



banrisul

Consolidated Financial Statements in IFRS

2Q2026

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 in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), and in compliance with the requirements and guidelines of the National Monetary Council (CMN).

Selected Information – June 2026

R\$558.2 M
Net Income
-11.4% YoY

9.6%
ROAE
6M26

R\$64.5 Bn
Loan Portfolio
-0.9% in 6M

R\$3,349.4 M
Net Interest Income
+6.1% YoY

R\$11.9 Bn
Shareholders
Equity +3.3% in 6M

R\$209.0 M
Interest on equity and
dividends distributed

R\$172.7 Bn
Total Assets
+5.4% in 6M

Basel Ratio
15.91%
(minimum regulatory level
10.5%)

Ratings

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

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 its solid competitive position in the state of Rio Grande do Sul.

Rumo a
+100

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.

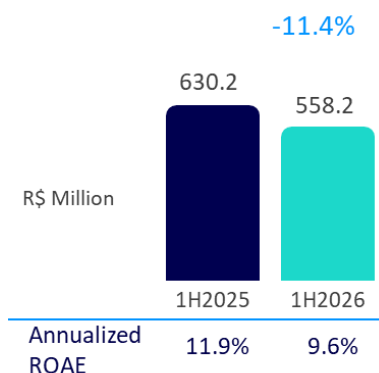
Consolidated Performance

In the first half of 2026 (1H2026) the net income reached R\$558.2 million, down 11.4% (or R\$72.0 million) from the figure recorded in the first half of 2025 (1H2025). The financial margin grew, driven primarily by a product mix shift toward higher-spread products, although risk increased due to rising delinquency rates within the regional economic landscape. Consequently, expenses related to expected credit losses also rose, contributing negatively to the overall result.

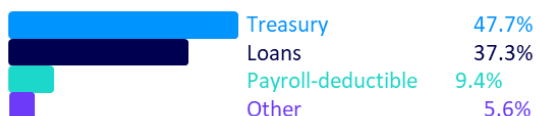
On the administrative front, expenses related to labor, tax, and civil provisions decreased—offsetting a moderate rise in general administrative expenses—thanks to intensified efforts to address existing contingencies arising from collective labor lawsuits (see the "People" section).

Adjustments reconciling BrGAAP to IFRS regarding earnings totaled R\$11.2 million; these are detailed in Note 39 to the IFRS Consolidated Financial Statements, distributed primarily across Expected Credit Losses, Net Interest and Similar Income, and the resulting tax impact.

Shareholders' equity reached R\$11,847.9 million at the end of June 2026, a 3.3% increase compared to December 2025. This growth primarily reflects the incorporation of earnings, the payment of interest on equity, dividend provisioning, and the remeasurement of actuarial liabilities related to post-employment benefits (IAS 19).



Total Assets R\$172.7 Bn



Total assets totaled R\$172,693.8 million in June 2026, 5.4% or R\$8,835.3 higher than December 2025, driven especially by the expansion of the balance of Securities and Securities (TVM) and intangible assets, the latter resulting from the purchase of the transfer of payroll services from the State of RS, as detailed in the Products

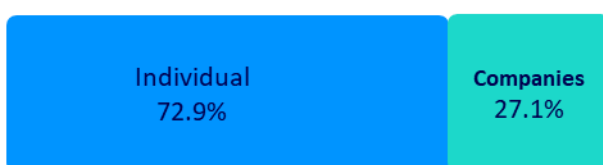
and Services section. Treasury investments totaled R\$82,304.1 million, an increase of 10.2% in the period.

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\$64.5 Bn



Our credit portfolio reached a balance of R\$64,468.7 million in June 2026, remaining stable compared to December 2025. During the half-year, notable expansions occurred in corporate working capital credit (up 24.1%), foreign exchange credit (up 12.0%), and non-payroll-deductible personal credit (up 9.8%). Conversely, rural and development credit declined by 36.7% in the

corporate segment and 5.0% in the retail segment, while payroll-deductible credit fell by 5.5%; these

decreases offset the growth seen in other categories and contributed to the stability of the total portfolio balance relative to the previous half-year.

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

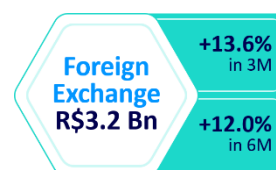
deposits, which increased by 6.9% or R\$4,941.7 million in the period. Out of these, R\$1,420.0 million corresponded to fixed-rate Bank Deposit Certificates (CDBs) that increased by 10.5% on the same comparison basis.

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.

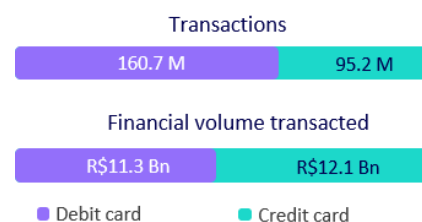
In terms of customer loyalty, the Banrishopping platform launched attractive campaigns to encourage customers to use their points, including strategic partnerships with airlines, mobile operators, and gas station chains. New redemption tiers were introduced for the Statement Credit feature and partnerships 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 sejavero.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

2.2 million active contracts	Insurance premium collection, private pension contributions and savings bonds in 1H26 R\$1.2 Bn	Total Revenue R\$209.9 M	Brokerage fee R\$150.3 M
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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.

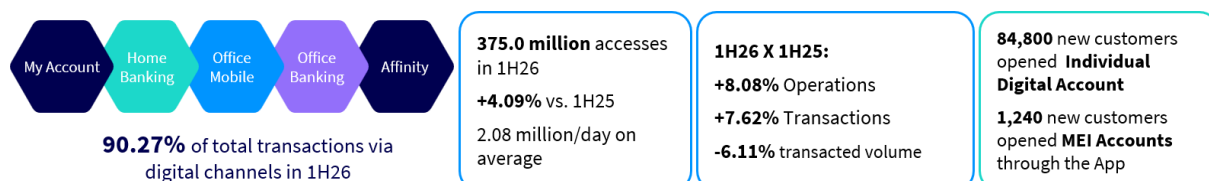


Cash Recycling ATMs, machines that dispense customer-deposited bills and are available for customers of more than 150 banks connected to the Banco24Horas network, have consolidated their position as an important service channel. Since the beginning of operations in 2025, these machines recorded more 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.

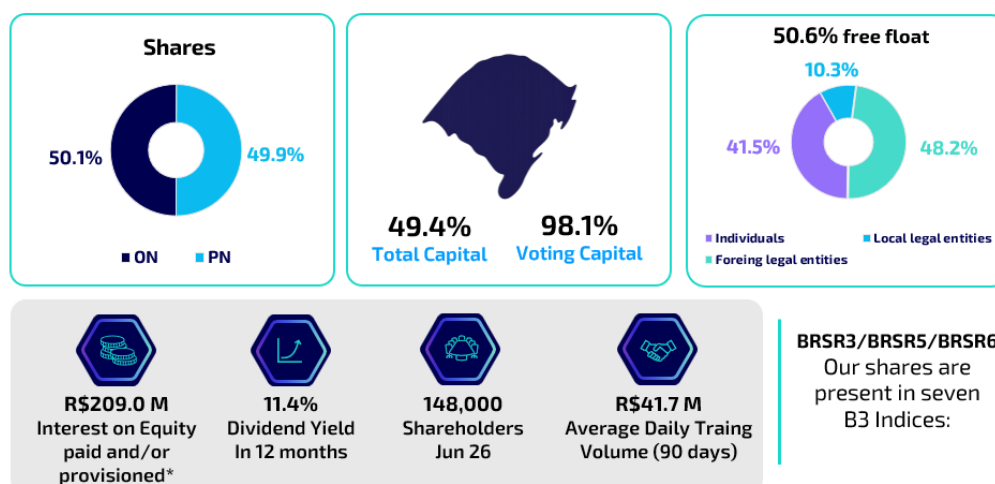


Corporate Governance

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- RWA_{CPAD} .
- **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 RWA_{OPAD} 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 I, and IT II.

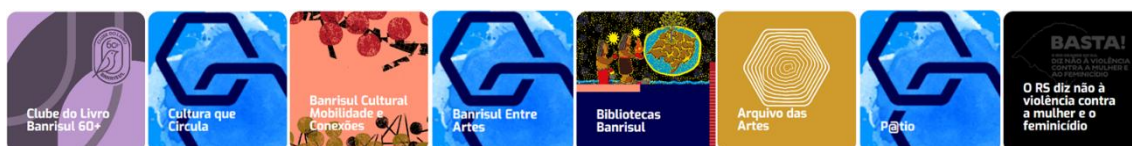
Cultural and Social Initiatives and Programs

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

(Values in Thousands of Reais)

	Note	06/30/2026	12/31/2025
Assets			
Cash and Cash	6	1,344,774	1,298,124
Financial Assets		164,032,425	156,590,693
At Amortized Cost		139,777,676	132,993,625
Compulsory Deposits at the Central Bank of Brazil	7	16,178,614	15,861,036
Interbank Liquidity Investments	8	4,705,434	4,024,499
Securities	9	52,007,997	45,848,429
Credit and Leasing Operations	10	64,468,668	65,061,559
Other Financial Assets	11	6,351,646	5,936,592
(Provision for Expected Loss Associated with Credit Risk)		(3,934,683)	(3,738,490)
(Credit Operations)	10	(3,606,811)	(3,425,345)
(Other Financial Assets)		(327,872)	(313,145)
At Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income		23,508,217	21,937,981
Securities and Financial Instruments	12	23,508,217	21,937,981
At Fair Value Through Profit or Loss		746,532	1,659,087
Securities and Financial Instruments	13	737,664	1,558,847
Derivative Financial Instruments	21	8,868	100,240
Tax Assets		4,010,051	3,869,114
Current		366,738	199,421
Deferred	15a	3,643,313	3,669,693
Other Assets	14	758,319	672,897
Investments		184,015	169,748
Investments in Equity in Associated Companies	16	184,015	169,748
Fixed Assets	17	944,977	958,757
Fixed Assets		1,995,195	1,995,256
(Accumulated Depreciation)		(1,050,218)	(1,036,499)
Intangible	18	1,419,217	299,199
Intangible Assets		3,184,875	1,945,017
(Accumulated Amortization)		(1,765,658)	(1,645,818)
Total Assets		172,693,778	163,858,532

The accompanying Notes are an integral part of these financial statements

Balance Sheet

(Values in Thousands of Reais)

