly reflecting higher deposits, particularly term and interbank deposits, growth in assets under management and funding raised through bank notes, especially financial notes.

Banrisul issued new Tier II Subordinated Financial Notes (LFSNs), eligible as Tier 2 Capital of Banrisul's Regulatory Capital, with a ten-year maturity and a call option exercisable by Banrisul from the fifth year after the issue date, totaling R\$1,850.0 million in 2025.

On January 28, 2026, Banrisul exercised its option to redeem all Subordinated Notes (Tier II) issued on January 28, 2021, in the amount of R\$1,689.4 million, or US\$300 million (three hundred million US dollars). The redeemed notes carried a coupon of 5.375% p.a. and a scheduled maturity on January 28, 2031.

Funds Raised and Managed – R\$ Million

	Jun 2026	Mar 2026	Dec 2025	Jun 2025	Jun2026/ Jun2025	Jun2026/ Dec2025	Jun2026/ Mar2026
Deposits	105,474.8	101,071.3	100,557.9	92,711.9	13.8%	4.9%	4.4%
Proceeds from Bank Notes ⁽¹⁾	8,738.9	7,696.4	10,152.4	9,742.8	-10.3%	-13.9%	13.5%
Subordinated Bank Notes	2,603.5	2,507.5	2,413.0	456.4	470.5%	7.9%	3.8%
Subordinated External Debt ⁽²⁾	-	-	1,689.4	1,663.3	-100.0%	-100.0%	N/A*
Total Funds Raised	116,817.2	111,275.2	112,399.7	104,118.0	12.2%	3.9%	5.0%
Funds Managed	22,600.7	21,483.3	21,095.3	19,864.0	13.8%	7.1%	5.2%
Total Funds Raised and Managed	139,417.9	132,758.5	133,495.1	123,982.0	12.5%	4.4%	5.0%

(1) Bank Notes and Real Estate and Agribusiness Letters of Credit.

(2) On January 28, 2026, Banrisul exercised the option to redeem all Subordinated Notes.

* Not applicable.

Banrisul's **equity** totaled R\$11,554.8 million at the end of June 2026, increasing 8.5% or R\$905.9 million compared to June 2025, 3.4% or R\$376.4 million compared to December 2025, and 2.0% or R\$227.9 million compared to March 2026. These changes were mainly driven by the recognition of earnings, the payment of interest on equity and accrued dividends, as well as the remeasurement of the actuarial liabilities related to post-employment benefits (CPC 33 (R1)).

In terms of **own taxes and contributions**, Banrisul collected and provisioned R\$638.2 million in 1H2026. Withheld and transferred taxes, levied directly on financial intermediation and other payments, totaled R\$901.0 million in the period.

Guidance

Banrisul hereby presents the revised guidance for 2026. Regarding the Total Credit Portfolio, the projected range has been adjusted to a level slightly lower than previously disclosed; this reflects lower-than-expected growth in the first half of the year, though offset by a more positive origination outlook for the remainder of the year—particularly in corporate credit lines linked to government programs and capital markets, as well as personal credit lines.

Regarding the Financial Margin, the revision incorporates the slower-than-forecasted growth of the Credit Portfolio amidst rising projected funding costs, driven by the maintenance of the Selic rate at high levels. Additionally, a shift in the product mix—specifically an increased share of operations linked to government emergency programs—is expected to result in lower profitability than initially projected.

As for the Cost of Credit, rising risk levels within the Portfolio prompted an upward adjustment to the projected range.

Conversely, the range for Administrative Expense growth announced at the beginning of the year remains unchanged, reflecting the Institution's ongoing monitoring of budget execution and expenditure control.

Banrisul's Outlook

	2026	
	Published	Reviewed
Total Loan Portfolio	3% to 8%	2% to 7%
Financial Margin	8% to 13%	5% to 10%
Credit Cost ⁽¹⁾	1.2% to 2.2%	1.5% to 2.5%
Administrative Expenses ⁽²⁾	5% to 9%	5% to 9%

(1) Expenses with Provision for Loan Portfolio Losses net of Recovery of Loans Written-Off as Losses in relation to the balance of this Portfolio.

(2) Administrative Expenses excluded fee commissions on banking correspondents.

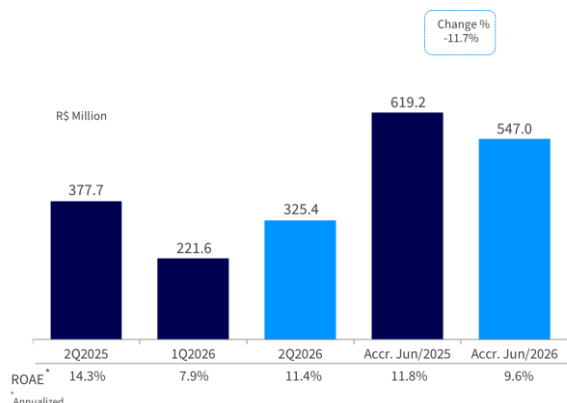
Such information reflects the wishes and expectations of the Company's management. The words "anticipates", "wants", "expects", "plans", "predicts", "projects", "aims", and the like identify that they mainly involve known and unknown risks. Known risks include uncertainties not limited to the impact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

Porto Alegre, August 13, 2026.

PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS

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

Net Income



Net income for 1H2026 totaled R\$547.0 million, down by 11.7%, or R\$72.2 million, from 1H2025, mainly reflecting: (i) a R\$175.0 million increase in financial margin; (ii) a R\$288.4 million increase in net losses related to credit risk; (iii) a moderate R\$186.4 million increase in administrative expenses; (iv) negative result from other operating income, net of other operating expenses, of R\$72.2 million; (v) lower expenses with labor, tax and civil provisions, of R\$257.1 million; and (vi) the subsequent tax effect.

Net income for 2Q2026 totaled R\$325.4 million, down by 13.9%, or R\$52.3 million, from 2Q2025, mainly reflecting: (i) an R\$18.5 million decrease in financial margin; (ii) an R\$80.6 million increase in net losses related to credit risk; (iii) a moderate R\$111.8 million increase in administrative expenses; (iv) negative result from other operating income, net of other operating expenses, of R\$93.8 million; (v) lower expenses with labor, tax and civil provisions, of R\$233.1 million; and (vi) the subsequent tax effect.

Compared to 1Q2026, net income increased by 46.8%, or R\$103.8 million, in 2Q2026, mainly reflecting: (i) an R\$113.7 million decrease in financial margin; (ii) a R\$277.5 million decrease in expected credit losses related to credit risk; (iii) a moderate R\$78.1 million increase in administrative expenses; (iv) an unfavorable result from other operating income, net of other operating expenses, of R\$77.5 million; (v) lower expenses with labor, tax and civil provisions, of R\$200.3 million; and (vi) the subsequent tax effect.

Analytical Financial Margin

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

The annualized margin on interest-earning assets reached 4.43% in 1H2026, 0.17 p.p. lower than in 1H2025. The average interest-earning assets increased by 9.7%, and onerous liabilities rose by 10.4%.

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

As for the structure, among the interest-earning assets, we highlight: a) treasury transactions, which accounted for 50.1% of these assets and increased by 2.3 p.p. between 1H2025 and 1H2026; and b) loan

transactions, which accounted for 38.7% of these assets and decreased by 4.3 p.p. in the period. As for onerous liabilities, we highlight: a) term deposits, which accounted for 52.7% of these liabilities in 1H2026 and increased by 2.2 p.p. over 1H2025; b) open market funding, which accounted for 17.3% of onerous liabilities and decreased by 2.0 p.p. in the period; c) court and administrative deposits, which accounted for 7.8% of onerous liabilities and increased by 0.8 p.p. in the period; d) savings deposits, which accounted for 7.7% of these liabilities and reduced by 1.1 p.p. in the period; and e) proceeds from bank notes, which accounted for 5.7% of onerous liabilities and decreased by 0.8 p.p. in the period.

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

Analytical Financial Margin - R\$ Million and %

	1H2026			1H2025		
	Average Balance	Income/Expense	Average Rate	Average Balance	Income/Expense	Average Rate
Interest-Earning Assets	151,722.8	11,758.6	7.75%	138,244.6	10,047.7	7.27%
Loan Transactions ⁽¹⁾	58,738.6	5,797.1	9.87%	59,489.7	5,460.1	9.18%
Treasury ⁽²⁾	76,072.4	5,005.9	6.58%	66,074.7	4,064.5	6.15%
Derivative Financial Instruments ⁽³⁾	20.6	(66.1)	-321.57%	199.1	(276.2)	-138.74%
Compulsory Deposits	16,891.2	1,021.8	6.05%	12,481.1	799.3	6.40%
Non-Interest-Earning Assets	14,247.0			14,046.0		
Total Assets	165,969.9	11,758.6	7.08%	152,290.6	10,047.7	6.60%
Onerous Liabilities	140,551.4	(8,400.7)	5.98%	127,332.8	(6,864.8)	5.39%
Interbank Deposits	2,730.0	(123.2)	4.51%	1,893.2	(71.8)	3.79%
Savings Deposits	10,768.5	(415.6)	3.86%	11,161.6	(421.0)	3.77%
Term Deposits	74,005.6	(4,444.5)	6.01%	64,311.3	(3,574.1)	5.56%
Court and Administrative Deposits	11,020.2	(692.4)	6.28%	8,854.1	(511.8)	5.78%
Open Market Funding	24,346.9	(1,632.6)	6.71%	24,589.4	(1,552.3)	6.31%
Proceeds from Bank Notes ⁽⁴⁾	7,949.1	(519.3)	6.53%	8,272.8	(483.8)	5.85%
Subordinated Bank Notes	2,508.1	(190.4)	7.59%	441.5	(34.6)	7.83%
Subordinated External Debt ⁽⁵⁾	241.3	51.5	-21.35%	1,726.5	160.5	-9.30%
Obligations arising from Domestic Loans and Transfers	4,145.0	(131.7)	3.18%	3,669.6	(108.8)	2.97%
Obligations arising from Loans and Transfers in Foreign Currency	2,836.5	(302.5)	10.67%	2,412.8	(267.1)	11.07%
Non-Onerous Liabilities	14,054.6			14,459.5		
Equity	11,363.8			10,498.4		
Liabilities and Equity	165,969.9	(8,400.7)	5.06%	152,290.6	(6,864.8)	4.51%
Spread			2.02%			2.09%
Financial Margin		3,357.9	2.21%		3,182.9	2.30%
Annualized Financial Margin			4.43%			4.60%

(1) Includes advances on foreign exchange contracts, leasing operations, and other credits characterized as loans. Lease transactions are stated at the net present value of the lease agreements, with foreign exchange variations allocated to the respective products.

(2) Includes short-term interbank investments.

(3) Includes swap positions, DI futures contracts, and foreign exchange portfolio contracts. Banrisul uses derivative financial instruments to mitigate currency fluctuation risks arising from international funding and variations in the CDI rate for operations linked to fixed-rate Treasury Bills. In this sense, the variations presented should be analyzed together with the associated assets and liabilities.

(4) Includes bank notes, real estate, and agribusiness letters of credit

(5) On January 28, 2026, Banrisul exercised the option to redeem all Subordinated Notes (Tier 2) issued on January 28, 2021, totaling R\$1,689.4 million or US\$300 million (three hundred million U.S. dollars). The aforementioned notes bore interest at a rate of 5.375% p.a. and were scheduled to mature on January 28, 2031.

Variations in interest income and expenses: volume and rates

Financial margin totaled R\$3,357.9 million in 1H2026, up by 5.5%, or R\$175.0 million, over 1H2025, reflecting the increase in interest income, which had a substantially higher volume than the interest expenses. The income growth is related to the increase in average rates, mainly for derivative financial instruments and loan transactions; and to the expansion in the average volume of interest-earning assets, especially in treasury investments. The increase in expenses is mainly related to higher average rates on onerous liabilities, particularly subordinated debt, term deposits, and open market funding, impacted by the increase in the effective Selic rate, as well as the growth in average volume, particularly term deposits.

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

volume change was calculated as the difference between the average balance multiplied by the rate of the most recent period and the previous one.

The following table presents the allocation of variations in interest income and expenses by the change in the average volume of interest-earning assets and onerous liabilities and the variation in the average interest rate over these assets and liabilities, comparing 1H2026 vs. 1H2025.

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

	1H2026/1H2025		
	Increase / Decrease Due to the Variation in:		
	Average Volume	Average Rate	Net Variation
Interest-Earning Assets	392.9	1,318.1	1,710.9
Loan Transactions ⁽¹⁾	(67.9)	404.9	337.0
Treasury ⁽²⁾	644.4	297.0	941.4
Derivative Financial Instruments ⁽³⁾	(447.5)	657.6	210.1
Compulsory Deposits	263.9	(41.4)	222.4
Onerous Liabilities	(689.5)	(846.4)	(1,535.9)
Interbank Deposits	(35.9)	(15.4)	(51.3)
Savings Deposits	15.0	(9.6)	5.5
Term Deposits	(567.1)	(303.3)	(870.3)
Court and Administrative Deposits	(133.2)	(47.4)	(180.6)
Open Market Funding	15.1	(95.5)	(80.4)
Proceeds from Bank Notes ⁽⁴⁾	17.8	(53.3)	(35.5)
Subordinated Bank Notes	(156.9)	1.0	(155.9)
Subordinated External Debt ⁽⁵⁾	215.1	(324.1)	(109.0)
Obligations arising from Domestic Loans and Transfers	(14.8)	(8.1)	(22.9)
Obligations arising from Loans of Transfers in Foreign Currency	(44.7)	9.3	(35.4)
Financial Margin	(296.7)	471.7	175.0

(1) Includes advances on foreign exchange contracts, leasing operations, and other credits characterized as loans. The leasing operations are shown by the net present value of lease agreements.

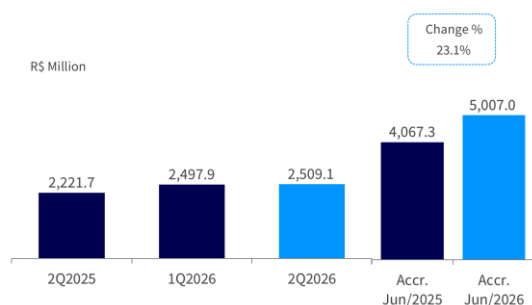
(2) Includes short-term interbank investments.

(3) Includes swap positions, DI futures contracts, and foreign exchange portfolio contracts. Banrisul uses derivative financial instruments to mitigate currency fluctuation risks arising from international funding and variations in the CDI rate for operations linked to fixed-rate Treasury Bills. In this sense, the variations presented should be analyzed together with the associated assets and liabilities.

(4) Includes bank notes, real estate and agribusiness letters of credit

(5) On January 28, 2026, Banrisul exercised the option to redeem all Subordinated Notes (Tier 2) issued on January 28, 2021, totaling R\$1,689.4 million or US\$300 million (three hundred million U.S. dollars). The aforementioned notes bore interest at a rate of 5.375% p.a. and were scheduled to mature on January 28, 2031.

Treasury Results



The result from treasury investments (the sum of income from securities and short-term interbank investments) increased by 23.1%, or R\$939.7 million, in 1H2026 over 1H2025, reflecting the increase in the balance of securities and related income, amid an increase in the effective Selic rate during the period.

Compared to 2Q2025, treasury results increased by 12.9%, or R\$287.4 million, in 2Q2026, mainly due to the increase in the balance of securities and related income, amid a decrease in the effective Selic rate during the

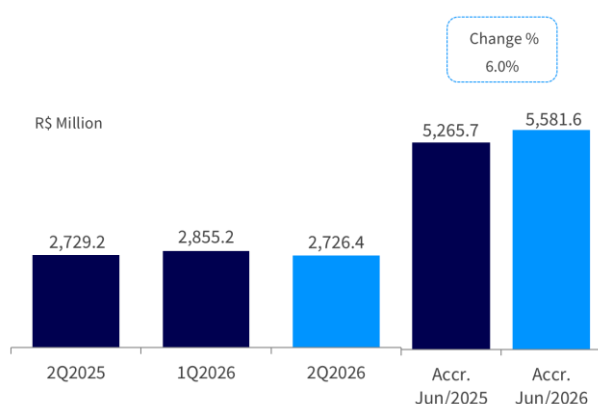
period. Compared to 1Q2026, treasury results remained virtually flat.

Income from Compulsory Investments

Compulsory deposits totaled R\$1,020.6 million in 1H2026, up by 28.1%, or R\$224.1 million, over 1H2025, mainly reflecting the increase in income from compulsory deposits related to term deposits, due to the higher balance and effective Selic rate.

In 2Q2026, it totaled R\$513.1 million, up by 19.8%, or R\$84.8 million, over 2Q2025, and by 1.1%, or R\$5.6 million, over 1Q2026, mainly led by the increase in income from compulsory deposits related to term deposits, particularly due to the higher balance, amid a reduction in the effective Selic rate.

Income from Loan Transactions



In 1H2026, income from loan transactions, which also includes income from leasing, the costs from originating credit through banking correspondents, and income from credit-like debentures, totaled R\$5,581.6 million, up by 6.0%, or R\$315.9 million, over 1H2025, mainly driven by higher income from commercial and rural loans.

In 2Q2026, income from loan transactions totaled R\$2,726.4 million, remaining virtually flat from 2Q2025 and decreasing by 4.5%, or R\$128.8 million, from 1Q2026, mainly reflecting lower income from commercial loans.

Income from Commercial Loans - Individuals and Corporate Clients

Income from commercial loans for individuals accounted for 70.7% of the total income from commercial loans in 1H2026, virtually flat from 1H2025, increasing R\$10.0 million. Compared to 2Q2025, income from commercial loans for individuals decreased by 3.0%, or R\$45.7 million, in 2Q2026, mainly impacted by lower income from payroll-deductible loans and revolving/installment credit card loans, partially offset by higher income from personal loans and debt renegotiation. Compared to 1Q2026, income from commercial loans for individuals decreased by 2.7%, or R\$40.6 million, in 2Q2026, mainly reflecting lower income from debt renegotiation.

Income from commercial loans for corporate clients accounted for 29.3% of the total commercial loans in 1H2026 and increased by 23.4%, or R\$231.3 million, over 1H2025, mainly driven by higher income from debt renegotiation, single-account operations, and working capital loans. Compared to 2Q2025, income from commercial loans for corporate clients increased by 6.7%, or R\$35.7 million, in 2Q2026, mainly due to higher income from single-account operations and debt renegotiation. Compared to 1Q2026, it decreased by 11.7%, or R\$75.6 million, mainly reflecting lower income from debt renegotiation.

Income from commercial loans increased by 6.1%, or R\$241.2 million, in 1H2026 over 1H2025, remained virtually flat in 2Q2026 from 2Q2025, and decreased by 5.4%, or R\$116.2 million, in 2Q2026 from 1Q2026.

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

	1H2026	1H2025	2Q2026	1Q2026	2Q2025	1H2026/ 1H2025	2Q2026/ 2Q2025	2Q2026/ 1Q2026
Individuals	2,948.7	2,938.7	1,454.1	1,494.7	1,499.8	0.3%	-3.0%	-2.7%
Acquisition of Goods	25.9	27.0	12.8	13.1	13.6	-3.9%	-5.7%	-1.7%
Revolving/Installment Payment Credit	213.1	257.9	100.6	112.5	138.9	-17.3%	-27.5%	-10.6%
Overdraft	299.8	303.6	146.2	153.6	155.9	-1.3%	-6.2%	-4.9%
Rural Single Account ⁽¹⁾	52.0	34.0	25.9	26.1	19.6	52.6%	32.1%	-1.0%
Personal Loans	479.4	438.3	250.9	228.5	230.3	9.4%	8.9%	9.8%
Payroll-Deductible Loans	1,649.6	1,754.6	819.5	830.2	858.2	-6.0%	-4.5%	-1.3%
Others ⁽³⁾	228.9	123.4	98.2	130.7	83.4	85.5%	17.8%	-24.8%
Corporate Clients	1,220.1	988.9	572.3	647.8	536.5	23.4%	6.7%	-11.7%
Acquisition of Goods	16.5	23.0	7.7	8.8	11.5	-28.5%	-33.1%	-12.6%
Revolving/Installment Payment Credit	9.8	13.7	4.6	5.2	7.7	-28.8%	-40.2%	-10.6%
Working Capital	520.5	488.4	260.9	259.6	252.2	6.6%	3.5%	0.5%
Corporate Account	192.2	185.6	95.0	97.2	99.1	3.6%	-4.2%	-2.2%
Single Account ⁽²⁾	283.9	213.2	141.1	142.9	119.9	33.2%	17.7%	-1.3%
Discount on Receivables	14.5	18.6	7.0	7.5	10.2	-22.0%	-31.3%	-6.0%
Others ⁽³⁾	182.7	46.4	55.9	126.8	35.9	294.0%	55.7%	-55.9%
Total	4,168.8	3,927.6	2,026.3	2,142.5	2,036.3	6.1%	-0.5%	-5.4%

(1) Credit line started in the third quarter of 2024. (2) Credit line started in the second quarter of 2024. (3) Includes debt renegotiation of R\$176.8 million for individuals and R\$123.0 million for corporate customers in 1H2026.

Market Funding Expenses

Market funding expenses increased by 22.8%, or R\$1,477.6 million, in 1H2026 over 1H2025, mainly reflecting higher expenses on deposits and subordinated financial bills, impacted by the increase in balances and in the effective Selic rate, which is the benchmark for most funding.

Compared to 2Q2025, market funding expenses increased by 14.0%, or R\$493.2 million, in 2Q2026, mainly impacted by higher deposit expenses due to the increase in balances.

Compared to 1Q2026, market funding expenses increased by 1.6%, or R\$63.4 million, in 2Q2026, mainly influenced by the settlement of subordinated debt and higher deposit expenses due to the increase in balances, partially offset by lower expenses on repurchase agreements.

Market Funding Expenses - R\$ Million

	1H2026	1H2025	2Q2026	1Q2026	2Q2025	1H2026/ 1H2025	2Q2026/ 2Q2025	2Q2026/ 1Q2026
Deposits ⁽¹⁾	5,675.6	4,578.7	2,857.4	2,818.2	2,441.5	24.0%	17.0%	1.4%
Repurchase Agreements	1,632.6	1,552.3	797.7	834.9	848.8	5.2%	-6.0%	-4.5%
Proceeds from Bank Notes	519.3	483.8	263.9	255.5	273.2	7.3%	-3.4%	3.3%
Subordinated Bank Notes	190.4	34.6	95.9	94.5	18.4	450.8%	422.7%	1.5%
External Subordinated Debt Result	(51.5)	(160.5)	-	(51.5)	(60.1)	-67.9%	-100.0%	-100.0%
Total	7,966.5	6,488.8	4,015.0	3,951.5	3,521.8	22.8%	14.0%	1.6%

(1) Includes expenses related to FGC.

Funding Cost

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

The average funding price was 2.82% in 2Q2026, up by 0.10 p.p. over 2Q2025 and down by 0.04 p.p. from 1Q2026, in line with the performance of the effective Selic Rate. The average cost as a percentage of the effective Selic rate ratio reached 84.88% in 2Q2026, up by 3.28 p.p. over 2Q2025, and by 1.13 p.p. over 1Q2026.

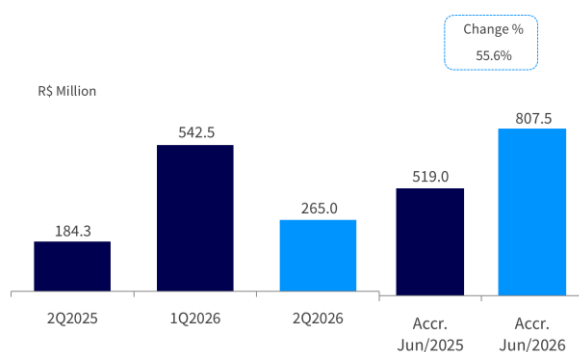
The average cost of term deposits as a percentage of the effective Selic rate ratio, whose balance accounts for 65.8% of the lines shown in the table below, reached 88.27% in 2Q2026, up by 1.79 p.p. over 2Q2025 and by 0.68 p.p. over 1Q2026.

Funding Cost - R\$ Million and %

	2Q2026			1Q2026			2Q2025		
	Average Balance ⁽¹⁾	Accum. Expenses	Average Cost	Average Balance ⁽¹⁾	Accum. Expenses	Average Cost	Average Balance ⁽¹⁾	Accum. Expenses	Average Cost
Term Deposits	75,158.7	(2,201.9)	2.93%	73,065.2	(2,187.2)	2.99%	65,536.8	(1,886.1)	2.88%
Savings Deposits	10,711.8	(204.9)	1.91%	10,765.2	(210.6)	1.96%	11,132.3	(214.0)	1.92%
Demand Deposits	3,128.5	-	0.00%	3,159.3	-	0.00%	3,122.8	-	0.00%
Interbank Deposits	3,058.9	(78.6)	2.57%	2,269.1	(44.5)	1.96%	2,025.3	(39.1)	1.93%
Court and Administrative Deposits	11,111.5	(343.9)	3.09%	10,960.4	(348.5)	3.18%	9,226.9	(276.1)	2.99%
Other Deposits	338.4	(0.0)	0.01%	305.4	(0.0)	0.01%	251.1	(0.0)	0.01%
Bank Notes	5,943.6	(195.8)	3.29%	5,333.3	(178.8)	3.35%	2,489.1	(80.9)	3.25%
Real Estate Letters of Credit	1,715.8	(52.7)	3.07%	1,844.1	(60.9)	3.30%	2,984.9	(88.6)	2.97%
Agribusiness Letters of Credit	472.7	(15.3)	3.23%	513.5	(15.8)	3.07%	3,424.8	(103.8)	3.03%
Subordinated Bank Notes	2,555.5	(95.9)	3.75%	2,476.3	(94.5)	3.82%	450.3	(18.4)	4.08%
FGC Contribution Expenses	-	(28.1)	-	-	(27.3)	-	-	(26.2)	-
Total Average Balance / Total Expense	114,195.3	(3,217.2)	2.82%	110,691.7	(3,168.2)	2.86%	100,644.2	(2,733.1)	2.72%
Selic Rate			3.32%			3.42%			3.33%
Average Cost / Selic Rate			84.88%			83.75%			81.60%
Term Deposit Cost / Selic Rate			88.27%			87.59%			86.48%

(1) Average balances based on the final balances for the months composing the analyzed periods.

Net loan losses related to credit risk



Expenses related to expected losses associated with credit risk, calculated in accordance with CMN Resolution 4,966/21, net of recoveries of operations written off as losses, totaled R\$807.5 million in 1H2026, up by 55.6%, or R\$288.4 million, over 1H2025, mainly reflecting the increase in overdue loans, amid relative stability in loan transactions.

In 2Q2026, net expected losses associated with credit risk totaled R\$265.0 million, up by 43.7%, or R\$80.6 million, over 2Q2025, also impacted by the increase in overdue loans.

Compared to 1Q2026, expected losses associated with credit risk decreased by 51.2%, or R\$277.5 million, in 2Q2026, partly influenced by the lower volume of overdue loans and the transfer of responsibility through the assumption of debt related to a problem asset with a significant balance, with a discount granted on the transaction, resulting in the reclassification of the asset to a lower-risk stage and the consequent reversal of the provision, in accordance with the guidelines of Resolution 4,966/21.

Income from Services

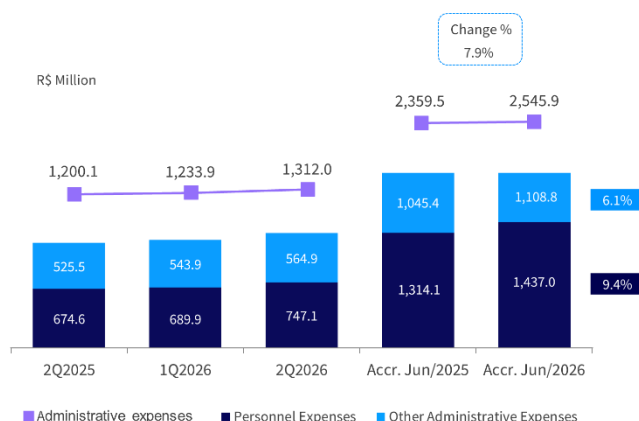
Income from services totaled R\$1,049.1 million in 1H2026, remaining virtually flat from 1H2025 (+R\$2.2 million). Income from services totaled R\$524.0 million in 2Q2026, also remaining virtually flat from 2Q2025 (-R\$1.5 million) and 1Q2026 (-R\$1.2 million).

Breakdown of Income from Services – R\$ Million

	1H2026	1H2025	2Q2026	1Q2026	2Q2025	1H2026/ 1H2025	2Q2026/ 2Q2025	2Q2026/ 1Q2026
Funds under Management	76.0	63.7	37.8	38.2	33.4	19.4%	13.2%	-1.2%
Income from Services – Banrisul	247.1	266.6	123.2	123.9	131.8	-7.3%	-6.5%	-0.6%
Credit Card	124.6	120.5	61.4	63.2	61.5	3.4%	-0.2%	-2.9%
Collection and Custody Services	26.3	27.5	13.0	13.3	13.8	-4.5%	-5.6%	-2.5%
Insurance Brokerage Commissions	150.3	149.4	74.7	75.6	75.0	0.6%	-0.4%	-1.2%
Checking Account Services	312.0	303.7	154.6	157.4	151.5	2.7%	2.1%	-1.8%
Consortium Management	60.4	62.4	32.9	27.6	31.4	-3.1%	4.5%	19.0%
Other Revenues ⁽¹⁾	52.3	53.0	26.5	25.9	27.2	-1.4%	-2.6%	2.3%
Total	1,049.1	1,046.9	524.0	525.2	525.5	0.2%	-0.3%	-0.2%

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

Administrative Expenses



Administrative expenses increased by 7.9%, or R\$186.4 million, in 1H2026 over 1H2025; by 9.3%, or R\$111.8 million, in 2Q2026 over 2Q2025; and by 6.3%, or R\$78.1 million, in 2Q2026 over 1Q2026, mainly reflecting higher personnel expenses.

Personnel expenses increased by 9.4%, or R\$122.9 million, in 1H2026 over 1H2025; by 10.7%, or R\$72.5 million, in 2Q2026 over 2Q2025; and by 8.3%, or R\$57.1 million, in 2Q2026 over 1Q2026, mainly reflecting collective bargaining

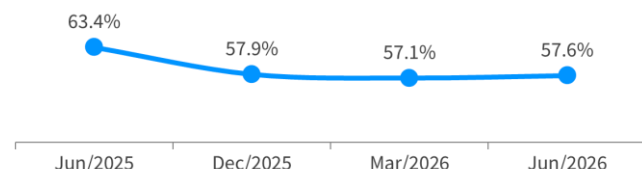
agreements, the restructuring of positions, social charges, the increase in headcount, and the seasonality of vacation expenses in 1Q2026.

Other administrative expenses increased by 6.1%, or R\$63.5 million, in 1H2026 over 1H2025, mainly reflecting higher expenses with specialized technical services, rentals and condominiums, and amortization and depreciation. Compared to 2Q2025, other administrative expenses increased by 7.5%, or R\$39.4 million, in 2Q2026, mainly impacted by higher expenses with specialized technical services, amortization and depreciation, and maintenance and repair of assets. Compared to 1Q2026, other administrative expenses increased by 3.8%, or R\$20.9 million in 2Q2026, mainly with specialized technical services.

Breakdown of Administrative Expenses – R\$ Million

	1H2026	1H2025	2Q2026	1Q2026	2Q2025	1H2026/ 1H2025	2Q2026/ 2Q2025	2Q2026/ 1Q2026
Personnel Expenses	1,437.0	1,314.1	747.1	689.9	674.6	9.4%	10.7%	8.3%
Direct Compensation, Benefits, and Social Security Charges	1,317.9	1,175.9	679.3	638.5	596.4	12.1%	13.9%	6.4%
Training	4.0	2.6	2.6	1.3	2.2	50.3%	19.9%	100.5%
Profit Sharing	115.2	135.6	65.1	50.1	76.0	-15.1%	-14.3%	30.0%
Other Administrative Expenses	1,108.8	1,045.4	564.9	543.9	525.5	6.1%	7.5%	3.8%
Amortization and Depreciation	211.9	199.6	110.3	101.6	99.6	6.2%	10.7%	8.5%
Water, Electricity, and Gas	16.4	16.7	7.3	9.1	6.9	-1.7%	6.0%	-20.2%
Rentals and Condominiums	40.1	27.6	19.5	20.6	11.3	45.2%	72.0%	-5.2%
Communications	31.0	37.2	14.1	16.9	19.6	-16.7%	-28.2%	-16.9%
Asset Maintenance and Preservation	67.1	57.0	35.8	31.3	26.8	17.7%	33.4%	14.3%
Data Processing	119.6	128.4	60.1	59.5	65.3	-6.9%	-8.1%	1.0%
Advertising, Promotions, and Marketing	74.7	79.0	33.7	41.1	38.3	-5.4%	-12.0%	-18.0%
Third-Party Services	251.5	241.5	126.2	125.4	124.8	4.2%	1.1%	0.6%
Specialized Technical Services	139.6	105.8	78.2	61.4	58.7	32.0%	33.2%	27.4%
Surveillance, Security, and Cash-In-Transit Services	68.1	69.1	32.7	35.3	36.1	-1.5%	-9.3%	-7.4%
Financial System Services	21.8	21.0	12.2	9.5	10.8	3.4%	13.5%	28.3%
Other Expenses	67.1	62.4	34.8	32.2	27.3	7.4%	27.7%	8.0%
Total	2,545.9	2,359.5	1,312.0	1,233.9	1,200.1	7.9%	9.3%	6.3%

Efficiency Ratio



The **efficiency ratio** for the twelve months ended June 2026 reached 57.6%, compared to 63.4% for the twelve months ended June 2025, mainly reflecting the 6.5% increase in financial margin, the 0.8% growth in income from services, the favorable result in other operating income, net of other operating expenses, and the 40.6% decrease in expenses with civil, tax, and labor provisions, compared to the 6.8% increase in administrative expenses.