	Note	06/30/2026	12/31/2025
Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities		156,332,239	147,521,081
At Amortized Cost		156,224,894	145,722,468
Deposits	19	105,474,765	100,557,914
Funding in the Open Market	19	26,370,776	22,819,656
Funds from Acceptances and Issuance of Securities	19	8,738,933	7,739,376
Subordinated Financial Bills	19	2,603,464	2,413,040
Loan Obligations	19	2,936,050	2,806,928
Onlending Obligations	19	4,522,088	3,802,826
Other Financial Liabilities	20	5,578,818	5,582,728
At Fair Value through Profit or Loss		2,569	1,690,432
Derivative Financial Instruments	21	2,569	1,027
Subordinated Debts	21	-	1,689,405
Provision for Expected Loss		104,776	108,181
Credit Commitments and Credits to be Released		94,602	96,100
Financial Guarantees Provided		10,174	12,081
Civil, Tax and Labor Provisions	23a	2,254,052	2,518,055
Tax Liabilities		593,515	556,822
Current		298,513	284,128
Deferred	15b	295,002	272,694
Other Liabilities	24	1,666,084	1,797,423
Total Liabilities		160,845,890	152,393,381
Equity	25		
Share Capital		8,700,000	8,300,000
Capital Reserves		5,098	5,098
Profit Reserves		3,270,996	3,290,325
Other Comprehensive Income		(131,960)	(133,709)
Non-Controlling Interest		3,754	3,437
Total Equity		11,847,888	11,465,151
Total Liabilities and Equity		172,693,778	163,858,532

The accompanying Notes are an integral part of these Financial Statements

Income Statement

(Values in Thousands of Reais)

		04/01 to 06/30/2026	01/01 to 06/30/2026	04/01 to 06/30/2025	01/01 to 06/30/2025
	Note				
Interest and Similar Income		5,744,682	11,600,580	5,354,288	10,112,111
Interest and Similar Expenses		(4,197,188)	(8,303,802)	(3,620,705)	(6,903,461)
Net Interest Income	26	1,547,494	3,296,778	1,733,583	3,208,650
Net Gains (Losses) on Financial Assets and Liabilities at Fair Value	27	(397)	(68,795)	(107,382)	(253,528)
Foreign Exchange Variation on Assets and Liabilities in Foreign Currency		70,954	121,370	6,517	201,015
Net Expected Losses Associated with Credit Risk		(332,454)	(786,680)	(113,401)	(470,779)
Loans and Leases		(326,337)	(775,213)	(112,078)	(580,553)
Other Financial Assets		(6,117)	(11,467)	(1,323)	109,774
Other Operating Income/(Expenses)		(889,474)	(1,830,639)	(933,240)	(1,842,531)
Fees and Services Revenues	28	523,962	1,049,113	525,460	1,046,943
Personnel Expenses	29	(747,082)	(1,437,030)	(674,616)	(1,314,131)
Other Administrative Expenses	30	(565,472)	(1,110,173)	(535,546)	(1,056,329)
Tax Expenses		(136,939)	(286,576)	(141,805)	(281,509)
Equity in Subsidiaries	16	26,692	58,065	23,250	51,488
Other Operating Income	31	165,983	348,071	201,301	337,336
Other Operating Expenses	32	(258,068)	(454,697)	(199,618)	(371,787)
Tax, Labor, and Civil Provisions	23b	101,450	2,588	(131,666)	(254,542)
Income Before Taxes on Income		396,123	732,034	586,077	842,827
Income Tax and Social Contribution	33	(107,778)	(173,847)	(178,847)	(212,646)
Current		(83,342)	(144,015)	(127,346)	(219,982)
Deferred		(24,436)	(29,832)	(51,501)	7,336
Profit For the Period		288,345	558,187	407,230	630,181
Profit Attributable to Controlling Shareholders		288,104	557,769	407,087	629,877
Profit Attributable to Non-controlling Shareholders		241	418	143	304
Earnings per Share	34				
Basic Earnings per Share (in Reais – R\$)					
Common Shares		0.70	1.36	1.00	1.54
Preferred Shares A		0.70	1.37	1.00	1.57
Preferred Shares B		0.70	1.36	1.00	1.54

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

Statement of Other Comprehensive Income

(Values in Thousands of Reais)

	04/01 to 06/30/2026	01/01 to 06/30/2026	04/01 to 06/30/2025	01/01 to 06/30/2025
Net Income	288,345	558,187	407,230	630,181
Items Reclassified to the Income Statement	(2,197)	9,427	3,494	19,216
Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income	(2,197)	9,427	3,494	19,216
Change in Fair Value	(3,044)	20,919	3,977	28,410
Tax Effect	847	(11,492)	(483)	(9,194)
Total Adjustments Not Included in Net Income for the Period	(7,678)	(7,678)	(53,175)	(53,175)
Total Comprehensive Income for the Period	(7,678)	(7,678)	(53,175)	(53,175)
Comprehensive Income Attributable to Controlling Shareholders	(14,145)	(14,145)	(96,559)	(96,559)
Comprehensive Income Attributable Non-Controlling Shareholders	6,467	6,467	43,384	43,384
Net Income	(9,875)	1,749	(49,681)	(33,959)
Items Reclassified to the Income Statement	278,470	559,936	357,549	596,222
Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income	278,229	559,518	357,406	595,918
Change in Fair Value	241	418	143	304

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

Statements of Changes in Equity

(Values in Thousands Of Reais)

Shareholders of the Controlling Company												
		Profit Reserves										
	Note	Share Capital	Capital Reserves	Legal	Statutory	To expansion	Profits Special	Other Comprehensive Income	Retained earnings	Banrisul	Non-Controlling Shareholders	Consolidated
Balance on 01/01/2025		8,000,000	5,098	805,107	1,430,430	283,771	-	(109,359)	-	10,415,047	3,706	10,418,753
Capital Increase		300,000	-	-	(24,419)	(275,581)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Comprehensive Income												
Financial Assets at Fair Value through OCI		-	-	-	-	-	-	19,216	-	19,216	-	19,216
Actuarial Valuation Adjustment		-	-	-	-	-	-	(53,175)	-	(53,175)	-	(53,175)
Change in Non-Controlling Shareholders' Equity		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(828)	(828)
Realization of Deferred Exclusivity Agreement		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,901	2,901	-	2,901
Net Income for the Period		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	629,877	629,877	304	630,181
Allocation of Net Income	25c											
Establishment of Reserves		-	-	30,944	154,720	200,709	-	-	(386,373)	-	-	-
Interest on Equity		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(180,000)	(180,000)	-	(180,000)
Additional Dividends Accrued/Paid		-	-	-	-	-	66,405	-	(66,405)	-	-	-
Balance on 06/30/2025		8,300,000	5,098	836,051	1,560,731	208,899	66,405	(143,318)	-	10,833,866	3,182	10,837,048
Balance on 01/01/2026		8,300,000	5,098	885,321	1,807,079	597,925	-	(133,709)	-	11,461,714	3,437	11,465,151
Capital Increase		400,000	-	-	(84,066)	(315,934)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Comprehensive Income												
Financial Assets at Fair Value through ORA		-	-	-	-	-	-	9,427	-	9,427	-	9,427
Actuarial Valuation Adjustment		-	-	-	-	-	-	(7,678)	-	(7,678)	-	(7,678)
Change in Non-Controlling Shareholders' Equity		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(101)	(101)
Realization of Deferred Exclusivity Agreement		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,902	2,902	-	2,902
Net Income for the Period		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	557,769	557,769	418	558,187
Allocation of Net Income	25c											
Establishment of Reserves		-	-	27,327	136,637	175,910	-	-	(339,874)	-	-	-
Interest on Equity		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(180,000)	(180,000)	-	(180,000)
Additional Dividends Accrued/Paid		-	-	-	-	-	40,797	-	(40,797)	-	-	-
Balance on 06/30/2026		8,700,000	5,098	912,648	1,859,650	457,901	40,797	(131,960)	-	11,844,134	3,754	11,847,888

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

Statement of cash flows

(Values in Thousands Of Reais)

	01/01 to 06/30/2026	01/01 to 06/30/2025
Cash Flow from Operating Activities		
Income before Taxation on Profit	732,034	842,827
Adjustments to Profit before Taxation on Profit	1,185,902	719,516
Depreciation and Amortization	213,271	201,869
Result of Shareholdings in Associated Companies	(58,065)	(51,488)
Subordinated Debt Update Result	138,893	(125,973)
Expected Losses Associated with Credit Risk	786,680	470,779
Cash and Cash Equivalents Exchange Rate Variation	107,711	(30,213)
Provisions for Tax, Labor and Civil Risks	(2,588)	254,542
Equity Variations		
(Increase)/Decrease in Assets	(314,034)	2,371,012
Applications in Interbank Deposits	(880,921)	763,835
Compulsory Deposit at the Central Bank of Brazil	332,422	(756,118)
Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss	809,987	1,516,238
Derivative Financial Instruments (Assets/Liabilities)	92,914	233,401
Credit and Financial Leasing Operations	(856)	(1,077,651)
Other Financial Assets	(415,875)	2,015,620
Tax Assets	(170,769)	(233,603)
Other Assets	(84,528)	(93,656)
Asset Valuation Adjustment	3,592	2,946
Increase/(Decrease) in Liabilities	9,903,676	7,828,346
Deposits	4,916,851	4,517,012
Open Market Fundraising	3,551,120	1,459,960
Resources for Acceptance and Issuance of Securities	999,557	2,349,989
Obligations for Loans and Transfers	906,905	770,825
Other Financial Liabilities	(3,911)	(1,264,674)
Tax, Labor and Civil Provisions	(261,415)	(156,967)
Tax Liabilities	264,803	421,605
Other Liabilities	(271,956)	61,495
Income Tax and Social Contribution on Net Profit Paid	(198,278)	(330,899)
Net Cash from/(Used in) Operating Activities	11,507,578	11,761,701
Cash Flow from Investing Activities		
Dividends Received from Affiliates	40,973	64,614
Disposal of Investments in Associates	-	(1,207,339)
(Increase) Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	(1,570,236)	(8,590,307)
(Increase) Securities at Amortized Cost	(6,159,671)	-
Disposal of Fixed Assets for Use	22,099	14,677
Disposal of Intangible Assets	-	186
Acquisition of Investments in Subsidiaries and Affiliates	-	(11,336)
Acquisition of Fixed Assets for Use	(102,644)	(73,816)
Acquisition of Intangible Assets	(1,239,858)	(18,315)
Net Cash from Investing Activities	(9,009,337)	(9,821,636)
Cash Flow from Financing Activities		
Subordinated Financial Bills	(1,637,874)	(56,891)
Dividends Paid	(28,998)	(35,978)
Interest on Equity Paid	(180,000)	(180,000)
Lease Settlement	(58,521)	(54,145)
Change in Non-Controlling Interest	317	(524)
Net Cash Used in Financing Activities	(1,905,076)	(327,538)
Net Increase/Decrease in Cash and Cash Equivalents	593,165	1,612,527
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Period	3,375,262	1,792,278
Cash and Cash Equivalents Exchange Rate Variation	(107,711)	30,213
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Period End	3,860,716	3,435,018