Civil, Tax, and Labor Provisions

Labor, tax, and civil provision expenses decreased by 101.0, or R\$257.1 million, in 1H2026 from 1H2025; by 177.1%, or R\$233.1 million, in 2Q2026 from 2Q2025; and by 202.6%, or R\$200.3 million, in 2Q2026 from 1Q2026, mainly reflecting lower provisions for labor contingencies.

In 2Q2026, negotiations were held for individual settlements related to the collective actions concerning the 7th and 8th working hours, on a voluntary basis, resulting in 526 signed agreements. During the period, the process for calculating the monetary adjustment of the labor provision was also improved to more accurately reflect the estimated disbursement upon conclusion of probable labor contingency proceedings. These events resulted in the reversal of the respective provision.

Other Operating Income and Expenses

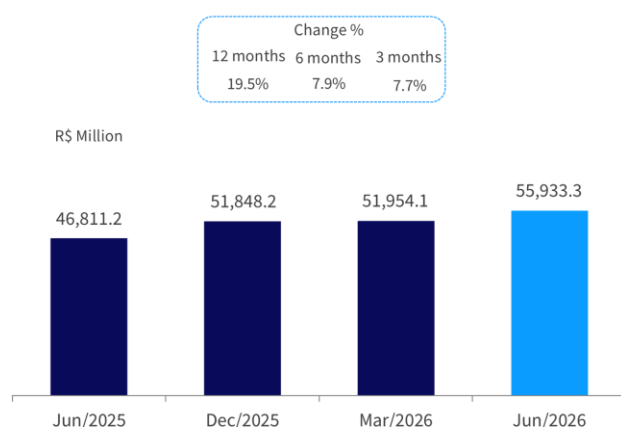
Other operating income totaled R\$348.1 million in 1H2026, up by 3.2%, or R\$10.7 million, over 1H2025, mainly reflecting the increase in income from the adjustment of court deposits.

Other operating income, which totaled R\$166.0 million in 2Q2026, decreased by 17.5%, or R\$35.3 million, from 2Q2025, mainly reflecting lower income from acquiring/early settlement of processed transactions and from the recovery of charges and expenses. Compared to 1Q2026, other operating income decreased by 8.8%, or R\$16.1 million, in 2Q2026, mainly reflecting lower income from the recovery of charges and expenses, portability of loan transactions, and reversal of provisions for payments to be made, partially offset by income from the adjustment of post-employment benefit actuarial obligations (CPC 33).

Other operating expenses totaled R\$454.7 million in 1H2026, up by 22.3%, or R\$82.9 million, over 1H2025. In 2Q2026, they totaled R\$258.1 million, up by 29.3%, or R\$58.5 million, over 2Q2025 and by 31.2%, or R\$61.4 million, over 1Q2026. In all comparative periods, the increase in other operating expenses was mainly impacted by higher expenses related to discounts granted on renegotiations.

EQUITY PERFORMANCE

Treasury



Treasury investments (marketable securities, short-term interbank investments, and cash and cash equivalents) totaled R\$82,304.1 million in June 2026. Starting in January 2025, the treasury balance is shown net of the provision.

Treasury investments, net of obligations arising from repurchase agreements, totaled R\$55,933.3 million in June 2026, up by 19.5%, or R\$9,122.1 million, over June 2025; by 7.9%, or R\$4,085.1 million, over December 2025; and by 7.7%, or R\$3,979.2 million, over March 2026. This performance mainly reflected growth in deposits, particularly term deposits, increased funding

through bank notes, the relative stability of the loan portfolio, and compliance with the compulsory deposits required by Bacen.

In June 2026, Banrisul entered into an agreement with the State of Rio Grande do Sul and the State Pension Institute – IPERGS, through which the assignment of payroll-related services was renewed by means of the onerous granting of an exclusivity right, originally contracted in 2016. As a result of the terms agreed upon in said agreement, Banrisul paid the price in a single installment, in the amount of R\$1,234.0 million. The new agreement was entered into for a five-year term and may be renewed for an equal period subject to a new agreement on the price.

Compulsory Deposits with the Central Bank of Brazil (BACEN)

The balance of compulsory deposits with BACEN, of R\$16,178.6 million in June 2026, increased by 29.7%, or R\$3,705.6 million, over June 2025, mainly driven by the increase in compulsory deposits on term deposits and the resumption of compulsory deposits on savings deposits as of June 2025, following the exemption period under BACEN Resolution 379/2024, partially offset by the reduction in compulsory deposits on demand deposits. Compared to December 2025 and March 2026, the balance of compulsory deposits in June 2026 increased by 2.0%, or R\$317.6 million, and by 5.3%, or R\$809.6 million, respectively, mainly reflecting the increase in compulsory deposits on term deposits and voluntary deposits with the Central Bank of Brazil, partially offset by the reduction in compulsory deposits on demand deposits and in the instant payment account.

In February 2026, the Board of Directors of the Credit Guarantee Fund (FGC) approved the mandatory advance payment of ordinary contributions by member financial institutions, with the aim of replenishing the Fund's cash position following extraordinary disbursements related to the liquidation of certain financial institutions. The advance payment, in the amount of R\$544.7 million, corresponds to 60 months of ordinary contributions in 2026, with an additional advance payment equivalent to 12 months expected in each of 2027 and 2028, leaving a balance of R\$499.3 million at the end of the reporting period. The amounts paid in advance were recorded as assets and are amortized monthly through offsetting against ordinary contributions due. To mitigate the effects on liquidity, the Central Bank of Brazil authorized the amounts advanced to FGC to be offset against the compulsory deposit requirements maintained by the Institution, with no relevant impacts on liquidity, regulatory capital, or operational continuity.

Loan Transactions

Banrisul's loan portfolio totaled R\$64,444.4 million in June 2026, remaining virtually flat from June 2025 (+R\$426.2 million). This performance was driven by the growth of foreign exchange and commercial loans, partially offset by declines in rural, real estate, and long-term financing portfolios. Compared to December 2025, it decreased by 0.9%, or R\$584.3 million, mainly due to the decline in rural and commercial loans, partially offset by the increase in the foreign exchange portfolio. The loan portfolio in June 2026 remained virtually flat from March 2026, increasing by R\$135.4 million, driven by growth in the foreign exchange, commercial, and real estate loan portfolios, partially offset by the decrease in rural loans and long-term financing.

Breakdown of Loan Transactions - R\$ Million

	Jun 2026	Mar 2026	Dec 2025	Jun 2025	Jun2026/ Jun2025	Jun2026/ Dec2025	Jun2026/ Mar2026
Commercial ⁽¹⁾	39,493.4	39,189.9	39,663.7	39,248.5	0.6%	-0.4%	0.8%
Real Estate	6,445.8	6,355.3	6,453.7	6,552.1	-1.6%	-0.1%	1.4%
Rural	12,841.4	13,382.2	13,525.3	13,372.2	-4.0%	-5.1%	-4.0%
Long-Term Financing	2,466.9	2,566.7	2,531.8	2,524.9	-2.3%	-2.6%	-3.9%
Foreign Exchange	3,197.0	2,815.0	2,854.2	2,320.6	37.8%	12.0%	13.6%
Total	64,444.4	64,309.1	65,028.8	64,018.3	0.7%	-0.9%	0.2%

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

Commercial Loans

The commercial loan portfolio totaled R\$39,493.4 million in June 2026, accounting for 61.3% of the total loan transactions. In June 2026, loans for individuals accounted for 71.2% of the balance of commercial loans, while loans for corporate clients accounted for 28.8% of the balance.

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

	Jun 2026	Mar 2026	Dec 2025	Jun 2025	Jun2026/ Jun2025	Jun2026/ Dec2025	Jun2026/ Mar2026
Individuals	28,105.2	28,332.9	28,730.3	29,246.8	-3.9%	-2.2%	-0.8%
Acquisition of Goods	256.5	273.9	271.5	279.7	-8.3%	-5.5%	-6.3%
Credit Card (one-time payment) and Debit	2,625.7	2,583.1	2,729.1	2,541.6	3.3%	-3.8%	1.7%
Revolving/Installment Payment Credit Card	808.8	859.6	866.4	763.0	6.0%	-6.6%	-5.9%
Overdraft	714.2	754.1	682.3	671.6	6.3%	4.7%	-5.3%
Rural Single Account ⁽¹⁾	302.1	299.6	275.4	235.4	28.4%	9.7%	0.8%
Personal Loans	3,329.3	3,184.8	3,031.5	3,033.0	9.8%	9.8%	4.5%
Payroll-Deductible Loans ⁽²⁾	18,405.9	18,837.2	19,461.3	20,630.7	-10.8%	-5.4%	-2.3%
Others ⁽⁴⁾	1,662.6	1,540.5	1,412.8	1,091.9	52.3%	17.7%	7.9%
Corporate Clients	11,388.2	10,857.0	10,933.4	10,001.7	13.9%	4.2%	4.9%
Acquisition of Goods	161.8	179.2	199.6	239.1	-32.3%	-18.9%	-9.7%
Credit Card (one-time payment) and Debit	222.5	221.6	224.8	215.1	3.4%	-1.0%	0.4%
Revolving/Installment Payment Credit Card	34.0	35.4	40.9	36.4	-6.8%	-17.1%	-4.1%
Working Capital	6,648.8	6,261.1	6,564.1	6,136.0	8.4%	1.3%	6.2%
Corporate Account	337.9	347.9	301.3	353.4	-4.4%	12.2%	-2.9%
Single Account ⁽³⁾	2,420.5	2,408.9	2,269.5	2,065.0	17.2%	6.7%	0.5%
Discount on Receivables	137.2	143.7	152.4	171.6	-20.0%	-10.0%	-4.5%
Other ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾	1,425.4	1,259.2	1,180.7	785.0	81.6%	20.7%	13.2%
Total	39,493.4	39,189.9	39,663.7	39,248.5	0.6%	-0.4%	0.8%

(1) Credit line started in the third quarter of 2024. (2) As of 2025, under CMN Resolution 4,966/21, the cost of originating payroll-deductible loan operations will be included in payroll-deductible loans. (3) Credit line started in the second quarter of 2024. (4) Includes debt renegotiation of R\$1,567.6 million for

individuals and R\$861.3 million for corporate customers in June 2026. (5) Includes Debentures and Commercial Notes, in the amounts of R\$194.1 million and R\$333.0 million, respectively, in June 2026.

Commercial loans for individuals, comprising lower-risk credit lines, totaled R\$28,105.2 million in June 2026, down by 3.9%, or R\$1,141.6 million, from June 2025, mainly impacted by the decrease in payroll-deductible loans, partially offset by increases in debt renegotiation, personal loans, credit card purchases paid in full and debit card transactions, rural single-account loans, revolving/installment credit card loans, and overdraft facilities. Commercial loans for individuals decreased by 2.2%, or R\$625.1 million, in June 2026 from December 2025, mainly reflecting the decrease in payroll-deductible loans, partially offset by growth in personal loans and debt renegotiation. Compared to March 2026, they remained virtually flat, decreasing by R\$227.7 million.

Breakdown of Payroll-Deductible Loans - R\$ Million

	Jun 2026	Mar 2026	Dec 2025	Jun 2025	Jun2026/ Jun2025	Jun2026/ Dec2025	Jun2026/ Mar2026
Branch Network	12,782.6	12,988.8	13,287.1	14,092.5	-9.3%	-3.8%	-1.6%
Banking Correspondents	5,623.3	5,848.5	6,174.2	6,538.2	-14.0%	-8.9%	-3.9%
Total	18,405.9	18,837.2	19,461.3	20,630.7	-10.8%	-5.4%	-2.3%

Commercial loans for corporate clients totaled R\$11,388.2 million in June 2026, up by 13.9%, or R\$1,386.5 million, over June 2025, mainly reflecting growth in working capital lines, single-account operations, and debt renegotiation. Compared to December 2025, commercial loans for corporate clients increased by 4.2%, or R\$454.7 million, mainly driven by growth in single-account operations, debt renegotiation, working capital loans, and business accounts. Compared to March 2026, commercial loans for corporate clients increased by 4.9%, or R\$531.2 million, mainly due to growth in working capital lines, debt renegotiation, and single-account operations.

Specialized Loans

The rural loan portfolio, which totaled R\$12,841.4 million in June 2026 and accounted for 19.9% of total loan assets, decreased by 4.0%, or R\$530.8 million, from June 2025; by 5.1%, or R\$683.9 million, from December 2025; and by 4.0%, or R\$540.7 million, from March 2026.

Real estate loans reached R\$6,445.8 million in June 2026, down by 1.6%, or R\$106.3 million, from June 2025; remained virtually flat from December 2025; and increased by 1.4%, or R\$90.5 million, over March 2026. The real estate loan portfolio accounted for 10.0% of total loan transactions in June 2026.

The foreign exchange portfolio reached R\$3,197.0 million in June 2026, up by 37.8%, or R\$876.4 million, over June 2025; by 12.0%, or R\$342.8 million, over December 2025; and by 13.6%, or R\$382.0 million, over March 2026.

Long-term financings reached a balance of R\$2,466.9 million in June 2026, down by 2.3%, or R\$58.0 million, from June 2025; by 2.6%, or R\$64.9 million, from December 2025; and by 3.9%, or R\$99.8 million, from March 2026.

Loan Breakdown by Company Size

Loan transactions for corporate clients totaled R\$17,497.1 million in June 2026, accounting for 27.2% of the total loan portfolio. Of the amount of loans destined for corporate clients, 62.6% is allocated to large-sized enterprises. Loan transactions for corporate clients increased by 15.7%, or R\$2,375.8 million, over June 2025, mainly reflecting the increase in loans to large companies, partially offset by the decrease in loans to medium-sized companies, mainly due to the methodology reclassification, and the decrease in microenterprises and small companies. Compared to March 2026, loan transactions for corporate clients increased by 6.1%, or R\$1,007.9 million, driven by growth in loans to large and small companies, partially offset by the decrease in loans to medium-sized companies and microenterprises.

Loan Breakdown by Company Size - R\$ Million

	Jun 2026			Mar 2026			Jun 2025			Balance Variation	
	Balance	% of Corporate Clients	% Total Port.	Balance	% of Corporate Clients	% Total Port.	Balance	% of Corporate Clients	% Total Port.	Jun2026/ Jun2025	Jun2026/ Mar2026
Large-sized Enterprises ⁽¹⁾	10,945.4	62.6%	17.0%	8,346.5	50.6%	13.0%	5,997.8	39.7%	9.4%	82.5%	31.1%
Micro/Small/Medium Enterprises	6,551.6	37.4%	10.2%	8,142.7	49.4%	12.7%	9,123.5	60.3%	14.3%	-28.2%	-19.5%
Medium-sized Enterprises ⁽¹⁾	3,640.8	20.8%	5.6%	5,156.4	31.3%	8.0%	5,711.1	37.8%	8.9%	-36.3%	-29.4%
Small Enterprises	2,619.2	15.0%	4.1%	2,439.1	14.8%	3.8%	2,849.4	18.8%	4.5%	-8.1%	7.4%
Microenterprises	291.6	1.7%	0.5%	547.2	3.3%	0.9%	562.9	3.7%	0.9%	-48.2%	-46.7%
Total	17,497.1	100.0%	27.2%	16,489.2	100.0%	25.6%	15,121.2	100.0%	23.6%	15.7%	6.1%

Size segregated according to average monthly revenue: Microenterprises up to R\$30 thousand, Small Enterprises up to R\$400 thousand, Medium Enterprises up to R\$25 million. Large-sized Enterprises: average monthly revenue over R\$25 million or Total Assets above R\$240 million.

(1) Methodological reclassification as of June 2026: approximately R\$1.9 billion was reclassified from Medium-Sized to Large Companies due to the new classification criteria.

Breakdown of Disbursement by Financing Line

The volume of loan assets granted in 1H2026, totaling R\$26,778.8 million, remained virtually flat from 1H2025 (+R\$195.7 million).

The volume of loans granted increased by 10.3%, or R\$1,389.7 million, in 2Q2026 over 2Q2025; and by 24.2%, or R\$2,887.8 million, in 2Q2026 from 1Q2026, mainly driven by higher commercial loans to both corporate and retail customers.

Breakdown of Loans Granted by Financing Lines – R\$ Million

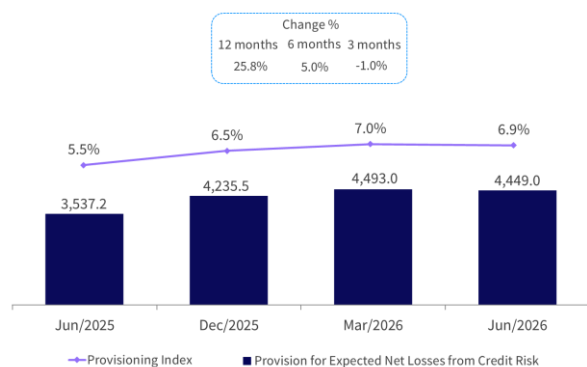
	1H2026	1H2025	2Q2026	1Q2026	2Q2025	1H2026/ 1H2025	2Q2026/ 2Q2025	2Q2026/ 1Q2026
Foreign Exchange	2,114.0	1,673.1	1,163.2	950.7	938.4	26.4%	24.0%	22.4%
Commercial ⁽¹⁾	22,158.4	21,361.6	12,344.0	9,814.4	10,966.8	3.7%	12.6%	25.8%
Individuals	12,410.6	12,455.8	6,640.7	5,769.9	6,124.5	-0.4%	8.4%	15.1%
Corporate Clients	9,747.8	8,905.9	5,703.3	4,044.4	4,842.3	9.5%	17.8%	41.0%
Long-Term Financing	195.9	380.7	93.9	102.0	116.8	-48.5%	-19.6%	-8.0%
Real Estate	459.7	385.8	336.2	123.5	168.5	19.2%	99.6%	172.2%
Rural	1,850.7	2,781.9	895.9	954.8	1,253.1	-33.5%	-28.5%	-6.2%
Total	26,778.8	26,583.0	14,833.3	11,945.5	13,443.6	0.7%	10.3%	24.2%

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

Quality of the Loan Portfolio

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

Provision for Loan Loss Related to Credit Risk



The allowance for expected losses associated with credit risk reached R\$4,449.0 million in June 2026, up by 25.8%, or R\$911.8 million, over June 2025, reflecting the increase in overdue loans and the atypical nature of December 2025, which was impacted by the recognition of an allowance for expected losses related to assets received in lieu of payment to settle corporate loans, such as judicial deposits assigned to Banrisul and linked to the rescissory action filed by the Federal Government, for which a non-final decision was unfavorable to Banrisul. This allowance was recognized due to the

increased risk that such deposits would not be released, increasing the allowance balance in that month.

Compared to December 2025, the provision for loan loss related to credit risk increased by 5.0%, or R\$213.6 million, in June 2026, reflecting the growth in overdue loans despite the reduction in the loan portfolio.

Compared to March 2026, the provision decreased by 1.0%, or R\$43.9 million, driven by the reduction in overdue loans and the loan portfolio remaining virtually flat.

Breakdown of Loan Portfolio by Stages

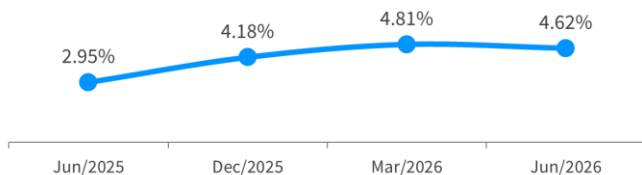
Loan Transactions segregated by Stage - R\$ Million

	Loan Portfolio	Provision*
Stage 1	59,017.4	887.5
Stage 2	986.3	178.0
Stage 3	4,440.7	2,950.9
Total	64,444.4	4,016.4

*Refers to the provision for granted loan transactions.

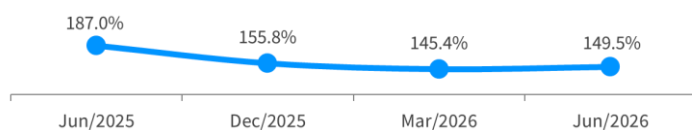
Stage 1 loan transactions, which do not show a significant increase in credit risk and have no installments overdue by more than 30 days, under the rules established by CMN Resolution 4,966/21, accounted for 91.6% of the loan portfolio in June 2026.

Delinquency Rate



The delinquency rate represents the amount of loan transactions overdue for more than 90 days against the total amount of active loan transactions. The delinquency indicator for June 2026 (4.62% of loan transactions) grew by 1.67 p.p. in twelve months and by 0.44 p.p. in six months and fell by 0.19 p.p. in three months. The balance of loans overdue for more than 90 days reached R\$2,976.9 million in June 2026, up by 57.4%, or R\$1,085.7 million, over June 2025 and by 9.5%, or R\$258.9 million, over December 2025, and down by 3.7%, or R\$113.5 million, from March 2026.

Coverage Ratio



The coverage ratio represents the ratio of the allowance for loan losses associated with credit risk, under the model adopted by CMN Resolution 4,966/21, and the balance of loan transactions overdue more than 90 days, indicating the extent to which provisions cover nonperforming loans. The coverage ratio for overdue loans stood at 149.5% in June 2026, down by 37.5 p.p. from June 2025 and by 6.3 p.p. from December 2025, reflecting growth in the balance of overdue loan transactions at a faster pace than the increase in provisions for expected credit losses. Compared to March 2026, the coverage ratio increased by 4.1 p.p., mainly reflecting a decrease in overdue loans at a faster pace than the reduction in the balance of provisions for expected credit losses.

Funds Raised and Under Management

Funds raised, comprising deposits, bank notes, subordinated bank notes and subordinated external debt, and funds managed totaled R\$139,417.9 million in June 2026, increasing by 12.5%, or R\$15,435.9 million, over the last twelve months. This performance was mainly driven by higher deposits, particularly term deposits, growth in funds managed and subordinated bank notes, partially offset by the redemption of subordinated debt in January 2026.

Compared to December 2025, funds raised and managed increased by 4.4%, or R\$5,922.8 million, in June 2026, mainly reflecting higher deposits, particularly term deposits, growth in assets under management, and funding raised through bank notes, mainly financial notes, partially offset by the redemption of subordinated debt in January 2026.

Compared to March 2026, funds raised and managed increased by 5.0%, or R\$6,659.4 million, in June 2026, mainly reflecting higher deposits, particularly term and interbank deposits, growth in assets under management, and funding raised through bank notes, especially financial notes.

The Bank offers fixed- and floating-rate products to its customers. Of these products, 70.3% are floating-rate, with returns linked to the DI rate.

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

	Jun 2026	Mar 2026	Dec 2025	Jun 2025	Jun2026/ Jun2025	Jun2026/ Dec2025	Jun2026/ Mar2026
Deposits	105,474.8	101,071.3	100,557.9	92,711.9	13.8%	4.9%	4.4%
Demand Deposits	2,904.2	3,084.6	4,296.5	2,812.0	3.3%	-32.4%	-5.8%
Savings Deposits	10,768.0	10,690.7	10,927.2	11,201.6	-3.9%	-1.5%	0.7%
Interbank Deposits	3,334.8	2,293.9	2,361.0	2,062.5	61.7%	41.2%	45.4%
Term Deposits	76,768.6	73,673.7	71,826.9	66,546.4	15.4%	6.9%	4.2%
Court and Administrative Deposits	11,321.2	11,038.9	10,853.4	9,852.5	14.9%	4.3%	2.6%
Other Deposits ⁽¹⁾	377.9	289.6	292.8	236.9	59.5%	29.1%	30.5%
Proceeds from Bank Notes	8,738.9	7,696.4	7,739.4	9,286.5	-5.9%	12.9%	13.5%
Bank Notes	6,802.4	5,426.0	4,801.1	2,658.2	155.9%	41.7%	25.4%
Real Estate Letters of Credit	1,718.4	1,718.9	2,475.8	3,021.1	-43.1%	-30.6%	0.0%
Agribusiness Letters of Credit	218.1	551.5	462.5	3,607.1	-94.0%	-52.8%	-60.4%
Subordinated Bank Notes	2,603.5	2,507.5	2,413.0	456.4	470.5%	7.9%	3.8%
Subordinated External Debt ⁽²⁾	-	-	1,689.4	1,663.3	-100.0%	-100.0%	N/A*
Total Funds Raised	116,817.2	111,275.2	112,399.7	104,118.0	12.2%	3.9%	5.0%
Funds Managed	22,600.7	21,483.3	21,095.3	19,864.0	13.8%	7.1%	5.2%
Total Funds Raised and Managed	139,417.9	132,758.5	133,495.1	123,982.0	12.5%	4.4%	5.0%

(1) Includes the values on benefit and corporate prepaid cards of the subsidiary Banrisul Pagamentos. (2) On January 28, 2026, Banrisul exercised its option to redeem all Subordinated Notes.

*Not applicable

Deposits – Deposits increased by 13.8%, or R\$12,762.9 million, in June 2026 over June 2025; and by 4.9%, or R\$4,916.9 million, over December 2025, mainly driven by growth in term deposits. Compared to March 2026, deposits increased by 4.4%, or R\$4,403.5 million, mainly reflecting the increase in term deposits and interbank

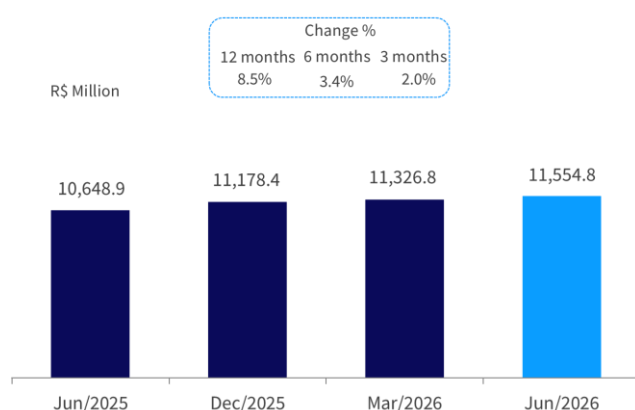
deposits. Term deposits totaled R\$76,768.6 million in June 2026, accounting for 65.7% of funds raised, being the Bank's main funding instrument.

Proceeds from Bank Notes – In June 2026, proceeds from Bank Notes decreased by 5.9%, or R\$547.5 million, over the last twelve months, mainly reflecting the decrease in the balance of agribusiness and real estate credit bills, partially offset by the increase in financial notes. Compared to December 2025, proceeds from bank notes increased by 12.9%, or R\$999.6 million, driven by growth in the balance of financial notes, partially offset by the decrease in real estate and agribusiness credit bills. Compared to March 2026, it increased by 13.5%, or R\$1,042.6 million, reflecting the increase in financial notes, partially offset by the decrease in agribusiness credit bills.

Subordinated Bank Notes – Banrisul issued new Tier II Subordinated Financial Notes (LFSNs), eligible as Tier 2 Capital of Banrisul's Regulatory Capital, with a ten-year maturity and a call option exercisable by Banrisul from the fifth year after the issue date, totaling R\$1,850.0 million in 2025.

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

Equity



Banrisul's equity totaled R\$11,554.8 million at the end of June 2026, up by 8.5%, or R\$905.9 million, over June 2025; by 3.4%, or R\$376.4 million, over December 2025; and by 2.0%, or R\$227.9 million, over March 2026. These trends were mainly influenced by the incorporation of earnings generated, payments of interest on equity, and the recognition of dividends, as well as the remeasurement of actuarial liabilities related to post-employment benefits (CPC 33 (R1)).

Basel Ratio

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

Capital Management seeks to maximize the use of funds available while ensuring the Institution's solvency. The Reference Equity ended June 2026 at R\$11,779.7 million, compared to R\$11,759.4 million in June 2025 and R\$12,946.3 million in March 2026. For this reporting period, Reference Equity consists of the sum of the Tier I Capital (R\$9,176.2 million) and the Tier II Capital (R\$2,603.5 million). Reference Equity increased by R\$20.2 million over June 2025 and decreased by R\$1,166.6 million from March 2026.

As of June 30, 2026, the Basel Ratio reached 15.9%, 5.4 p.p. above the minimum regulatory level with additional core capital (10.5%). In the same period, the Core Capital Ratio and the Tier 1 Capital Ratio reached equal levels and ended the quarter at 12.4%, corresponding to 5.4 p.p. and 3.9 p.p., respectively, above the

minimum regulatory level. The Basel Ratio decreased by 1.7 p.p. from June 2025 and by 1.6 p.p. from March 2026. The variations in Reference Equity are as follows.

Reference Equity Variations

Reference Equity Variation Jun2026 vs. Jun2025	Result after IoE	Equity Valuation and Marketable Securities	Adjustment Res. 4,966	Prudential Adjustments	Level II	Other Variations
20.2	911.9	16.2	(39.7)	(1,329.7)	483.8	(22.3)

Reference Equity Variation Jun2026 vs. Mar2026	Result after IoE	Equity Valuation and Marketable Securities	Adjustment Res. 4,966	Prudential Adjustments	Level II	Other Variations
(1,166.6)	235.1	(8.8)	(0.0)	(1,490.5)	95.9	1.6

COMPETITIVE MARKET

In March 2026 (the latest reference date disclosed by BACEN), Banrisul ranked 14th in the competitive market in total assets among the banks that make up the National Financial System - SFN; 17th in equity; 12th in funding (total deposits, open market funding, and obligations arising from loans and transfers); and 6th in number of branches, according to the ranking disclosed by the Central Bank of Brazil, excluding the BNDES.

The following table presents Banrisul's market share (%), on a nationwide basis, in deposits, loan transactions, and number of branches among the banks comprising the National Financial System (SFN):

Competitive Market

	Brazil	
	Jun 2026	Jun 2025
Demand Deposits	0.8897%	0.8545%
Savings Deposits	1.0504%	1.0938%
Term Deposits ⁽¹⁾	2.1009%	2.1449%
Loan Transactions	0.8761%	0.9550%
Number of Branches	3.8200%	3.2262%

(1) Base Date: March 2026 and March 2025; latest information disclosed by the BACEN.

Management Report

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

Selected Information– June 2026

R\$547.0 M
Net Income
-11.7% YoY

9.6%
ROAE
6M26

R\$ 64.4 Bn
Loan Portfolio
-0.9% in 6M

R\$3,357.9 M
Net interest Income
+5.5% YoY

R\$ 11.6 Bn
Shareholders
Equity +3.4% in 6M

R\$ 209,0 mi
Interest on equity and
Dividends distributed

Ratings

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

R\$ 172.3 Bn
Total assets
+5.4% in 6M

Basel Ratio
15.91%
(minimum regulatory level 10.5%)

On April 30, 2026, Moody's revised its Local BR rating outlook from stable to **positive**.
The rating affirmation reflects Banrisul's strong regional franchise and significant competitive position in Rio Grande do Sul



Economic Landscape

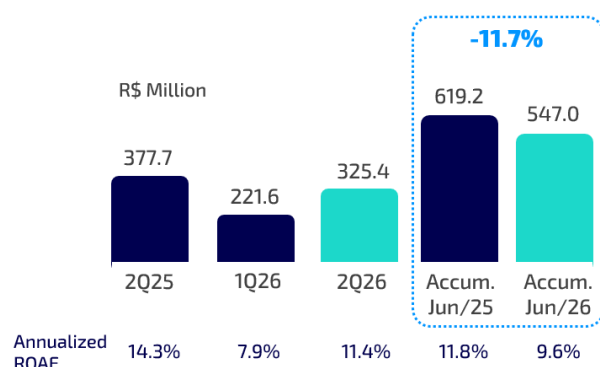
In the first half of 2026, the global economic landscape remained marked by high levels of uncertainty, mainly arising from geopolitical tensions in the Middle East, their impacts on global supply chains and international trade, and energy price volatility. Within this context, global economic growth remained moderate.

In Brazil, economic activity proved resilient. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) increased by 1.1% in the first quarter from the immediately preceding quarter, mainly driven by the performance of the agricultural sector, increased investment, and household consumption. The labor market remained buoyant, although high interest rates constrained stronger growth. In this environment, the monetary policy continued to focus on the pursuit of inflation control, and the country's benchmark interest rate (Selic) ended June at 14.25% per year.

In Rio Grande do Sul (RS), however, GDP in 1Q26 remained at a level similar to that recorded in the immediately preceding quarter. Agribusiness was the sector with the most significant negative impact, down by 9.9% quarter on quarter, partially offset by the industry and services sectors, which increased by 0.9% and 0.2%, respectively. The state's exports played an important role in the economy, totaling US\$4.4 billion in 1Q26. Despite being 7.5% lower than in 1Q25, exports kept the state in seventh place among Brazil's leading exporters during the period.

Lastly, in the credit market, the balance of credit operations continued on an upward trend, although at a slower pace than seen in previous years. Between June 2025 and June 2026, the total credit balance increased by 8.3%, reaching approximately R\$513.0 billion. Over the same period, household credit increased by 8.6% while credit to companies was up by 7.6%. Conversely, overall delinquency rate reached 4.7% in June 2026, compared to 3.7% in June 2025, reflecting the cumulative effects of the high-interest-rate environment on the financial capacity of households and businesses.

Consolidated Performance



In 1H26, **net income** reached R\$547.0 million, down 11.7%, or R\$72.2 million, from 1H25. Net interest income increased mainly driven by the repositioning of the product mix toward products with higher spreads, although risk increased amid rising delinquency in the regional economic environment. Accordingly, expenses related to expected net losses associated with credit risk also increased, adversely affecting results.

On the administrative front, expenses with labor, tax, and civil provisions decreased, as a result of stepped-up efforts to address previously recognized contingencies arising from class-action labor claims — please refer to the People section—, which offset the moderate increase in administrative expenses.

At the end of June 2026, shareholders' equity came to R\$11,554.8 million, up by 3.4% from December 2025, primarily reflecting the recognition of earnings generated, the payment of interest on equity, dividend provisioning and the actuarial liability remeasurement referring to post-employment benefits (CPC33[R1]).

Total Assets **R\$172.3 Bn**



Treasury investments totaled R\$82,304.1 million, moving up by 10.2% in the period.

Total assets amounted to R\$172,297.3 million in June 2026, 5.4%, or R\$8,827.3, more than in December 2025, mainly driven by the growth in the balance of marketable securities and intangible assets; the latter resulted from the acquisition of the

right to provide payroll services to the Rio Grande do Sul state, as detailed in the Products and Services section.