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

Statement of added value

(Values in Thousands Of Reais)

	01/01 to 06/30/2026	01/01 to 06/30/2025
INCOME (a)	12,263,659	10,973,098
Financial Intermediation Income	11,653,155	10,059,598
Service Fee Income	1,049,113	1,046,943
Net Expected Credit Losses	(786,680)	(470,779)
Other Operating Income	348,071	337,336
EXPENSES (b)	(8,303,802)	(6,903,461)
Financial Intermediation Expenses	(8,303,802)	(6,903,461)
INPUTS ACQUIRED FROM THIRD PARTIES (c)	(1,315,975)	(1,454,270)
Supplies, Energy and Other	(924,882)	(1,107,041)
Third-Party Services and Specialized Technicians	(391,093)	(347,229)
GROSS ADDED VALUE (d=a-b-c)	2,643,882	2,615,367
DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION (e)	(213,271)	(201,869)
NET ADDED VALUE PRODUCED BY THE COMPANY (f=d-e)	2,430,611	2,413,498
ADDED VALUE RECEIVED IN TRANSFER (g)	58,065	51,488
Equity in earnings (losses) in investees	58,065	51,488
ADDED VALUE FOR DISTRIBUTION (h=f+g)	2,488,676	2,464,986
DISTRIBUTION OF ADDED VALUE	2,488,676	2,464,986
Personnel	1,254,353	1,149,242
Salaries	869,175	800,208
Benefits	327,380	297,761
FGTS	57,798	51,273
Taxes, Fees and Contributions	643,101	659,044
Federal	603,869	618,021
State	95	196
Local	39,137	40,827
Remuneration on Third Party Capital	33,035	26,519
Rentals	33,035	26,519
Equity Remuneration	558,187	630,181
Interest on Equity	180,000	180,000
Dividends	40,797	66,405
Retained Earnings	336,972	383,472
Net Income Attributable to Non-Controlling Interests	418	304

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

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

Note 01 – Operational Context

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

Note 02 – Presentation of Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

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

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

The financial statements prepared for the reporting period were approved for issuance by the Board of Directors of Banrisul on August 7, 2026.

(a) Basis of Preparation

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

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

Controlled Companies	Activity	Participation on 06/30/2026
Banrisul Armazéns Gerais S.A.	Provision of Services	100.00%
Banrisul S.A. Corretora de Valores Mobiliários e Câmbio	Broker	98.98%
Banrisul S.A. Administradora de Consórcios	Consortium Management	99.68%
Banrisul Soluções em Pagamentos S.A.	Payment Methods	100.00%
Banrisul Seguridade Participações S.A. ⁽¹⁾	Security	100.00%

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

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

Associated Companies	Activity	Participation on 06/30/2026
Bem Promotora de Vendas e Serviços S.A.	Provision of Services	49.90%
Banrisul Icatu Participações S.A.	Insurance	49.99%

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

(b) Information for Comparison Purposes

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

Values Reclassified Between Groups		Published in		Individual
From	To	06/30/2025	Reclassification	Restated of 06/30/2025
Disposal of Investments in Associates		2,946	(2,946)	-
	Asset Valuation Adjustment	-	2,946	2,946

(c) Supplementary Law No. 214, applicable as of 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 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 regulations, including guidelines from the IBS Steering Committee, sector-specific regulations, and normative acts from the Brazilian Federal Revenue Service. Such regulations will define essential aspects, such as final tax rates, credit rules, governance mechanisms, and procedures for tax calculation, control, and oversight.

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 consultancy services and established a Tax Reform Implementation Committee, featuring working groups responsible for analyzing 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.

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

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

The changes to IFRS 18 will take effect on or after January 1, 2027, and apply to comparative information. Banrisul is evaluating the impacts on its financial statements for the adoption of this standard.

IFRS 19 – Non-Publicly Responsible Subsidiaries – Disclosures: Issued in May 2024, IFRS 19 allows eligible subsidiaries that apply IFRS standards to use reduced disclosure requirements while maintaining the recognition, measurement, and presentation criteria set out in other IFRS standards.

The standard is voluntary and applies to annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027; early adoption is permitted, subject to applicable regulations. Management is assessing the impacts regarding the eligible subsidiaries of the Banrisul Group.

Amendment to IFRS 19 – Subsidiaries without Public Accountability – Disclosures: issued in August 2025, this amendment updates the reduced disclosure requirements set out in IFRS 19 to incorporate standards and amendments issued between February 2021 and May 2024, including, among others, IFRS 18 and amendments regarding Supplier Finance Arrangements, International Tax Reform – Pillar Two Model Rules, Lack of Exchangeability, and the classification and measurement of financial instruments.

The amendment applies to annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027; early adoption is permitted, subject to applicable regulations. Management is assessing the impacts within the context of the eligible subsidiaries of the Banrisul Group.

IFRS S1 – General Requirements for Disclosure of Sustainability-related Financial Information: issued by the International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB), IFRS S1 establishes general requirements for the disclosure of sustainability-related information that is relevant to assessing risks and opportunities that could affect the entity's ability to generate value in the short, medium, and long term. The standard covers disclosures related to governance, strategy, risk management, and metrics and targets associated with sustainability issues.

Management is monitoring the evolution of the applicable regulatory environment and is assessing the impacts of adopting this standard on its future disclosures.

IFRS S2 – Climate-related Disclosures: issued by the International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB), IFRS S2 establishes specific requirements for the disclosure of information regarding climate-related risks and opportunities that could affect the entity's financial position, financial performance, cash flows, or access to capital. The standard requires disclosures regarding governance, strategy, risk management, and climate-related metrics and targets.

Management is monitoring the evolution of the applicable regulatory environment and is assessing the impacts of adopting this standard on its future disclosures.

Amendment to IAS 21 – The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates: issued in November 2025, the amendments specify the translation procedures to be followed when the presentation currency is that of a hyperinflationary economy.

The amendments apply to annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027, with early adoption permitted, subject to applicable regulations. Management is assessing the impact of adopting this standard on its financial statements.

Note 03 – Summary of significant Accounting Practices

(a) Functional Currency and Presentation Currency

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

(b) Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

(c) Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

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

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

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

- **Fair Value in Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI):** 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). OCI includes unrealized revenue, expense, gains, and losses that, according to 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 may be reclassified to the Income Statement.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

For more complex 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-level hierarchy, based on the degree of observability of the inputs used in the measurement techniques.

The Banrisul Group may, from time to time, hold unquoted 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) Financial Assets Classification

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

- Financial Assets at CA: assets managed to obtain cash flows consisting of only payment of principal and interest (solely payment of principal and interest – SPPI Test). They are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortized cost, using the effective interest method (TJE).

- Financial Assets at FVTOCI : 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 recognition or subsequently 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 balance sheets after its initial recognition. This process is continuous and occurs in each subsequent accounting period until the asset is removed from the financial statements, and the classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets depend on the business model in which they are managed and the characteristics of their cash flows (SPPI Test).

Business Models

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

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

Contractual Characteristics of Cash Flows – SPPI Test

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

(c.2) Financial Liabilities Classification

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

- **Measured at amortized cost:** by definition, financial liabilities will be classified to the AC.
- **Exception for Financial Liabilities:** the exception for classification to the AC 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. Financial guarantees provided must be measured at the higher of: i) the provision for expected losses associated with credit risk; and ii) the fair value at initial recognition less the accumulated amount of revenue recognized in accordance with specific regulations.

(c.3) Effective Interest Rate

The effective interest method involves applying the effective interest rate (EIR) to the gross carrying amount of the instrument. The EIR is the rate that equates the present value of all cash flows 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 over the life of the financial instruments through the application of the EIR. To calculate the EIR, Banrisul employs a specific method for credit operations, whereby expenses related to transaction costs incurred at the origination of the financial instrument are recognized on a straight-line basis or in proportion to contractual revenues, depending on the contract's characteristics. The calculation includes all commissions paid or received between the contracting parties,

transaction costs, and all other premiums or discounts. Interest income is calculated and recognized 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 CA, FVTOCI 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 at the rate actually charged;
- Loan commitments: the loss is measured by the present value of the estimated use of the resources from credit commitments and the present value of credits to be released; and
- Financial guarantee contracts: the loss is measured by the present value of estimated future disbursements

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(c.5) Troubled Assets

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

(c.6) Default

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

(c.7) Renegotiation

- **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.

(c.8) Write-off of Financial Assets

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

(c.9) Write-Off Criteria

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

(c.10) Open Market Applications

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

Financial assets accepted as collateral in resale agreements may be used by Banrisul, when permitted by the terms of the agreements, as collateral for repurchase agreements or for trading. Financial assets given as collateral to counterparties

are also included in the financial statements. When the counterparty has the right to trade or use the securities given as collateral as collateral, such securities are reclassified in the Balance Sheet under the appropriate class of financial assets.

(c.11) Derivative Financial Instruments

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

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

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

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

In 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, these transactions are now treated as derivative financial instruments.

(c.12) Credit Operations

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

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

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

Banrisul recognizes in the Balance Sheet as an obligation, in the financial liabilities group, under the provision for expected loss item, the fair value of the guarantees issued, on the date of their issuance. The fair value is generally represented by

the fee charged to the customer for issuing the guarantee. This amount is amortized over the term of the guarantee issued and recognized in the Statement of Income under the item revenue from services rendered.

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

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

(d) Investments

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

(e) Fixed Assets

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

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

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

Fixed Assets	Average Estimated Useful Life in Years
Real Estate for Use	60.00
Facilities	25.00
Equipment in Use	16.60
Others	7.00

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

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

(f) Intangible Assets

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(g) Goods Held for Sale

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

(h) Income Tax and Social Contribution on Net Profit

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

The provision for income tax is set up at the base rate of 15% of taxable income, plus an additional 10%. The CSLL rate for Banrisul is 20%, for Banrisul SA Corretora de Valores Mobiliários e Câmbio it is 15%, and for the other non-financial companies of the Banrisul Group it is 9%. 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 IR and CSLL are recognized on the respective taxable events and are determined using tax rates (and tax laws) enacted on the Balance Sheet date, which must be applied when the respective taxable event is realized or settled.