Products and Services

The first half of 2026 was marked by initiatives aimed at preserving and expanding revenue streams and businesses in the long term. In the period, we began and completed the negotiation of an agreement with the state government of Rio Grande do Sul for the right to provide payroll services for approximately 294,000 state public servants, including active and inactive servants and pensioners linked to the Direct Administration, the Treasury Department, the State Treasury, and the State Social Security Institute (IPERGS), as well as autonomous agencies and foundations in the state. The agreement established the payment of R\$1,234.0 million in a single installment, for a period of five years. The transaction preserves the relationship with state public servants, an important customer segment for the Institution, creating opportunities for expanding the commercial relationship with this broad customer base.

Loan Portfolio

Loan Portfolio **R\$64.4 Bn**



Our loan portfolio balance reached R\$64,444.4 million in June 2026, in line with December 2025 figures. Commercial loans, our largest portfolio, totaled R\$39,493.4 million and accounted for 61.3% of total loan operations. In the half year, the commercial portfolio recorded increases in non-

payroll-deductible personal loans (+9.8%), Conta Única PJ (+6.7%), and working capital (+1.3%), as well as growth in renegotiation lines with individual and legal entity customers.

In 1H26, we made simultaneous progress in commercial competitiveness, digitalization, and risk control. We strengthened our commercial intelligence through the implementation of new internal tools, such as analytics dashboards and business potential reports, aimed at enhancing the effectiveness of our service network and improving the directing of credit offerings.

As regards **loans to individuals**, 2Q26 was marked by important regulatory and commercial adjustments in the payroll-deductible loans segment, including campaigns offering more competitive rates. We also adjusted non-critical eligibility restrictions applicable to non-payroll-deductible personal loans, expanding the eligible customer base without compromising risk management.

In terms of **loans to legal entities**, we enhanced security mechanisms for the factoring of sales receivables, including collateral replenishment procedures and the requirement that the relevant instrument be formally protested or reported to credit bureaus in the event of default, thereby increasing transaction security. The enhancement of these mechanisms also enabled us to ease non-critical eligibility restrictions, expanding access to credit without compromising the quality of the credit portfolio.

Banrisul Giro Digital, a fully digital credit line for micro- and small-sized companies launched in 1Q26, stood out among working capital products for legal entities and was broadly accepted by our customers. In addition, we expanded working capital products to the mid-sized legal entities segment, with well-defined risk and collateral criteria, opening up new avenues for higher-value-added business.

In development lending for legal entities, we reopened credit lines under the National Program to Support Micro and Small Enterprises (Pronampe) in 2Q26, focusing on investment and working capital, backed and secured by the Operations Guarantee Fund (FGO). By June 2026, more than R\$608.0 million in loans had been granted, approximately 22.0% of which were originated in the “Pronampe Mulheres” facility, aimed at women-led businesses. Part of these transactions also helped borrowers repay outstanding obligations and settle other debts, allowing their repayment capacity to be reassessed.



In **agribusiness**, as of 2Q26, we expanded our financing alternatives by introducing the Rural Product Note (CPR) product, which was added to the commercial portfolio for legal entities and individuals, as an important financing solution for the segment. The CPR does not rely on regulated funds and its interest rates and terms may be freely negotiated, therefore it has become a strategic product for portfolio profitability.



In terms of **credit asset quality**, we continued to focus on expanding recovery solutions and enhancing our digital negotiation channels. We invested in redesigning our collection activities across several fronts, including the engagement of McKinsey & Company as a specialized consulting firm.

In the second quarter, we completed the process of engaging six new outsourced collection agencies dedicated to collecting both active loans and loans written off as losses, with the aim of improving the efficiency of high-volume collection activities. In addition, we enabled the renegotiation of loans eligible for the Desenrola Brasil Program.

The digital platform **Finanças em Dia** (Finances in Check) continued to evolve during the period, incorporating new features and improvements that expand the resolution rate of digital journeys, strengthening self-service and providing greater convenience to customers in negotiating their financial obligations.

Funding and Assets under Management

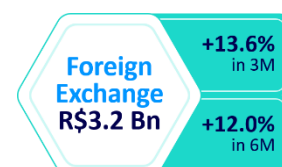
Our Funding and Assets under Management portfolio, comprising deposits, letters of credit, subordinated financial bills, subordinated debt, and investment funds reached R\$139,417.9 million at the end of June 2026, up by 4.4% in the half year. This performance was mainly driven by the evolution of deposits, especially time deposits, which increased by 6.9% or R\$4,941.7 million in the period. Out of these, R\$1,420.0 million corresponded to fixed-rate Bank Deposit Certificates (CDBs) that increased by 10.5% on the same comparison basis.

In addition to deposits, funds raised through Financial Letters surged in the half year, reaching R\$6,802.4 million at the end of June 2026, up by 41.7%, or \$2,001.3 million versus December 2025. Total funding balance was partially reduced by the early settlement of a subordinated debt instrument in the amount of R\$1,689.4 million, in January 2026, without impacting the adequate regulatory capital level, thanks to funding through subordinated Financial Letters still in 2H25 in an equal amount.

Foreign Exchange Solutions

We continuously invest in the prudent and adequate management of risks inherent in our operations, based on strict lending criteria, ongoing transaction monitoring and in-depth understanding of our customers' profiles and business activities while maintaining low delinquency levels.

At the end of 1H26, our foreign exchange portfolio amounted to R\$3,197.0 million, up by 12.0% in the half year, showcasing the strong commercial performance and expansion of transactions linked to the financing of foreign trade. **Banri Global Account** recorded 9,938 accounts in 1H26 and a transacted volume of R\$16.9 million.



Credit and Debit Cards

At the end of June 2026, Banrisul recorded 1.4 million credit cards under the Mastercard and Visa brands and growth of 1.6% in total transactions and of 1.8% in revenue vis-à-vis 1H25. Income from credit as well as credit card and BNDES card fees totaled R\$401.4 million 1H26.

Credit Cards		Banricompras		Banricard	
54.9 million transactions	R\$5.6 billion sales	67.0 million transactions	R\$7.1 billion sales	4.906 active agreements	R\$1.3 Bn sales

In the credit card segment, in 2Q26, we worked to enhance the perceived value by customers through benefits, promotions, and operational improvements that enabled fully digital, immediate card applications and credit limit approvals. These initiatives were aimed at boosting portfolio competitiveness and fostering customer acquisition and loyalty. Business rules applicable to corporate accounts and credit cards were improved, enhancing the offering for the corporate segment and aligning the product to its needs.

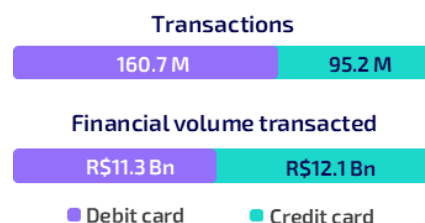
In terms of customer loyalty, the Banrishopping platform launched attractive campaigns to encourage customers to use their points, including strategic partnerships with airlines, mobile operators, and gas station chains. New redemption tiers were introduced for the Statement Credit feature and partnerships with movie theater chains were renewed to offer discounts on tickets purchased with Banrisul credit and debit cards, providing greater flexibility and making these benefits more attractive.

At Banricompras, we enhanced our digital features by enabling customers to prepay all outstanding installments directly through the Banrisul app, allowing their credit limits to be immediately restored for installment purchases while providing them with autonomy and control over their finances.

Vero Acquiring Network

Vero ended 1H26 with 152,000 active accredited merchants with transactions in the last 12 months. In the period, 255.9 million transactions were captured.

The factoring of sales receivables reached R\$4.4 billion in 1H26, equivalent to 36.5% of the volume available for factoring.



In 1H26, we continued to advance our strategy focused on innovation, growth, and improvement of customer experience, and laying the groundwork for process automation, combining technology, convenience, and operational efficiency in the pursuit of sustainable business expansion and long-term value creation. We expanded our sales channels by making the Vero Smart solution available online and by introducing a new journey through the website

sejaver0.com.br, which simplifies application, especially for individual microentrepreneurs (MEIs) and small-sized companies, enabling offers tailored to the revenue potential of each business.

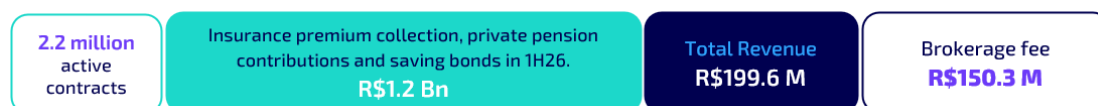
The **Vero Management** platform was enhanced with new features for viewing, tracking, and filtering sales, designed to provide greater convenience, autonomy, and control over business management.

Pre-Purchase Financing Pool (Consórcio)

Banrisul Consórcio makes comprehensive solutions available for the purchase of real estate, vehicles, motorcycles, agricultural machinery and equipment, and heavy vehicles, through an integrated in-person and digital journey. In 1H26, 5,000 members of purchase financing pools were awarded vehicles and real estate properties through periodic lotteries, totaling R\$415.0 million.

During the period, we intensified our sales initiatives aimed at attracting new customers, supported by targeted campaigns, diversified service channels, and solutions tailored to different consumption and investment profiles.

Insurance



During the half year, we launched strategic products aimed at expanding our portfolio: Seguro Proteção Financeira Conta Empresarial MEI, Seguro Proteção Financeira Crédito Digital, Seguro Prestamista para Operações de Crédito Rural Prorrogadas, Grande Adam pension fund (managed by Adam Capital) and Penhor Simplificado. On the sales front, we implemented initiatives focused on attracting private pension customers and sales campaigns aimed at increasing sales volume in life insurance and savings bonds products. Regarding our customer value proposition, highlights included a reduction in the minimum initial contribution for private pension plans, lower premiums for Credit Life Insurance purchased through the app, and extended Credit Life Insurance terms for Pronampe loan transactions.

Customer Relationship

Type	Number
Total Service Points in Brazil ⁽¹⁾	592
Rio Grande do Sul	573
Other States	19
ATMs	359
Banripontos	909
Service Coverage with Banrisul	92.35%

(1) Branches and service stations

In line with the strategy to modernize the branch network and the changes faced by the financial sector, 2Q26 marked the beginning of the implementation of a new branch service model, developed based on studies focused on advancing the Bank's service model. The initiative aims to modernize customer experience, enhance operational efficiency, and strengthen the advisory and commercial role of service units. As part of this initiative, branches are being transformed into environments for business prospecting, focused on strengthening customer relationships, offering financial solutions, and increasing value creation. Under this model, back-office activities are gradually migrated to a back-office unit and service requests are being directed to digital channels while cash-related demands are handled through Banripontos and ATMs.



On the corporate front, we completed the migration of service platforms for corporate customers in Rio Grande do Sul to the **Corporate Branch**, consolidating back-office services. As part of this transition, Banrisul plans to implement a new Middle Corporate segment for customers with revenue equal or higher than R\$5.0 million and lower than R\$15.0 million, geared towards aligning customer profiles with more adequate service structures.

The **Banripontos** network continues to play an important part in expanding and strengthening customer relationships across the state, being present in 70% of Rio Grande do Sul's municipalities. In 1H26, initiatives focused on improving the network were intensified, aimed at centralizing and optimizing processes, enhancing communication with banking correspondents, and expanding business offerings.

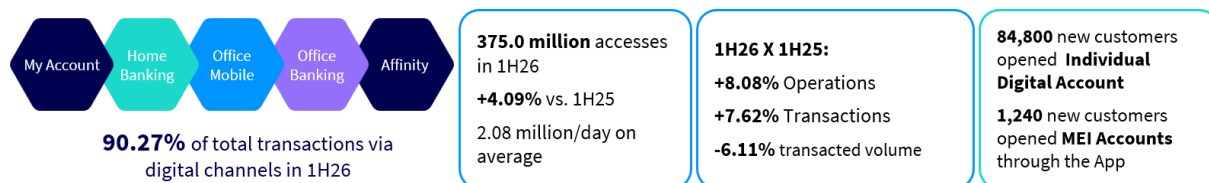


Cash Recycling ATMs, machines that dispense customer-deposited bills and are available for customers of more than 150 banks connected to the Banco24Horas network, have consolidated their position as an important service channel. Since the beginning of operations in 2025, these machines recorded more than 2.5 million transactions by customers of other banks, corresponding to more than R\$1.0 billion in withdrawals and deposits by non-account

holders. Opening the network is aligned with the modernization of the Brazilian financial system, which includes Open Finance initiatives. Banrisul was Brazil's first bank to make its ATM network available to account holders of other financial institutions.

Digital Channels

Digital channels are our main customer relationship tool, combining scale, security, and continuous enhancements to the customer experience.



In the second quarter of 2026, the **New Digital Payroll-Deductible** Loan was launched on the Banrisul App, a new, more intuitive and seamless experience for simulating and taking on payroll-deductible loans online, offering proposals that are ready for acceptance, enabling the inclusion of loan protection insurance. A new **Security Center** was also launched in the app: a hub in constant evolution that brings together protection, fraud prevention services, and guidance on the safe use of digital channels. We also enhanced the Pix instant payment journey and account statements views, making them more intuitive and offering agile layouts more aligned with users' needs.

Banriway, a digital account designed for children and adolescents up to 16 years of age, has strengthened its position through campaigns at the branch network and sponsorships, with a positive response from customers due to its convenience, parental control, and engagement of young people. From its launch in December 2025 until June 2026, 2,494 accounts were opened. The product includes transactions, debit card services, and the possibility of using an additional credit card from the age of 8 with the Banrifast bracelet. Additionally, the introduction of a feature to save money through a "digital savings jar" is planned. Banriway is part of Banrisul's institutional innovation and digitalization strategy, in addition to renewing the customer base for long-term relationships.

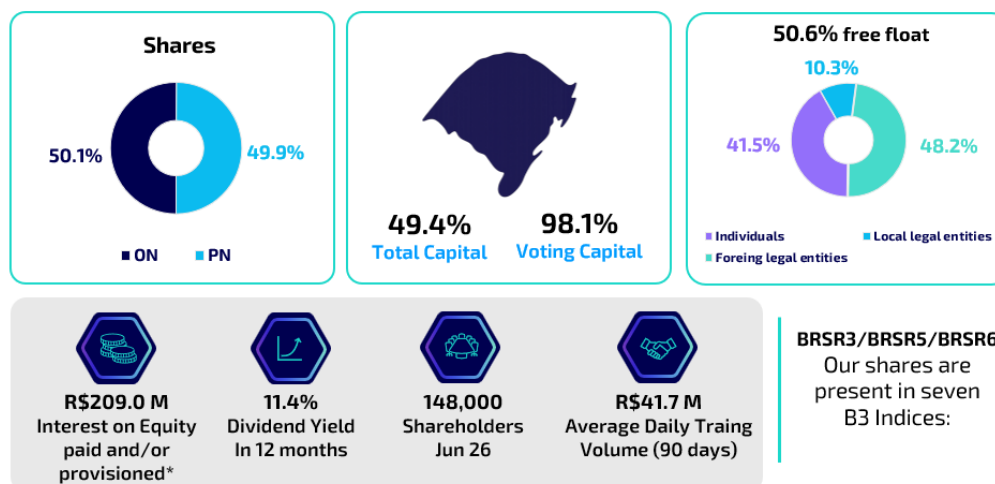


Corporate Governance

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

Detailed information on Banrisul's Corporate Governance is also available on the Investor Relations website: ri.banrisul.com.br – Corporate Governance Section.

Ownership Structure



* Before withholding income tax.

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

Capital and Risk Management

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:

- **Credit Risk:** We continuously improve the calculation of risk-weighted assets for credit risk exposures subject to the calculation of capital requirement using the standardized approach- RWACPAD.
- **Market Risk:** In 2Q26, risk indicators remained under control at adequate levels and within the thresholds defined in the Risk Appetite Statement (RAS).
- **Liquidity Risk:** In 2Q26, risk levels remained under control and within the thresholds defined in internal policies.
- **Operational Risk:** Calculation of the RWAOPAD portion, already consolidated in internal models and processes, remained stable during the period, in accordance with current regulations.
- **ESG Risks (Environmental, Social and Climate):** Monitoring of the corporate loan portfolio exposure, which remained within the established thresholds.

Investment & Innovation

We are continuously investing in ongoing training and monitoring of strategic trends in the innovation ecosystem to deliver products and services that combine quality, trust, and technology, focused on customer experience and operational efficiency.

In 1H26, investments in IT modernization totaled R\$209.3 million. They include all investments in IT, ATMs, data centers, digital transformation, customer service and relationships, information systems, and asset security systems, in addition to renovations and expansions. Investments were mostly targeted at the modernization of IT infrastructure (hardware and software), ATMs, renovations and expansions, IT services, and asset security. We highlight strategic investments in the virtualization and preparation of the cloud

environment, reinforcing collaboration, standardization, and governance in the technology environment.

Actions and Initiatives

As regards **loan origination**, we launched the New Digital Payroll-Deductible Loan feature in the App, enabling the digital simulation of and application for payroll-deductible loans — refer to **Digital Channels**. In addition, new loan origination workflows were developed to enable the branch network to process Rural Product Notes (CPRs), marking a milestone in the modernization of credit solutions for the agribusiness sector. We also carried out foundational initiatives focused on the portability of payroll-deductible loans through the Integrated Personnel Administration System (SIAPE), which manages the registration data and payroll of federal civil servants, enabling loan portability within the Open Finance ecosystem.

Regarding **Open Finance**, we made progress in the development of payment initiation services through Journey Without Redirection (JSR), allowing customers to link their accounts to digital wallets and platforms enabled by payment initiators and make Pix transactions securely and seamlessly.

On the **customer experience** front, we launched a new Security Center in the app (refer to **Digital Channels**) and improved customer interactions by incorporating voice capture and speech-to-text capabilities into the technological infrastructure of our Android and iOS apps. We also conducted studies on the use of virtual assistants and commands through messaging apps.

Complementing the **innovation** agenda, we advanced foundational initiatives related to the digital economy and asset tokenization. These initiatives aim to test the issuance, management, and settlement of investment fund units and debentures using distributed ledger technology (DLT), which enables information to be shared securely and synchronously, allowing the Bank to actively contribute to the development of market standards while gaining strategic insights. We also continue to develop initiatives arising from the **Banritech Fly** program, including the development of proofs of concept (PoCs), as well as the technical and business validation of solutions. Other workstreams included financial aggregation for businesses, loyalty programs, market intelligence, and asset management.

In the **service** ecosystem, we enhanced the Vero Management platform by introducing alerts concerning irregularities identified by the Brazilian Federal Revenue Service and making adjustments to support the alphanumeric format of the CNPJ taxpayer identification number. In the **Banking as a Service (BaaS)** segment, the provision and use of services through our **financial services platform** continued to grow steadily, with a 58% increase in the number of integrated companies and a 14% increase in transaction volume compared with the previous half year. More than 4,700 companies are now integrated into the platform and processed R\$10.4 billion in transactions during the period, driven primarily by the use of Pix, payment, and collection APIs, creating revenue opportunities both in the business-to-business (B2B) services market and in the provision of services to end customers through partners (B2B2C).

In terms of **operational resilience and cybersecurity**, we devoted our efforts to improving incident monitoring and response. Moreover, we implemented the Clean Room initiative, a segregated environment designed to recover critical systems in severe outage scenarios, aimed at ensuring operational continuity and protecting essential services.

Sustainability

- ◆ For the fifth consecutive year, we received the Brazilian GHG Protocol Program's Gold Seal, in recognition of our complete, third-party verified greenhouse gas emissions inventory for 2025.
- ◆ The Social, Environmental, and Climate Responsibility Policy (PRSAC) was revised and approved by Senior Management.
- ◆ Impacta RS, a partnership between Banrisul, Rio Grande do Sul's state government, and other initiatives, selected 30 businesses offering solutions aimed at rebuilding the state and fostering its sustainable development. In June, a six-month training program began, focused on strengthening management capabilities and preparing participants to access capital.
- ◆ The Sustainability and Waste Management course was made available on the BanriEduca platform, focused on training outsourced service providers.

People



Our human resources policy is grounded in valuing human capital, diversity, and professional development through several initiatives aimed at driving cultural transformation towards a more secure and inclusive environment and supporting broader institutional changes, integrating education, governance, and people management.

In 1H26, 407 new employees were hired to work in the branch network and IT areas. In the period, 289 new Relationship Managers for the Individuals and Legal Entities segments were trained and 171 new Affinity Relationship Managers received training in technical and commercial skills to generate results and build a closer relationship with high-income customers.

Further to the measures implemented in 2025 as part of the Position Restructuring across the branch network and administrative areas, in 1H26, we conducted additional initiatives to settle previously recognized contingencies arising from class-action labor claims in progress. In 1Q26, on a limited basis, we began offering individual voluntary settlement agreements to eligible employees, resulting in 526 agreements. The amount disbursed by the Bank, which had already been duly provisioned, totaled R\$116,794.0 million and was deposited into the beneficiaries' accounts in 2Q26. The settlement agreement enrollment window is expected to reopen in the next quarter, as detailed in Note 37 — Subsequent Events to the Financial Statements.

Salary Equity and Equal Opportunities Policy

Our compensation policy is guided by equal opportunity, salary equity, merit recognition, and non-discrimination, ensuring that everyone has access to the same conditions for entry, professional development, and compensation, regardless of gender. Our employees are hired exclusively through civil service examinations, a process that ensures equal conditions for all candidates. Likewise, career progression is based on criteria such as professional competencies, experience, and fulfillment of the requirements for each position.

Banrisul's compensation structure is linked to the positions and functions effectively performed by employees. Any differences in compensation reflect legitimate factors related to each employee's career path, as well as characteristics inherent in the position held, such as length of service with the Institution, time in the position, the associated level of responsibility and, for managerial positions within the branch network, the size of the unit under management.

Women-to-Men Ratio – Average Semiannual Compensation*		
Positions	2H25	1H26
Board of Executive Officers	100.52%	103.47%
Leadership	87.42%	86.37%
Technical Staff and Specialists	94.18%	99.66%
Administrative, IT, and Support Services	102.96%	103.23%
Average Compensation M/H	96.27%	98.18%

*Fixed + variable + occasional compensation

JOB DESCRIPTIONS	
LEADERSHIP (Employees in commissioned leadership positions)	Executive superintendent, regional superintendent, head of internal audit, ombudsman, general secretary, executive manager, deputy secretary, commercial manager, general manager, and deputy manager.
TECHNICAL STAFF AND SPECIALISTS (Employees in commissioned or designated non-leadership positions)	Collections Team Manager, Collections Manager, Administrative Manager, Supervisor, Operations Checker, Agribusiness Manager, Account Manager, Market Manager, Business Manager, Corporate Business Manager, Government Business Manager, Agribusiness Relationship Manager, Relationship Manager, Legal Advisor, Auditor, Occupational Health Nurse, Occupational Safety Engineer, Analyst, Assistant, Foreign Exchange Manager, IT Specialist, Banking Technician, Maintenance Services Technician, and IT Technician.
ADMINISTRATIVE, IT, AND SUPPORT SERVICES (Employees in non-commissioned positions)	Bank Clerk, Non-Career Employee, IT, and IT IL

Cultural and Social Initiatives and Programs

On the Social and Cultural front, we continually invest in social and educational initiatives that foster social transformation and the state's development.



Through the BanriEduca platform, we train and deepen the knowledge of our employees and the community by offering free online and in-person courses, through initiatives at schools, universities and companies through our multipliers. In terms of accessibility, we continually invest in training programs in Libras (the Brazilian sign language) and currently have 1,375 employees trained in universal sign language.

In April 2026, we officially launched the Banrisul Cultural Institute, aimed at enhancing our relationship with regional social development and promoting culture, education, and inclusion by catering to people that are not included in the traditional cycle of public policies, seeking to create a lasting impact on society. Banrisul Cultural will operate existing spaces, such as schools, theaters, and libraries. To ensure its sustainability, an endowment fund was established to provide continuity, with its principal invested and preserved and only the income generated used to finance activities.



Initially, five long-term foundational programs were created, along with specific projects, comprising initiatives focused on promoting reading among the elderly; offering artistic activities to public school students in socially vulnerable areas; promoting itinerant cultural activities; providing student and cultural mobility grants in Brazil and abroad; preserving and promoting artistic production in Rio Grande do Sul; and revitalizing libraries. The initiatives also include support for campaigns addressing women's rights, the prevention of violence, women's empowerment, self-care, and reproductive health.

To learn more about Banrisul Cultural's initiatives, go to www.banrisulcultural.com.br.

Recognitions

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

Banrisul was acknowledged as a Leader Brand in the "Rio Grande do Sul State-Owned Company" and "Bank" categories. The Bank was one of the winners in the "Great Rio Grande do Sul Brand of the Year" category, the main award of the 28th edition of the Marcas de Quem Decide survey, conducted by Jornal do Comércio in partnership with Instituto Pesquisas de Opinião (IPO).

April/2026. Banrisul's Ombudsman is recognized in the Ouvidorias Brasil Award for the sixth time.

Banrisul's Ombudsman was once again recognized in the Ouvidorias Brasil Award, acknowledged in the Best Cases category. The Award is bestowed by the Brazilian Association of Company-Customer Relations.

April/2026. Banrisul is in the heart and memory of the people of Rio Grande do Sul

Banrisul achieved an outstanding position in the 2026 Top of Mind awards, organized by Porto Alegre-based Grupo Amanhã, ranking third in the "Large Company" category and first in the "Bank" category, reaffirming its leadership in Rio Grande do Sul's financial market.

May/2026. A British bank names Banrisul the world's best foreign exchange partner

Banrisul was recognized by Standard Chartered Bank, a London-based multinational bank, as its best banking partner worldwide for foreign exchange transactions. The award highlighted Banrisul's operational performance and the quality of its processes, as 97.8% of the foreign-currency payment orders originated by the Bank were processed and sent abroad fully automatically.

May/2026. An award highlights the successful partnership between Banrisul and Azul

Banrisul received the Unique Partner Award from the Azul airline, recognizing the performance and relevance of the partnership between the two institutions in developing solutions and benefits for customers during the most recent cycle.

Acknowledgments

The results achieved during the period reflect the consistency of our strategy, the robustness of our operations, and our ongoing commitment to creating sustainable value. None of this would have been possible without the dedication of our employees, the trust of our customers, the partnership of our investors and suppliers, and the credibility we have built with all the stakeholders who have been part of Banrisul's journey. For that, we would like to thank everyone.

Management

Balance Sheet

(In Thousands of Reais)

	Note	Parent Company		Consolidated	
		06/30/2026	12/31/2025	06/30/2026	12/31/2025
Assets					
Cash	6	1,344,764	1,298,123	1,344,774	1,298,124
Financial Assets		160,296,475	152,736,876	163,598,619	156,169,101
At Amortized Cost		136,779,390	129,699,209	139,343,870	132,572,033
Compulsory Deposits at the Central Bank of Brazil	7	16,178,614	15,861,036	16,178,614	15,861,036
Interbank Liquidity Applications	8	4,705,434	4,024,499	4,705,434	4,024,499
Securities	9	51,998,335	45,839,386	52,007,997	45,848,429
Credit and Financial Leasing Operations	10	64,430,935	65,016,852	64,444,450	65,028,781
Other Financial Assets	11	3,802,769	3,081,055	6,351,646	5,936,592
(Provision for Expected Loss Associated with Credit Risk)		(4,336,697)	(4,123,619)	(4,344,271)	(4,127,304)
(Credit and Financial Leasing Operations)	10	(4,016,259)	(3,813,989)	(4,016,399)	(3,814,159)
(Other Financial Assets)		(320,438)	(309,630)	(327,872)	(313,145)
At Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income		23,508,217	21,937,981	23,508,217	21,937,981
Securities	12	23,508,217	21,937,981	23,508,217	21,937,981
At Fair Value Through Profit or Loss		8,868	1,099,686	746,532	1,659,087
Securities	13	-	999,446	737,664	1,558,847
Derivatives	21	8,868	100,240	8,868	100,240
Fiscal Assets		3,908,274	3,877,895	4,112,193	3,967,976
Current		235,401	195,760	366,738	199,421
Deferred	15a	3,672,873	3,682,135	3,745,455	3,768,555
Other Assets	14	678,377	589,050	758,319	672,897
Investments		4,470,283	4,176,701	149,306	135,428
Investments in Associates and Subsidiaries	16	4,470,283	4,176,701	149,306	135,428
Property and Equipment	17	710,067	707,733	914,387	926,844
Property and Equipment		1,627,777	1,636,792	1,995,195	1,995,256
(Accumulated Depreciation)		(917,710)	(929,059)	(1,080,808)	(1,068,412)
Intangible Assets	18	1,419,719	299,682	1,419,719	299,682
Intangible Assets		3,183,529	1,943,671	3,184,875	1,945,017
(Accumulated Amortization)		(1,763,810)	(1,643,989)	(1,765,156)	(1,645,335)
Total Assets		172,827,959	163,686,060	172,297,317	163,470,052

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

Balance Sheet

(In Thousands of Reais)

	Note	Parent Company		Consolidated	
		06/30/2026	12/31/2025	06/30/2026	12/31/2025
Liabilities					
Financial Liabilities		157,167,241	148,013,741	156,332,239	147,521,081
At Amortized Cost		157,059,896	146,215,128	156,224,894	145,722,468
Deposits	19	106,690,425	101,741,922	105,474,765	100,557,914
Repurchase Agreements	19	26,460,769	22,959,070	26,370,776	22,819,656
Funds from Acceptance and Issuance of Securities	19	9,789,773	8,711,917	8,738,933	7,739,376
Subordinated Financial Letters	19	2,603,464	2,413,040	2,603,464	2,413,040
Borrowings	19	2,933,139	2,803,298	2,936,050	2,806,928
Onlendings	19	4,522,088	3,802,826	4,522,088	3,802,826
Other Financial Liabilities	20	4,060,238	3,783,055	5,578,818	5,582,728
At Fair Value through Profit or Loss		2,569	1,690,432	2,569	1,690,432
Derivatives	21	2,569	1,027	2,569	1,027
Subordinated Debt	21	-	1,689,405	-	1,689,405
Provision for Expected Loss		104,776	108,181	104,776	108,181
Credit Commitments and Credits to be Released		94,602	96,100	94,602	96,100
Financial Guarantees Provided		10,174	12,081	10,174	12,081
Tax, Labor and Civil Provisions	23b	2,248,921	2,510,964	2,254,052	2,518,055
Fiscal Liabilities		305,445	328,419	490,164	455,084
Current		130,705	174,500	298,513	284,128
Deferred	15b	174,740	153,919	191,651	170,956
Other Liabilities	24	1,555,328	1,657,964	1,666,084	1,797,423
Total Liabilities		161,276,935	152,511,088	160,742,539	152,291,643
Equity	25				
Capital		8,700,000	8,300,000	8,700,000	8,300,000
Capital Reserves		5,098	5,098	5,098	5,098
Profit Reserves		2,977,782	3,008,334	2,977,782	3,008,334
Other Comprehensive Income		(131,856)	(138,460)	(131,856)	(138,460)
Non-controlling Shareholding Interests		-	-	3,754	3,437
Total Equity		11,551,024	11,174,972	11,554,778	11,178,409
Total Liabilities and Equity		172,827,959	163,686,060	172,297,317	163,470,052

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

Income Statement

(In Thousands of Reais)

	Note	Parent Company		Consolidated	
		01/01 to 06/30/2026	01/01 to 06/30/2025	01/01 to 06/30/2026	01/01 to 06/30/2025
Income from Financial Intermediation		11,625,598	10,046,254	11,664,564	10,084,664
Loans, Leases and Other Credits		5,581,582	5,265,717	5,581,582	5,265,717
Securities		4,968,030	4,028,934	5,006,996	4,067,344
Derivatives		(66,098)	(276,248)	(66,098)	(276,248)
Exchange Loans		121,442	231,300	121,442	231,300
Compulsory Deposits		1,020,642	796,551	1,020,642	796,551
Expenses from Financial Intermediation		(8,498,253)	(7,021,774)	(8,306,652)	(6,901,675)
Repurchase Agreements		(8,158,226)	(6,609,131)	(7,966,491)	(6,488,850)
Borrowings, Assignments and Onlendings		(340,027)	(412,643)	(340,161)	(412,825)
Net Income from Financial Intermediation		3,127,345	3,024,480	3,357,912	3,182,989
Provisions for Expected Losses Associated with Credit Risk		(803,429)	(518,281)	(807,454)	(519,083)
Loans and Leases		(795,935)	(603,343)	(795,987)	(603,399)
Other Financial Assets		(7,494)	85,062	(11,467)	84,316
Other Operating Income (Expenses)		(1,753,920)	(1,858,981)	(1,834,539)	(1,836,689)
Income from Services Rendered and Banking Fees	26	523,360	504,446	1,049,113	1,046,943
Personnel Expenses	27	(1,423,422)	(1,303,833)	(1,437,030)	(1,314,131)
Other Administrative Expenses	28	(1,041,313)	(986,405)	(1,108,830)	(1,045,362)
Tax Expenses		(210,597)	(202,146)	(286,576)	(281,273)
Result of Participation in Associates and Subsidiaries	16	506,335	397,089	52,822	46,127
Other Operational Income	29	270,855	284,315	348,071	337,336
Other Operational Expenses	30	(379,795)	(297,841)	(454,697)	(371,787)
Tax, Labor and Civil Provision	23b	657	(254,606)	2,588	(254,542)
Income Before Tax on Profit		569,996	647,218	715,919	827,217
Income Tax and Social Contribution	31	(23,450)	(28,339)	(168,955)	(208,034)
Current		-	(26,010)	(144,015)	(217,813)
Deferred		(23,450)	(2,329)	(24,940)	9,779
Net Income in the Period		546,546	618,879	546,964	619,183
Net Income Atributable to Controlling Shareholders		546,546	618,879	546,546	618,879
Net Income Atributable to Non - Controlling Shareholders		-	-	418	304
Earnings per Share	32				
Basic and Diluted Earnings per Share (in BRL - R\$)					
Common Shares		1.33	1.51	1.33	1.51
Preferred Shares A		1.34	1.54	1.34	1.54
Preferred Shares B		1.33	1.51	1.33	1.51

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

Statement of Other Comprehensive Income

(In Thousands of Reais)