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

As amended by Law No. 15,078/24, which amended Article 6 of Law No. 14,467/22, it was established that, in relation to credit and financial leasing transactions that were in default on December 31, 2024 and that have not been deducted/recovered until that date, these may only be deducted in the calculation of IR and CSLL at a ratio of 1/84 or 1/120 as of January 1, 2026. Banrisul opted for a ratio of 1/120 for the deduction in the calculation of Income Tax and Social Contribution on Net Profit. Furthermore, for the year 2025, it is prohibited to deduct losses on credit and financial leasing transactions incurred in an amount greater than the real profit for the year, before computing this deduction. The balance

relating to this loss will be added to the balance of the losses described above, being deducted in the same proportion as these, depending on the option chosen.

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

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

(i) Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

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

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

Contingent Assets: These are not recognized in the financial statements, except when there is evidence that provides assurance of their realization and for which no further appeal is possible.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(k) Share Capital

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

(l) Dividends and Interest on Equity

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

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

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

(m) Profit Sharing

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

(n) Earnings per Share

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

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

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

(o) Determination of the Result

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

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

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

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

(p) Information by Segment

Segment information was prepared based on reports made available to Management to assess performance and make decisions regarding the allocation of resources for investments and other purposes, considering the regulatory

environment and the similarities between products and services. Management consider the operating segments of Banrisul and its subsidiaries in four segments: Banking, Security (Insurance, Pension Plans and Capitalization), Consortiums and Other Segments, as presented in Note 38.

Note 04 – Main Accounting Estimates and Judgments

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

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

(a) Defined Benefit Pension Plans

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

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

(b) Provisions for Tax, Labor and Civil Risks

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

(c) Provision for Losses Associated with Credit Risk

Banrisul assesses on a prospective basis the expected loss associated with the credit risk of financial assets measured at CA, FVTOCI and FVTPL that are measured at levels 2 or 3 in the fair value hierarchy; of credit commitments to be released; and of financial guaranteed 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, except for revolving credit, whose expected life is estimated based on historical usage behavior and considering the period in which Banrisul expects to remain exposed to credit risk. The main revolving credit products to which Banrisul maintains exposure are credit cards and overdraft/business accounts.

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

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

(d) Transfer of Financial Assets

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

(e) Retirement of Financial Assets

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

Note 05 - Capital and Corporate Risk Management

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

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

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

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

(a) Integrated Structure of Management

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

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

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

(b) Risk Appetite Statement

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

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

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

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

(c) Lines of Defense

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

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

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

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

(d) Credit risk

Credit risk is defined as by the possibility of incurring losses associated with non-compliance by the counterparty of its contracted obligations, the devaluation, the reduction of remuneration, earnings expected in a financial instrument due

to deterioration on credit quality of the counterparty, the intervener or mitigation instrument; restructure of financial instruments or recovery costs of exposure characterized as troubled assets.

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

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

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

Portfolio Composition by Activity Sector	06/30/2026	12/31/2025
Legal Entity	183,382	188,890
Public Administration - Direct and Indirect	183,382	188,890
Private Sector	64,285,286	64,872,669
Individual	46,971,606	48,511,967
Companies	17,313,680	16,360,702
Agricultural	285,825	274,850
Food, Drink and Tobacco	2,881,200	2,862,085
Automotive	755,972	733,550
Cellulose, Wood and Furniture	375,957	400,574
Wholesale Trade – Food	1,064,893	1,039,512
Wholesale Trade – Non-Food	873,932	860,525
Retail Trade – Others	1,632,898	1,519,863
Construction and Real Estate	1,530,547	1,343,210
Education, Health and Other Social Services	1,606,403	1,695,218
Electronics and IT	496,837	507,714
Financial and Insurance	346,717	289,963
Machinery and Equipment	377,901	326,717
Metallurgy	476,845	459,502
Infrastructure Works	37,491	29,633
Oil and Natural Gas	572,592	616,935
Chemical and Petrochemical	1,048,855	1,022,766
Private Services	843,696	582,692
Textile, Clothing and Leather	474,304	413,338
Transport	505,448	470,715
Others	1,125,367	911,340
Total	64,468,668	65,061,559

(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

For all customer segments, analysis of overdue, pending and concession volume indicators is carried out, in different granularities and groupings, such as by product, risk classification, credit concentration, branch, among others. It should

be Noted that the classification of credit operations at appropriate risk levels is frequently reviewed. Analysis of adherence to credit scoring models is also performed using statistical validation techniques; in addition to monitoring the amount of exposure to credit risk, with segmentations defined by the Central Bank and by the Institution itself. Loan portfolio Stress Tests, with the objective of estimating required capital and the impact on Capital Ratios.

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

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

(d.3) Provision Policies

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

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

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

	06/30/2026	12/31/2025
Financial Assets at Amortized Cost	143,712,496	136,732,163
Compulsory Deposits at the Central Bank	16,178,614	15,861,036
Interbank Liquidity Applications	4,705,451	4,024,531
Securities and Financial Instruments	52,008,117	45,848,445
Credit and Financial Leasing Operations	64,468,668	65,061,559
Other Financial Assets	6,351,646	5,936,592
Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	23,508,217	21,937,981
Securities and Financial Instruments	23,508,217	21,937,981
Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss	746,532	1,659,087
Securities and Financial Instruments	737,664	1,558,847
Derivative Financial Instruments	8,868	100,240
Off Balance	26,758,338	21,513,417
Financial Guarantees	663,903	648,413
Real Estate Credit	296,651	359,516
Special Check	6,591,931	4,745,864
Credit card	5,043,886	4,569,958
Electronic Pre-Dated Limits – Banricompras	6,205,039	5,869,970
Pre-Approved Installment Limits – 1 Minute Credit	7,136,477	4,981,121
Other Pre-Approved Limits	820,451	338,575
Total	194,725,583	181,842,648

(d.5) Credit and Financial Leasing Operations

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

	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3		Total	
	Credit Portfolio	Provision	Credit Portfolio	Provision	Credit Portfolio	Provision	Credit Portfolio	Provision
Individual	42,861,064	638,006	818,852	137,153	3,291,690	1,877,130	46,971,606	2,652,289
Credit card	2,334,244	120,586	47,488	10,553	364,265	260,719	2,745,997	391,858
Payroll loans	17,022,611	97,598	179,685	24,411	1,226,613	603,043	18,428,909	725,052

Personal Credit	2,813,511	41,792	85,378	18,691	430,453	240,026	3,329,342	300,509
Real Estate Credit	5,396,550	26,636	54,758	22,250	84,664	48,103	5,535,972	96,989
Rural Credit, Development and Guarantee Funds	12,497,114	205,174	324,038	25,202	501,508	253,209	13,322,660	483,585
Others	2,797,034	146,220	127,505	36,046	684,187	472,030	3,608,726	654,296
Legal Entity	16,180,565	249,489	167,478	40,888	1,149,019	664,145	17,497,062	954,522
Exchange	3,129,955	10,629	64	2	66,972	5,293	3,196,991	15,924
Working capital	6,136,658	60,668	58,620	15,832	343,468	206,026	6,538,746	282,526
Business/Escrow Account	2,478,384	92,951	52,588	10,865	227,505	142,416	2,758,477	246,232
Real Estate Credit	907,160	10,813	1,869	300	773	440	909,802	11,553
Rural Credit, Development and Guarantee Funds	2,000,718	37,016	7,845	1,538	103,620	70,046	2,112,183	108,600
Others	1,527,690	37,412	46,492	12,351	406,681	239,924	1,980,863	289,687
Total as of 06/30/2026	59,041,629	887,495	986,330	178,041	4,440,709	2,541,275	64,468,668	3,606,811
Total as of 03/31/2025	60,448,440	901,558	636,713	137,593	3,976,406	2,386,194	65,061,559	3,425,345

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

	06/30/2026	12/31/2025
Not due	57,528,627	59,031,301
Due within 30 days	1,513,002	1,417,139
Total	59,041,629	60,448,440

	06/30/2026	12/31/2025
Collective Assessment	58,942,722	60,424,048
Individual Assessment	98,907	24,392
Total	59,041,629	60,448,440

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

	06/30/2026	03/31/2025
Not Due	420,241	201,934
Due within 30 days	12,637	16,124
Overdue from 31 to 60 days	338,872	274,189
Overdue from 61 to 90 days	214,580	144,466
Total	986,330	636,713

	06/30/2026	03/31/2025
Collective Assessment	986,323	635,217
Individual Assessment	7	1,496
Total	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.

	06/30/2026	12/31/2025
Not Due	1,118,281	940,201
Due within 30 days	125,088	116,713

Overdue from 31 to 60 days	102,121	83,310
Overdue from 61 to 90 days	118,358	118,222
Overdue more than 90 days	2,976,861	2,717,960
Total	4,440,709	3,976,406

	06/30/2026	12/31/2025
Collective Assessment	4,100,258	3,537,021
Individual Assessment	340,451	439,385
Total	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), excluding operations acquired by Banrisul from other financial institutions.

	06/30/2026	12/31/2025
Largest Debtor	16.03	22.84
Top Five Debtors	51.81	54.90
Top Ten Debtors	75.62	78.45
Twenty Largest Debtors	100.00	98.98

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

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

The total of renegotiated instruments, including restructured ones, at the end of the reporting period totaled R\$861,094 (01/01 to 06/30/2025 – R\$699,419).

(d.6) Repossession of Assets Given as Guarantees

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Internal Communication: In order to ensure that 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 risk of Banrisul:

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

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

Economic Value (EVE): assessments of the impact of changes in interest rates on the present value of cash flows of instruments classified in the Banking Book portfolio of Banrisul. The variation of EVE (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 shock. ΔEVE is the economic value of the Banking Book portfolio and its solvency capacity, obtained by calculating the present value of the installments and calculated using future interest rate curves. Shocks are applied to the future curves, also called the term structure of interest rates, to verify the sensitivity of the portfolio to changes in rates and variations in economic value. The sensitivity of the equity value measures the interest risk on the equity value based on the effect of changes in interest rates on the present values of financial assets and liabilities.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Scenarios		Risk Factors		Total as of 06/30/2026
		Interest rate	Foreign 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 upwards or downwards. The following factors and conditions on the reporting date were taken into consideration to prepare the scenarios that make up the sensitivity analysis table:

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

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, because once a loss related to these positions is detected, risk mitigation measures are quickly activated, minimizing the possibility of significant losses.

Analyzing the results of scenario 1, we can identify the largest loss in the “Interest Rates - Fixed” Risk Factor, which represents 97.8% of the expected loss in this scenario. In scenarios 2 and 3, the largest loss observed refers to the “Currencies” factor, representing respectively 99.9% and 99.9%. 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 Portfolio
Prefixed	Pre-fixed 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 Portfolio
Prefixed	Pre-fixed rate	1,117,176
Index Coupon	TLP	(100)
Currency Coupon	Dolar	9,381
	Euro	1,313
	British Pound	12
Fee 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 end of the reporting period 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 assets weighted by the RWA ^{CAM risk}, with the value of R\$338,324 (12/31/2025 – R\$1,233,060) being verified at the end of the reporting period.

(e.4) Exposures Subject to Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk on cash flows is the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will vary because of changes in market interest rates. Interest rate risk on fair value is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will vary because 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 because of these changes, but losses may decrease if unexpected movements occur. Banrisul's Board of Directors and Executive Board annually approve proposed limits on the level of interest rate mismatch that Banrisul may assume.

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

	Current		Non-Current		Total as of 06/30/2026	Total as of 03/31/2025
	Up to 3 Months	From 3 to 12 Months	From 1 to 5 years	Over 5 Years		
Financial Assets	34,817,910	25,007,109	83,272,686	24,865,562	167,963,267	159,771,600
At Amortized Cost	34,541,153	24,643,821	60,625,906	23,897,638	143,708,518	136,174,532
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 and Financial Instruments	4,251,748	5,865,283	27,738,701	14,152,385	52,008,117	45,848,445
Credit and Financial Leasing Operations	10,434,276	14,271,146	30,017,993	9,745,253	64,468,668	65,061,559
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 and Financial Instruments	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 and Financial Instruments	188,144	363,288	180,450	5,782	737,664	1,558,847
Derivative Financial Instruments	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
Loan Obligations	575,738	1,664,556	686,723	9,033	2,936,050	2,806,928
Obligations for Transfers	277,660	874,094	2,589,409	780,925	4,522,088	3,802,826
Other Financial Liabilities	-	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
Derivative Financial Instruments	2,569	-	-	-	2,569	1,027
Subordinated Debts	-	-	-	-	-	1,689,405
Total Lag in Interest Rate Renegotiation	(21,166,937)	6,745,411	23,181,050	5,880,524	14,640,048	16,655,187

(f) Liquidity Risk

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

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

Liquidity risk management at Banrisul is carried out by the corporate risk area, which is responsible for monitoring Banrisul's liquidity risk daily 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 to avoid liquidity deficiencies and ensure that Banrisul's reserves are sufficient to meet daily cash needs, both cyclical and non-cyclical, as well as long-term needs. Banrisul maintains adequate levels of assets with high market liquidity, together with access to other sources of liquidity, and seeks to ensure an adequately diversified funding base.

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

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

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

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

(f.1) Cash Flows for Non-Derivatives

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

	Current		Non-Current		Total as of 06/30/2026	Total as of 03/31/2025
	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
58Resources for Acceptance and Issuance of Securities	869,952	3,473,209	4,856,876	630	9,200,667	8,074,815
Subordinated Debts	-	-	-	2,603,464	2,603,464	2,413,040
Loan Obligations	576,602	1,674,781	748,868	19,698	3,019,949	2,882,675

Obligations for Transfers	307,915	964,251	2,957,606	895,302	5,125,074	4,273,082
Other Financial Liabilities	-	5,577,082	2,231	-	5,579,313	5,583,319
At Fair Value Through Profit or Loss	-	-	-	-	-	1,694,898
Subordinated Debts	-	-	-	-	-	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
Availability	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 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 Note 36a. In the event of redemptions by depositors in amounts greater than those held in a specific fund to guarantee liquidity, the State of Rio Grande do Sul must immediately cover the cash needs.

(g) Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities

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

	06/30/2026				12/31/2025			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
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 Other Comprehensive Income	23,428,472	77,345	2,400	23,508,217	21,876,161	61,820	-	21,937,981
Securities and Financial Instruments	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 Units	-	55,376	-	55,376	-	39,851	-	39,851
Other	-	-	2,400	2,400	-	-	-	-
At Fair Value Through Profit or Loss	-	21,969	-	21,969	-	21,969	-	21,969
Securities and Financial Instruments	745,800	-	732	746,532	1,558,599	99,112	1,376	1,659,087
Treasury Financial Bills (LFT)	736,932	-	732	737,664	1,557,471	-	1,376	1,558,847
National Treasury Bills (LTN)	549,520	-	-	549,520	361,623	-	-	361,623
Investment Fund Units	-	-	-	-	999,446	-	-	999,446
Derivative Financial Instruments	187,412	-	732	188,144	196,402	-	1,376	197,778
Financial Liabilities	8,868	-	-	8,868	1,128	99,112	-	100,240
At Fair Value Through Profit or Loss	2,569	-	-	2,569	1,027	1,689,405	-	1,690,432
Derivative Financial Instruments	2,569	-	-	2,569	1,027	1,689,405	-	1,690,432
Subordinated Debt	2,569	-	-	2,569	1,027	-	-	1,027
	-	-	-	-	-	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		12/31/2025	
	Book Value	Fair Value	Book Value	Fair Value
Total Assets at Amortized Cost	143,712,496	141,540,462	136,732,163	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	4,024,531	4,054,553
Securities and Financial Instruments	52,008,117	52,117,783	45,848,445	45,927,869
Credit and Financial Leasing Operations	64,468,668	62,216,522	65,061,559	61,998,046
Other Financial Assets	6,351,646	6,351,646	5,936,592	5,936,592
Total 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 and Acceptances and Issuance of Securities	8,738,933	8,739,701	7,739,376	7,731,765
Subordinated Debts	2,603,464	2,667,422	2,413,040	2,476,845
Obligations for loans	2,936,050	2,936,050	2,806,928	2,806,928
Obligations for Transfers	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
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- **Securities:** fair value is based on market prices or quotes from brokers or dealers. When such information is not available, fair value is estimated using quoted market prices for securities with similar credit characteristics, maturity and yield.
- **Transaction Characteristics:** the amount represents the discounted value of future cash flows expected to be received. Expected cash flows are discounted at current market rates plus the counterparty risk rate to determine their fair value.
- **Financial Liabilities:** the estimated fair value of deposits without a specified maturity date, which includes non-interest-bearing deposits, is the amount repayable on demand. The estimated fair value of deposits with fixed and floating rates and other loans not quoted in the active market is based on undiscounted cash flows using interest rates for new debt with similar terms to maturity plus Banrisul's risk rate.
- **Funds from Acceptances and Issuance of Securities:** the fair value is calculated by discounting the difference between future cash flows, adopting discount rates equivalent to the weighted average rates of the most recent similar contracts or negotiations, of securities with similar characteristics.
- **Funding on the Open Market:** for operations with fixed rates, the fair value was determined by calculating the discount of the estimated cash flows, adopting discount rates equivalent to the rates practiced in contracting similar operations on the last market day.
- **Borrowing Obligations and Onlending Obligations:** these transactions are exclusive to Banrisul and have no similar transactions in the market. Given their specific characteristics, exclusive rates for each resource entered and the absence of an active market or similar instrument, the fair value of these transactions was considered equivalent to the carrying amount.
- **Other Financial Instruments:** the fair value is approximately equivalent to the corresponding carrying amount.

(h) Operational Risk

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

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

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

Additionally, through Business Continuity Management (BCM), Banrisul seeks to encourage a culture of attention to avoid or mitigate risks materialized by a crisis scenario, by an interruption in its critical and essential business processes or by prolonged unavailability, establishing roles and responsibilities, as well as assisting those responsible for the first line of

defense. It thus aims to ensure business continuity and mitigate operational risks, providing an adequate level of coverage and assisting in strategic decisions.

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

(i) Social, Environmental and Climate Risk

Social risk is defined as the possibility of losses 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 corresponds to the possibility of losses for Banrisul resulting from events associated with environmental degradation, including the excessive use of natural resources.

Climate risk, in turn, comprises two aspects:

- Transition climate risk refers to the possibility of losses resulting from events associated with the transition process to a low-carbon economy, characterized by the reduction or compensation 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 events 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 a continuous process of monitoring, controlling, evaluating and planning goals and capital needs, considering risks to which Banrisul is subject, as well as its strategic objectives.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CMN Resolution No. 4,615/17 determines that institutions classified in Segment S1 and Segment S2 of the Central Bank must permanently comply with a minimum requirement of 3% for the RA. In this case, the higher the index, the better the institution's conditions in terms of leverage. The RA calculated for Banrisul on the reporting date was 6.22%.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Simplified Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP_{SIMP}) was also introduced by CMN Resolution No. 4,557/17 for institutions classified in segment S2. This process involves identifying, managing and measuring risks, including measuring the need for capital to cover losses in a severe crisis scenario. To this end, projections are made for a

three-year horizon, considering the definitions set out in the corporate strategy, as well as in the Institution's Risk Appetite Statement. In addition to considering the Capital Plan and all the elements assessed therein (as described below), the ICAAP SIMP process also considers the results of the stress testing program.

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

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

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

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

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

(k) Capital Ratios

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

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

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

Prudential Conglomerate	06/30/2026	03/31/2025
Reference Assets (PR)	11,779,653	14,405,845
Level 1	9,176,189	10,303,400
Principal Capital (CP)	9,176,189	10,303,400
Share Capital	8,701,859	8,301,859
Capital, Revaluation and Profits Reserve	2,984,822	3,015,055
Credit Income Statement Accounts	(131,902)	(138,414)
Prudential Adjustments	(2,457,923)	(994,100)

Negative Adjustment resulting from the Constitution of Expected Losses	79,333	119,000
Level 2	2,603,464	4,102,445
Tier 2 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 Services)	1,030,950	1,078,089
RWA _{MPAD} (Market Risk)	338,540	1,240,814
RWA _{JUR1} (Interest 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 <i>Banking Portfolio</i> after Additional Main Capital	3,628,369	4,884,300
Capital Ratios		
Basel Index	15.91%	19.54%
Level 1 Index	12.39%	13.98%
Core Capital Ratio	12.39%	13.98%
Immobilization Index	12.97%	10.20%
Leverage Ratio	5.22%	6.08%

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

Banrisul's PR reached R\$11,779,653 on the reporting date, representing an increase of R\$2,626,192 compared to December 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 considering the interest rate risks of the banking portfolio is calculated through the variation in the economic value (Variation of Economic Value of Equity – ΔEVE) and the variation in the result of financial intermediation (Variation of Net Interest Income – ΔNII).

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

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

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

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

Note 06 – Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

	06/30/2026	03/31/2025
Cash	1,344,774	1,298,124
In Local Currency	922,642	984,008
In Foreign Currency	422,132	314,116
Interbank Investments ⁽¹⁾	1,700,000	1,900,000
Reverse Repurchase Agreements	1,700,000	1,900,000
Securities	165,942	177,138
Investment Fund Shares	165,942	177,138
Voluntary Deposits	650,000	-
Voluntary Deposits at Central Bank of Brazil	650,000	-
Total	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 at the Central Bank of Brazil

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

Deposit Type	Type of Remuneration	06/30/2026	03/31/2025
Demand Deposits	No Remuneration	3,978	557,631
Savings Deposits	Savings	2,153,873	2,187,382
Term Deposits	Selic Rate	13,085,333	12,322,718
Instant Payment Account	Selic Rate	285,430	462,737
Electronic Currency Deposits	Selic Rate	-	569
Others	Selic Rate	650,000	329,999
Total		16,178,614	15,861,036

(1) Deposit released in accordance with BCB Resolution No. 379/24 in 2024.