	Parent Company		Consolidated	
	01/01 to 06/30/2026	01/01 to 06/30/2025	01/01 to 06/30/2026	01/01 to 06/30/2026
Net Income Attributable to Shareholders	546,546	618,879	546,964	619,183
Items that can be Reclassified to the Income Statement	14,282	11,235	14,282	11,235
Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	14,282	11,235	14,282	11,235
Change in Fair Value	25,774	20,429	25,774	20,429
Tax Effect	(11,492)	(9,194)	(11,492)	(9,194)
Items Not Reclassifiable to Profit or Loss	(7,678)	(53,175)	(7,678)	(53,175)
Remeasurement of Post-Employment Benefit Obligations	(7,678)	(53,175)	(7,678)	(53,175)
Actuarial Gains/(Losses)	(14,145)	(96,559)	(14,145)	(96,559)
Tax Effect	6,467	43,384	6,467	43,384
Total Adjustments Not Included in Period Net Income	6,604	(41,940)	6,604	(41,940)
Net Comprehensive Income for the Period	553,150	576,939	553,568	577,243
Comprehensive Income Attributable to Controlling Interests	553,150	576,939	553,150	576,939
Comprehensive Income Attributable to Non-controlling Interests	-	-	418	304

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

Statement of Changes in Equity

(In Thousands of Reais)

	Note	Attributable to Controlling Shareholders										Non-controlling Interest	Consolidated
		Capital	Capital Reserves	Profit Reserves			Profits Special	OCI	Retained Earnings	Parent Company			
				Legal	Statutory	For Expansion							
Balance as of 12/31/2024		8,000,000	5,098	805,107	1,430,430	275,581	-	(106,214)	-	10,410,002	3,706	10,413,708	
Implementation of new accounting standards (Res. CMN n° 4.966/21, Res. CMN n° 4.975/21 and Res. BCB n° 352/23)	2b	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(164,160)	(164,160)	-	(164,160)	
Opening Balance 01/01/2025		8,000,000	5,098	805,107	1,430,430	275,581	-	(106,214)	(164,160)	10,245,842	3,706	10,249,548	
Capital Increase		300,000	-	-	(24,419)	(275,581)	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other Comprehensive Income		-	-	-	-	-	-	11,235	-	11,235	-	11,235	
Financial Assets at Fair Value through OCI		-	-	-	-	-	-	(53,175)	-	(53,175)	-	(53,175)	
Actuarial Valuation Adjustment		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Change in Non-Controlling Interest		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(828)	(828)	
Implementation of Deferral of Exclusive Contract		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,901	2,901	-	2,901	
Net Profit for the Period		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	618,879	618,879	304	619,183	
Allocation of Net Profit	25c	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Establishment of Reserves		-	-	30,944	154,720	25,551	-	-	(211,215)	-	-	-	
Interest on Equity		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(180,000)	(180,000)	-	(180,000)	
Additional Dividends Accrued/Paid		-	-	-	-	-	66,405	-	(66,405)	-	-	-	
Balance as of 06/30/2025		8,300,000	5,098	836,051	1,560,731	25,551	66,405	(148,154)	-	10,645,682	3,182	10,648,864	
Balance as of 01/01/2026		8,300,000	5,098	885,321	1,807,079	315,934	-	(138,460)	-	11,174,972	3,437	11,178,409	
Capital Increase		400,000	-	-	(84,066)	(315,934)	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other Comprehensive Income		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MTM Adjustment - Available-for-Sale Securities		-	-	-	-	-	-	14,282	-	14,282	-	14,282	
Actuarial Valuation Adjustment		-	-	-	-	-	-	(7,678)	-	(7,678)	-	(7,678)	
Change in Non-Controlling Interest		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(101)	(101)	
Implementation of Deferral of Exclusive Contract		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,902	2,902	-	2,902	
Net Profit for the Period		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	546,546	546,546	418	546,964	
Allocation of Net Profit	25c	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Establishment of Reserves		-	-	27,327	136,637	164,687	-	-	(328,651)	-	-	-	
Interest on Equity		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(180,000)	(180,000)	-	(180,000)	
Additional Dividends Accrued/Paid		-	-	-	-	-	40,797	-	(40,797)	-	-	-	
Balance as of 06/30/2026		8,700,000	5,098	912,648	1,859,650	164,687	40,797	(131,856)	-	11,551,024	3,754	11,554,778	

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

Cash Flow Statement

(In Thousands of Reais)

	Parent Company		Consolidated	
	01/01 to 06/30/2026	01/01 to 06/30/2025	01/01 to 06/30/2026	01/01 to 06/30/2025
Cash Flow from Operating Activities				
Income before Tax on Profit	569,996	647,218	715,919	827,217
Adjustments to Profit before Tax on Profit	730,463	396,785	1,210,576	770,889
Depreciation and Amortization	187,422	177,173	211,928	199,577
Result of Shareholdings in Associated and Subsidiary Companies	(506,335)	(397,089)	(52,822)	(46,127)
Subordinated Debt Update Result	138,893	(125,973)	138,893	(125,973)
Expected Losses Associated with Credit Risk	803,429	518,281	807,454	519,083
Cash and Cash Equivalents Exchange Rate Variation	107,711	(30,213)	107,711	(30,213)
Provisions for Tax, Labor and Civil Risks	(657)	254,606	(2,588)	254,542
Equity Variations				
(Increase)/Decrease in Assets	(459,745)	1,592,956	(325,933)	1,637,530
Applications in Interbank Deposits	(880,921)	763,835	(880,921)	763,835
Compulsory Deposit at the Central Bank of Brazil	332,422	(756,118)	332,422	(756,118)
Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss	999,446	1,369,502	809,987	1,516,238
Derivative Financial Instruments (Assets/Liabilities)	92,914	233,401	92,914	233,401
Credit and Financial Leasing Operations	(7,749)	(1,795,109)	(9,416)	(1,795,395)
Other Financial Assets	(852,101)	1,980,707	(415,875)	2,015,582
Fiscal Assets	(53,829)	(122,453)	(169,157)	(245,948)
Other Assets	(88,530)	(81,022)	(84,624)	(93,656)
Asset Valuation Adjustment	(1,397)	213	(1,263)	(409)
Increase/(Decrease) in Liabilities	10,363,592	8,231,988	9,906,918	7,823,838
Deposits	4,948,503	4,829,763	4,916,851	4,517,012
Repurchase Agreements (Repos)	3,501,699	1,479,796	3,551,120	1,459,960
Funds from Acceptance and Issuance of Securities	1,077,856	2,421,730	999,557	2,349,989
Borrowings and Onlendings	906,844	1,017,374	906,905	770,824
Other Financial Assets	277,182	(1,701,934)	(3,911)	(905,759)
Tax, Labor and Civil Provisions	(261,386)	(156,946)	(261,415)	(156,967)
Tax Liabilities	10,222	152,509	258,298	429,101
Other Liabilities	(87,582)	315,731	(262,209)	(309,423)
Income Tax and Social Contribution on Net Profit Paid	(9,746)	(126,035)	(198,278)	(330,899)
Net Cash from/(Used in) Operating Activities	11,204,306	10,868,947	11,507,480	11,059,475
Cash Flow from Investing Activities				
Dividends Received from Subsidiaries and Associates	344,537	214,885	40,973	64,614
(Increase)/Decrease Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	(1,570,236)	(1,209,223)	(1,570,236)	(1,207,339)
(Increase)/Decrease Securities at Amortized Cost	(6,159,052)	(7,898,908)	(6,159,671)	(7,899,416)
Disposal of Property and Equipment	16,867	9,037	22,197	14,677
Disposal of Intangible Assets	-	186	-	186
Acquisition of Investments in Subsidiaries and Associates	-	(416)	-	-
Acquisition of Imobilizado de Uso	(87,599)	(53,944)	(102,644)	(73,816)
Acquisition of Intangível	(1,239,858)	(18,315)	(1,239,858)	(18,315)
Net Cash from Investing Activities	(8,695,341)	(8,956,698)	(9,009,239)	(9,119,409)
Cash Flow from Financing Activities				
Payment of Interest on Subordinated Debts	(1,637,874)	(56,891)	(1,637,874)	(56,891)
Paid Dividends	(28,998)	(35,978)	(28,998)	(35,978)
Interest on Equity Paid	(180,000)	(180,000)	(180,000)	(180,000)
Lease Settlement	(57,741)	(53,401)	(58,521)	(54,145)
Change in Non-controlling Interest	-	-	317	(524)
Net Cash used in Financing Activities	(1,904,613)	(326,270)	(1,905,076)	(327,538)
Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	604,352	1,585,979	593,165	1,612,527
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Period	3,198,123	1,734,417	3,375,262	1,792,278
Cash and Cash Equivalents Exchange Rate Variation	(107,711)	30,213	(107,711)	30,213
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Period End	3,694,764	3,350,609	3,860,716	3,435,018

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

Statement of Added Value

(In Thousands of Reais)

	Parent Company		Consolidated	
	01/01 to 06/30/2026	01/01 to 06/30/2025	01/01 to 06/30/2026	01/01 to 06/30/2025
Income (a)	11.616.384	10.316.734	12.254.294	10.949.860
Financial Income	11.625.598	10.046.254	11.664.564	10.084.664
Bank Fees Income	523.360	504.446	1.049.113	1.046.943
Expected Losses associated to Risk of Net Loans	(803.429)	(518.281)	(807.454)	(519.083)
Other Operational Income	270.855	284.315	348.071	337.336
Expenses (b)	(8.498.253)	(7.021.774)	(8.306.652)	(6.901.675)
Financial Intermediation Expenses	(8.498.253)	(7.021.774)	(8.306.652)	(6.901.675)
Inputs acquired from Third Parties (c)	(1.199.056)	(1.342.895)	(1.315.975)	(1.454.231)
Supplies, Energy and Other	(828.679)	(1.017.122)	(924.882)	(1.107.002)
Third-party Services and Specialized Techniques	(370.377)	(325.773)	(391.093)	(347.229)
Gross Added Value (d=a-b-c)	1.919.075	1.952.065	2.631.667	2.593.954
Depreciation and Amortization (e)	(187.422)	(177.173)	(211.928)	(199.577)
Net Added Value Produced by the Company (f=d-e)	1.731.653	1.774.892	2.419.739	2.394.377
Added Value Received in Transfer (g)	506.335	397.089	52.822	46.127
Equity in earnings (losses) in investees	506.335	397.089	52.822	46.127
Added Value for Distribution (h=f+g)	2.237.988	2.171.981	2.472.561	2.440.504
Distribution of Added Value	2.237.988	2.171.981	2.472.561	2.440.504
Personnel	1.241.400	1.139.536	1.254.353	1.149.242
Salaries	858.416	792.751	869.175	800.208
Benefits	326.012	296.296	327.380	297.761
FGTS	56.972	50.489	57.798	51.273
Taxes, Fees and Contributions	416.069	394.782	638.209	654.196
Federal	388.971	368.485	598.977	613.173
State	17	9	95	196
Local	27.081	26.288	39.137	40.827
Remuneration on Third Party Capital	33.973	18.784	33.035	17.883
Rentals	33.973	18.784	33.035	17.883
Equity Remuneration	546.546	618.879	546.964	619.183
Interest on Equity	180.000	180.000	180.000	180.000
Dividends	40.797	66.405	40.797	66.405
Retained Earnings	325.749	372.474	325.749	372.474
Net Income Attributable to Non-Controlling Shareholders	-	-	418	304

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

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

Note 01 – Operations

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

Note 02 - Presentation of Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

On November 23, 2023, Bacen issued BCB Resolution No. 352/23, which contains the same concepts as CMN Resolution No. 4,966/21, with application to securities distribution companies, foreign exchange brokerage companies, consortium administrators and payment institutions authorized to operate by Bacen. In addition,

BCB Resolution No. 352/23 provided greater detail on the accounting procedures for defining cash flows from financial assets as only payment of principal and interest (SPPI Test), the application of the methodology for calculating the effective interest rate (EIR) of financial instruments, the constitution of a provision for losses associated with credit risk and the disclosure of information related to financial instruments in Explanatory Notes to be observed by financial institutions and other institutions authorized to operate by Bacen. Furthermore, BCB Resolution No. 352/23 established that the reclassification of protection instruments (*hedge*) will occur as of January 1, 2027.

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

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

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

The financial statements prepared for the reporting period were approved for issue by the Board of Directors of Banrisul on August 07, 2026.

(a) Consolidation Basis

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

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

Subsidiaries	Activity	Ownership of Equity (%) 06/30/2026
Banrisul Armazéns Gerais S.A.	Services	100.00
Banrisul S.A. Corretora de Valores Mobiliários e Câmbio	Broker	98.98
Banrisul S.A. Administradora de Consórcios	Consortium	99.68
Banrisul Soluções em Pagamentos S.A.	Payment Options	100.00
Banrisul Seguridade Participações S.A. ⁽¹⁾	Insurance	100.00

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

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

Associated companies	Activity	Ownership of Equity (%) 06/30/2026
Bem Promotora de Vendas e Serviços S.A.	Services	49.90
Banrisul Icatu Participações S.A.	Insurance	49.99

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

(b) Early Adoption Information

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

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

(c) Standards to be Adopted in Future Periods

In the 2025 financial statements, a reclassification was made between groups within the Statement of Cash Flows. This procedure was carried out to improve the quality and consistency of these financial statements. Accordingly, the comparative balances as of June 30, 2025, were reclassified as shown below:

Values Transferred Between Groups		Parent	
From	To	Published in 06/30/2025	Reclassified on 06/30/2025
Disposal of Investments in Subsidiaries and Associates		4,302	(4,302)
	Asset Valuation Adjustment	-	213
	Acquisition of Investments in Subsidiaries and Associates	(4,505)	4,089
			(416)

Values Transferred Between Groups		Parent	
From	To	Published in 06/30/2025	Reclassified on 06/30/2025
Disposal of Investments in Subsidiaries and Associates		2,946	(2,946)
	Asset Valuation Adjustment	-	(409)
	Acquisition of Investments in Subsidiaries and Associates	(3,355)	3,355
			-

(d) Standards to be Adopted in Future Periods

Complementary Law No. 214, applicable from January 1, 2026: In light of the Consumption Tax Reform established by Constitutional Amendment No. 132/2023 and Supplementary Law No. 214/2025, as well as CGIBS Resolution No. 6/2026 and Decree No. 12.955/2026, Banrisul has been monitoring the implementation of the Contribution on Goods and Services (CBS) and the Tax on Goods and Services (IBS), including the provisions applicable to the operational testing period that began in 2026. These regulations established and governed the CBS and IBS—taxes that will gradually replace the Tax on Services of Any Nature (ISSQN), the Social Integration Program (PIS), and the Contribution for the Financing of Social Security (COFINS), among others.

The definitive implementation of the new model depends on the publication of supplementary rules, including guidelines from the IBS Steering Committee, sectoral regulations, and normative acts issued by the Brazilian Federal Revenue Service. These rules will define essential aspects, such as final tax rates, credit rules, governance mechanisms, and procedures for tax calculation, control, and enforcement.

Given the absence of comprehensive regulations, it is not yet possible to definitively determine the impact of the Tax Reform on the calculation of the aforementioned taxes. In any event, Banrisul's management continues to monitor the matter and will act diligently to ensure full compliance, prioritizing operational continuity and tax certainty. It is also worth noting that, to facilitate implementation, Banrisul has engaged specialized consultants and established a Tax Reform Implementation Committee, with working groups responsible for analyzing the legal, operational, systemic, accounting, and tax-related impacts.

Furthermore, Management evaluated the requirements of CFC Technical Guidance No. 1/2026 to determine the accounting treatment applicable to events related to CBS and IBS—which will be treated as non-cumulative taxes levied on consumption transactions—and will continue to monitor developments regarding the recognition, measurement, presentation, and disclosure criteria set forth in Brazilian Accounting Standards.

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

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

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

Banrisul will reclassify hedge operations starting January 1, 2027.

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

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

Note 03 - Summary of Main Accounting Policies

(a) Functional Currency and Presentation Currency

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

(b) Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

(c) Financial Assets and Liabilities

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Level 1: prices quoted in active markets for the same instrument without modification;
- Level 2: prices quoted in active markets for similar instruments or valuation techniques, for which all significant inputs are based on observable market data; and

- Level 3: valuation techniques, for which any significant input is not based on observable market data.

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

For more complex or illiquid instruments, considerable judgment is required to define the model to be used, selecting specific inputs. In some cases, valuation adjustments are applied to the model value or the quoted price for financial instruments that are not actively traded. For fair value disclosure purposes, financial instruments are classified into a three-tier hierarchy based on the degree of observability of the inputs used in the measurement techniques.

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

(c.1) Classification of Financial Assets

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

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

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

Business Models

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

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

Contractual Characteristics of Cash Flows – SPPI Test

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

(c.2) Classification of Financial Liabilities

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

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

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

(c.3) Effective Interest Rate

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(c.5) Troubled Assets

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

(c.6) Stop Accrual

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

(c.7) Retained Income

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

(c.8) Renegotiation and Restructuring

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

(c.9) Write-Off of Financial Assets

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

(c.10) Write-Off Criteria

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

(c.11) Applications in the Open Market

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

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

(c.12) Derivative Financial Instruments

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

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

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

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

(c.13) Credit Operations

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

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

Credit commitments are the limits contracted by Banrisul customers, mainly in the form of Banricompras, credit card and overdraft products. Credit commitments and credits to be released are limits granted to customers, limits which (i) cannot be canceled unconditionally and unilaterally by Banrisul; (ii) cannot be canceled or suspended in the normal management of these financial instruments; or (iii) Banrisul does not have the means to individually monitor these financial instruments or the financial situation of the

counterparty in a way that allows the immediate cancellation, blocking or suspension of the commitment or the disbursement of funds, in the event of a reduction in the financial capacity of the counterparty.

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

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

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

(d) Investments

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

(e) Property and equipment

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

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

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

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

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

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

(f) Intangible Assets

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(g) Goods for Sale

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

(h) Income Tax and Social Contribution on Net Income

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

The provision for income tax is set up at a base rate of 15% of taxable income, plus an additional 10%. The CSLL rate for Banrisul is 20%, for Banrisul S.A. Corretora de Valores Mobiliários e Câmbio it is 15%, and for the other non-financial companies of the Banrisul Group it is 9%. Specifically for Banrisul Soluções em Pagamentos S.A., the CSLL rate was 9% until March 2026, increasing to 12% starting in April 2026, in accordance with Supplementary Law No. 224/2025.

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

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

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

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

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

(i) Provisions, Contingent Assets and Contingent Liabilities

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(k) Share Capital

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

(l) Dividends and Interest on Equity

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

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

(m) Profit Sharing

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

(n) Earnings per Share

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

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

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

(o) Calculation of Income

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

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

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

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

NOTE 04 - Key Accounting Estimates and Judgments

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

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

(a) Defined Benefit Pension Plans

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

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

(b) Provisions for Tax, Labor and Civil Risks

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

(c) Provision for Loss Associated with Credit Risk

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

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

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

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

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

(d) Transfer of Financial Assets

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

(e) Write-off of Financial Assets

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

NOTE 05 - Corporate Capital and Risk Management

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

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

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

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

(a) Integrated Management Structure

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

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

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

(b) Risk Appetite Statement

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

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

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

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

(c) Lines of Defense

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

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

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

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

(d) Credit Risk

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

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

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

Portfolio Composition by Activity Sector	Parent		Consolidated	
	06/30/2026	12/31/2025	06/30/2026	12/31/2025
Public Sector	173,892	180,540	183,382	188,890
Public Administration - Direct and Indirect	173,892	180,540	183,382	188,890
Private Sector	64,257,043	64,836,312	64,261,068	64,839,891
Individuals	46,947,353	48,479,146	46,947,388	48,479,189
Companies	17,309,690	16,357,166	17,313,680	16,360,702
Farming and Livestock	285,772	274,799	285,825	274,850
Food, Beverages and Tobacco	2,881,018	2,861,909	2,881,200	2,862,085
Automotive	755,873	733,442	755,972	733,550
Pulp and Paper, Wood and Furniture	375,936	400,553	375,957	400,574
Food Wholesale Trade	1,064,749	1,039,330	1,064,893	1,039,512
Wholesale Trade (except food)	873,760	860,435	873,932	860,525
Retail Trade - Other	1,632,575	1,519,538	1,632,898	1,519,863
Construction and Real Estate	1,530,065	1,342,861	1,530,547	1,343,210
Education, Health and other Social Services	1,605,842	1,694,691	1,606,403	1,695,218
Electronics and technology	496,742	507,631	496,837	507,714
Financial and Insurance	346,717	289,963	346,717	289,963
Machines and equipment	377,859	326,675	377,901	326,717
Metallurgy	476,791	459,455	476,845	459,502
Infrastructure	37,170	29,448	37,491	29,633
Oil and Natural Gas	572,579	616,893	572,592	616,935
Chemical and Petrochemical	1,048,617	1,022,562	1,048,855	1,022,766
Private Services	843,316	582,301	843,696	582,692
Textile, Apparel and Leather	474,301	413,334	474,304	413,338
Transportation	505,206	470,523	505,448	470,715
Other	1,124,802	910,823	1,125,367	911,340
Total	64,430,935	65,016,852	64,444,450	65,028,781

(d.1) Identification, Measurement and Assessment

In the process of identifying, measuring, and evaluating credit risk, Banrisul adopts statistical methodologies and/or the principle of collegial technical decision-making. Credit granting, based on scoring models, allows for the establishment of pre-approved credits according to the risk classifications foreseen in the statistical models. Credit granting based on collegial decision-making occurs through authority-based policies. The

Credit Committees of the Branch Network may approve or reject credit operations up to the limits of their authority, established according to the category of each branch and/or product. For clients with authority levels exceeding those of the Branch Credit Committees, operations and Exposure Limits (EL) are approved by the General Management's credit committees. The Board approves specific operations and operations with EL above R\$12 million and R\$8 million, respectively, up to the concentration limits per client and economic group stipulated by the Risk Appetite Statement (RAS). Transactions exceeding this limit are subject to review by the Board of Directors, in accordance with the limits established in the RAS (Regulatory Assessment Standard).

(d.2) Monitoring, Control and Mitigation

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

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

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

(d.3) Provisioning Policies

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

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

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

	Parent		Consolidated	
	06/30/2026	12/31/2025	06/30/2026	12/31/2025
Financial Assets at Amortization Cost	141,116,224	133,822,876	143,688,278	136,699,385
Compulsory Deposits at the Central Bank of Brazil	16,178,614	15,861,036	16,178,614	15,861,036
Interbank Liquidity Applications	4,705,451	4,024,531	4,705,451	4,024,531
Securities	51,998,455	45,839,402	52,008,117	45,848,445
Credit Operations and Financial Leasing	64,430,935	65,016,852	64,444,450	65,028,781
Other Financial Assets	3,802,769	3,081,055	6,351,646	5,936,592
Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income	23,508,217	21,937,981	23,508,217	21,937,981
Securities	23,508,217	21,937,981	23,508,217	21,937,981
Financial Assets at Fair Value through Results	8,868	1,099,686	746,532	1,659,087
Securities	-	999,446	737,664	1,558,847
Derivatives	8,868	100,240	8,868	100,240
Off Balance	26,684,976	21,513,417	26,758,338	21,513,417
Financial Guarantees	663,903	648,413	663,903	648,413
Real Estate Loans	296,651	359,516	296,651	359,516
Overdraft	6,591,931	4,745,864	6,591,931	4,745,864
Credit Card	5,043,886	4,569,958	5,043,886	4,569,958
Pre-dated Electronic Limits – Banricompras	6,205,039	5,869,970	6,205,039	5,869,970
Pre-approved Installments Limits - Crédito 1 Minuto	7,136,477	4,981,121	7,136,477	4,981,121
Other Pre-approved Limits	747,089	338,575	820,451	338,575
Total	191,318,285	178,373,960	194,701,365	181,809,870

(d.5) Credit and Financial Leasing Operations

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

	Parent							
	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3		Total	
	Total Loans	Provision	Total Loans	Provision	Total Loans	Provision	Total Loans	Provision
Individuals	42,836,811	638,006	818,852	137,153	3,291,690	2,212,432	46,947,353	2,987,591
Credit Cards	2,334,244	120,586	47,488	10,553	364,265	284,466	2,745,997	415,605
Payroll Loans	16,998,393	97,598	179,685	24,411	1,226,613	755,677	18,404,691	877,686
Personal Loans – not Payroll	2,813,511	41,792	85,378	18,691	430,453	297,593	3,329,342	358,076
Real Estate	5,396,550	26,636	54,758	22,250	84,664	48,104	5,535,972	96,990
Rural Loans and Development	12,497,114	205,174	324,038	25,202	501,508	305,364	13,322,660	535,740
Other	2,796,999	146,220	127,505	36,046	684,187	521,228	3,608,691	703,494
Companies	16,168,930	249,446	167,449	40,884	1,147,203	738,338	17,483,582	1,028,668
Exchange Operations	3,129,955	10,629	64	2	66,972	5,579	3,196,991	16,210
Working Capital	6,136,658	60,668	58,620	15,832	343,468	226,981	6,538,746	303,481
Guarantee / Business Account	2,478,384	92,951	52,588	10,865	227,505	160,889	2,758,477	264,705
Real Estate	907,160	10,813	1,869	300	773	440	909,802	11,553
Rural Loans and Development	2,000,718	37,016	7,845	1,538	103,620	73,642	2,112,183	112,196
Other	1,516,055	37,369	46,463	12,347	404,865	270,807	1,967,383	320,523
Total as of 06/30/2026	59,005,741	887,452	986,301	178,037	4,438,893	2,950,770	64,430,935	4,016,259
Total as of 12/31/2025	60,406,238	901,519	635,025	137,591	3,975,589	2,774,879	65,016,852	3,813,989

	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3		Consolidated	
	Total		Total		Total		Total	
	Loans	Provision	Loans	Provision	Loans	Provision	Loans	Provision
Individuals	42,836,846	638,006	818,852	137,153	3,291,690	2,212,433	46,947,388	2,987,592
Credit Cards	2,334,244	120,586	47,488	10,553	364,265	284,467	2,745,997	415,606
Payroll Loans	16,998,393	97,598	179,685	24,411	1,226,613	755,677	18,404,691	877,686
Personal Loans – not Payroll	2,813,511	41,792	85,378	18,691	430,453	297,593	3,329,342	358,076
Real Estate	5,396,550	26,636	54,758	22,250	84,664	48,104	5,535,972	96,990
Rural Loans and Development	12,497,114	205,174	324,038	25,202	501,508	305,364	13,322,660	535,740
Other	2,797,034	146,220	127,505	36,046	684,187	521,228	3,608,726	703,494
Companies	16,180,565	249,489	167,478	40,888	1,149,019	738,430	17,497,062	1,028,807
Exchange Operations	3,129,955	10,629	64	2	66,972	5,579	3,196,991	16,210
Working Capital	6,136,658	60,668	58,620	15,832	343,468	226,981	6,538,746	303,481
Guarantee / Business Account	2,478,384	92,951	52,588	10,865	227,505	160,889	2,758,477	264,705
Real Estate	907,160	10,813	1,869	300	773	440	909,802	11,553
Rural Loans and Development	2,000,718	37,016	7,845	1,538	103,620	73,642	2,112,183	112,196
Other	1,527,690	37,412	46,492	12,351	406,681	270,899	1,980,863	320,662
Total as of 06/30/2026	59,017,411	887,495	986,330	178,041	4,440,709	2,950,863	64,444,450	4,016,399
Total as of 12/31/2025	60,415,662	901,558	636,713	137,593	3,976,406	2,775,008	65,028,781	3,814,159

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

	Parent		Consolidated	
	06/30/2026	12/31/2025	06/30/2026	12/31/2025
Not Overdue	57,492,821	58,989,168	57,504,409	58,998,523
Overdue up to 30 days	1,512,920	1,417,070	1,513,002	1,417,139
Total	59,005,741	60,406,238	59,017,411	60,415,662

	Parent		Consolidated	
	06/30/2026	12/31/2025	06/30/2026	12/31/2025
Collective Evaluation	58,906,834	60,381,846	58,918,504	60,391,270
Individual Evaluation	98,907	24,392	98,907	24,392
Total	59,005,741	60,406,238	59,017,411	60,415,662

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

	Parent		Consolidated	
	06/30/2026	12/31/2025	06/30/2026	12/31/2025
Not Overdue	420,241	201,232	420,241	201,934
Overdue up to 30 days	12,632	15,539	12,637	16,124
Overdue from 31 to 60 days	338,861	273,788	338,872	274,189
Overdue from 61 to 90 days	214,567	144,466	214,580	144,466
Total	986,301	635,025	986,330	636,713

	Parent		Consolidated	
	06/30/2026	12/31/2025	06/30/2026	12/31/2025
Collective Evaluation	986,294	633,529	986,323	635,217
Individual Evaluation	7	1,496	7	1,496
Total	986,301	635,025	986,330	636,713

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

	Parent		Consolidated	
	06/30/2026	12/31/2025	06/30/2026	12/31/2025
Not Overdue	1,117,418	939,683	1,118,281	940,201
Overdue up to 30 days	124,602	116,628	125,088	116,713
Overdue from 31 to 60 days	101,763	83,218	102,121	83,310
Overdue from 61 to 90 days	118,320	118,215	118,358	118,222
Overdue over 90 days	2,976,790	2,717,845	2,976,861	2,717,960
Total	4,438,893	3,975,589	4,440,709	3,976,406

	Parent		Consolidated	
	06/30/2026	12/31/2025	06/30/2026	12/31/2025
Collective Evaluation	4,098,442	3,536,204	4,100,258	3,537,021
Individual Evaluation	340,451	439,385	340,451	439,385
Total	4,438,893	3,975,589	4,440,709	3,976,406

Concentration Analysis of Individually Significant Customers: the concentration analysis presented below is based on the total balance of the portfolio of customers considered individually significant in the amount of R\$439,365 (12/31/2025 – R\$ 465,273) in Parent and in Consolidated, excluding transactions acquired by Banrisul from other financial institutions.

Significant Individual Customers (%)	06/30/2026	12/31/2025
Largest Debtor	16.03	22.84
Five Largest Debtors	51.81	54.90
Ten Largest Debtors	75.62	78.45
Twenty Largest Debtors	100.00	98.98

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

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

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

	01/01 to 06/30/2026 ⁽¹⁾	01/01 to 06/30/2025 ⁽¹⁾
Renegotiated Operations	861,095	699,419
Active Renegotiated Operations	731,365	547,125
Operations Recovered from Loss Write-off	129,730	152,294
Write-Off	723,395	80,539

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

(d.6) Repossession of Assets Given as Guarantees

Goods kept for sale are recorded upon receipt in the settlement of financial assets or upon the decision to sell own assets. These assets are initially recorded at the gross carrying amount of the difficult or doubtful financial instrument or fair value less selling costs, whichever is lower. Subsequent reductions in the fair value of the asset are recorded as a provision for impairment, with a corresponding charge to profit or loss. The costs of maintaining these assets are expensed as incurred. The sales policy for these assets includes periodic bids/auctions that are announced in advance to the market. The assets repossessed (furniture, real estate, etc.) at the end of the reporting period totaled R\$88,979 (01/01 to 06/30/2025 – R\$17,458) in Parent and Consolidated.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Internal Communication: in order to ensure that information from the area responsible for market risk management reaches the necessary scope, the Market Risk Report (Trading) and the Interest Rate Risk Report in the Banking Portfolio (Banking) are periodically made available to the members of the Administration, and reports produced for monitoring Banrisul's risk exposures are made available to the Risk Management Committee. Annually, or more frequently if necessary, the Market Risk Management Policy and the Interest Rate Risk Management Policy in the Banking Portfolio are proposed to the Board of Directors, which is responsible for their approval. Dashboards are also produced for the Trading Portfolio and the Non-Trading Portfolio (IRRBB) with the main determinants of each risk, such as mismatches between assets and liabilities and the main determinants of earnings fluctuations.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

simultaneous and coherent variations in a set of relevant parameters on Banrisul's capital, its liquidity or the value of a portfolio.

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

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

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

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

Scenarios		Risk Factors		Total as of 06/30/2026
		Interest Rate	Currency	
1	1%	201	8,926	9,127
2	25%	160	115,760	115,920
3	50%	112	227,045	227,157

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

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

For the Foreign Currency Risk Factor, the exchange rate of R\$5.1766 on 06/30/2026 (PTAX Sale – Bacen) was considered. The sensitivity analyses identified above do not consider the reaction capacity of the risk and treasury areas, since once a loss is detected in relation to these positions, risk mitigation measures are quickly implemented, minimizing the possibility of significant losses.

Analyzing the results of scenario 1, we can identify the largest loss in the “Currency” Risk Factor, which represents 97.8% of the expected loss in this scenario. In scenarios 2 and 3, the largest loss observed refers to the “Currencies” factor, representing 99.9% and 99.9%, respectively. Considering absolute values, the largest loss observed in these Sensitivity Test Scenarios occurs in scenario 3, in the total amount of R\$227,157.

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

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

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

Risk Factor	Reference	Trading Book
Prefixed	Prefixed Rate	17
Total		17

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 Book
Prefixed	Prefixed Index	1,117,176
Index Coupon	TLP	(100)
Currency Index	Dolar EEUU	9,381
	Euro	1,313
	British Pound	12
Interest Rate Coupon	TR	88,278
	TJLP	(43)
DI	CDI	2,852,104
Selic	Selic	(3,691,065)
Total		377,056

(e.3) Exposures Subject to Exchange Rate Risk

Banrisul is exposed to the effects of fluctuations in current exchange rates on its financial situation and cash flows. Exchange rate risk is monitored daily by calculating foreign currency exchange exposure. Banrisul's institutional risk policy states that capital consumption for this risk should be managed in such a way as to maintain its exposure at a limit lower than 3.55% of its Reference Equity (PR). The exposure presented at the date of the reporting was R\$151,860 (12/31/2025 – R\$433,245). Capital consumption presented in the same period was R\$27,042 (12/31/2025 – R\$99,224).

Banrisul complies with the new Bacen determinations and calculates the amount of risk-weighted assets RWACAM, which was verified at the date of the reporting at R\$338,324 (12/31/2025 – R\$1,233,060).