Note 08 – Interbank Investments

	Up to 3 Months	3 to 12 Months	Over 12 Months	06/30/2026	03/31/2025
Open Market Applications	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 03/31/2025	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:

						06/30/2026			
	Up to 3 Months	From 3 to 12 Months	From 1 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Over 5 Years	Amortized Cost	Expected Loss	Net Amortized Cost	Fair Value
Federal Government Securities	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

						12/31/2025			
	Until 3 Months	From 3 to 12 months	From 1 to 3 Years	From 3 to 5 Years	Over 5 Years	Amortized Cost	Expected Loss	Liquid Amortized Cost	Fair Value
Federal Government Securities	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 – Credit and Financial Leasing Operations

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

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	06/30/2026	03/31/2025
Individuals	42,861,064	818,852	3,291,690	46,971,606	48,511,967
Credit Cards	2,334,244	47,488	364,265	2,745,997	2,850,369
Payroll Loans	17,022,611	179,685	1,226,613	18,428,909	19,492,623
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 and Development Loans	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	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	59,041,629	986,330	4,440,709	64,468,668	65,061,559
(-) Expected Credit Loss	(887,495)	(178,041)	(2,541,275)	(3,606,811)	(3,425,345)
Total Net Provision as of 06/30/2026	58,154,134	808,289	1,899,434	60,861,857	
Total Net Provision as of 03/31/2025	59,546,882	499,120	1,590,212		61,636,214

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

(b) Credit Portfolio Segregated by Installment Maturity

Maturity	06/30/2026	03/31/2025
Overdue since 1 day	2,107,614	1,818,290
Due up to 3 months	10,435,275	8,927,595
Due from 3 to 12 months	14,270,883	16,684,729
Due from 1 to 5 years	27,909,823	28,127,274
Due over 5 years	9,745,073	9,503,671
Total Portfolio	64,468,668	65,061,559

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

	06/30/2026		03/31/2025	
Concentration of Largest Borrowers ⁽¹⁾	Total	%	Total	%
Main debtor	297.732	0,46	305,941	0,47
10 biggest debtors	2.207.907	3,43	2,215,243	3,41
20 biggest debtors	3.415.313	5,30	3,373,835	5,19
50 biggest debtors	5.599.850	8,69	5,469,778	8,41
100 biggest debtors	7.458.171	11,58	7,358,885	11,32

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

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

Stage 1	Opening Balance 12/31/2025	Transfer to Stage 2	Transfer to Stage 3	Stage 2 Transfer	Stage 3 Transfer	Write-Off	Constitution/ (Reversal)	Final Balance 06/30/2026
Individual	654,932	(13,278)	(30,029)	23,673	62,275	-	(59,567)	638,006
Credit card	127,475	(731)	(3,646)	495	3,718	-	(6,725)	120,586
Payroll loans	104,873	(1,170)	(2,282)	4,237	6,102	-	(14,162)	97,598
Personal Credit	35,792	(802)	(3,445)	5,106	3,141	-	2,000	41,792
Real Estate Credit	29,680	(1,286)	(1,507)	1,753	4,415	-	(6,419)	26,636
Rural Credit, Development and Guarantee Funds	206,564	(5,820)	(4,908)	7,088	23,189	-	(20,939)	205,174
Others	150,548	(3,469)	(14,241)	4,994	21,710	-	(13,322)	146,220
Companies	246,626	(6,961)	(30,161)	2,245	30,420	-	7,320	249,489
Exchange	12,179	-	(193)	179	58	-	(1,594)	10,629
Working capital	37,183	(2,186)	(9,690)	714	21,533	-	13,114	60,668
Business/Escrow Account	92,351	(3,053)	(10,898)	260	1,077	-	13,214	92,951
Real Estate Credit	10,047	(25)	(72)	348	-	-	515	10,813
Rural Credit, Development and Guarantee Funds	52,508	(501)	(1,573)	279	1,130	-	(14,827)	37,016
Others	42,358	(1,196)	(7,735)	465	6,622	-	(3,102)	37,412
Total	901,558	(20,239)	(60,190)	25,918	92,695	-	(52,247)	887,495

Stage 2	Opening Balance 12/31/2025	Transfer to Stage 1	Transfer to Stage 3	Stage 1 Transfer	Stage 3 Transfer	Write-Off	Constitution/ (Reversal)	Final Balance 06/30/2026
Individual	107.574	(23.673)	(45.821)	13.278	5.670	-	80.125	137.153
Credit card	8.646	(495)	(4.777)	731	1.674	-	4.774	10.553
Payroll loans	22.343	(4.237)	(7.366)	1.170	259	-	12.242	24.411
Personal Credit	18.304	(5.106)	(7.518)	802	301	-	11.908	18.691
Real Estate Credit	3.593	(1.753)	(1.485)	1.286	502	-	20.107	22.250
Rural Credit, Development and Guarantee Funds	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	2.402	-	26.173	40.888
Exchange	241	(179)	-	-	-	-	(60)	2
Working capital	5.234	(714)	(8.086)	2.186	735	-	16.477	15.832
Business/Escrow Account	5.506	(260)	(3.415)	3.053	38	-	5.943	10.865
Real Estate Credit	348	(348)	-	25	-	-	275	300
Rural Credit, Development and Guarantee Funds	6.804	(279)	(1.537)	501	653	-	(4.604)	1.538
Others	11.886	(465)	(9.384)	1.196	976	-	8.142	12.351
Total	137.593	(25.918)	(68.243)	20.239	8.072	-	106.298	178.041

Stage 3	Opening Balance 12/31/2025	Transfer to Stage 1	Transfer to Stage 2	Stage 1 Transfer	Stage 2 Transfer	Write-Off	Constitution/ (Reversal)	Final Balance 06/30/2026
Individual	1,707,917	(62,275)	(5,670)	30,029	45,821	(513,713)	675,021	1,877,130
Credit card	238,780	(3,718)	(1,674)	3,646	4,777	(87,830)	106,738	260,719
Payroll loans	570,572	(6,102)	(259)	2,282	7,366	(184,156)	213,340	603,043
Personal Credit	213,773	(3,141)	(301)	3,445	7,518	(114,931)	133,663	240,026
Real Estate Credit	27,230	(4,415)	(502)	1,507	1,485	(1,391)	24,189	48,103
Rural Credit, Development and Guarantee Funds	250,827	(23,189)	(2,031)	4,908	5,504	(80,013)	97,203	253,209
Others	406,735	(21,710)	(903)	14,241	19,171	(45,392)	99,888	472,030
Companies	678,277	(30,420)	(2,402)	30,161	22,422	(209,764)	175,871	664,145
Exchange	6,766	(58)	-	193	-	-	(1,608)	5,293
Working capital	114,257	(21,533)	(735)	9,690	8,086	(99,300)	195,561	206,026
Business/Escrow Account	113,894	(1,077)	(38)	10,898	3,415	(27,634)	42,958	142,416
Real Estate Credit	-	-	-	72	-	-	368	440
Rural Credit, Development and Guarantee Funds	238,999	(1,130)	(653)	1,573	1,537	(39,184)	(131,096)	70,046
Others	204,361	(6,622)	(976)	7,735	9,384	(43,646)	69,688	239,924
Total	2,386,194	(92,695)	(8,072)	60,190	68,243	(723,477)	850,892	2,541,275

Consolidation of the Three Stages	Opening Balance 12/31/2025	Write-Off	Constitution/(Reversion) ⁽¹⁾	Final Balance 06/30/2026
Individual	2,470,423	(513,713)	695,579	2,652,289
Credit card	374,901	(87,830)	104,787	391,858
Payroll loans	697,788	(184,156)	211,420	725,052
Personal Credit	267,869	(114,931)	147,571	300,509
Real Estate Credit	60,503	(1,391)	37,877	96,989
Rural Credit, Development and Guarantee Funds	476,440	(80,013)	87,158	483,585
Others	592,922	(45,392)	106,766	654,296
Companies	954,922	(209,764)	209,364	954,522
Exchange	19,186	-	(3,262)	15,924
Working capital	156,674	(99,300)	225,152	282,526
Business/Escrow Account	211,751	(27,634)	62,115	246,232
Real Estate Credit	10,395	-	1,158	11,553
Rural Credit, Development and Guarantee Funds	298,311	(39,184)	(150,527)	108,600
Others	258,605	(43,646)	74,728	289,687
Total	3,425,345	(723,477)	904,943	3,606,811

(1) In the Statement of Income, expected losses on credit operations and financial leases, amounting to R\$775,213, are presented net of recoveries of credit previously written off as losses, totaling R\$129,730.

Stage 1	Opening Balance 12/31/2024	Transfer to Stage 2	Transfer to Stage 3	Stage 2 Transfer	Stage 3 Transfer	Write-Off	Constitution/ (Reversal)	Final Balance 12/31/2025
Individual	579,908	(13,256)	(34,886)	17,355	88,830	-	154,607	792,558
Credit card	100,441	(776)	(12,138)	-	2,691	-	29,658	119,876
Payroll loans	128,627	(676)	(2,943)	693	6,325	-	(21,509)	110,517
Personal Credit	197,402	(943)	(2,553)	407	3,652	-	(165,544)	32,421
Real Estate Credit	36,473	(894)	(628)	10,624	18,787	-	(37,134)	27,228
Rural Credit, Development and Guarantee Funds	66,373	(6,950)	(5,842)	4,380	8,266	-	296,116	362,343
Others	50,592	(3,017)	(10,782)	1,251	49,109	-	53,020	140,173
Companies	333,618	(7,433)	(14,618)	2,201	70,289	-	(137,277)	246,780
Exchange	90,076	-	(273)	-	-	-	(81,553)	8,250
Working capital	69,589	(468)	(1,692)	31	5,183	-	(43,198)	29,445
Business/Escrow Account	90,210	(1,717)	(5,394)	67	1,157	-	9,598	93,921
Real Estate Credit	156	(50)	-	-	-	-	9,992	10,098
Rural Credit, Development and Guarantee Funds	40,107	(4,050)	(4,709)	1,714	4,773	-	26,852	64,687
Others	43,480	(1,148)	(2,550)	389	59,176	-	(58,968)	40,379
Total	913,526	(20,689)	(49,504)	19,556	159,119	-	17,330	1,039,338

Stage 2	Opening Balance 12/31/2024	Transfer to Stage 1	Transfer to Stage 3	Stage 1 Transfer	Stage 3 Transfer	Write- Off	Constitution/ (Reversal)	Final Balance 12/31/2025
Individuals	233.931	(17.355)	(38.057)	13.256	3.136	-	(68.948)	125.963
Credit Cards	7.780	-	(1)	776	376	-	1.136	10.067
Payroll Loans	106.155	(693)	(2.569)	676	51	-	(85.399)	18.221
Personal Loans – not Payroll	20.696	(407)	(3.791)	943	542	-	(5.324)	12.659
Real Estate	908	(10.624)	(4.377)	894	1.493	-	43.743	32.037
Rural and Development Loans	45.670	(4.380)	(17.898)	6.950	86	-	1.311	31.739
Others	52.722	(1.251)	(9.421)	3.017	588	-	(24.415)	21.240
Companies	380.254	(2.201)	(8.198)	7.433	1.773	-	(346.230)	32.831
Exchange	17.509	-	-	-	-	-	(17.502)	7
Working Capital	43.019	(31)	(1.316)	468	48	-	(38.512)	3.676
Business/Guarantee Checking Accounts	2.112	(67)	(786)	1.717	21	-	3.795	6.792
Real Estate	273	-	-	50	-	-	(280)	43
Rural and Development Loans	55.511	(1.714)	(4.608)	4.050	1.219	-	(41.116)	13.342
Others	261.830	(389)	(1.488)	1.148	485	-	(252.615)	8.971
Total	614.185	(19.556)	(46.255)	20.689	4.909	-	(415.178)	158.794

Stage 3	Opening Balance 12/31/2024	Transfer to Stage 1	Transfer to Stage 2	Stage 1 Transfer	Stage 2 Transfer	Write-Off	Constituti on/ (Reversal)	Final Balance 12/31/2025
Individual	793,313	(88,830)	(3,136)	34,886	38,057	(71,890)	728,072	1,430,472
Credit card	85,106	(2,691)	(376)	12,138	1	-	79,858	174,036
Payroll loans	327,637	(6,325)	(51)	2,943	2,569	(58,692)	250,998	519,079
Personal Credit	231,833	(3,652)	(542)	2,553	3,791	(4,155)	(43,940)	185,888
Real Estate Credit	6,824	(18,787)	(1,493)	628	4,377	(1,452)	44,446	34,543
Rural Credit, Development and Guarantee Funds	72,567	(8,266)	(86)	5,842	17,898	(79)	115,460	203,336
Others	69,346	(49,109)	(588)	10,782	9,421	(7,512)	281,250	313,590
Companies	231,847	(70,289)	(1,773)	14,618	8,198	(8,649)	402,632	576,584
Exchange	3,884	-	-	273	-	-	2,849	7,006
Working capital	54,226	(5,183)	(48)	1,692	1,316	-	52,647	104,650
Business/Escrow Account	29,136	(1,157)	(21)	5,394	786	(28)	43,102	77,212
Real Estate Credit	-	-	-	-	-	-	129	129
Rural Credit, Development and Guarantee Funds	82,315	(4,773)	(1,219)	4,709	4,608	(8,621)	168,343	245,362
Others	62,286	(59,176)	(485)	2,550	1,488	-	135,562	142,225
Total	1,025,160	(159,119)	(4,909)	49,504	46,255	(80,539)	1,130,704	2,007,056

Consolidation of the Three Stages	Opening Balance 12/31/2024	Write-Off	Constitution/(Reversion) ⁽¹⁾	Final Balance 12/31/2025
Individual	1,607,152	(71,890)	813,731	2,348,993
Credit card	193,327	-	110,652	303,979
Payroll loans	562,419	(58,692)	144,090	647,817
Personal Credit	449,931	(4,155)	(214,808)	230,968
Real Estate Credit	44,205	(1,452)	51,055	93,808
Rural Credit, Development and Guarantee Funds	184,610	(79)	412,887	597,418
Others	172,660	(7,512)	309,855	475,003
Companies	945,719	(8,649)	(80,875)	856,195
Exchange	111,469	-	(96,206)	15,263
Working capital	166,834	-	(29,063)	137,771
Business/Escrow Account	121,458	(28)	56,495	177,925
Real Estate Credit	429	-	9,841	10,270
Rural Credit, Development and Guarantee Funds	177,933	(8,621)	154,079	323,391
Others	367,596	-	(176,021)	191,575
Total	2,552,871	(80,539)	732,856	3,205,188

(1) In the Statement of Income, the expected loss on credit operations and finance leases, amounting to R\$580,553, is presented net of the recovery of credit previously written off as a loss, totaling R\$152,303.

(e) Financial Leasing Operations (Lessor):

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

Maturity	Future Minimum Payments	Parent and Consolidated	
		Income to Own	Present Value
Current (Up to 1 year)	1,511	(782)	1,400
Not Current (From 1 to 5 years)	2,921	(1,503)	2,108
Total as of 06/30/2026	4,432	(2,285)	3,508
Total as of 03/31/2025	6,739	(3,513)	5,285

Note 11 – Other Financial Assets

	Up to 12 Months	Over 12 Months	Total as of 06/30/2026	Up to 12 Months	Over 12 Months	03/31/2025
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⁾	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	-	-	-
Securities Negotiation and Intermediation	4,401	-	4,401	3,873	-	3,873
Debtors by Guarantee 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 ⁽³⁾	244,042	291,422	535,464	223,259	281,026	504,285
Other	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 which are updated according to the remuneration of the original resources, being Reference Rate (TR) + 6.17% per year for credits originating from own resources and TR + 3.12% per year for credits originating from resources of the Severance Pay Guarantee Fund (FGTS); and
- R\$2,600 (12/31/2025 – R\$2,505) refers to the balance of contracts in the own portfolio with FCVS coverage, resources from the FGTS, approved and ready for novation, updated by the TR + 3.12% per year

Credits Linked to SFH – Acquired Portfolio: from October 2002 to March 2005, Banrisul acquired from the State of Rio Grande do Sul, with a financial realization guarantee clause for any non-performed contracts, credits from the Salary Variation Compensation Fund (FCVS). The credits are valued at the acquisition price updated by the *pro rata temporis acquisition rate* in the amount of R\$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 being presented separately and updated by TR variation plus interest. Although there is no definition of a term, at the time of issuing the securities, market values may be significantly different from accounting values.

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

(2) It mainly refers 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\$535,596 at the end of the reporting period. The advanced amounts were recorded as assets and are amortized monthly through offsetting against future ordinary contributions.

(4) Securities and receivables are composed mainly of:

- Credits receivable related to judicial deposits made by the Federal Government arising from the right to receive from companies that belonged to the same economic group, with final judgment, which Banrisul received in kind to settle loans. These judicial deposits are linked to the rescission action filed by the Federal Government, dismissed by the Federal Regional Court (TRF) of the 1st Region, awaiting judgment of a special appeal filed by the Federal Government with the Superior Court of Justice (STJ). Therefore, the release of the amounts to Banrisul depends on the outcome of the rescission action. Management understands that there is no need to set up a provision for losses. These judicial deposits assigned to Banrisul, whose release depends on the final decision of the rescission action, totaled R\$256,981 and are remunerated by the TR 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:

						06/30/2026
	No stated maturity	Up to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Over 5 Years	Fair Value	Updated Cost
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

						31/12/2025
	No stated maturity	Up to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Over 5 Years	Fair Value	Updated Cost
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 resources from bank funding and maturity of public securities from the portfolio held until maturity and for trading, the acquisition objective of which is to make a return on available resources and flexibility for trading before the maturity date in the event of a change in market conditions, investment opportunities or cash needs.

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

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

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

				06/30/2026			
	No Expiration	Up to 3 Months	From 3 to 12 Months	From 1 to 3 years	Over 5 Years	Fair Value	Updated Cost
Treasury Financial Bills (LFT)	-	-	363,288	180,450	180,450	5,782	549,520
Investment Fund Shares	188,144	-	-	-	-	-	188,144
Total	188,144	-	363,288	180,450	180,450	5,782	737,664

				12/31/2025			
	No Due Date	Up to 3 Months	From 3 to 12 Months	From 1 to 3 years	Over 5 Years	Fair Value	Updated Cost
Treasury Financial Bills (LFT)	-	-	340.014	-	-	21.609	361.623
National Treasury Bills (LTN)	-	999.446	-	-	-	-	999.446
Investment Fund Shares	197.778	-	-	-	-	-	197.778
Total	197.778	999.446	340.014	-	-	21.609	1.558.847

Note 14 – Other Assets

	06/30/2026	12/31/2025
Assets for Sale	53,165	21,669
Advances to Employees	181,246	181,544
Actuarial Assets - Post-employment Benefit (Note 36e)	271,549	180,069
Goods Held for Sale	115,752	126,040
Prepaid Expenses	123,835	152,348
Other	12,772	11,227
Total	758,319	672,897

Note 15 – Deferred Taxes and Contributions

(a) Tax Credits

The following table presents the balances of tax credits segregated according to their origins and disbursements:

	12/31/2025	Recognition	Realization	06/30/2026
Provision for Loan Losses	2,009,611	273,939	(316,520)	1,967,030
Provision for Tax Contingencies	19,021	2,558	(309)	21,270
Provision for Labor Contingencies	983,539	71,475	(183,088)	871,926
Provision for Civil Contingencies	122,694	18,759	(27,896)	113,557
Benefits Post Employment	213,699	6,659	(316)	220,042
Other Temporary Provisions	84,335	109,316	(130,622)	63,029
Tax Loss	135,056	148,052	-	283,108
Leases – IFRS16	101,738	21,880	(20,267)	103,351
Total Tax Credits Registered	3,669,693	652,638	(679,018)	3,643,313
Deferred Tax Liabilities	(272,694)	(52,722)	30,414	(295,002)
Tax Assets, Net of Deferred Liabilities	3,396,999	599,916	(648,604)	3,348,311

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

Year	IR	CSLL	Total Registered
2026	299,400	239,520	538,920
2027	340,578	272,462	613,040
2028	333,664	266,931	600,595
2029	306,646	245,317	551,963
2030	215,918	172,734	388,652
2031 to 2033	379,569	303,655	683,224
2034 to 2035	150,857	120,686	271,543
Total as of 06/30/2026	2,026,632	1,621,305	3,647,937
Total as of 12/31/2025	2,038,718	1,630,975	3,669,693

The total present value of tax credits is R\$2,621,668(12/31/2025 – R\$2,632,922), calculated according to the expected realization of deferred IR and CSLL at the average collection rate projected for the corresponding period.