(e.4) Exposures Subject to Interest Rate Risk

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

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

	Parent					
	Current			Not Current		
	Up to 3 months	From 3 to 12 Months	From 1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total as of 06/30/2026	Total as of 12/31/2025
Financial Assets	34,615,999	22,086,801	83,070,945	24,855,586	164,629,331	156,302,912
At Amortized Cost	34,527,386	22,086,801	60,604,615	23,893,444	141,112,246	133,265,245
Compulsory Deposits at the Central Bank	16,174,636	-	-	-	16,174,636	15,303,405
Interbank Liquidity Applications	3,680,493	411,580	613,378	-	4,705,451	4,024,531
Securities	4,251,748	5,855,621	27,738,701	14,152,385	51,998,455	45,839,402
Credit and Leasing Operations	10,420,509	14,267,271	30,002,096	9,741,059	64,430,935	65,016,852
Other Financial Assets	-	1,552,329	2,250,440	-	3,802,769	3,081,055
At Fair Value Through Other						
Comprehensive Income	79,745	-	22,466,330	962,142	23,508,217	21,937,981
Securities	79,745	-	22,466,330	962,142	23,508,217	21,937,981
At Fair Value through Profit or Loss	8,868	-	-	-	8,868	1,099,686
Securities	-	-	-	-	-	999,446
Derivatives	8,868	-	-	-	8,868	100,240
Financial Liabilities	55,706,298	18,421,002	61,017,906	18,985,038	154,130,244	143,602,776
At Amortized Cost	55,703,729	18,421,002	61,017,906	18,985,038	154,127,675	141,912,344
Deposits	27,562,152	8,404,549	52,200,485	15,591,018	103,758,204	97,439,138
Open Market Fundraising	26,460,769	-	-	-	26,460,769	22,959,070
Resources for Acceptance and Issuance of						
Securities	827,744	3,420,504	5,540,927	598	9,789,773	8,711,917
Subordinated Debts	-	-	-	2,603,464	2,603,464	2,413,040
Borrowings	575,404	1,663,502	685,200	9,033	2,933,139	2,803,298
Onlendings	277,660	874,094	2,589,409	780,925	4,522,088	3,802,826
Other Financial Assets	-	4,058,353	1,885	-	4,060,238	3,783,055
At Fair Value through Profit or Loss	2,569	-	-	-	2,569	1,690,432
Derivatives	2,569	-	-	-	2,569	1,027
Subordinated Debts	-	-	-	-	-	1,689,405
Total Lag in Interest Rate Renegotiation	(21,090,299)	3,665,799	22,053,039	5,870,548	10,499,087	12,700,136

	Consolidated					
	Current			Not Current		
	Up to 3 months	From 3 to 12 Months	From 1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total as of 03/31/2026	Total as of 12/31/2025
Financial Assets	34,816,593	25,003,234	83,257,854	24,861,368	167,939,049	159,738,822
At Amortized Cost	34,539,836	24,639,946	60,611,074	23,893,444	143,684,300	136,141,754
Compulsory Deposits at the Central Bank	16,174,636	-	-	-	16,174,636	15,303,405
Interbank Liquidity Applications	3,680,493	411,580	613,378	-	4,705,451	4,024,531
Securities	4,251,748	5,865,283	27,738,701	14,152,385	52,008,117	45,848,445
Credit and Leasing Operations	10,432,959	14,267,271	30,003,161	9,741,059	64,444,450	65,028,781
Other Financial Assets	-	4,095,812	2,255,834	-	6,351,646	5,936,592
At Fair Value Through Other						
Comprehensive Income	79,745	-	22,466,330	962,142	23,508,217	21,937,981
Securities	79,745	-	22,466,330	962,142	23,508,217	21,937,981
At Fair Value through Profit or Loss	197,012	363,288	180,450	5,782	746,532	1,659,087
Securities	188,144	363,288	180,450	5,782	737,664	1,558,847
Derivatives	8,868	-	-	-	8,868	100,240
Financial Liabilities	55,984,847	18,261,698	60,091,636	18,985,038	153,323,219	143,116,413
At Amortized Cost	55,982,278	18,261,698	60,091,636	18,985,038	153,320,650	141,425,981
Deposits	27,931,810	6,847,208	52,200,485	15,591,018	102,570,521	96,261,427
Open Market Fundraising	26,370,776	-	-	-	26,370,776	22,819,656
Resources for Acceptance and Issuance of						
Securities	826,294	3,298,907	4,613,134	598	8,738,933	7,739,376
Subordinated Debts	-	-	-	2,603,464	2,603,464	2,413,040
Borrowings	575,738	1,664,556	686,723	9,033	2,936,050	2,806,928
Onlendings	277,660	874,094	2,589,409	780,925	4,522,088	3,802,826
Other Financial Assets	-	5,576,933	1,885	-	5,578,818	5,582,728
At Fair Value through Profit or Loss	2,569	-	-	-	2,569	1,690,432
Derivatives	2,569	-	-	-	2,569	1,027
Subordinated Debts	-	-	-	-	-	1,689,405
Total Lag in Interest Rate Renegotiation	(21,168,254)	6,741,536	23,166,218	5,876,330	14,615,830	16,622,409

(f) Liquidity Risk

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(f.1) Cash Flows for Non-Derivatives

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

					Parent	
	Current		Not Current		Total as of 06/30/2026	Total as of 12/31/2025
	Up to 3 months	From 3 to 12 Months	From 1 to 5 years	Over 5 years		
Financial Liabilities (Contractual Maturities)	58,763,812	18,825,311	62,595,263	19,374,578	159,558,964	150,077,785
At Amortized Cost	58,763,812	18,825,311	62,595,263	19,374,578	159,558,964	148,382,887
Deposits	30,535,669	8,547,115	53,085,959	15,855,488	108,024,231	103,015,078
Open Market Fundraising	26,477,231	-	-	-	26,477,231	22,972,007
Resources for Acceptance and Issuance of Securities	866,785	3,581,832	5,802,264	626	10,251,507	9,047,356
Subordinated Letters	-	-	-	2,603,464	2,603,464	2,413,040
Borrowings	576,212	1,673,611	747,203	19,698	3,016,724	2,878,678
Onlendings	307,915	964,251	2,957,606	895,302	5,125,074	4,273,082
Other Financial Assets	-	4,058,502	2,231	-	4,060,733	3,783,646
At Fair Value Through Profit or Loss	-	-	-	-	-	1,694,898
Subordinated Debt	-	-	-	-	-	1,694,898
Financial Assets (Expected Maturities)	34,542,969	23,078,758	96,113,936	34,164,886	187,900,549	179,159,493
Cash	1,344,764	-	-	-	1,344,764	1,298,123
Financial Assets	33,198,205	23,078,758	96,113,936	34,164,886	186,555,785	177,861,370
At Amortized Cost	33,118,460	23,078,758	73,647,606	33,202,744	163,047,568	154,923,943
At Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	79,745	-	22,466,330	962,142	23,508,217	21,937,981
At Fair Value Through Profit or Loss	-	-	-	-	-	999,446

					Consolidated	
	Current		Not Current		Total as of 06/30/2026	Total as of 12/31/2025
	Up to 3 months	From 3 to 12 Months	From 1 to 5 years	Over 5 years		
Financial Liabilities (Contractual Maturities)	59,019,743	18,655,036	61,669,503	19,379,947	158,724,229	149,585,389
At Amortized Cost	59,019,743	18,655,036	61,669,503	19,379,947	158,724,229	147,890,491
Deposits	30,878,083	6,965,713	53,103,922	15,860,853	106,808,571	101,831,070
Open Market Fundraising	26,387,191	-	-	-	26,387,191	22,832,490
Resources for Acceptance and Issuance of Securities	869,952	3,473,209	4,856,876	630	9,200,667	8,074,815
Subordinated Letters	-	-	-	2,603,464	2,603,464	2,413,040
Borrowings	576,602	1,674,781	748,868	19,698	3,019,949	2,882,675
Onlendings	307,915	964,251	2,957,606	895,302	5,125,074	4,273,082
Other Financial Assets	-	5,577,082	2,231	-	5,579,313	5,583,319
At Fair Value Through Profit or Loss	-	-	-	-	-	1,694,898
Subordinated Debt	-	-	-	-	-	1,694,898
Financial Assets (Expected Maturities)	34,731,123	25,995,191	96,299,780	34,170,668	191,196,762	182,583,475
Cash	1,344,774	-	-	-	1,344,774	1,298,124
Financial Assets	33,386,349	25,995,191	96,299,780	34,170,668	189,851,988	181,285,351
At Amortized Cost	33,118,460	25,631,903	73,653,000	33,202,744	165,606,107	157,788,523
At Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	79,745	-	22,466,330	962,142	23,508,217	21,937,981
At Fair Value Through Profit or Loss	188,144	363,288	180,450	5,782	737,664	1,558,847

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

Banrisul must make available to the State of Rio Grande do Sul up to 95% of the value of the judicial deposits collected for the Reserve Fund for Guarantee of Refund of Judicial Deposits, in which the litigating parties are not the State of Rio Grande do Sul or the Municipalities of the same State. The amounts transferred to the State of Rio Grande do Sul on the reporting date reached the amount of R\$9,823,501 (12/31/2025 – R\$9,823,501), as described in Note 34a. In the event of redemptions by depositors in amounts greater than those held in a specific fund to guarantee liquidity, the State of Rio Grande do Sul must immediately cover the cash needs.

(g) Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities

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

	Total as of				Parent		Total as of
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	06/30/2026	Level 1	Level 2	12/31/2025
Financial Assets	23,437,340	77,345	2,400	23,517,085	22,876,735	160,932	23,037,667
At Fair Value Through OCI	23,428,472	77,345	2,400	23,508,217	21,876,161	61,820	21,937,981
Securities	23,428,472	77,345	2,400	23,508,217	21,876,161	61,820	21,937,981
Treasury Financial Bills (LFT)	23,428,472	-	-	23,428,472	21,876,161	-	21,876,161
Investment Fund Shares	-	55,376	-	55,376	-	39,851	39,851
Shares	-	-	2,400	2,400	-	-	-
Others	-	21,969	-	21,969	-	21,969	21,969
At Fair Value Through Profit or Loss	8,868	-	-	8,868	1,000,574	99,112	1,099,686
Securities	-	-	-	-	999,446	-	999,446
National Treasury Bills (LTN)	-	-	-	-	999,446	-	999,446
Derivatives	8,868	-	-	8,868	1,128	99,112	100,240
Liabilities Measured at Fair Value	2,569	-	-	2,569	1,027	1,689,405	1,690,432
At Fair Value Through Profit or Loss	2,569	-	-	2,569	1,027	1,689,405	1,690,432
Derivatives	2,569	-	-	2,569	1,027	-	1,027
Subordinated Debt	-	-	-	-	-	1,689,405	1,689,405

	Total as of				Consolidated			Total em
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	06/30/2026	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	31/12/2025
Financial Assets	24,174,272	77,345	3,132	24,254,749	23,434,760	160,932	1,376	23,597,068
At Fair Value Through OCI	23,428,472	77,345	2,400	23,508,217	21,876,161	61,820	-	21,937,981
Securities	23,428,472	77,345	2,400	23,508,217	21,876,161	61,820	-	21,937,981
Treasury Financial Bills (LFT)	23,428,472	-	-	23,428,472	21,876,161	-	-	21,876,161
Investment Fund Shares	-	55,376	-	55,376	-	39,851	-	39,851
Shares	-	-	2,400	2,400	-	-	-	-
Others	-	21,969	-	21,969	-	21,969	-	21,969
At Fair Value Through Profit or Loss	745,800	-	732	746,532	1,558,599	99,112	1,376	1,659,087
Securities	736,932	-	732	737,664	1,557,471	-	1,376	1,558,847
Treasury Financial Bills (LFT)	549,520	-	-	549,520	361,623	-	-	361,623
National Treasury Bills (LTN)	-	-	-	-	999,446	-	-	999,446
Investment Fund Shares	187,412	-	732	188,144	196,402	-	1,376	197,778
Derivatives	8,868	-	-	8,868	1,128	99,112	-	100,240
Financial Liabilities	2,569	-	-	2,569	1,027	1,689,405	-	1,690,432
At Fair Value Through Profit or Loss	2,569	-	-	2,569	1,027	1,689,405	-	1,690,432
Loss	2,569	-	-	2,569	1,027	1,689,405	-	1,690,432
Derivatives	2,569	-	-	2,569	1,027	-	-	1,027
Subordinated Debt	-	-	-	-	-	1,689,405	-	1,689,405

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

	06/30/2026		Parent	
	Book Value	Fair Value	Book Value	Fair Value
Financial Assets at Amortized Cost	141,116,224	138,968,410	133,822,876	130,901,589
Compulsory Deposits at the Central Bank of Brazil	16,178,614	16,178,614	15,861,036	15,861,036
Interbank Liquidity Applications	4,705,451	4,675,897	4,024,531	4,054,553
Securities	51,998,455	52,108,122	45,839,402	45,918,828
Credit and Financial Leasing Operations	64,430,935	62,203,008	65,016,852	61,986,117
Other Financial Assets	3,802,769	3,802,769	3,081,055	3,081,055
Financial Liabilities at Amortized Cost	157,059,896	157,024,793	146,215,128	146,225,118
Deposits	106,690,425	106,590,595	101,741,922	101,695,729
Open Market Fundraising	26,460,769	26,460,769	22,959,070	22,959,059
Resources for Acceptance and Issuance of Securities	9,789,773	9,790,542	8,711,917	8,704,306
Subordinated Financial Letters	2,603,464	2,667,422	2,413,040	2,476,845
Borrowings	2,933,139	2,933,139	2,803,298	2,803,298
Onlendings	4,522,088	4,522,088	3,802,826	3,802,826
Other Financial Liabilities	4,060,238	4,060,238	3,783,055	3,783,055

	Consolidated			
	06/30/2026		12/31/2025	
	Book Value	Fair Value	Book Value	Fair Value
Financial Assets at Amortized Cost	143,688,278	141,540,462	136,699,337	133,778,096
Compulsory Deposits at the Central Bank of Brazil	16,178,614	16,178,614	15,861,036	15,861,036
Interbank Liquidity Applications	4,705,451	4,675,897	4,024,499	4,054,553
Securities	52,008,117	52,117,783	45,848,429	45,927,869
Credit and Financial Leasing Operations	64,444,450	62,216,522	65,028,781	61,998,046
Other Financial Assets	6,351,646	6,351,646	5,936,592	5,936,592
Financial Liabilities at Amortized Cost	156,224,894	156,189,790	145,722,468	145,732,458
Deposits	105,474,765	105,374,935	100,557,914	100,511,721
Open Market Fundraising	26,370,776	26,370,776	22,819,656	22,819,645
Resources for Acceptance and Issuance of Securities	8,738,933	8,739,701	7,739,376	7,731,765
Subordinated Financial Letters	2,603,464	2,667,422	2,413,040	2,476,845
Borrowings	2,936,050	2,936,050	2,806,928	2,806,928
Onlendings	4,522,088	4,522,088	3,802,826	3,802,826
Other Financial Liabilities	5,578,818	5,578,818	5,582,728	5,582,728

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(h) Operational Risk

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

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

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

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

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

(i) Social, Environmental and Climate Risk

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

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

Climate risk, in turn, comprises two aspects:

- Climate transition risk: refers to the possibility of losses resulting from events associated with the transition to a low-carbon economy, characterized by the reduction or offsetting of greenhouse gas emissions and the preservation of natural mechanisms for capturing these gases; and
- Physical climate risk: corresponds to the possibility of losses caused by events related to frequent and severe weather or long-term environmental changes associated with changes in climate patterns.

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

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

(j) Capital Management

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Capital requirements are monitored and reported through management reports that contain both quantitative and qualitative references for a given period, allowing for assessment and corrective actions to

be taken when deviations are detected. These reports are prepared to report on Capital Management elements, which include information related to risk management, calculation of the amount of RWA and PR, adequacy analysis and monitoring of Capital Plan and RAS projections. Monitoring also includes the minimum limits required by the regulator, the minimum limits defined for Banrisul and the limits for maintaining instruments eligible for capital.

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

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

(k) Capital Index

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

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

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

Conglomerate Prudential	06/30/2026	12/31/2025
Reference Equity - RE	11,779,653	14,405,845
Tier I	9,176,189	10,303,400
Core Capital	9,176,189	10,303,400
Equity	8,701,859	8,301,859
Capital Reserve and Earnings Revaluation	2,984,822	3,015,055
Deductions from Principal Capital other than Prudential Adjustments	(131,902)	(138,414)
Prudential Adjustments	(2,457,923)	(994,100)
Negative Adjustment resulting from the Constitution of Expected Losses	79,333	119,000
Tier II	2,603,464	4,102,445
Tier II Eligible Instruments	2,603,464	4,102,445
RWA	74,040,257	73,706,989
RWA _{CPAD} (Credit Risk)	60,661,100	60,974,294
RWA _{SP} (Payment Service)	1,030,950	1,078,089
RWA _{MPAD} (Market Risk)	338,540	1,240,814
RWA _{IUR1} (Interest Rate Risk)	216	1,015
RWA _{CAM} (Exchange Rate Risk)	338,324	1,233,060
RWA _{CVA} (Counterparty Credit Assessment Risk)	-	6,739
RWA _{OPAD} (Operational Risk)	12,009,667	10,413,792
Banking Portfolio (IRRBB)	377,056	348,158
Margin on PR considering Banking Portfolio after Additional Main Capital	3,628,369	4,884,300
Capital Ratio		
Basel Ratio	15.91%	19.54%
Tier I Ratio	12.39%	13.98%
Core Capital Ratio	12.39%	13.98%
Permanent Assets Ratio	12.97%	10.20%
Leverage Ratio	5.22%	6.08%

According to the current regulations, the IB represents the relationship between the PR and the RWAs, demonstrating the company's solvency. According to CMN resolution no. 4,958/21, in this reporting period, the minimum capital limits were 8.00% for the IB; 6.00% for the Tier 1 ratio; and 4.50% for the Core Capital

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

Banrisul's PR reached R\$11,779,653 on the reporting date, presenting a deduction of R\$2,626,192 comparing to December of 2025.

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

In this context, the IRRBB calculated on the reporting date was R\$377,056.

The following factors are considered to calculate the PR Margin considering the IRRBB: total PR, RWA, Factor F (8.00% as of January 2019), interest rate risk of the portfolio, and the minimum ACP required by Bacen (2.50% as of April 2022).

The IB was 15.91% on the reporting date, higher than the minimum required by the Brazilian regulatory body. The Tier I and Core Capital Ratios were 12.39% in the same period.

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

Note 06 – Cash and Cash Equivalent

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

	Parent		Consolidated	
	06/30/2026	12/31/2025	06/30/2026	12/31/2025
Cash	1,344,764	1,298,123	1,344,774	1,298,124
In Local Currency	922,632	984,007	922,642	984,008
In Foreign Currency	422,132	314,116	422,132	314,116
Interbank Investments ⁽¹⁾	1,700,000	1,900,000	1,700,000	1,900,000
Reverse Repurchase Agreements	1,700,000	1,900,000	1,700,000	1,900,000
Securities	-	-	165,942	177,138
Investment Fund Shares	-	-	165,942	177,138
Voluntary Deposits	650,000	329,999	650,000	329,999
Voluntary Deposits at Central Bank of Brazil	650,000	329,999	650,000	329,999
Total	3,694,764	3,198,123	3,860,716	3,375,262

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

Note 07 - Compulsory Deposits in Central Bank of Brazil

		Parent and Consolidated	
		06/30/2026	12/31/2025
Deposit Type	Type of Remuneration		
Demand Deposits	No Remuneration	3,978	557,631
Savings Deposits	Savings	2,153,873	2,187,382
Time Deposits	Selic Rate	13,085,333	12,322,718
Instant Payment Account	Selic Rate	285,430	462,737
Electronic Currency Deposits	Selic Rate	-	569
Other Deposits	Selic Rate	650,000	329,999
Total		16,178,614	15,861,036

Note 08 – Interbank Investments

	Up to 3 Months	3 to 12 Months	Over 12 Months	Parent and Consolidated	
				03/31/2026	12/31/2025
Reverse Repurchase Agreements	1,700,000	-	-	1,700,000	1,900,000
Resales to Liquidate – Bench Position	1,700,000	-	-	1,700,000	1,900,000
National Treasury Bill (LTN)	1,700,000	-	-	1,700,000	1,900,000
Investments on Interbank Deposits	1,980,493	411,580	613,361	3,005,434	2,124,499
Investments on Interbank Deposits	1,980,493	411,580	613,361	3,005,434	2,124,499
Total as of 06/30/2026	3,680,493	411,580	613,361	4,705,434	
Total as of 12/31/2025	2,517,526	882,955	624,018		4,024,499

Note 09 – Financial Assets at Amortized Cost – Securities

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

									Parent
									06/30/2026
	Up to 3 Months	From 3 to 12 Months	From 1 to 3 Years	From 3 to 5 Years	More than 5 Years	Amortized Cost	Expected Loss	Amortized Net Cost	Fair Value
Federal Government Securities	4,248,923	5,800,263	9,955,574	17,026,010	14,151,347	51,182,117	-	51,182,117	51,284,475
Treasury Financial Bills (LFT)	4,248,923	5,784,599	9,955,574	17,026,010	14,151,347	51,166,453	-	51,166,453	51,269,003
Federal Bonds (CVS)	-	15,664	-	-	-	15,664	-	15,664	15,472
Financial Bills (LF)	2,825	45,266	376,051	-	-	424,142	(97)	424,045	428,370
Debentures	-	10,092	174,700	206,366	-	391,158	(23)	391,135	394,328
Real Estate Receivable Certificates (CRI)	-	-	-	-	1,038	1,038	-	1,038	949
Total	4,251,748	5,855,621	10,506,325	17,232,376	14,152,385	51,998,455	(120)	51,998,335	52,108,122

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

									Consolidated
									06/30/2026
	Up to 3 Months	From 3 to 12 Months	From 1 to 3 Years	From 3 to 5 Years	More than 5 Years	Amortized Cost	Expected Loss	Amortized Net Cost	Fair Value
Federal Government Securities	4,248,923	5,809,924	9,955,574	17,026,010	14,151,347	51,191,778	-	51,191,778	51,294,137
Treasury Financial Bills (LFT)	4,248,923	5,794,261	9,955,574	17,026,010	14,151,347	51,176,115	-	51,176,115	51,278,665
Federal Bonds (CVS)	-	15,663	-	-	-	15,663	-	15,663	15,472
Financial Bills (LF)	2,825	45,266	376,051	-	-	424,142	(97)	424,045	428,369
Debentures	-	10,093	174,700	206,366	-	391,159	(23)	391,136	394,328
Real Estate Receivable Certificates (CRI)	-	-	-	-	1,038	1,038	-	1,038	949
Total	4,251,748	5,865,283	10,506,325	17,232,376	14,152,385	52,008,117	(120)	52,007,997	52,117,783

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

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

Note 10 – Loans and Leases

(a) Credit Portfolio Segregated by Stages

				Parent	
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	06/30/2026	12/31/2025
Individuals	42,836,811	818,852	3,291,690	46,947,353	48,479,146
Credit Cards	2,334,244	47,488	364,265	2,745,997	2,850,369
Payroll Loans	16,998,393	179,685	1,226,613	18,404,691	19,459,845
Personal Loan – not Payroll	2,813,511	85,378	430,453	3,329,342	3,031,526
Real Estate	5,396,550	54,758	84,664	5,535,972	5,731,334
Rural, Development Loans and Guarantee Funds	12,497,114	324,038	501,508	13,322,660	14,022,604
Others	2,796,999	127,505	684,187	3,608,691	3,383,468
Companies	16,168,930	167,449	1,147,203	17,483,582	16,537,706
Exchange Operations	3,129,955	64	66,972	3,196,991	2,854,208
Working Capital	6,136,658	58,620	343,468	6,538,746	5,268,046
Business / Guarantee Checking Accounts	2,478,384	52,588	227,505	2,758,477	2,570,841
Real Estate	907,160	1,869	773	909,802	722,604
Rural and Development Loans	2,000,718	7,845	103,620	2,112,183	3,335,456
Others	1,516,055	46,463	404,865	1,967,383	1,786,551
Total	59,005,741	986,301	4,438,893	64,430,935	65,016,852
(Expected Credit Loss)	(887,452)	(178,037)	(2,950,770)	(4,016,259)	(3,813,989)
Total Net of Expected Credit Loss as of 06/30/2026	58,118,289	808,264	1,488,123	60,414,676	
Total Net of Expected Credit Loss as of 12/31/2025	59,504,719	497,434	1,200,710		61,202,863

				Consolidated	
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	06/30/2026	12/31/2025
Individuals	42,836,846	818,852	3,291,690	46,947,388	48,479,189
Credit Cards	2,334,244	47,488	364,265	2,745,997	2,850,369
Payroll Loans	16,998,393	179,685	1,226,613	18,404,691	19,459,845
Personal Loan – not Payroll	2,813,511	85,378	430,453	3,329,342	3,031,526
Real Estate	5,396,550	54,758	84,664	5,535,972	5,731,334
Rural, Development Loans and Guarantee Funds	12,497,114	324,038	501,508	13,322,660	14,022,604
Others	2,797,034	127,505	684,187	3,608,726	3,383,511
Companies	16,180,565	167,478	1,149,019	17,497,062	16,549,592
Exchange Operations	3,129,955	64	66,972	3,196,991	2,854,208
Working Capital	6,136,658	58,620	343,468	6,538,746	5,268,046
Business / Guarantee Checking Accounts	2,478,384	52,588	227,505	2,758,477	2,570,841
Real Estate	907,160	1,869	773	909,802	722,604
Rural and Development Loans	2,000,718	7,845	103,620	2,112,183	3,335,456
Others	1,527,690	46,492	406,681	1,980,863	1,798,437
Total	59,017,411	986,330	4,440,709	64,444,450	65,028,781
(Expected Credit Loss)	(887,495)	(178,041)	(2,950,863)	(4,016,399)	(3,814,159)
Total Net of Expected Credit Loss as of 06/30/2026	58,129,916	808,289	1,489,846	60,428,051	
Total Net of Expected Credit Loss as of 12/31/2025	59,514,104	499,120	1,201,398		61,214,622

(b) Credit Portfolio Segregated by Installment Maturity

	Parent		Consolidated	
Maturity	06/30/2026	12/31/2025	06/30/2026	12/31/2025
Overdue since 1 day	2,106,305	1,816,937	2,107,369	1,818,290
Due up to 3 months	10,421,507	8,913,618	10,433,958	8,924,194
Due from 3 to 12 months	14,267,007	16,681,095	14,267,007	16,681,095
Due from 1 year to 5 years	27,895,237	28,118,268	27,895,237	28,118,268
Due over 5 years	9,740,879	9,486,934	9,740,879	9,486,934
Total	64,430,935	65,016,852	64,444,450	65,028,781

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

	06/30/2026		12/31/2025	
Concentration of Largest Borrowers ⁽¹⁾	Total	% Portfolio	Total	% Portfolio
Main borrower	297,732	0.46	305,941	0.47
10 largest borrowers	2,207,907	3.43	2,215,243	3.41
20 largest borrowers	3,415,313	5.30	3,373,835	5.19
50 largest borrowers	5,599,850	8.69	5,469,778	8.41
100 largest borrowers	7,458,171	11.58	7,358,885	11.32

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

	Opening Balance 12/31/2025	Transfer To Stage 2	Transfer To Stage 3	Transfer From Stage 2	Transfer From Stage 3	Write-Off	Constitution/ (Reversion)	Parent Closing Balance 06/30/2026
Stage 1								
Individuals	654,931	(13,278)	(30,029)	23,673	62,593	-	(59,884)	638,006
Credit Cards	127,475	(731)	(3,646)	495	3,720	-	(6,727)	120,586
Payroll Loans	104,873	(1,170)	(2,282)	4,237	6,381	-	(14,441)	97,598
Personal Loan – not Payroll	35,792	(802)	(3,445)	5,106	3,147	-	1,994	41,792
Real Estate	29,680	(1,286)	(1,507)	1,753	4,415	-	(6,419)	26,636
Rural and Development Loans	206,564	(5,820)	(4,908)	7,088	23,201	-	(20,951)	205,174
Others	150,547	(3,469)	(14,241)	4,994	21,729	-	(13,340)	146,220
Companies	246,588	(6,958)	(30,161)	2,245	30,419	-	7,313	249,446
Exchange Operations	12,179	-	(193)	179	58	-	(1,594)	10,629
Working Capital	37,183	(2,186)	(9,690)	714	21,536	-	13,111	60,668
Business / Guarantee Checking Accounts	92,351	(3,053)	(10,898)	260	1,077	-	13,214	92,951
Real Estate	10,047	(25)	(72)	348	-	-	515	10,813
Rural, Development Loans and Guarantee Funds	52,508	(501)	(1,573)	279	1,130	-	(14,827)	37,016
Others	42,320	(1,193)	(7,735)	465	6,618	-	(3,106)	37,369
Total	901,519	(20,236)	(60,190)	25,918	93,012	-	(52,571)	887,452

	Opening Balance 12/31/2025	Transfer To Stage 1	Transfer To Stage 3	Transfer From Stage 1	Transfer From Stage 3	Write-Off	Constitution/ (Reversion)	Parent Closing Balance 06/30/2026
Stage 2								
Individuals	107,574	(23,673)	(45,821)	13,278	5,678	-	80,117	137,153
Credit Cards	8,646	(495)	(4,777)	731	1,682	-	4,766	10,553
Payroll Loans	22,343	(4,237)	(7,366)	1,170	259	-	12,242	24,411
Personal Loan – not Payroll	18,304	(5,106)	(7,518)	802	301	-	11,908	18,691
Real Estate	3,593	(1,753)	(1,485)	1,286	502	-	20,107	22,250
Rural and Development Loans	19,049	(7,088)	(5,504)	5,820	2,031	-	10,894	25,202
Others	35,639	(4,994)	(19,171)	3,469	903	-	20,200	36,046
Companies	30,017	(2,245)	(22,419)	6,958	2,382	-	26,191	40,884
Exchange Operations	241	(179)	-	-	-	-	(60)	2
Working Capital	5,234	(714)	(8,086)	2,186	735	-	16,477	15,832
Business / Guarantee Checking Accounts	5,506	(260)	(3,415)	3,053	38	-	5,943	10,865
Real Estate	348	(348)	-	25	-	-	275	300
Rural, Development Loans and Guarantee Funds	6,804	(279)	(1,537)	501	656	-	(4,607)	1,538
Others	11,884	(465)	(9,381)	1,193	953	-	8,163	12,347
Total	137,591	(25,918)	(68,240)	20,236	8,060	-	106,308	178,037

Stage 3	Opening Balance 12/31/2025	Transfer To Stage 1	Transfer To Stage 2	Transfer From Stage 1	Transfer From Stage 2	Write-Off	Constitution/ (Reversion)	Parent Closing Balance 06/30/2026
Individuals	2,025,537	(62,593)	(5,678)	30,029	45,821	(513,715)	693,031	2,212,432
Credit Cards	258,326	(3,720)	(1,682)	3,646	4,777	(87,831)	110,950	284,466
Payroll Loans	757,167	(6,381)	(259)	2,282	7,366	(184,156)	179,658	755,677
Personal Loan – not Payroll	255,829	(3,147)	(301)	3,445	7,518	(114,931)	149,180	297,593
Real Estate	27,808	(4,415)	(502)	1,507	1,485	(1,391)	23,612	48,104
Rural and Development Loans	293,691	(23,201)	(2,031)	4,908	5,504	(80,013)	106,506	305,364
Others	432,716	(21,729)	(903)	14,241	19,171	(45,393)	123,125	521,228
Companies	749,342	(30,419)	(2,382)	30,161	22,419	(209,680)	178,897	738,338
Exchange Operations	6,856	(58)	-	193	-	-	(1,412)	5,579
Working Capital	149,854	(21,536)	(735)	9,690	8,086	(99,300)	180,922	226,981
Business / Guarantee Checking Accounts	120,110	(1,077)	(38)	10,898	3,415	(27,633)	55,214	160,889
Real Estate	-	-	-	72	-	-	368	440
Rural, Development Loans and Guarantee Funds	247,617	(1,130)	(656)	1,573	1,537	(39,183)	(136,116)	73,642
Others	224,905	(6,618)	(953)	7,735	9,381	(43,564)	79,921	270,807
Total	2,774,879	(93,012)	(8,060)	60,190	68,240	(723,395)	871,928	2,950,770

Consolidation of the Three Stages	Opening Balance 12/31/2025	Write-Off	Constitution/ (Reversion)	Parent Closing Balance 06/30/2026
Individuals	2,788,042	(513,715)	713,264	2,987,591
Credit Cards	394,447	(87,831)	108,989	415,605
Payroll Loans	884,383	(184,156)	177,459	877,686
Personal Loan – not Payroll	309,925	(114,931)	163,082	358,076
Real Estate	61,081	(1,391)	37,300	96,990
Rural and Development Loans	519,304	(80,013)	96,449	535,740
Others	618,902	(45,393)	129,985	703,494
Companies	1,025,947	(209,680)	212,401	1,028,668
Exchange Operations	19,276	-	(3,066)	16,210
Working Capital	192,271	(99,300)	210,510	303,481
Business / Guarantee Checking Accounts	217,967	(27,633)	74,371	264,705
Real Estate	10,395	-	1,158	11,553
Rural, Development Loans and Guarantee Funds	306,929	(39,183)	(155,550)	112,196
Others	279,109	(43,564)	84,978	320,523
Total	3,813,989	(723,395)	925,665	4,016,259

(1) In the Statement of Income, the expected loss on credit operations and finance leases, amounting to R\$795,935, is presented net of recoveries of credit previously written off as losses, totaling R\$129,730.

								Parent
Stage 1	Opening Balance 01/01/2025	Transfer To Stage 2	Transfer To Stage 3	Transfer From Stage 2	Transfer From Stage 3	Write-Off	Constitution/ (Reversion)	Closing Balance 06/30/2025
Individuals	708,288	(13,256)	(34,886)	17,355	88,863	-	26,194	792,558
Credit Cards	108,240	(776)	(12,138)	-	2,691	-	21,859	119,876
Payroll Loans	104,150	(676)	(2,943)	693	6,358	-	2,935	110,517
Personal Loan – not Payroll	25,078	(943)	(2,553)	407	3,652	-	6,780	32,421
Real Estate	23,940	(894)	(628)	10,624	18,787	-	(24,601)	27,228
Rural and Development Loans	328,438	(6,950)	(5,842)	4,380	8,266	-	34,051	362,343
Others	118,442	(3,017)	(10,782)	1,251	49,109	-	(14,830)	140,173
Companies	274,240	(7,433)	(14,618)	2,201	70,292	-	(77,997)	246,685
Exchange Operations	8,747	-	(273)	-	-	-	(224)	8,250
Working Capital	24,914	(468)	(1,692)	31	5,183	-	1,477	29,445
Business / Guarantee Checking Accounts	130,412	(1,717)	(5,394)	67	1,157	-	(30,604)	93,921
Real Estate	8,316	(50)	-	-	-	-	1,832	10,098
Rural, Development Loans and Guarantee Funds	69,560	(4,050)	(4,709)	1,714	4,776	-	(2,604)	64,687
Others	32,291	(1,148)	(2,550)	389	59,176	-	(47,874)	40,284
Total	982,528	(20,689)	(49,504)	19,556	159,155	-	(51,803)	1,039,243

								Parent
Stage 2	Opening Balance 01/01/2025	Transfer To Stage 1	Transfer To Stage 3	Transfer From Stage 1	Transfer From Stage 3	Write-Off	Constitution/ (Reversion)	Closing Balance 06/30/2025
Individuals	75,036	(17,355)	(38,057)	13,256	3,141	-	89,942	125,963
Credit Cards	2	-	(1)	776	376	-	8,914	10,067
Payroll Loans	4,952	(693)	(2,569)	676	56	-	15,799	18,221
Personal Loan – not Payroll	6,531	(407)	(3,791)	943	542	-	8,841	12,659
Real Estate	19,132	(10,624)	(4,377)	894	1,493	-	25,519	32,037
Rural and Development Loans	28,903	(4,380)	(17,898)	6,950	86	-	18,078	31,739
Others	15,516	(1,251)	(9,421)	3,017	588	-	12,791	21,240
Companies	15,914	(2,201)	(8,198)	7,433	1,772	-	18,107	32,827
Exchange	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7
Working Capital	2,635	(31)	(1,316)	468	48	-	1,872	3,676
Business / Guarantee Checking Accounts	1,330	(67)	(786)	1,717	21	-	4,577	6,792
Real Estate	-	-	-	50	-	-	(7)	43
Rural and Development Loans	7,538	(1,714)	(4,608)	4,050	1,219	-	6,857	13,342
Others	4,411	(389)	(1,488)	1,148	484	-	4,801	8,967
Total	90,950	(19,556)	(46,255)	20,689	4,913	-	108,049	158,790

Stage 3	Opening Balance	Transfer	Transfer	Transfer	Transfer	Write-Off	Constitution/	Parent Closing Balance
	01/01/2025	To Stage 1	To Stage 2	From Stage 1	From Stage 2		(Reversion)	06/30/2025
Individuals	1,055,927	(88,863)	(3,141)	34,886	38,057	(71,890)	637,771	1,602,747
Credit Cards	104,887	(2,691)	(376)	12,138	1	-	68,392	182,351
Payroll Loans	423,964	(6,358)	(56)	2,943	2,569	(58,692)	257,348	621,718
Personal Loan – not Payroll	147,414	(3,652)	(542)	2,553	3,791	(4,155)	67,195	212,604
Real Estate	36,583	(18,787)	(1,493)	628	4,377	(1,452)	15,061	34,917
Rural and Development Loans	132,062	(8,266)	(86)	5,842	17,898	(79)	76,806	224,177
Others	211,017	(49,109)	(588)	10,782	9,421	(7,512)	152,969	326,980
Companies	587,148	(70,292)	(1,772)	14,618	8,198	(8,649)	61,628	590,879
Exchange	5,356	-	-	273	-	-	3,640	9,269
Working Capital	114,252	(5,183)	(48)	1,692	1,316	-	799	112,828
Business / Guarantee Checking Accounts	49,593	(1,157)	(21)	5,394	786	(28)	21,660	76,227
Real Estate	170	-	-	-	-	-	(41)	129
Rural and Development Loans	238,484	(4,776)	(1,219)	4,709	4,608	(8,621)	13,543	246,728
Others	179,293	(59,176)	(484)	2,550	1,488	-	22,027	145,698
Total	1,643,075	(159,155)	(4,913)	49,504	46,255	(80,539)	699,399	2,193,626

Consolidation of the Three Stages	Opening Balance	Write-Off	Constitution/ (Reversion) ⁽¹⁾	Parent Closing Balance
	01/01/2025			06/30/2025
Individuals	1,839,251	(71,890)	753,907	2,521,268
Credit Cards	213,129	-	99,165	312,294
Payroll Loans	533,066	(58,692)	276,082	750,456
Personal Loan – not Payroll	179,023	(4,155)	82,816	257,684
Real Estate	79,655	(1,452)	15,979	94,182
Rural and Development Loans	489,403	(79)	128,935	618,259
Others	344,975	(7,512)	150,930	488,393
Companies	877,302	(8,649)	1,738	870,391
Exchange	14,103	-	3,423	17,526
Working Capital	141,801	-	4,148	145,949
Business / Guarantee Checking Accounts	181,335	(28)	(4,367)	176,940
Real Estate	8,486	-	1,784	10,270
Rural and Development Loans	315,582	(8,621)	17,796	324,757
Others	215,995	-	(21,046)	194,949
Total	2,716,553	(80,539)	755,645	3,391,659

(1) In the Income Statement, the expected loss on credit and financial leasing operations in the amount of R\$603,343 is presented net of the recovery of credits previously written off as losses in the amount of R\$152,294.

Stage 1	Opening	Transfer	Transfer	Transfer	Transfer	Write-Off	Constitution/ (Reversion)	Consolidated
	Balance 12/31/2025							Closing Balance 06/30/2026
Individuals	654,932	(13,278)	(30,029)	23,673	62,593	-	(59,885)	638,006
Credit Cards	127,475	(731)	(3,646)	495	3,720	-	(6,727)	120,586
Payroll Loans	104,873	(1,170)	(2,282)	4,237	6,381	-	(14,441)	97,598
Personal Loan – not Payroll	35,792	(802)	(3,445)	5,106	3,147	-	1,994	41,792
Real Estate	29,680	(1,286)	(1,507)	1,753	4,415	-	(6,419)	26,636
Rural and Development Loans	206,564	(5,820)	(4,908)	7,088	23,201	-	(20,951)	205,174
Others	150,548	(3,469)	(14,241)	4,994	21,729	-	(13,341)	146,220
Companies	246,626	(6,961)	(30,161)	2,245	30,424	-	7,316	249,489
Exchange	12,179	-	(193)	179	58	-	(1,594)	10,629
Working Capital	37,183	(2,186)	(9,690)	714	21,536	-	13,111	60,668
Business / Guarantee Checking Accounts	92,351	(3,053)	(10,898)	260	1,077	-	13,214	92,951
Real Estate	10,047	(25)	(72)	348	-	-	515	10,813
Rural and Development Loans	52,508	(501)	(1,573)	279	1,130	-	(14,827)	37,016
Others	42,358	(1,196)	(7,735)	465	6,623	-	(3,103)	37,412
Total	901,558	(20,239)	(60,190)	25,918	93,017	-	(52,569)	887,495

Stage 2	Opening	Transfer	Transfer	Transfer	Transfer	Write-Off	Constitution/ (Reversion)	Consolidated
	Balance 12/31/2025							Closing Balance 06/30/2026
Individuals	107,574	(23,673)	(45,821)	13,278	5,678	-	80,117	137,153
Credit Cards	8,646	(495)	(4,777)	731	1,682	-	4,766	10,553
Payroll Loans	22,343	(4,237)	(7,366)	1,170	259	-	12,242	24,411
Personal Loan – not Payroll	18,304	(5,106)	(7,518)	802	301	-	11,908	18,691
Real Estate	3,593	(1,753)	(1,485)	1,286	502	-	20,107	22,250
Rural and Development Loans	19,049	(7,088)	(5,504)	5,820	2,031	-	10,894	25,202
Others	35,639	(4,994)	(19,171)	3,469	903	-	20,200	36,046
Companies	30,019	(2,245)	(22,422)	6,961	2,405	-	26,170	40,888
Exchange	241	(179)	-	-	-	-	(60)	2
Working Capital	5,234	(714)	(8,086)	2,186	735	-	16,477	15,832
Business / Guarantee Checking Accounts	5,506	(260)	(3,415)	3,053	38	-	5,943	10,865
Real Estate	348	(348)	-	25	-	-	275	300
Rural and Development Loans	6,804	(279)	(1,537)	501	656	-	(4,607)	1,538
Others	11,886	(465)	(9,384)	1,196	976	-	8,142	12,351
Total	137,593	(25,918)	(68,243)	20,239	8,083	-	106,287	178,041

Stage 3	Opening Balance	Transfer	Transfer	Transfer	Transfer	Write-Off	Constitution/ (Reversion)	Consolidated Closing Balance
	12/31/2025	To Stage 1	To Stage 2	From Stage 1	From Stage 2			06/30/2026
Individuals	2,025,537	(62,593)	(5,678)	30,029	45,821	(513,715)	693,032	2,212,433
Credit Cards	258,326	(3,720)	(1,682)	3,646	4,777	(87,831)	110,951	284,467
Payroll Loans	757,167	(6,381)	(259)	2,282	7,366	(184,156)	179,658	755,677
Personal Loan – not Payroll	255,829	(3,147)	(301)	3,445	7,518	(114,931)	149,180	297,593
Real Estate	27,808	(4,415)	(502)	1,507	1,485	(1,391)	23,612	48,104
Rural and Development Loans	293,691	(23,201)	(2,031)	4,908	5,504	(80,013)	106,506	305,364
Others	432,716	(21,729)	(903)	14,241	19,171	(45,393)	123,125	521,228
Companies	749,471	(30,424)	(2,405)	30,161	22,422	(209,762)	178,967	738,430
Exchange	6,856	(58)	-	193	-	-	(1,412)	5,579
Working Capital	149,854	(21,536)	(735)	9,690	8,086	(99,300)	180,922	226,981
Business / Guarantee Checking Accounts	120,110	(1,077)	(38)	10,898	3,415	(27,633)	55,214	160,889
Real Estate	-	-	-	72	-	-	368	440
Rural and Development Loans	247,617	(1,130)	(656)	1,573	1,537	(39,183)	(136,116)	73,642
Others	225,034	(6,623)	(976)	7,735	9,384	(43,646)	79,991	270,899
Total	2,775,008	(93,017)	(8,083)	60,190	68,243	(723,477)	871,999	2,950,863

Consolidation of the Three Stages	Opening Balance	Write-Off	Constitution/ (Reversion) ⁽¹⁾	Consolidated Closing Balance
	12/31/2025			03/31/2026
Individuals	2,788,043	(513,715)	713,264	2,987,592
Credit Cards	394,447	(87,831)	108,990	415,606
Payroll Loans	884,383	(184,156)	177,459	877,686
Personal Loan – not Payroll	309,925	(114,931)	163,082	358,076
Real Estate	61,081	(1,391)	37,300	96,990
Rural and Development Loans	519,304	(80,013)	96,449	535,740
Others	618,903	(45,393)	129,984	703,494
Companies	1,026,116	(209,762)	212,453	1,028,807
Exchange	19,276	-	(3,066)	16,210
Working Capital	192,271	(99,300)	210,510	303,481
Business / Guarantee Checking Accounts	217,967	(27,633)	74,371	264,705
Real Estate	10,395	-	1,158	11,553
Rural and Development Loans	306,929	(39,183)	(155,550)	112,196
Others	279,278	(43,646)	85,030	320,662
Total	3,814,159	(723,477)	925,717	4,016,399

(1) In the Statement of Income, the expected loss on credit operations and finance leases, amounting to R\$795,987, is presented net of recoveries of credit previously written off as a loss, totaling R\$129,730.

Stage 1								Consolidated
	Opening Balance 01/01/2025	Transfer To Stage 2	Transfer To Stage 3	Transfer From Stage 2	Transfer From Stage 3	Write-Off	Constitution/ (Reversion)	Closing Balance 06/30/2025
Individuals	708,288	(13,256)	(34,886)	17,355	88,863	-	26,194	792,558
Credit Cards	108,240	(776)	(12,138)	-	2,691	-	21,859	119,876
Payroll Loans	104,150	(676)	(2,943)	693	6,358	-	2,935	110,517
Personal Loan – not Payroll	25,078	(943)	(2,553)	407	3,652	-	6,780	32,421
Real Estate	23,940	(894)	(628)	10,624	18,787	-	(24,601)	27,228
Rural and Development Loans	328,438	(6,950)	(5,842)	4,380	8,266	-	34,051	362,343
Others	118,442	(3,017)	(10,782)	1,251	49,109	-	(14,830)	140,173
Companies	274,280	(7,433)	(14,618)	2,201	70,292	-	(77,992)	246,730
Exchange	8,747	-	(273)	-	-	-	(224)	8,250
Working Capital	24,914	(468)	(1,692)	31	5,183	-	1,477	29,445
Business / Guarantee Checking Accounts	130,412	(1,717)	(5,394)	67	1,157	-	(30,604)	93,921
Real Estate	8,316	(50)	-	-	-	-	1,832	10,098
Rural and Development Loans	69,560	(4,050)	(4,709)	1,714	4,776	-	(2,604)	64,687
Others	32,331	(1,148)	(2,550)	389	59,176	-	(47,869)	40,329
Total	982,568	(20,689)	(49,504)	19,556	159,155	-	(51,798)	1,039,288

Stage 2								Consolidated
	Opening Balance 01/01/2025	Transfer To Stage 1	Transfer To Stage 3	Transfer From Stage 1	Transfer From Stage 3	Write-Off	Constitution/ (Reversion)	Closing Balance 06/30/2025
Individuals	75,036	(17,355)	(38,057)	13,256	3,141	-	89,942	125,963
Credit Cards	2	-	(1)	776	376	-	8,914	10,067
Payroll Loans	4,952	(693)	(2,569)	676	56	-	15,799	18,221
Personal Loan – not Payroll	6,531	(407)	(3,791)	943	542	-	8,841	12,659
Real Estate	19,132	(10,624)	(4,377)	894	1,493	-	25,519	32,037
Rural and Development Loans	28,903	(4,380)	(17,898)	6,950	86	-	18,078	31,739
Others	15,516	(1,251)	(9,421)	3,017	588	-	12,791	21,240
Companies	15,917	(2,201)	(8,198)	7,433	1,772	-	18,108	32,831
Exchange	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7
Working Capital	2,635	(31)	(1,316)	468	48	-	1,872	3,676
Business / Guarantee Checking Accounts	1,330	(67)	(786)	1,717	21	-	4,577	6,792
Real Estate	-	-	-	50	-	-	(7)	43
Rural and Development Loans	7,538	(1,714)	(4,608)	4,050	1,219	-	6,857	13,342
Others	4,414	(389)	(1,488)	1,148	484	-	4,802	8,971
Total	90,953	(19,556)	(46,255)	20,689	4,913	-	108,050	158,794

Stage 3								Consolidated
	Opening Balance 01/01/2025	Transfer To Stage 1	Transfer To Stage 2	Transfer From Stage 1	Transfer From Stage 2	Write-Off	Constitution/ (Reversion)	Closing Balance 06/30/2025
Individuals	1,055,927	(88,863)	(3,141)	34,886	38,057	(71,890)	637,771	1,602,747
Credit Cards	104,887	(2,691)	(376)	12,138	1	-	68,392	182,351
Payroll Loans	423,964	(6,358)	(56)	2,943	2,569	(58,692)	257,348	621,718
Personal Loan – not Payroll	147,414	(3,652)	(542)	2,553	3,791	(4,155)	67,195	212,604
Real Estate	36,583	(18,787)	(1,493)	628	4,377	(1,452)	15,061	34,917
Rural and Development Loans	132,062	(8,266)	(86)	5,842	17,898	(79)	76,806	224,177
Others	211,017	(49,109)	(588)	10,782	9,421	(7,512)	152,969	326,980
Companies	587,432	(70,292)	(1,772)	14,618	8,198	(8,649)	61,678	591,213
Exchange	5,356	-	-	273	-	-	3,640	9,269
Working Capital	114,252	(5,183)	(48)	1,692	1,316	-	799	112,828
Business / Guarantee Checking Accounts	49,593	(1,157)	(21)	5,394	786	(28)	21,660	76,227
Real Estate	170	-	-	-	-	-	(41)	129
Rural and Development Loans	238,484	(4,776)	(1,219)	4,709	4,608	(8,621)	13,543	246,728
Others	179,577	(59,176)	(484)	2,550	1,488	-	22,077	146,032
Total	1,643,359	(159,155)	(4,913)	49,504	46,255	(80,539)	699,449	2,193,960

Consolidation of the Three Stages					Consolidated
	Opening Balance 01/01/2025	Write-Off	Constitution/ (Reversion) ⁽¹⁾	Closing Balance 06/30/2025	
Individuals	1,839,251	(71,890)	753,907	2,521,268	
Credit Cards	213,129	-	99,165	312,294	
Payroll Loans	533,066	(58,692)	276,082	750,456	
Personal Loan – not Payroll	179,023	(4,155)	82,816	257,684	
Real Estate	79,655	(1,452)	15,979	94,182	
Rural and Development Loans	489,403	(79)	128,935	618,259	
Others	344,975	(7,512)	150,930	488,393	
Companies	877,629	(8,649)	1,794	870,774	
Exchange	14,103	-	3,423	17,526	
Working Capital	141,801	-	4,148	145,949	
Business / Guarantee Checking Accounts	181,335	(28)	(4,367)	176,940	
Real Estate	8,486	-	1,784	10,270	
Rural and Development Loans	315,582	(8,621)	17,796	324,757	
Others	216,322	-	(20,990)	195,332	
Total	2,716,880	(80,539)	755,701	3,392,042	

(1) In the Statement of Income, the expected loss on credit and financial leasing operations in the amount of R\$603,399 is presented net of the recovery of credit previously written off as a loss in the amount of R\$152,294.

Of the amount of the provision for expected loss associated with credit risk for stage 3, the amount of R\$409,588 (01/01 to 06/30/2025 R\$186,904) refers to the additional provision to meet the minimum provision incurred requirements established by BCB Resolution No. 352/23.

(e) Financial Leasing Transactions as Lessor

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

Maturity	Future Minimum Payments	Parent and Consolidated	
		Income to Own	Present Value
Current (Up to 1 year)	1,511	(782)	1,400
Not Current (Over 1 year)	2,921	(1,503)	2,108
Total as of 06/30/2026	4,432	(2,285)	3,508
Total as of 12/31/2025	6,739	(3,513)	5,285

(f) Allocation of Resources for Application in Rural Credit

Rural Credit Manual Guidelines	Sub-demandability	Source of Resources	Parent and Consolidated	
			06/30/2026	
			Total Demandability	Total Demandability (%)
Mandatory Resources (MCR6.2)	Pronaf	Demand Deposits	334,171	30
	Pronamp	Demand Deposits	477,387	45
	Other	Demand Deposits	143,216	25
Rural Savings (MCR6.4)		Rural Savings	465,637	65
Agribusiness Letters of Credit (ALC) (MCR6.7)		ALC	682,520	50

Rural Credit Manual Guidelines	Sub-demandability	Source of Resources	Parent and Consolidated	
			12/31/2025	
			Total Demandability	Total Demandability (%)
Mandatory Resources (MCR6.2)	Pronaf	Demand Deposits	294,597	30
	Pronamp	Demand Deposits	441,895	45
	Other	Demand Deposits	245,497	25
Rural Savings (MCR6.4)		Rural Savings	431,510	65
Agribusiness Letters of Credit (ALC) (MCR6.7)		ALC	1,686,330	50

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

Note 11 – Other Financial Assets

	Parent					
	Up to 12 Months	Over 12 Months	03/31/2026	Up to 12 Months	Over 12 Months	12/31/2025
Interbank Accounts	1,035,272	-	1,035,272	13,183	920,361	933,544
Credits with the Housing Finance System (SFH) ⁽¹⁾	947,946	-	947,946	-	920,361	920,361
Outstanding Payments and Receipts	79,692	-	79,692	4,799	-	4,799
Others	7,634	-	7,634	8,384	-	8,384
Income Receivable	104,604	-	104,604	267,373	-	267,373
Advance payment to the Credit Guarantee Fund ⁽³⁾	99,857	399,428	499,285	-	-	-
Debtors for Security Deposits	-	1,559,590	1,559,590	-	1,285,113	1,285,113
Payments to Reimburse	40,950	-	40,950	41,344	-	41,344
Securities and Receivables ⁽²⁾	228,144	291,422	519,566	212,452	281,026	493,478
Others	43,502	-	43,502	60,203	-	60,203
Total	1,552,329	2,250,440	3,802,769	594,555	2,486,500	3,081,055

	Consolidated					
	Up to 12 Months	Over 12 Months	03/31/2026	Up to 12 Months	Over 12 Months	12/31/2025
Interbank Accounts	3,553,628	-	3,553,628	3,007,178	920,361	3,927,539
Credits with the Housing Finance System (SFH) ⁽¹⁾	947,946	-	947,946	-	920,361	920,361
Outstanding Payments and Receipts	2,598,048	-	2,598,048	2,998,794	-	2,998,794
Others	7,634	-	7,634	8,384	-	8,384
Income Receivable	129,612	-	129,612	127,821	-	127,821
Advance payment to the Credit Guarantee Fund ⁽³⁾	99,857	399,428	499,285	-	-	-
Negotiation and Intermediation of Securities	4,401	-	4,401	3,873	-	3,873
Debtors for Security Deposits	-	1,564,984	1,564,984	-	1,290,435	1,290,435
Payments to Reimburse	20,766	-	20,766	22,432	-	22,432
Securities and Receivables ⁽²⁾	244,042	291,422	535,464	223,259	281,026	504,285
Others	43,506	-	43,506	60,207	-	60,207
Total	4,095,812	2,255,834	6,351,646	3,444,770	2,491,822	5,936,592

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

- R\$13,628 (12/31/2025 – R\$24,588) refers to future flows updated by the pre-fixed discount rate of 14.07% per year used when acquiring credit from the Salary Variation Compensation Fund (FCVS) of the State of Rio Grande do Sul;
- R\$931,718 (12/31/2025 – R\$893,268) refers to the principal and interest installments of the acquired credits that Banrisul will have the right to receive at the time of novation and that are updated according to the remuneration of the original resources, being Reference Rate (TR) + 6.17% per year for credits originating from own resources and TR + 3.12% per year for credits originating from resources of the Severance Pay Guarantee Fund (FGTS); and
- R\$2,600 (12/31/2025 – R\$2,505) refers to the balance of contracts in the company's own portfolio covered by FCVS, funds from FGTS, approved and ready for novation, updated by TR + 3.12% per year.

Credits Linked to SFH – Acquired Portfolio: from October 2002 to March 2005, Banrisul acquired from the State of Rio Grande do Sul, with a financial realization guarantee clause for any non-performed contracts, credits from the FCVS. The credits are valued at the acquisition price updated by the pro rata temporis acquisition rate in the amount of R\$945,346 (12/31/2025 – R\$917,856). Their face value is R\$945,706 (12/31/2025 – R\$918,994). These credits will be converted into CVS securities according to the approval and novation processes, with the amounts that Banrisul will be entitled to receive at the time of novation presented separately and updated by TR variation plus interest. Although there is no defined term, at the time of issuance of the securities, the market values may be significantly different from the accounting values.

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

(2) They mainly refer to payment transactions of amounts receivable from card issuers (payment methods) in the amount of R\$2,518,356 (12/31/2025 – R\$ 2,993,995) from the subsidiary Banrisul Pagamentos.

(3) In February 2026, the Board of Directors of the Credit Guarantee Fund (FGC) decided on the mandatory advance payment of ordinary contributions from associated financial institutions, with the aim of replenishing the Fund's cash flow after extraordinary disbursements related to the liquidation of certain financial institutions. The advance payment of R\$ 544,674 corresponds to 60 months of ordinary contributions in 2026, with a provision for an additional 12 months of advance payments in the fiscal years 2027 and 2028, leaving a balance of R\$499,285 at the end of the reporting period. The advanced amounts were recorded as assets and are amortized monthly through offsetting against future ordinary contributions.

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

- Accounts receivable related to judicial deposits made by the Union arising from rights to receive payments from companies belonging to the same economic group, with final and unappealable judgments, which Banrisul received as payment in kind to settle loans. These judicial deposits are linked to a rescissory action filed by the Union, which had been dismissed by the Federal Regional Court (TRF) of the 1st Region and was awaiting judgment on a special appeal filed by the Union with the Superior Court of Justice (STJ). The appeal was judged, with a result favorable to the Union. Thus, as the release of the amounts to Banrisul depends on the outcome of the rescissory judicial action, and, due to a change in the court's understanding, with a non-definitive decision unfavorable to Banrisul, the Administration established a provision for the expected loss of the full amount. These judicial deposits assigned to Banrisul, whose release or not depends on the final decision of the rescissory judicial action, totaled R\$266,701 and are remunerated by the TR (Reference Rate) and interest;
- Other credits without credit characteristics with the municipal public sector, in the amount of R\$55,049 (12/31/2025 – R\$55,627) related to receivables acquired from the State of Rio Grande do Sul or entities controlled by it. For these credits, there is a provision set up in the amount of R\$52,521 (12/31/2025 – R\$51,434); and
- Installment purchases debited by the brand to be invoiced in the amount of R\$133,828 (12/31/2025 – R\$107,962).

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

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

						Parent and Consolidated
						06/30/2026
	No Maturity	Up to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Fair Value	Updated Cos
Treasury Financial Bills (LFT) ⁽¹⁾	-	3,860,328	18,606,002	962,142	23,428,472	23,335,612
Investment Fund Shares	55,376	-	-	-	55,376	43,204
Shares	2,400	-	-	-	2,400	2,400
Others	21,969	-	-	-	21,969	21,969
Total ⁽²⁾	79,745	3,860,328	18,606,002	962,142	23,508,217	23,403,185

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

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

(2) As of the reporting date, there were no records of expected losses.

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

The composition of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, by type of security and maturity, showed a zero balance as of June 30, 2026. As of December 31, 2025, it included National Treasury Bills (LTN) maturing within three months, with a balance of R\$999,446, a fair value of R\$999,446, and an amortized cost of R\$999,556.

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

						Consolidated
						03/31/2026
	No Maturity	Up to 3 Months	From 3 to 12 Months	Over 5 Years	Fair Value	Updated Cost
Treasury Financial Bills (LFT)	-	-	363,288	180,450	5,782	549,520
Investment Fund Shares	188,144	-	-	-	-	188,144
Total	188,144	-	363,288	180,450	5,782	737,664

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

Note 14 – Other Assets

	Parent		Consolidated	
	06/30/2026	12/31/2025	06/30/2026	12/31/2025
Advances to Employees	52,918	21,271	53,165	21,669
Actuarial Assets - Post-employment Benefit (Note 33e)	180,532	180,828	181,246	181,544
Other Debtors	247,306	156,293	271,549	180,069
Assets for Sale	115,186	125,474	115,752	126,040
Prepaid Expenses	73,342	97,120	123,835	152,348
Other	9,093	8,064	12,772	11,227
Total	678,377	589,050	758,319	672,897

Note 15 – Deferred Taxes and Contributions

(a) Tax Credits

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

	Parent			06/30/2026
	12/31/2025	Constitution	Realization	
Allowance for Loan Losses	1,987,269	276,638	(311,603)	1,952,304
Provision for Tax Risks	18,923	2,558	(218)	21,263
Provision for Labor Risks	982,730	71,304	(182,940)	871,094
Provision for Civil Risks	121,068	18,598	(27,272)	112,394
Post Employment Benefits	212,871	6,434	-	219,305
Other Temporary Provisions	224,244	65,207	(76,020)	213,431
Tax Loss	135,056	148,052	-	283,108
Total Tax Assets	3,682,161	588,791	(598,053)	3,672,899
Unregistered Credits	(26)	-	-	(26)
Total Deferred Tax Assets Recorded	3,682,135	588,791	(598,053)	3,672,873
Deferred Tax Liabilities	(153,919)	(26,218)	5,397	(174,740)
Deferred Tax Assets Net of Deferred Tax Liabilities	3,528,216	562,573	(592,656)	3,498,133

	Consolidated			06/30/2026
	12/31/2025	Constitution	Realization	
Allowance for Loan Losses	1,988,748	279,851	(313,083)	1,955,516
Provision for Tax Risks	19,021	2,558	(309)	21,270
Provision for Labor Risks	983,539	71,475	(183,088)	871,926
Provision for Civil Risks	122,694	18,759	(27,896)	113,557
Post Employment Benefits	213,699	6,659	(316)	220,042
Other Temporary Provisions	305,824	104,860	(130,622)	280,062
Tax Loss	135,056	148,052	-	283,108
Total Tax Assets	3,768,581	632,214	(655,314)	3,745,481
Unregistered Credits	(26)	-	-	(26)
Total Deferred Tax Assets Recorded	3,768,555	632,214	(655,314)	3,745,455
Deferred Tax Liabilities	(170,956)	(30,842)	10,147	(191,651)
Deferred Tax Assets Net of Deferred Tax Liabilities	3,597,599	601,372	(645,167)	3,553,804

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

Year	Income tax	Social Contribution on Profit (CSLL)	Total	Parent	Consolidated
				Registered Totals	Registered Totals
2026	243,882	195,106	438,988	438,988	451,747
2027	374,401	299,521	673,922	673,922	690,941
2028	359,899	287,920	647,819	647,819	660,183
2029	309,950	247,960	557,910	557,910	566,840
2030	205,090	164,072	369,162	369,162	379,331
2031 to 2033	372,411	297,929	670,340	670,340	681,533
2034 to 2036	174,851	139,881	314,732	314,732	314,880
2037	14	12	26	-	-
Total as of 06/30/2026	2,040,498	1,632,401	3,672,899	3,672,873	3,745,455
Total as of 12/31/2025	2,045,645	1,636,516	3,682,161	3,682,135	3,768,555

The total present value of tax credits is R\$2,650,722 (12/31/2025 – R\$2,653,221) and in the Consolidated R\$2,706,154 (12/31/2025 – R\$2,719,479), calculated according to the expected realization of deferred IR and CSLL at the average collection rate projected for the corresponding periods.

(b) Deferred Tax Obligations

	Parent		Consolidated	
	06/30/2026	12/31/2025	06/30/2026	12/31/2025
Excess Depreciation	2,016	2,793	2,016	2,793
Own Securities at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income	47,264	36,613	47,275	36,615
Securities – Fair Value Adjustments through Profit or Loss	-	377	195	792
Adjustment of MTM Subordinated Debt – <i>Hedge Accounting</i>	-	1,558	-	1,558
Actuarial Surplus	125,460	112,578	125,746	112,821
Other Temporary Debts	-	-	16,419	16,377
Total	174,740	153,919	191,651	170,956

Note 16 – Investments in Associated and Subsidiary Companies

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

	Parent		Consolidated	
	06/30/2026	12/31/2025	06/30/2026	12/31/2025
Investments in Domestic Subsidiaries	4,320,977	4,041,273	-	-
Investments in Associates	149,306	135,428	149,306	135,428
Total	4,470,283	4,176,701	149,306	135,428

						Parent
	Equity	Participation in	Invest.	Net Income	Equity Results	Dividends and IoC Paid/
	06/30/2026	Equity (%)	Value	01/01 to	01/01 to	Received
		06/30/2026	06/30/2026	06/30/2026	06/30/2026	01/01 to 06/30/2026 ⁽¹⁾
Subsidiaries						
Banrisul Armazéns Gerais S.A.	87,110	100,00	87,109	5,460	5,460	-
Banrisul S.A. Corretora de Valores Mobiliários e Câmbio	178,572	98,98	176,759	21,299	21,082	6,156
Banrisul S.A. Administradora de Consórcios	612,191	99,68	610,251	63,475	87,071	48,513
Banrisul Soluções em Pagamentos S.A.	2,997,321	100,00	2,997,321	234,895	234,895	204,726
Banrisul Seguridade Participações S.A.	449,537	100,00	449,537	105,005	105,005	44,169
Total	4,324,731		4,320,977	430,134	453,513	303,564
Associates						
Bem Promotora de Vendas e Serviços S.A.	55,345	49,90	27,617	6,976	3,481	4,650
Banrisul Icatu Participações S.A.	243,426	49,99	121,689	98,701	49,341	36,323
Total	298,771		149,306	105,677	52,822	40,973

						Parent
	Equity	Participation in	Invest.	Net Income	Equity Results	Dividends and IoC Paid/
	12/31/2025	Equity (%)	Value	01/01 to	01/01 to	Received
		12/31/2025	12/31/2025	06/30/2025	06/30/2025	01/01 to 06/30/2025 ⁽¹⁾
Subsidiaries						
Banrisul Armazéns Gerais S.A.	85,563	100,00	85,563	6,267	6,246	-
Banrisul S.A. Corretora de Valores Mobiliários e Câmbio	164,812	98,98	163,138	15,612	15,453	-
Banrisul S.A. Administradora de Consórcios	556,017	99,68	554,255	45,742	45,597	-
Banrisul Soluções em Pagamentos S.A.	2,893,785	100,00	2,893,785	195,815	195,815	-
Banrisul Seguridade Participações S.A.	344,532	100,00	344,532	87,851	87,851	150,271
Total	4,044,709		4,041,273	351,287	350,962	150,271
Associates						
Bem Promotora de Vendas e Serviços S.A.	56,150	49,90	28,019	7,691	3,838	2,474
Banrisul Icatu Participações S.A.	214,860	49,99	107,409	84,596	42,289	62,140
Total	271,010		135,428	92,287	46,127	64,614

						Consolidated
	Equity 06/30/2026	Participation in Equity (%) 06/30/2026	Invest. Value 06/30/2026	Net Income 01/01 to 06/30/2026	Equity Results 01/01 to 06/30/2026	Dividends and IoC Paid/ Received 01/01/ to 06/30/2026 ⁽¹⁾
Associates						
Bem Promotora de Vendas e Serviços S.A.	55,345	49.90	27,617	6,976	3,481	4,650
Banrisul Icatu Participações S.A.	243,426	49.99	121,689	98,701	49,341	36,323
Total	298,771		149,306	105,677	52,822	40,973

						Consolidated
	Equity 12/31/2025	Participation in Equity (%) 12/31/2025	Invest. Value 12/31/2025	Net Income 01/01/ to 06/30/2025	Equity Results 01/01/ to 06/30/2025	Dividends and IoC Paid/ Received 01/01/ to 06/30/2025 ⁽¹⁾
Associates						
Bem Promotora de Vendas e Serviços S.A.	56,150	49.90	28,019	7,691	3,838	2,474
Banrisul Icatu Participações S.A.	214,860	49.99	107,409	84,596	42,289	62,140
Total	271,010		135,428	92,287	46,127	64,614

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

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

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

Note 17 – Property and Equipment

							Parent
	Property in Use	Equipment in Inventory	Facilities	Equipment in Use	Data Processing System	Other	Total
Total as of 12/31/2025							
Cost	597,362	3,538	344,121	190,389	472,724	28,658	1,636,792
Accumulated Depreciation	(319,652)	-	(161,566)	(101,911)	(323,498)	(22,432)	(929,059)
Net Balance	277,710	3,538	182,555	88,478	149,226	6,226	707,733
Acquisitions	48,527	4,574	17,455	7,268	9,775	-	87,599
Disposals - Cost	(61,106)	-	-	(1,420)	(33,122)	(2)	(95,650)
Disposals – Depreciation	54,003	-	-	1,312	23,466	2	78,783
Depreciation	(37,755)	-	(6,275)	(3,994)	(18,829)	(748)	(67,601)
Net Transfers - Cost	(1,001)	(2,325)	-	345	2,020	(3)	(964)
Transfers Net Depreciation	167	-	-	120	(123)	3	167
Net Change in the Period	2,835	2,249	11,180	3,631	(16,813)	(748)	2,334
Total as of 06/30/2026							
Cost	583,782	5,787	361,576	196,582	451,397	28,653	1,627,777
Accumulated Depreciation	(303,237)	-	(167,841)	(104,473)	(318,984)	(23,175)	(917,710)
Net Balance	280,545	5,787	193,735	92,109	132,413	5,478	710,067

							Consolidated
	Property in Use	Equipment in Inventory	Facilities	Equipment in Use	Data Processing System	Other	Total
Total as of 12/31/2025							
Cost	622,285	75,036	361,165	201,032	705,669	30,069	1,995,256
Accumulated Depreciation	(328,703)	-	(170,536)	(107,668)	(437,898)	(23,607)	(1,068,412)
Net Balance	293,582	75,036	190,629	93,364	267,771	6,462	926,844
Acquisitions	51,168	14,547	19,849	7,297	9,775	8	102,644
Disposals - Cost	(64,011)	(2,274)	-	(1,421)	(34,033)	(2)	(101,741)
Disposals – Depreciation	54,003	-	-	1,312	24,227	2	79,544
Depreciation	(38,430)	-	(6,907)	(4,384)	(41,607)	(779)	(92,107)
Net Transfers - Cost	(1,001)	(52,841)	-	345	52,536	(3)	(964)
Transfers Net Depreciation	167	-	-	120	(123)	3	167
Net Change in the Period	1,896	(40,568)	12,942	3,269	10,775	(771)	(12,457)
Total as of 06/30/2026							
Cost	608,441	34,468	381,014	207,253	733,947	30,072	1,995,195
Accumulated Depreciation	(312,963)	-	(177,443)	(110,620)	(455,401)	(24,381)	(1,080,808)
Net Balance	295,478	34,468	203,571	96,633	278,546	5,691	914,387

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

	Parent		Consolidated	
	06/30/2026	12/31/2025	06/30/2026	12/31/2025
Up to 12 Months	94,011	93,524	95,400	94,927
From 1 to 5 Years	137,106	140,075	138,629	142,302
Over 5 Years	9,033	6,264	9,033	6,264
Total ⁽¹⁾	240,150	239,863	243,062	243,493

(1) Includes financial leasing contracts with related parties in the amount of R\$64,890 (12/31/2025 R\$80,548) (Note 35a).

Note 18 – Intangible Assets

	Parent			
	Software Use Rights	Right from Acquisition of Payroll operations ⁽¹⁾	Others	Total
Total as of 12/31/2025				
Cost	324,432	1,618,581	658	1,943,671
Accumulated Amortization	(223,581)	(1,419,750)	(658)	(1,643,989)
Net Balance	100,851	198,831	-	299,682
Acquisitions	2,818	1,237,040	-	1,239,858
Amortization	(12,808)	(107,013)	-	(119,821)
Net Change	(9,990)	1,130,027	-	1,120,037
Total as of 06/30/2026				
Cost	327,250	2,855,621	658	3,183,529
Accumulated Amortization	(236,389)	(1,526,763)	(658)	(1,763,810)
Net Balance	90,861	1,328,858	-	1,419,719

	Consolidated			
	Software Use Rights	Right from Acquisition of Payroll operations ⁽¹⁾	Others	Total
Total as of 12/31/2025				
Cost	325,560	1,618,582	875	1,945,017
Accumulated Amortization	(224,709)	(1,419,751)	(875)	(1,645,335)
Net Balance	100,851	198,831	-	299,682
Acquisitions	2,818	1,237,040	-	1,239,858
Amortization	(12,808)	(107,013)	-	(119,821)
Net Change	(9,990)	1,130,027	-	1,120,037
Total as of 06/30/2026				
Cost	328,378	2,855,622	875	3,184,875
Accumulated Amortization	(237,517)	(1,526,764)	(875)	(1,765,156)
Net Balance	90,861	1,328,858	-	1,419,719

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

Note 19 – Financial Liabilities at Amortized Cost

							Parent	
	No Maturity	Up to 3 Months	From 3 to 12 Months	From 1 to 3 Years	From 3 to 5 Years	Over 5 Years	06/30/2026	12/31/2025
Deposits	25,029,724	5,464,649	8,404,549	28,413,518	23,786,967	15,591,018	106,690,425	101,741,922
Demand Deposits	2,932,221	-	-	-	-	-	2,932,221	4,302,784
Savings Deposits	10,767,985	-	-	-	-	-	10,767,985	10,927,247
Interbanking Deposits	-	3,334,782	-	-	-	-	3,334,782	2,361,009
Time Deposits ⁽¹⁾	-	2,129,867	8,404,549	28,413,518	23,786,967	15,591,018	78,325,919	73,288,355
Judicial and Administrative ⁽²⁾	11,321,654	-	-	-	-	-	11,321,654	10,853,799
Other Deposits	7,864	-	-	-	-	-	7,864	8,728
Repurchase Agreements (Repos)	-	26,460,769	-	-	-	-	26,460,769	22,959,070
Funds from Acceptance and Issuance of Securities	-	827,744	3,420,504	5,431,036	109,891	598	9,789,773	8,711,917
Subordinated Financial Letters (LFSN) ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	-	2,603,464	2,603,464	2,413,040
Borrowings ⁽⁴⁾	-	575,404	1,663,502	657,387	27,813	9,033	2,933,139	2,803,298
Onlendings ⁽⁵⁾	-	277,660	874,094	1,646,584	942,825	780,925	4,522,088	3,802,826
Other Financial Liabilities (Note 20)	-	-	4,058,353	1,885	-	-	4,060,238	3,783,055
Total as of 06/30/2026	25,029,724	33,606,226	18,421,002	36,150,410	24,867,496	18,985,038	157,059,896	
Total as of 12/31/2025	26,092,558	27,171,624	16,835,441	36,559,087	20,464,711	19,091,707		146,215,128

							Consolidated	
	No Maturity	Up to 3 Months	From 3 to 12 Months	From 1 to 3 Years	From 3 to 5 Years	Over 5 Years	03/31/2026	12/31/2025
Deposits	25,371,405	5,464,649	6,847,208	28,413,518	23,786,967	15,591,018	105,474,765	100,557,914
Demand Deposits	2,904,244	-	-	-	-	-	2,904,244	4,296,487
Savings Deposits	10,767,985	-	-	-	-	-	10,767,985	10,927,247
Interbanking Deposits	-	3,334,782	-	-	-	-	3,334,782	2,361,009
Time Deposits ⁽¹⁾	-	2,129,867	6,847,208	28,413,518	23,786,967	15,591,018	76,768,578	71,826,919
Judicial and Administrative ⁽²⁾	11,321,249	-	-	-	-	-	11,321,249	10,853,434
Other Deposits	377,927	-	-	-	-	-	377,927	292,818
Repurchase Agreements (Repos)	-	26,370,776	-	-	-	-	26,370,776	22,819,656
Funds from Acceptance and Issuance of Securities	-	826,294	3,298,907	4,503,243	109,891	598	8,738,933	7,739,376
Subordinated Financial Letters (LFSN) ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	-	2,603,464	2,603,464	2,413,040
Borrowings ⁽⁴⁾	-	575,738	1,664,556	658,745	27,978	9,033	2,936,050	2,806,928
Onlendings ⁽⁵⁾	-	277,660	874,094	1,646,584	942,825	780,925	4,522,088	3,802,826
Other Financial Liabilities (Note 20)	-	-	5,576,933	1,885	-	-	5,578,818	5,582,728
Total as of 06/30/2026	25,371,405	33,515,117	18,261,698	35,223,975	24,867,661	18,985,038	156,224,894	
Total as of 12/31/2025	26,369,986	27,031,705	16,849,087	35,914,817	20,465,166	19,091,707		145,722,468

(1) These are carried out in the form of post- or prefixed charges, which correspond to 80.96% and 19.04% of the total portfolio, respectively. Of the total funds raised in time deposits, 67.89% have a previously agreed early redemption condition, for which the expense is appropriated at the rate agreed for the maturity date, disregarding discounts or reductions applied when the redemption is early. The maturity ranges shown do not consider the possibility of early redemption.

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

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

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

(4) Funds raised from banks abroad for investment in foreign exchange commercial transactions, incurring exchange rate variation of the respective currencies plus interest and fees. Also included are leasing obligations as per CPC 06(R2).

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

Note 20 – Other Financial Liabilities

	Parent					
	Up to 12 Months	Over 12 Months	06/30/2026	Up to 12 Months	Over 12 Months	12/31/2025
Interfinancial Relations	996,683	-	996,683	913,198	-	913,198
Interdependence Relations	273,500	-	273,500	261,318	-	261,318
Foreign Exchange Operations	199,158	-	199,158	150,257	-	150,257
Creditors for Resources to be Released	54,283	-	54,283	48,905	-	48,905
Payable Card Transactions	1,275,477	-	1,275,477	1,248,842	-	1,248,842
Acquisition Vero Network	761,034	-	761,034	820,827	-	820,827
Resources in Transit of Third Parties	275,291	-	275,291	18,657	-	18,657
Other	222,927	1,885	224,812	318,788	2,263	321,051
Total	4,058,353	1,885	4,060,238	3,780,792	2,263	3,783,055

	Consolidated					
	Up to 12 Months	Over 12 Months	06/30/2026	Up to 12 Months	Over 12 Months	12/31/2025
Interfinancial Relations	807,702	-	807,702	713,893	-	713,893
Interdependence Relations	273,500	-	273,500	258,571	-	258,571
Foreign Exchange Operations	199,158	-	199,158	150,257	-	150,257
Negotiation and Intermediation of Securities	1,130	-	1,130	4,551	-	4,551
Creditors for Resources to be Released	54,422	-	54,422	49,042	-	49,042
Payable Card Transactions	1,275,477	-	1,275,477	1,248,842	-	1,248,842
Acquisition Vero Network	2,351,004	-	2,351,004	2,672,524	-	2,672,524
Resources in Transit of Third Parties	275,291	-	275,291	18,657	-	18,657
Other	339,249	1,885	341,134	464,128	2,263	466,391
Total	5,576,933	1,885	5,578,818	5,580,465	2,263	5,582,728

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

	Parent and Consolidated	
	06/30/2026	12/31/2025
Derivative Financial Instruments (Asset)/Liabilities ⁽¹⁾	(6,299)	(99,213)
Swap	-	(99,112)
Exchange	(6,299)	(101)
Subordinated Debt ⁽²⁾	-	1,689,405
Mark-to-Market Subordinated Debts	-	1,684,915
Expenses Provision and Charges to Incorporate	-	4,490
Total	(6,299)	1,590,192

(1) Presented net between assets and liabilities.

(2) On 01/28/2021, Banrisul issued subordinated notes (Tier 2) in the foreign market in the amount of US\$300,000 (three hundred million US dollars), for a term of 10 years, with the option of redemption by Banrisul starting in the 5th year, counted from the date of issuance. On January 28, 2026, Banrisul exercised its redemption option, thus settling the subordinated debt.

Note 22 – Derivative Financial Instruments

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

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

Note 23 – Provisions, Contingent Assets and Contingent Liabilities

(a) Contingent Assets

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

(b) Provisions and Contingent Liabilities

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

	Parent			
	Tax	Labor	Civil	Other
Opening Balance as of 12/31/2025	50,400	2,183,845	269,040	7,679
Constitution	-	58,437	16,232	-
Monetary Update	5,658	100,016	25,098	114
Reversal of Provision	(290)	(174,349)	(31,573)	-
Payment	(167)	(232,186)	(29,033)	-
Closing Balance as of 06/30/2026	55,601	1,935,763	249,764	7,793

	Parent			
	Tax	Labor	Civil	Other
Opening Balance as of 01/01/2025	849,375	1,752,748	285,589	7,455
Constitution and Monetary Update	18,897	218,427	28,950	103
Reversal of Provision	-	-	(11,771)	-
Payment	(1,431)	(125,706)	(29,809)	-
Closing Balance as of 06/30/2025	866,841	1,845,469	272,959	7,558

	Consolidated			
	Tax	Labor	Civil	Other
Opening Balance as of 12/31/2025	50,690	2,186,223	273,463	7,679
Constitution	-	58,344	14,932	-
Monetary Update	5,658	100,016	25,098	114
Reversal of Provision	(558)	(174,534)	(31,658)	-
Payment	(167)	(232,190)	(29,058)	-
Closing Balance as of 06/30/2026	55,623	1,937,859	252,777	7,793

	Consolidated			
	Tax	Labor	Civil	Other
Opening Balance as of 01/01/2025	849,648	1,755,876	289,917	7,455
Constitution and Monetary Update	18,905	218,330	29,026	103
Reversal of Provision	-	-	(11,822)	-
Payment	(1,432)	(125,707)	(29,828)	-
Closing Balance as of 06/30/2025	867,121	1,848,499	277,293	7,558

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

The tax-related causes refer to other contingencies related to municipal and federal taxes classified by our advisors as probable losses totaling R\$980 (12/31/2025 – R\$1,270) and a tax assessment notice from the Federal Revenue Service regarding employer social security contributions and contributions to other entities and funds. The tax assessment notice requires social security contributions, mainly on benefits from the Worker's Food Program (PAT) and Profit Sharing (PLR) in the amount of R\$147,731 (12/31/2025 – R\$132,936), classified by our advisors as a possible loss in the amount of R\$125,135 (12/31/2025 – R\$113,806) and as a probable loss in the amount of R\$22,596 (12/31/2025 – R\$19,130), duly provisioned. In addition to these, R\$32,025 (12/31/2025 – R\$30,000) was provisioned for contractual charges related to tax-related legal proceedings.

There are also tax contingencies that, according to their nature, are considered as potential losses, amounting to R\$891,629 (12/31/2025 – R\$939,677) and R\$853,253 in the Consolidated figures (31/12/2025 – R\$979,420). These contingencies arise mainly from municipal and federal taxes, for which, according to accounting practices, no provision for contingencies was recorded.

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

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

A provision has been set up for labor lawsuits filed against Banrisul in accordance with its Provisioning Policy for the classification and provisioning of labor lawsuits, implemented since the second half of 2020, with the provision for lawsuits with claims classified as probable loss.

There are also labor contingencies that are considered as possible losses, in the amount of R\$999,215 (12/31/2025 - 966,227) and in the Consolidated R\$1,006,464 (12/31/2025 – R\$973,512), which, according to the nature of these processes, mainly refer to requests for overtime, salary reinstatement and salary equalization. In accordance with accounting practices, no provision for contingencies was recorded.

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

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

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

Mass lawsuits are those that do not have a court decision and that, depending on the type and purpose of the lawsuit, as well as the case law, Banrisul classifies as having a probable, possible or remote risk. For some lawsuits that, even without a decision, are classified as probable, Banrisul estimates an average value of the

historical costs of conviction and loss of suit, generating an average ticket value that may have to be disbursed. To adjust for the probability of loss, this value is reviewed after the court decision on the merits, in cases where the lawsuit is dismissed or changed, and in the provision values in cases where Banrisul is convicted.

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

There are also R\$179,748 (12/31/2025 – R\$128,859) in individual and in the Consolidated related to lawsuits filed by third parties against Banrisul whose nature of the lawsuits refers mainly to actions that discuss insurance, real estate credit and checking accounts, which the legal department classifies as possible losses and, therefore, have not been provisioned.

Other: On September 29, 2000, Banrisul received a fine imposed by Bacen in connection with administrative proceedings, also opened by Bacen, regarding alleged irregularities committed in foreign exchange transactions between 1987 and 1989. In April 2022, with a final decision issued by the STJ that recognized the statute of limitations of the fines applied, with the exception of a tiny portion, whose conviction remained, leaving the amount of R\$7,736 (12/31/2025 – R\$7,679) provisioned.

(c) Debtors by Security Deposit

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

	Parent		Consolidated	
	06/30/2026	12/31/2025	06/30/2026	12/31/2025
Tax	140,004	169,298	140,064	169,358
Labor	1,258,944	961,345	1,262,791	965,134
Civil	160,642	154,470	162,129	155,943
Total	1,559,590	1,285,113	1,564,984	1,290,435

Note 24 – Other Liabilities

	Parent		Consolidated	
	06/30/2026	12/31/2025	06/30/2026	12/31/2025
Collection of taxes and mandatory contributions	164,692	10,369	164,692	10,369
Social and Statutory Obligations	127,069	414,391	127,413	414,801
Provision of Personnel	242,491	169,527	243,248	170,648
Obligations for Official Covenants and Payment Services	132,421	154,963	132,729	164,374
Various Creditors in the Country	143,112	108,542	227,381	192,987
Actuarial Liabilities - Post-Employment Benefit ⁽¹⁾	525,841	540,504	527,683	542,939
Provisions for Outgoing Payments	116,941	151,582	138,090	189,729
Anticipated Income	98,565	104,337	98,565	104,337
Others	4,196	3,749	6,283	7,239
Total	1,555,328	1,657,964	1,666,084	1,797,423

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

Note 25 – Equity

(a) Capital

On April 28, 2026, an Extraordinary General Meeting approved a proposal to increase the share capital from R\$8,300,000 to R\$8,700,000 by capitalizing statutory and expansion reserves totaling R\$400,000, without the issuance of new shares. Consequently, as of the reporting date, Banrisul's share capital stood at R\$8,700,000 (December 31, 2025: R\$8,300,000)—fully subscribed and paid-in—represented by 408,974,477 no-par-value shares, as shown in the following table:

	ON		PNA		PNB		Total	
	Quantity	%	Quantity	%	Quantity	%	Quantity	%
Rio Grande do Sul State								
Shareholding as of 12/31/2025	201,225,359	98.13	751,479	54.73	-	-	201,976,838	49.39
Shares Conversion and Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shareholding as of 06/30/2026	201,225,359	98.13	751,479	54.73	-	-	201,976,838	49.39
Administradores, Conselheiros e Membros de Comitê								
Shareholding as of 12/31/2025	1	-	11	-	-	-	12	-
Shares Conversion and Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shareholding as of 06/30/2026	1	-	11	-	-	-	12	-
Other								
Shareholding as of 12/31/2025	3,839,481	1.87	621,601	45.27	202,536,545	100.00	206,997,627	50.61
Shares Conversion and Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shareholding as of 06/30/2026	3,839,481	1.87	621,601	45.27	202,536,545	100.00	206,997,627	50.61
Total as of 12/31/2025	205,064,841	100.00	1,373,091	100.00	202,536,545	100.00	408,974,477	100.00
Shares Conversion and Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total as of 06/30/2026	205,064,841	100.00	1,373,091	100.00	202,536,545	100.00	408,974,477	100.00

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

- Class A Preferred Shares:

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

- Class B Preferred Shares:

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

(b) Reserves

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

(c) Distribution of Profit

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

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

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

As permitted by Law No. 9,249/95 and CVM Resolution No. 207/96, Banrisul's management paid the amount of R\$180,000, corresponding to Interest on Equity (IoE) for the reporting period, (01/01 to 06/30/2025 – R\$180,000), allocated to dividends, net of income tax withheld at source. The payment of IoE resulted in a tax benefit for Banrisul in the amount of R\$81,000 (01/01 to 06/30/2025 – R\$81,000).

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

On April 28, 2026, at the Annual General Meeting, the proposal for distribution of additional dividends for the fiscal year 2026 was approved at a percentage equivalent to 15% of Net Income less the Legal Reserve, totaling 40%.

	01/01 to 06/30/2026	01/01 to 06/30/2025
Net Profit Attributable to Controlling Shareholders	546,546	618,879
Adjustment		
Legal Reserve	(27,327)	(30,944)
Dividend Calculation Basis	519,219	587,935
Mandatory Minimum Dividend 25%	129,805	146,984
Additional Dividend 15%	77,883	88,190
Total Dividends/Interest on Equity	207,688	235,174
Paid Interest on Equity ⁽¹⁾	166,891	168,769
Common Shares – R\$ 1,515.83931 per thousand shares	90,254	90,254
Preferred Shares A – R\$1,559.83706 per thousand shares	604	604
Preferred Shares B – R\$1,515.83931 per thousand shares	89,142	89,142
Income Tax Withheld at Source	(13,109)	(11,231)
Accrued Dividends ⁽¹⁾	40,797	66,405
Common Shares – R\$70,85547 per thousand shares	20,444	33,296
Preferred Shares A – R\$85,27644 per thousand shares	161	223
Preferred Shares B – R\$70,85547 per thousand shares	20,192	32,886
Total Dividends and Interest on Equity	207,688	235,174

Note 26 – Revenues from Fees and Services

	Parent		Consolidated	
	01/01 to 06/30/2026	01/01 to 06/30/2025	01/01 to 06/30/2026	01/01 to 06/30/2025
Asset Management	40,245	31,355	76,018	63,661
Income from Bill Collection and Custody Services	26,310	27,532	26,313	27,548
Income from Consortium	-	-	60,446	62,410
Banrisul Pagamentos Service Revenues	-	-	247,087	266,640
Collection Services	14,917	15,961	14,917	15,961
Insurance Commissions	-	-	150,289	149,380
Credit Cards	119,584	115,686	124,602	120,522
Bank Fees from Checking Accounts	302,689	294,938	312,047	303,749
Other Income	19,615	18,974	37,394	37,072
Total	523,360	504,446	1,049,113	1,046,943

Note 27 – Personnel Expenses

	Parent		Consolidated	
	01/01 to 06/30/2026	01/01 to 06/30/2025	01/01 to 06/30/2026	01/01 to 06/30/2025
Salary	743,226	657,146	753,984	664,603
Benefits	246,565	223,041	247,636	224,147
Social Charges	314,508	285,483	316,256	287,139
Trainings	3,932	2,558	3,963	2,637
Profit Sharing	115,191	135,605	115,191	135,605
Total	1,423,422	1,303,833	1,437,030	1,314,131

Note 28 – Other Administrative Expenses

	Parent		Consolidated	
	01/01 to 06/30/2026	01/01 to 06/30/2025	01/01 to 06/30/2026	01/01 to 06/30/2025
Communications	28,055	35,366	31,032	37,244
Data Processing	115,564	124,864	119,555	128,402
Surveillance, Security and Transportation of Values	67,993	69,131	68,071	69,131
Amortization and Depreciation	187,422	177,173	211,928	199,577
Rentals and Condominiums	40,681	28,224	40,094	27,609
Third Party Services	239,541	226,680	251,516	241,468
Specialized Technical Services	130,836	99,093	139,577	105,761
Advertising (1)	66,190	71,544	74,721	78,990
Maintenance	66,985	56,832	67,116	57,024
Water, Energy and Gas	16,156	16,337	16,407	16,690
Financial System Services	21,201	19,958	21,750	21,028
Others	60,689	61,203	67,063	62,438
Total	1,041,313	986,405	1,108,830	1,045,362

(1) It is mainly composed of R\$23,813 (01/01 to 06/30/2025 – R\$29,390) and in the Consolidated R\$30,285 (01/01 to 06/30/2025 – R\$35,621) of expenses with institutional advertising and R\$41,620 (01/01 to 06/30/2025 – R\$40,474) and in the Consolidated R\$42,344 (01/01 to 06/30/2025 – R\$40,506) of a publicity program through events and sports clubs.

(2) Comprised primarily, in 2025, of R\$25,103 (R\$25,109 consolidated) in expenses related to fees and, in 2026, of R\$11,115 (R\$15,423 consolidated) in expenses allocated to the Banrisul Cultural and Social Institute (Note 35a), with contributions commencing in the fourth quarter of 2025. For the year 2025, consisting primarily of R\$25,103—and R\$25,109 in the consolidated figures—in expenses related to emoluments.

Note 29 – Other Operating Income

	Parent		Consolidated	
	01/01 to 06/30/2026	01/01 to 06/30/2025	01/01 to 06/30/2026	01/01 to 06/30/2025
Recovery of Charges and Expenses	107,113	110,051	12,300	11,642
Reversal of Operating Provisions	11,294	30,310	27,378	31,749
Interbank Rates	6,421	8,209	6,421	8,209
Credit Receivables Securities	13,663	13,317	13,663	13,332
Other Revenues From Cards	17,262	9,219	17,262	9,219
Reversal of Provisions for Outgoing Payments	3,203	4,688	4,673	5,591
Update on Judicial Deposits	52,140	42,713	52,260	42,831
Income from Anticipation of Payment Transaction Obligations	-	-	127,487	145,612
Income from Portability of Credit Operations	23,661	19,712	23,661	19,712
Actuarial Asset Update	28,627	26,160	29,160	26,277
Other	7,471	19,936	33,806	23,162
Total	270,855	284,315	348,071	337,336

Note 30 – Other Operating Expenses

	Parent		Consolidated	
	01/01 to 06/30/2026	01/01 to 06/30/2025	01/01 to 06/30/2026	01/01 to 06/30/2025
Discounts Granted on Debt Restructurings	110,506	49,248	110,506	49,248
Expenses on Cards	5,086	5,364	5,086	5,364
Fees from INSS Covenant	152,503	150,613	152,503	150,613
Fees from Payroll Loans Covenant	4,557	4,263	4,557	4,263
Expenses on Collection of Federal Taxes	6,485	5,859	6,485	5,859
Payments Transaction Expenses	2,216	3,297	70,919	68,869
Credit Operations Portability Expenses	3,884	6,388	3,884	6,388
Monetary Update on Financing Release	3,196	4,239	3,196	4,239
Banrisul Bonus Advantages	16,181	20,328	16,181	20,328
Fees not received	16,232	9,991	16,232	9,991
Correspondent Banking Reimbursements	9,215	125	9,215	125
Payroll Processing Services	12,078	11,220	12,078	11,220
Other (1)	37,656	26,906	43,855	35,280
Total	379,795	297,841	454,697	371,787

Note 31 – Income Tax and Social Contribution

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

	Parent		Consolidated	
	01/01 to 06/30/2026	01/01 to 06/30/2025	01/01 to 06/30/2026	01/01 to 06/30/2025
Income Before Taxes on Profit	569,996	647,218	715,919	827,217
Total IR and CSLL Tax at Current Rates (Note 3h)	(256,499)	(291,248)	(250,519)	(315,412)
Effect on Tax Calculation	233,049	262,909	81,564	107,378
Interest on Equity Paid/Accrued	81,000	81,000	138,704	81,000
Equity Income Result	227,851	178,690	23,770	20,757
Interest on Equity Received	(75,708)	-	(75,708)	-
Other Values	(94)	3,219	(5,202)	5,621
IR and CSLL	(23,450)	(28,339)	(168,955)	(208,034)
Current	-	(26,010)	(144,015)	(217,813)
Deferred	(23,450)	(2,329)	(24,940)	9,779

Note 32 – Earnings per Share

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

	01/01 to 06/30/2026	01/01 to 06/30/2025
Net Profit Attributable to Controlling Shareholders – R\$ Thousand	546,546	618,879
ON – Common Shares	274,041	310,293
PNA – Preferred Shares	1,843	2,118
PNB – Preferred Shares	270,662	306,468
Weighted Average Outstanding Shares	408,974,477	408,974,477
Weighted Average Number of Outstanding Common Shares	205,064,841	205,064,841
Weighted Average Number of Outstanding Preferred A Shares	1,373,091	1,373,091
Weighted Average Number of Outstanding Preferred B Shares	202,536,545	202,536,545
Basic and Diluted earnings per Share – R\$		
Common Shares	1.33	1.51
Preferred A Shares	1.34	1.54
Preferred B Shares	1.33	1.51

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

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

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

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

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

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

The set of actuarial hypotheses and methods adopted in the calculations resulted from a process of interaction between the external actuarial consultancy, responsible for the actuarial calculations in the case of Benefit Plans structured in the defined benefit and variable contribution modality, the internal actuaries of the FBSS itself in the case of the benefit plan structured in the defined contribution modality, the Executive Board and the representatives of the Deliberative Council of the Foundation. It also has the approval of the sponsors of the Benefit Plans I and Settled (defined benefit modality), of the FBPREV, FBPREV II and FBPREV III Plans (variable contribution modality) and of the FBPREV CD Plan (defined contribution modality), as determined by CNPC Resolution No. 30/18, Previc Resolution No. 23/23 and Previc Ordinance No. 324/26.

(a) Main Assumptions

The following main assumptions were prepared based on information in effect on 06/30/2026 and 12/31/2025, and are reviewed periodically.

Economic Assumptions – 06/30/2026	Pension Plans (% p.y.)					Health Plan (% p.y.) ⁽¹⁾			Retirement Award (% p.y.)
	PBI	PBS	FBPREV	FBPREV II	FBPREV III	PAM	POD	PROMED	
Real Actuarial Discount Rate	8.10	7.90	8.02	7.86	8.05	7.78	7.78	7.78	8.17
Expected Real Return on Assets	8.10	7.90	8.02	7.86	8.05	7.78	7.78	7.78	8.17
Real Salary Growth Rate for Active Employees	2.32	-	3.36	2.08	1.81	According to plan ⁽²⁾	n/a	n/a	3.36
Real Growth in Plan Benefits During Receipt	0.37	-	-	-	-	-	1.00	1.00	-
Capacity Factor on Benefits	98.00	98.00	98.00	98.00	98.00	98.00	100.00	100.00	n/a
Capacity Factor on Salaries	98.00	98.00	98.00	98.00	98.00	98.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Expected Inflation Rate	4.13	4.13	4.13	4.13	4.13	4.13	4.13	4.13	4.13
Nominal Discount Rate	12.56	12.36	12.48	12.31	12.51	12.23	12.23	12.23	12.64
Expected Nominal Return on Assets	12.56	12.36	12.48	12.31	12.51	12.23	12.23	12.23	12.64
Nominal Salary Growth Rate for Active Employees	6.55	4.13	7.63	6.30	6.01	According to plan ⁽²⁾	n/a	n/a	7.63
Nominal Growth in Plan Benefits During Receipt	4.52	4.13	4.13	4.13	4.13	4.13	5.17	5.17	4.13
Economic Assumptions – 12/31/2025	Pension Plans (% p.y.)					Health Plan (% p.y.) ⁽¹⁾			Retirement Award (% p.y.)
	PBI	PBS	FBPREV	FBPREV II	FBPREV III	PAM	POD	PROMED	
Real Actuarial Discount Rate	7.41	7.30	7.36	7.28	7.37	7.24	7.24	7.24	7.65
Expected Real Return on Assets	7.41	7.30	7.36	7.28	7.37	7.24	7.24	7.24	7.65
Real Salary Growth Rate for Active Employees	2.32	-	3.36	2.08	1.81	According to plan ⁽²⁾	n/a	n/a	3.36
Real Growth in Plan Benefits During Receipt	0.37	-	-	-	-	-	1.00	1.00	-
Capacity Factor on Benefits	98.00	98.00	98.00	98.00	98.00	98.00	100.00	100.00	n/a
Capacity Factor on Salaries	98.00	98.00	98.00	98.00	98.00	98.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Expected Inflation Rate	4.05	4.05	4.05	4.05	4.05	4.05	4.05	4.05	4.05
Nominal Discount Rate	11.76	11.65	11.71	11.62	11.72	11.58	11.58	11.58	12.01
Expected Nominal Return on Assets	11.76	11.65	11.71	11.62	11.72	11.58	11.58	11.58	12.01
Nominal Salary Growth Rate for Active Employees	6.46	4.05	7.55	6.21	5.93	According to plan ⁽²⁾	n/a	n/a	7.55
Nominal Growth in Plan Benefits During Receipt	4.43	4.05	4.05	4.05	4.05	4.05	5.09	5.09	4.05

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

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

The demographic assumptions as of June 30, 2026, remain the same as the information disclosed on December 31, 2025, as set forth below:

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

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

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

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

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

Banrisul determines the appropriate discount rate at the end of each period, observing the principles established by CVM Resolution No. 110/22 and CMN Resolution No. 4,877/20, which are used to determine the present value of estimated future cash outflows that should be necessary to settle pension plan obligations. The actual discount rates were determined by interpolating the rates of the IMA-B index, published by ANBIMA, with a reference date of 06/30/2026.

In accordance with CNPC Resolution No. 30/18, combined with Previc Resolution No. 23/23 and Previc Ordinance No. 324/26, FBSS prepares studies aimed at establishing the maturity profile of the Benefit Plan obligations by determining the duration and other analyses of the distribution of benefit payments.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Basic installment: 1% to 3% (0.5% intervals) applied to the contribution salary;
- Additional installment: may vary from 1% to 7.5% (0.5% intervals) applied to the portion of the contribution salary that exceeds 9 (nine) reference units; and
- Variable installment: percentage applied to the contribution salary, determined annually by the Actuary in the Costing Plan, to cover 50% of the costs of risk benefits and administrative expenses of the plan.

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

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

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

- Additional installment: may vary from 5% to 10% (1% intervals) applied to the portion of the contribution salary that exceeds 9 (nine) reference units; and
- Variable installment: percentage applied to the contribution salary, determined annually by the Actuary in the Costing Plan, to cover 50% of the costs of risk benefits and 50% of the plan's administrative expenses calculated at 10% of the total of the other contributions.

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

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

- Basic installment: 3%, 4% or 5% applied to the contribution salary;
- Additional installment: may vary from 5% to 10% (1% intervals) applied to the portion of the contribution salary that exceeds 9 (nine) reference units; and
- Variable installment: percentage applied to the contribution salary, determined annually by the Actuary in the Costing Plan, to cover 50% of the costs of risk benefits and administrative expenses of the plan.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(c) Main Actuarial Risks

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

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

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

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

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

(d) Management of Plan Assets

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

06/30/2026		Allocation %				
Categories	PB I	PBS	FBPREV	FBPREV II	FBPREV III	Health
Cash	-	-	-	-	-	0.09
Fixed Income	77.35	79.02	76.68	77.76	82.54	98.53
Equity	6.25	5.55	9.37	6.96	6.29	1.38
Real Estate	6.32	3.62	-	1.16	4.88	-
Other	10.08	11.81	13.95	14.12	6.29	-
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

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

Defined benefit plan assets include Banrisul shares with a fair value of R\$7,934 (12/31/2025 – R\$7,614) and leased properties with a fair value of R\$147,068 (12/31/2025 – R\$165,031).

(e) Actuarial Valuations

The summary of the composition of the net actuarial liabilities/(assets) for the periods ended 06/30/2026 and 12/31/2025, prepared, respectively, based on the actuarial report of 06/30/2026 and 12/31/2025 and in accordance with CPC 33(R1), is shown below:

Liabilities/(Assets) recorded in the Balance Sheet with benefits of:	06/30/2026	12/31/2025
Pension Plans	394,823	409,155
PBI	387,495	371,822
PBS	4,839	28,035
FBPREV	(4)	(4)
FBPREV II	(81)	(77)
FBPREV III	2,574	9,379
Health Plans	(181,161)	(181,463)
Retirement Award	132,775	133,703
Total	346,437	361,395

The composition of the net actuarial liabilities/(assets) prepared based on the actuarial report of 06/30/2026 and 12/31/2025 and in accordance with CPC 33(R1) is shown below:

Balance of net Liabilities/(Assets) – 06/30/2026	PBI	PBS	FBPREV	FBPREV II	FBPREV III	Health Plans	Retirement Award
Actuarial Obligations Determined in the Actuarial Valuation	1,059,378	1,220,832	20,298	212,879	290,415	181,161	132,775
Fair Value of Plan Assets	(671,883)	(1,277,912)	(45,362)	(322,271)	(318,131)	(414,302)	-
Deficit/(Surplus)	387,495	(57,080)	(25,064)	(109,392)	(27,716)	(233,141)	132,775
Effect of Asset Limit	-	-	25,060	109,311	-	51,980	-
Additional Liabilities	-	61,919	-	-	30,290	-	-
Net Actuarial Liabilities/Assets	387,495	4,839	(4)	(81)	2,574	(181,161)	132,775

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

Result for the Period – 01/01/2026 to 06/30/2026	PBI	PBS	FBPREV	FBPREV II	FBPREV III	Health Plans	Retirement Award
Net Cost of Current Services	8	-	279	(301)	(13)	846	2,123
Cost of Interest on Actuarial Liabilities	59,831	69,023	1,149	12,079	16,827	10,105	6,365
Expected Return on Plan Assets	(41,738)	(70,055)	(2,455)	(17,345)	(17,306)	(22,963)	-
Interest on Effect of Asset Limit and Additional Liabilities	2,382	2,373	1,287	5,197	937	1,944	-
Total Expense (Income) Recognized in Result for the Year	20,483	1,341	260	(370)	445	(10,068)	8,488

Result for the Period – 01/01/2025 to 12/31/2025	PBI	PBS	FBPREV	FBPREV II	FBPREV III	Health Plans	Retirement Award
Net Cost of Current Services	(10)	-	350	(237)	(13)	1,560	3,704
Cost of Interest on Actuarial Liabilities	129,670	145,503	2,240	23,998	35,721	20,881	12,470
Expected Return on Plan Assets	(89,323)	(143,076)	(4,738)	(33,726)	(36,277)	(45,833)	-
Interest on Effect of Asset Limit and Additional Liabilities	-	-	2,467	9,784	3,459	1,532	-
Total Expense (Income) Recognized in Result for the Year	40,337	2,427	319	(181)	2,890	(21,860)	16,174

Other Comprehensive Income (ORA) for the period – 2026	PBI	PBS	FBPREV	FBPREV II	FBPREV III	Health Plans	Retirement Award
(Gains)/Loss on Plan Assets	90,244	(3,058)	(880)	(6,823)	(7,134)	5,142	-
(Gains)/Loss on Actuarial Liabilities	(26,208)	(35,147)	(996)	(7,023)	(11,956)	(3,871)	(399)
(Gains)/Loss on Effect of Asset Limit and Additional Liabilities	(42,896)	18,808	1,780	14,713	13,368	16,481	-
(Gains)/Loss Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income	21,140	(19,397)	(96)	867	(5,722)	17,752	(399)

Other Comprehensive Income (ORA) for the period – 2025	PBI	PBS	FBPREV	FBPREV II	FBPREV III	Health Plans	Retirement Award
(Gains)/Loss on Plan Assets	35,610	(4,883)	(1,675)	(11,270)	90	9,334	-
(Gains)/Loss on Actuarial Liabilities	(24,225)	(3,501)	699	13,314	6,038	(655)	5,427
(Gains)/Loss on Effect of Asset Limit and Additional Liabilities	40,514	40,738	1,115	(1,022)	(21,595)	17,935	-
(Gains)/Loss Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income	51,899	32,354	139	1,022	(15,467)	26,614	5,427

Net Actuarial Liabilities/(Assets) of the Plan as of –06/30/2026	PBI	PBS	FBPREV	FBPREV II	FBPREV III	Health Plans	Retirement Award
Net Actuarial Liabilities/(Assets) at the End of the Previous Period	371,822	28,035	(4)	(77)	9,379	(181,463)	133,703
Expense/(Revenue) Recognized in the Income for the Year	20,483	1,341	260	(370)	445	(10,068)	8,488
(Gains)/Loss Recognized in Comprehensive Income	21,140	(19,397)	(96)	867	(5,722)	17,752	(399)
Employer Contribution	(25,950)	(5,140)	(164)	(501)	(1,528)	(7,382)	-
Benefits Paid Directly by the Company	-	-	-	-	-	-	(9,017)
Net Actuarial Liabilities/(Assets) at End of Current Period	387,495	4,839	(4)	(81)	2,574	(181,161)	132,775

Net Actuarial Liabilities/(Assets) of the Plan as of –12/31/2025	PBI	PBS	FBPREV	FBPREV II	FBPREV III	Health Plans	Retirement Award
Net Actuarial Liabilities/(Assets) at the End of the Previous Period	332,368	3,157	(2)	(68)	24,639	(172,947)	123,321
Expense/(Revenue) Recognized in the Income for the Year	40,337	2,427	319	(181)	2,890	(21,860)	16,174
(Gains)/Loss Recognized in Comprehensive Income	51,899	32,354	139	1,022	(15,467)	26,614	5,427
Employer Contribution	(52,782)	(9,903)	(460)	(850)	(2,683)	(13,270)	-
Benefits Paid Directly by the Company	-	-	-	-	-	-	(11,219)
Net Actuarial Liabilities/(Assets) at End of Current Period	371,822	28,035	(4)	(77)	9,379	(181,463)	133,703

Changes in the Fair Value of Plan Assets as of – 06/30/2026	PBI	PBS	FBPREV	FBPREV II	FBPREV III	Health Plans	Retirement Award
Fair Value of the Plan Assets as of January 1st	(750,739)	(1,257,336)	(42,707)	(307,533)	(311,687)	(396,481)	-
Benefits Paid from Plan Assets in the Period	95,505	62,982	1,013	10,435	20,764	-	-
Contributions from Plan Participants in the Period	(39,205)	(5,305)	(169)	(504)	(1,240)	-	-
Contributions from the Sponsor in the Period	(25,950)	(5,140)	(164)	(501)	(1,528)	-	-
Expected Return on Assets	(41,738)	(70,055)	(2,455)	(17,345)	(17,306)	(22,963)	-
(Gain)/Loss on Fair Value of the Plan Assets	90,244	(3,058)	(880)	(6,823)	(7,134)	5,142	-
Fair Value of the Plan Assets at end of Period	(671,883)	(1,277,912)	(45,362)	(322,271)	(318,131)	(414,302)	-

Changes in the Fair Value of Plan Assets as of – 12/31/2025	PBI	PBS	FBPREV	FBPREV II	FBPREV III	Health Plans	Retirement Award
Fair Value of the Plan Assets as of January 1st	(768,593)	(1,222,761)	(37,864)	(282,121)	(310,284)	(359,982)	-
Benefits Paid from Plan Assets in the Period	204,503	133,627	2,506	21,288	40,138	-	-
Contributions from Plan Participants in the Period	(80,154)	(10,340)	(476)	(854)	(2,671)	-	-
Contributions from the Sponsor in the Period	(52,782)	(9,903)	(460)	(850)	(2,683)	-	-
Expected Return on Assets	(89,323)	(143,076)	(4,738)	(33,726)	(36,277)	(45,833)	-
(Gain)/Loss on Fair Value of the Plan Assets	35,610	(4,883)	(1,675)	(11,270)	90	9,334	-
Fair Value of the Plan Assets at end of Period	(750,739)	(1,257,336)	(42,707)	(307,533)	(311,687)	(396,481)	-

Movement in the Present Value of Bonds as of – 06/30/2026	PBI	PBS	FBPREV	FBPREV II	FBPREV III	Health Plans	Retirement Award
Present Value of Bonds as of January 1st	1,082,047	1,244,633	20,710	218,055	305,081	181,463	133,703
Net Current Service Cost	8	-	279	(301)	(13)	846	2,123
Participant Contributions Made in the Period	39,205	5,305	169	504	1,240	-	-
Interest on Actuarial Obligation	59,831	69,023	1,149	12,079	16,827	10,105	6,365
Benefits Paid During the Period	(95,505)	(62,982)	(1,013)	(10,435)	(20,764)	(7,382)	(9,017)
(Gains)/Losses on Actuarial Obligations	(26,208)	(35,147)	(996)	(7,023)	(11,956)	(3,871)	(399)
Present Value of Obligations at the End of the Period	1,059,378	1,220,832	20,298	212,879	290,415	181,161	132,775

Movement in the Present Value of Bonds as of – 12/31/2025	PBI	PBS	FBPREV	FBPREV II	FBPREV III	Health Plans	Retirement Award
Present Value of Bonds as of January 1st	1,100,961	1,225,918	19,451	201,414	300,802	172,947	123,321
Net Current Service Cost	(10)	-	350	(237)	(13)	1,560	3,704
Participant Contributions Made in the Period	80,154	10,340	476	854	2,671	-	-
Interest on Actuarial Obligation	129,670	145,503	2,240	23,998	35,721	20,881	12,470
Benefits Paid During the Period	(204,503)	(133,627)	(2,506)	(21,288)	(40,138)	(13,270)	(11,219)
(Gains)/Losses on Actuarial Obligations	(24,225)	(3,501)	699	13,314	6,038	(655)	5,427
Present Value of Obligations at the End of the Period	1,082,047	1,244,633	20,710	218,055	305,081	181,463	133,703

Result of the Year Projected for the Next Period	PBI	PBS	FBPREV	FBPREV II	FBPREV III	Health Plans	Retirement Award
Net Cost of Current Services	5	-	231	(228)	(29)	783	1,990
Cost of Interest on Actuarial Liabilities	60,386	69,446	1,158	12,083	16,508	10,631	6,375
Expected Return on Plan Assets	(38,296)	(73,201)	(2,697)	(18,678)	(18,328)	(25,337)	-
Interest on Effect of Asset Limit and Additional Liabilities	-	3,825	1,564	6,730	1,895	3,179	-
Estimated Actuarial Expense (Income)	22,095	70	256	(93)	46	(10,744)	8,365

Estimated Cash Flow for the Next Period	PBI	PBS	FBPREV	FBPREV II	FBPREV III	Health Plans	Retirement Award
Contributions Paid by the Sponsor	25,127	5,499	169	463	2,222	7,547	-
Contributions Paid by Plan Participants	42,855	5,499	169	463	2,222	-	-
Benefits Paid on Plan Assets	111,708	68,541	1,168	10,779	20,713	7,547	-
Benefits Paid Directly by the Sponsor	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,794

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

Maturity Profile of the Present Value of the Liability	PBI	PBS	FBPREV	FBPREV II	FBPREV III	Health Plans	Retirement Award
2026	111,708	68,541	1,168	10,779	20,713	7,547	28,794
2027	210,531	132,364	1,881	20,800	36,914	15,694	33,453
2028	203,887	130,366	1,891	20,405	35,963	15,719	8,826
2029	197,978	128,295	1,870	20,117	34,967	15,792	10,313
2030	190,044	126,089	1,855	19,822	33,998	15,784	8,144
2031 to 2035	836,829	591,056	9,222	94,982	153,241	77,453	17,526

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

Duration (in years)	PBI	PBS	FBPREV	FBPREV II	FBPREV III	Health Plans			Retirement Award
						PAM	POD	PROMED	
06/30/2026	7.01	8.88	7.67	9.22	7.43	According to Pension Plans ⁽¹⁾	8.81	10.89	5.97
12/31/2025	7.43	9.36	8.18	9.88	8.08	According to Pension Plans ⁽¹⁾	9.21	11.54	5.83

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

Other data about the plans are shown below:

Number of Participants –12/31/2025	PBI	PBS	FBPREV	FBPREV II	FBPREV III	Health Plans			Retirement Award
						PAM	POD	PROMED	
Active	107	269	4,692	2,273	87	1,182	251	6,741	9,277
Assisted	2,782	2,556	138	2,403	1,444	7,543	-	-	-
Inactives	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,871	6,458	-
Total	2,889	2,825	4,830	4,676	1,531	8,725	3,122	13,199	9,277
Number of Participants – 12/31/2024	PBI	PBS	FBPREV	FBPREV II	FBPREV III	Health Plans			Retirement Award
						PAM	POD	PROMED	
Active	109	295	4,801	2,420	94	1,327	283	7,022	9,360
Assisted	2,839	2,562	121	2,310	1,460	7,295	-	-	-
Inactives	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,991	6,481	-
Total	2,948	2,857	4,922	4,730	1,554	8,622	3,274	13,503	9,360

(f) Sensitivity Analysis

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

PBI		Impact
Assumption Description	Sensitivity Analysis	Effect on VPOA
Discount Rate	Increase of 0.5 p.p.	(33,942)
Discount Rate	Decrease of 0.5 p.p.	36,136
Mortality Table	Increase of 10%	(27,376)
Mortality Table	Decrease of 10%	29,918
PBS		Impact
Assumption Description	Sensitivity Analysis	Effect on VPOA
Discount Rate	Increase of 0.5 p.p.	(48,823)
Discount Rate	Decrease of 0.5 p.p.	52,625
Mortality Table	Increase of 10%	(32,449)
Mortality Table	Decrease of 10%	36,220
FBPREV		Impact
Assumption Description	Sensitivity Analysis	Effect on VPOA
Discount Rate	Increase of 0.5 p.p.	(717)
Discount Rate	Decrease of 0.5 p.p.	769
Mortality Table	Increase of 10%	(1,104)
Mortality Table	Decrease of 10%	1,112
FBPREV II		Impact
Assumption Description	Sensitivity Analysis	Effect on VPOA
Discount Rate	Increase of 0.5 p.p..	(8,867)
Discount Rate	Decrease of 0.5 p.p.	9,592
Mortality Table	Increase of 10%	(3,069)
Mortality Table	Decrease of 10%	3,457
FBPREV III		Impact
Assumption Description	Sensitivity Analysis	Effect on VPOA
Discount Rate	Increase of 0.5 p.p.	(10,285)
Discount Rate	Decrease of 0.5 p.p..	10,632
Mortality Table	Increase of 10%	(8,051)
Mortality Table	Decrease of 10%	8,803
Health Plans		Impact
Assumption Description	Sensitivity Analysis	Effect on VPOA
Discount Rate	Increase of 0.5 p.p..	(8,056)
Discount Rate	Decrease of 0.5 p.p.	8,808
Mortality Table	Increase of 10%	(4,295)
Mortality Table	Decrease of 10%	4,792
Retirement Award		Impact
Assumption Description	Sensitivity Analysis	Effect on VPOA
Discount Rate	Increase of 0.5 p.p.	(3,463)
Discount Rate	Decrease of 0.5 p.p..	3,735
Mortality Table	Increase of 10%	(181)
Mortality Table	Decrease of 10%	182

Note 34 – Commitments and Other Relevant Information

(a) Rio Grande do Sul State

On April 22, 2004, State Law No. 12,069 was enacted, as amended by Law No. 14,738/15, by which Banrisul must make available to the State of Rio Grande do Sul up to 95% of the value of judicial deposits collected in which the litigating parties are not the State or the Municipalities. The unavailable portion of the judicial deposits collected will constitute the Reserve Fund intended to guarantee the restitution of said deposits. The balance of said collected resources, updated by the same rules as the savings account, in accordance with Law No. 12,703/12; article 11, §1, of Law No. 9,289/96; and Article 12 of Law No. 8,177/91, totaled R\$17,351,542 (12/31/2025 – R\$17,001,441) on the reporting date, of which R\$9,823,501 (12/31/2025 – R\$9,823,501) were transferred to the State upon its request. The remaining balance, which constitutes the availability of the Reserve Fund, is recorded under the item Judicial and Administrative Deposits. Since January 2018, no new amounts have been transferred to the State until qualification, as determined by current legislation.

(b) Funds and Managed Portfolios

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

	Parent and Consolidated	
	06/30/2026	12/31/2025
Investment Funds ⁽¹⁾	22,600,729	21,095,335
Feeder Funds	42,629	40,143
Equity Funds	130,052	127,835
Individual Retirement Programmed Funds	10,808	10,409
Fund to Guarantee the Liquidity of Rio Grande do Sul State Debt Securities	17,362,518	13,443,707
Managed Portfolios	555,913	519,940
Total	40,702,649	35,237,369

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

(c) Banrisul Consórcios

The subsidiary Banrisul S.A. Administradora de Consórcios is responsible, on the reporting date, for the administration of 114 (12/31/2025 – 120) buyers' consortium for the acquisition of real estate, vehicles and services that bring together 64,368 (12/31/2025 - 71,998) active consortium members.

Note 35 – Transactions with Related Parties

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

(a) Related Parties

- State of Rio Grande do Sul: In June 2026, Banrisul entered into a contract with the State of Rio Grande do Sul and the State Social Security Institute (IPERGS), renewing the arrangement for payroll-related services—originally contracted on June 17, 2016—through the onerous grant of exclusive rights. Under the terms of said contract, Banrisul paid the agreed price in a single installment of R\$1,234,044. The new contract has a five-year term, renewable for an equal period subject to a new price agreement. Under this contract, Banrisul retains its status as the financial institution responsible for centralizing and processing credits for 100% (one hundred percent) of the State's payroll—depositing funds into bank accounts held by civil servants, public employees (both civilian and military), and retirees and pensioners covered by the State's dedicated social security system. The contract stipulates that Banrisul is not entitled to direct remuneration from the State for the provision of these services or any related banking services. The services covered by the contract will be provided to approximately 294,000 public servants. Banrisul may offer banking products and services to active and inactive public servants and pensioners, earning the corresponding revenues and regulatory fees. The amount contracted and paid to the State does not include autonomous agencies (*autarquias*) and foundations linked to the State's direct administration; negotiations, contract formalization, and payments for these entities will be handled individually through specific contracts with each entity. As of the reporting date of these financial statements, such arrangements were still in the negotiation and formalization stage. In accordance with applicable accounting practices, the disbursed amount was recognized as an intangible asset, with its realization in the results occurring systematically over the contractual term, reflecting the consumption of the expected economic benefits arising from the transaction;
- Companies controlled by the State of Rio Grande do Sul: primarily refer to the companies Centrais de Abastecimento do Rio Grande do Sul S.A. (CEASA), Companhia Riograndense de Mineração (CRM), Companhia de Processamentos de Dados do Estado do Rio Grande do Sul (PROCERGS), and BADESUL Desenvolvimento S.A. - Agência de Fomento/RS;
- Banrisul's Controlled and Affiliated Companies: as listed in Explanatory Note 2a;

- FBSS: closed supplementary pension entity that manages the pension plans sponsored by Banrisul and/or its subsidiaries;
- Cabergs: is a non-profit assistance association, regulated by private law; and
- Investment Funds and Managed Portfolios, managed by Banrisul.
- Banrisul Cultural and Social Institute: a non-profit civil association that aims to improve the actions of Banrisul Group companies focused on social, cultural, and educational projects.

The main transactions with related parties are shown below:

	Parent Company			
	Assets (Liabilities)		Income (Expense)	
	06/30/2026	12/31/2025	01/01 to 06/30/2026	01/01 to 06/30/2025
State of Rio Grande do Sul Government	(17,803,905)	(14,889,999)	(1,058,762)	(958,245)
Other Assets	15,683	4,861	-	-
Demand Deposits	(390,639)	(1,426,525)	-	-
Repurchase Agreements (Repos) ⁽¹⁾	(17,362,518)	(13,443,707)	(1,058,762)	(958,245)
Loan Obligations ⁽²⁾	(5,451)	(10,288)	-	-
Other Liabilities	(60,980)	(14,340)	-	-
Subsidiaries and Investment Fund	(3,643,535)	(3,398,531)	(101,363)	(50,026)
Other Financial Assets	11,663	182,703	-	65,068
Other Assets	22,087	22,516	94,944	11,004
Demand Deposits	(27,977)	(6,297)	-	-
Time Deposits	(1,557,746)	(1,461,801)	(113,132)	(61,521)
Repurchase Agreements (Repos)	(89,993)	(139,414)	(9,024)	(6,502)
Acceptance and Securities Issuance Resources	(1,050,840)	(972,541)	(69,584)	(52,259)
Other Financial Liabilities ⁽²⁾	(950,013)	(1,022,879)	-	-
Other Liabilities	(716)	(818)	(4,567)	(5,816)
Fundação Banrisul de Seguridade Social	(238,960)	(237,809)	(19,477)	(1,941)
Acceptance and Securities Issuance Facilities	(71,182)	(66,948)	(11,182)	(1,941)
Subordinated Financial Bills	(108,295)	(100,556)	(8,295)	-
Loan Obligations ⁽²⁾	(59,439)	(70,260)	-	-
Other Liabilities	(44)	(45)	-	-
Banrisul Instituto Cultural e Social	(24,694)	(23,253)	(12,500)	-
Time Deposits	(13,304)	(12,628)	(595)	-
Acceptance and Securities Issuance Facilities	(11,390)	(10,625)	(790)	-
Other Administrative Expenses	-	-	(11,115)	-
Total	(21,711,094)	(18,549,592)	(1,192,102)	(1,010,212)

	Consolidated			
	Assets (Liabilities)		Income (Expense)	
	06/30/2026	12/31/2025	01/01 to 06/30/2026	01/01 to 06/30/2025
State of Rio Grande do Sul	(17,803,905)	(14,889,999)	(1,058,761)	(958,245)
Other Assets	15,683	4,861	1	-
Demand Deposits	(390,639)	(1,426,525)	-	-
Repurchase Agreements (Repos) ⁽¹⁾	(17,362,518)	(13,443,707)	(1,058,762)	(958,245)
Loan Obligations ⁽²⁾	(5,451)	(10,288)	-	-
Other Liabilities	(60,980)	(14,340)	-	-
Fundação Banrisul de Seguridade Social	(238,960)	(237,809)	(19,477)	(1,941)
Acceptance and Securities Issuance Facilities	(71,182)	(66,948)	(11,182)	(1,941)
Subordinated Financial Bills	(108,295)	(100,556)	(8,295)	-
Loan Obligations ⁽²⁾	(59,439)	(70,260)	-	-
Other Liabilities	(44)	(45)	-	-
Banrisul Instituto Cultural e Social	(24,694)	(23,253)	(16,808)	-
Time Deposits	(13,304)	(12,628)	(595)	-
Acceptance and Securities Issuance Facilities	(11,390)	(10,625)	(790)	-
Other Administrative Expenses	-	-	(15,423)	-
Total	(18,067,559)	(15,151,061)	(1,095,046)	(960,186)

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

(2) Refers to financial leasing contracts worth.

(3) These mainly refer to receivables related to Banricompras and Visa and Mastercard cards issued by Banrisul.

(b) Management Compensation

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

	01/01 to 06/30/2026	01/01 to 06/30/2025
Short Term Benefits	13,902	12,351
Salaries	10,927	9,618
Social Security	2,975	2,733
Post-Employment Benefits	511	502
Supplementary Pension Plans ⁽¹⁾	511	502
Total	14,413	12,853

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

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

(c) Shareholding

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

Note 36 – Other Information

a) Non-Recurring Result

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

Note 37 –Subsequent Event

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

On July 13, 2026, Banrisul reopened the option to formalize individual agreements regarding class-action lawsuits concerning 7th and 8th-hour pay, applicable to the roles of Analyst and Assistant. Eligibility extended to employees who had not joined during the previous window and did not have ongoing individual lawsuits regarding the same matter; this included active employees, those retired through the National Social Security Institute (INSS), and those eligible for retirement by December 31, 2026. On July 20, 2026, the option to join individual agreements regarding 7th and 8th-hour pay was also opened for the role of Maintenance Services Technician. Employees in the roles of Analyst, Assistant, and Maintenance Services Technician have until August 14, 2026, to opt in. Additionally, on August 7, 2026, the option to join individual agreements regarding 7th and 8th-hour pay was opened for the roles of Business Manager and Supervisor within the branch network, specifically for the Porto Alegre union jurisdiction. Employees in the roles of Business Manager and Supervisor have until August 24, 2026, to opt in. As with previously concluded agreements, participation is entirely voluntary.

Independent Auditors' Report on the consolidated interim financial statements

To the Board of Directors, Management and Shareholders of

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

Porto Alegre - RS

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated interim financial statements of Banco do Estado do Rio Grande do Sul S.A. ("Bank") and its subsidiaries, which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as of June 30, 2026, and the consolidated statements of profit or loss, other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, comprising material accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated interim financial statements have been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the IAS 34 – Interim Financial Reporting issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Bank and its subsidiaries in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements and are set forth on the Professional Code of Ethics for Accountants and on the professional standards issued by the Regional Association of Accountants, and we have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current six-month period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated interim financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Allowance for expected credit loss associated with credit risk

Key audit matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
As disclosed in notes 3 (c.4), 4 and 10 to the consolidated interim financial statements, as of June 30, 2026 the Bank recognized an allowance for ECL of R\$3,606,811. The Bank has developed internal models to estimate the allowance for ECL, according to IFRS 9 requirements, including the assessment of PD ("Probability of Default"), LGD ("Loss Given Default") and EAD ("Exposure at Default") parameters. The Bank collectively determines the ECL allowance considering financial assets according to the characteristics of shared credit risk, and may take into consideration, among other factors, the type of instrument, the date of initial recognition, the remaining term, the industry, among other factors. Management classifies such financial instruments into stages and moves financial assets from one stage to the other based on the extent to which they have become credit-impaired, when it becomes evident that the credit quality of a financial instrument has changed significantly since initial recognition (Stage 2). At that point the ECL allowance is recognized to represent the remaining useful life of the asset or a lifetime ECL is recognized for the financial instruments (Stage 3), and operating income ceases to be recognized. A 12-month ECL is recognized for the other financial instruments (Stage 1). The allowance for ECL was considered to be a key audit matter due to the materiality of financial assets related to loan and finance lease transactions, the use of internal models and the fact that calculating the ECL allowance requires management to make judgments and assumptions.	Our audit procedures in this area included, among others: (a) evaluating the design of significant internal controls over the measurement of the estimated ECL allowance; (b) carrying out, with the help of our internal experts with expertise in credit risk: (i) a qualitative assessment of expected credit loss methodologies by reviewing models based on IFRS 9 technical requirements; (ii) making an independent recalculation of PDs, LGDs and EAD considering macroeconomic factors, forward-looking information and multiple scenarios; (c) reviewing the models used by management to measure ECLs, including the allocation of the loan and finance lease portfolio to the IFRS 9 credit risk stages by analyzing samples with the help of our credit risk experts; (d) analyzing the portion of ECL allowance recognized for financial instruments under the IFRS 9 staging approach; and (e) evaluating the disclosures made by management in the consolidated interim financial statements about the ECL allowance. Based on the evidence obtained by applying the procedures summarized above, we considered the amount recognized as and the disclosures related to the allowance for ECL to be acceptable in the context of the consolidated interim financial statements for the six-month period ended June 30, 2026, taken as a whole.

Provisions for civil, tax and labor claims

Key audit matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
As described in note 3. (i) and number 23.b of the consolidated interim financial statements, the Bank recognized provisions for civil, tax and labor claims in the amount of R\$2,254,052 thousand. The Bank recognizes a provision for civil, tax and labor claims arising from past events when, based on the Bank's loss contingency accrual policy and the opinion of the Bank's legal department, supported by the Bank's internal and external legal counselors, management considers the risk of unfavorable outcome of judicial or administrative proceedings to be probable, an outflow of funds for the settlement of the obligations is likely to occur and when the amounts involved may be estimated with sufficient certainty by using models and criteria that allow their measurement. Due to its relevance in the consolidated interim financial statements, and to the use by management, together with the Bank's legal counselors, of estimates and judgments, we considered this to be a key audit matter.	Our audit procedures in this area included, among others: (a) evaluating the design of significant internal controls that involve the control of tax, civil and labor claims and the measurement of accrued amounts; (b) confirming civil, tax and labor claims and their related risk assessments with external and internal legal counselors; and (c) analyzing the adequacy of the disclosures made in the consolidated interim financial statements in accordance with applicable accounting pronouncements. According to the evidence obtained by applying the procedures summarized above, we considered the amounts recognized as and the disclosures related to the provisions for civil, tax and labor claims to be acceptable in the context of the consolidated interim financial statements for the six-month period ended June 30, 2026, taken as a whole.

Other Matters

Statement of value added

The consolidated interim statement of value added for the six-month period ended June 30, 2026, prepared under the responsibility of the Bank's management, and presented as supplementary information for IFRS Accounting Standards purposes, was submitted to the same audit procedures applied together with the audit of the Bank's consolidated interim financial statements. In order to form our opinion, we evaluated whether this statement is reconciled to the consolidated interim financial statements and accounting records, as applicable, and whether its form and content are in accordance with the criteria set on Technical Pronouncement CPC 09 - Statement of Value Added. In our opinion, the statement of value added has been adequately prepared, in all material respects, according to the criteria set on this Technical Pronouncement and is consistent with the consolidated interim financial statements taken as a whole.

Comparative information

The consolidated interim statement of financial position as of December 31, 2025 and the consolidated interim statements of profit or loss, comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the six-month period ended June 30, 2025, and related notes, presented as related amounts in the consolidated interim financial statements for the current six-month period, were previously audited by other independent auditors, who issued reports on February 2, 2026 and August 11, 2025, respectively, with no changes.

The related amounts for the consolidated interim statements of value added for the six-month period ended June 30, 2025 were submitted to the same audit procedures by those independent auditors and, based on their audit, those auditors issued an opinion reporting that nothing had come to their attention that caused them to believe that the statement of value added had not been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the consolidated interim financial information taken as a whole.

Other Information

The Bank's Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Management Report.

Our opinion on the consolidated interim financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. In connection with our audit of the consolidated interim financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated interim financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work that we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, then we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated interim financial statements in accordance with accounting policies adopted in Brazil and with IFRS Accounting Standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated interim financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated interim financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Bank and its subsidiaries or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Bank's and its subsidiaries' interim financial reporting process.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated interim financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Brazilian and international standards on auditing will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated interim financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with Brazilian and international standards on auditing, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We

also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated interim financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Bank's and its subsidiaries' internal controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Bank's and its subsidiaries' ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the consolidated interim financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Bank and its subsidiaries to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated interim financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated interim financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Plan and perform the group audit to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business units within the group as a basis for forming an opinion on the consolidated interim financial statements of the group. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the audit work performed for purposes of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence and when applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated interim financial statements of the six-month period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Porto Alegre, August 10, 2026

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

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

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

Executive Board

FERNANDO GUERREIRO DE LEMOS

Chief Executive Officer

LUIZ GONZAGA VERAS MOTA

Deputy CEO

CARLOS ALUÍSIO VAZ MALAFAIA

ELIZABETE REJANE SODRÉ TAVARES

IRANY DE OLIVEIRA SANT'ANNA JUNIOR

IVANOR ANTONIO DURANTI

KALIL SEHBE NETO

MÁRCIA ADRIANA CELESTINO

Officers

Board of Directors

ITANIELSON DANTAS SILVEIRA CRUZ

Chairman

FERNANDO GUERREIRO DE LEMOS

Vice Chairman

EDUARDO CUNHA DA COSTA

EDUARDO JUNIOR DE MATOS LEWANDOWSKI

JORGE LUIS TONETTO

JÚLIO CÉSAR LOPES ABRANTES

LUIZ GONZAGA VERAS MOTA

MÁRCIA ADRIANA CELESTINO

RAMIRO SILVEIRA SEVERO

RICARDO ENGLERT

URBANO SCHMITT

Board Members

WERNER KÖHLER

Accountant CRC RS 38.534