(b) Deferred Tax Liabilities

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

	06/30/2026	12/31/2025
Superveniencia de Depreciation	2,016	2,793
Own Securities at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income	47,275	36,615
Securities – Fair Value Adjustments through Profit or Loss	195	792
Variation in the Fair Value of Subordinated Debt – Hedge Accounting	-	1,558
Actuarial Surplus	125,746	112,821
Other Temporary Debts	16,419	16,377
Leases – IFRS16 (1)	103,351	101,738
Total	295,002	272,694

Note 16 – Investments in Associated Companies

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

	Net Worth 06/30/2026	Share Capital Participation (%) 06/30/2026	Investment Value 06/30/2026	Net Result 01/01 to 12/31/2026	Equivalence Result 01/01 to 12/31/2026	Dividends and Interest on Equity Paid/Provisioned 01/01 to 30/06/2026
Associated Companies						
Bem Sales and Services Promoter SA	55,345	49,90	27,617	6,976	3,481	4,650
Banrisul Icatu Holdings S.A.	312,857	49,99	156,398	109,188	54,584	36,323
Total	368,202		184,015	116,164	58,065	40,973

	Net Worth 12/31/2025	Share Capital Participation (%) 12/31/2025	Investment Value 12/31/2025	Net Result 01/01 to 12/31/2025	Equivalence Result 01/01 to 12/31/2025	Dividends and Interest on Equity Paid/Provisioned 01/01 to 30/06/2026
Associated Companies						
Bem Sales and Services Promoter SA	56,150	49,90	28,019	7,691	3,838	2,474
Banrisul Icatu Holdings S.A.	283,515	49,99	141,729	95,320	47,650	62,140
Total	339,665		169,748	103,011	51,488	64,614

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

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

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

Note 17 – Property, Plant and Equipment

	Real Estate for Use	Equip in Stock	Facilities	Equipment in Use	Data Processing Systems	Others	Total
Total as of 12/31/2025							
Cost	622,286	75,036	361,165	201,032	705,668	30,069	1,995,256
Accumulated Depreciation	(327,758)	-	(143,448)	(105,195)	(436,462)	(23,636)	(1,036,499)
Net Book Value	294,528	75,036	217,717	95,837	269,206	6,433	958,757
Acquisitions	51,168	14,547	19,849	7,297	9,775	8	102,644
Alienations – Low Cost	(64,011)	(2,274)	-	(1,421)	(34,033)	(2)	(101,741)
Disposals – Depreciation write-offs	53,933	-	-	1,322	24,385	2	79,642
Depreciation	(38,457)	-	(7,497)	(4,644)	(42,060)	(773)	(93,431)
Transfers Net Cost	(1,001)	(52,841)	-	345	52,536	(3)	(964)
Transfers Net Depreciation	69	-	-	109	(111)	3	70
Net Movement in the Period	1,701	(40,568)	12,352	3,008	10,492	(765)	(13,780)
Total as of 06/30/2026							
Cost	608,442	34,468	381,014	207,253	733,946	30,072	1,995,195
Accumulated Depreciation	(312,213)	-	(150,945)	(108,408)	(454,248)	(24,404)	(1,050,218)
Net Book Value	296,229	34,468	230,069	98,845	279,698	5,668	944,977

The lease agreements entered 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:

	06/30/2026	12/31/2025
Up to 12 Months	95,400	94,927
From 1 to 5 years	138,629	142,302
Over 5 Years	9,033	6,264
Total ⁽¹⁾	243,062	243,493

(1) It includes financial leasing contracts with related parties in the amount of R\$64,890 (12/30/2025 - R\$80.548) (Note 37a).

Note 18 – Intangible Assets

	Software Licenses	Rights From Acquisition of Payrolls ⁽¹⁾	Other	Total
As of 12/31/2025				
Cost	325,560	1,618,582	875	1,945,017
Accumulated Amortization	(225,192)	(1,419,751)	(875)	(1,645,818)
Net Carrying Amount	100,368	198,831	-	299,199
Purchases	2,818	1,237,040	-	1,239,858
Disposals – Cost Write-offs	-	-	-	-
Accumulated Amortization	(12,827)	(107,013)	-	(119,840)
Net Transfers Cost	-	-	-	-
Net Transfers Amortization	-	-	-	-
Net Changes in the period	(10,009)	1,130,027	-	1,120,018
As of 06/30/2026				
Cost	328,378	2,855,622	875	3,184,875
Accumulated Amortization	(238,019)	(1,526,764)	(875)	(1,765,658)
Net Carrying Amount	90,359	1,328,858	-	1,419,217

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

Note 19 – Financial Liabilities at Amortized Cost

	No Maturity	Up to 3 Months	From 3 to 12 Months	From 1 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Over 5 Years	06/30/2026	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
Interbank 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
Open Market Funding	-	26,370,776	-	-	-	-	26,370,776	22,819,656
Resources for Acceptance and Issuance of Securities	-	826,294	3,298,907	4,503,243	109,891	598	8,738,933	7,739,376
Subordinated Financial Bills ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	-	2,603,464	2,603,464	2,413,040
Loan Obligations ⁽⁴⁾	-	575,738	1,664,556	658,745	27,978	9,033	2,936,050	2,806,928
Obligations for Transfers ⁽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 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 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 term 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 36a).

(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 LFSN (Small Business Bonds) in the amount of R\$300,000 with remuneration of CDI + 3.5% p.a., for a term of 10 years, with an option to repurchase by Banrisul starting in the 5th year, counted from the date of issuance;
- On 11/08/2025, 03/09/2025, 17/12/2025, 19/12/2025 and 26/12/2025, Banrisul issued LFSNs totaling R\$1,850,000, all with remuneration of CDI + 1.65% p.a., a term of 10 years and the possibility of repurchase by Banrisul starting in the 5th year, counted from the date of issuance.

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

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

Note 20 – Other Financial Liabilities

	Up to 12 Months	Over 12 Months	Total as of 06/30/2026	Up to 12 Months	Over 12 Months	Total as of 12/31/2025
Interbank Relations	807,702	-	807,702	713,893	-	713,893
Interbranch Relations	273,500	-	273,500	258,571	-	258,571
Foreign Exchange Portfolio	199,158	-	199,158	150,257	-	150,257
Trading and Securities intermediation	1,130	-	1,130	4,551	-	4,551
Financial and Development Funds	54,422	-	54,422	49,042	-	49,042
Creditors for Resources to be Released	1,275,477	-	1,275,477	1,248,842	-	1,248,842
Payable Card Transactions	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 Liabilities at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss

	Up to 12 Months	06/30/2026	Up to 12 Months	12/31/2025
Derivative Financial Instruments (Assets)/Liabilities ⁽¹⁾	(6,299)	(6,299)	(99,213)	(99,213)
Swap Operations (Note 22)	-	-	(99,112)	(99,112)
Exchange Operations	(6,299)	(6,299)	(101)	(101)
Subordinated Debts ⁽²⁾	-	-	1,689,405	1,689,405
Mark-to-Market Subordinated Debts (Note 22)	-	-	1,684,915	1,684,915
Provision for Expenses and Charges to be Incorporated	-	-	4,490	4,490
Total	(6,299)	(6,299)	1,590,192	1,590,192

(1) Presented net between assets and liabilities.

(2) On January 28, 2021, Banrisul issued subordinated notes (Tier 2) in the foreign market in the amount of US\$300 million (three hundred million US dollars), for a term of 10 years, with the option of redemption by Banrisul starting in the 5th year, counting from the date of issuance. 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 in the 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 fundraising were settled. As for 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, do not require a significant initial investment, and their settlement occurs on a future date. Banrisul records these transactions in equity and offsetting accounts.

Note 23 – Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

(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

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

	Tax	Labor	Civil	Other	Total
Opening balance at 12/31/2025	50.690	2.186.223	273.463	7.679	2.518.055
Recognized	-	58.344	14.932	-	73.276
Monetary Update	5.658	100.016	25.098	114	130.886
Reversal of Provision	(558)	(174.534)	(31.658)	-	(206.750)
Write-offs Due to Payment	(167)	(232.190)	(29.058)	-	(261.415)
Closing balance at 06/30/2026	55.623	1.937.859	252.777	7.793	2.254.052

	Tax	Labor	Civil	Other	Total
Opening balance at 01/01/2024	849,648	1,755,876	289,917	7,455	2,902,896
Recognized and Inflation Adjustment	18,905	218,330	29,026	103	266,364
Reversal of Provision	-	-	(11,822)	-	(11,822)
Write-offs Due to Payment	(1,432)	(125,707)	(29,828)	-	(156,967)
Closing balance at 06/30/2025	867,121	1,848,499	277,293	7,558	3,000,471

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

The tax-related causes refer to other contingencies related to municipal and federal taxes classified by our advisors as probable losses totaling R\$980 (31/12/2025 – R\$1,270) and an infraction within the scope of the Federal Revenue Service regarding employer social security contributions and contributions to other entities and funds. The infraction 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 (31/12/2025 – R\$132,936), classified by our advisors as a possible loss in the amount of R\$22,596 (31/12/2025 – R\$113,806) and as a probable loss in the amount of R\$19,397 (31/12/2025 – R\$19,130), duly provisioned. In addition to these, R\$32,025 was provisioned for contractual charges related to tax-related legal proceedings.

There are also tax contingencies that, according to their nature, are considered as possible losses, amounting to R\$933,572 (December 31, 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 amounts of income tax and social contribution on net profit on the deduction of the expense of settling the actuarial deficit of FBSS, questioned by the Federal Revenue Service for the period from 1998 to 2005, for which Banrisul recorded a provision for contingencies in the amount of R\$846,495. In light of the opinion of Banrisul's legal advisors and the criteria of CPC 25, Banrisul concluded that there were no elements justifying maintaining the classification of the loss risk as "probable,"

determining the reclassification of the loss risk to "remote," with the consequent reversal of the provision. Therefore, in the fourth quarter of 2025, the entire provision related to the actuarial deficit of FBSS was reversed.

Labor Contingencies: These arise from lawsuits in the labor area, generally filed by employees, former employees, employees of outsourced companies, Associations, Unions and the Public Prosecutor's Office, concerning the alleged violation of labor rights.

A provision has been established 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 being for lawsuits with claims classified as likely to be lost.

There are also labor contingencies that are considered to be possible losses, amounting to R\$977,432 (12/31/2025 – R\$973,512), which, according to the nature of these lawsuits, mainly refers to claims for overtime, salary reinstatement, and salary equalization. In accordance with accounting practices, no provision for contingencies was recorded.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(c) Debtors by Security Deposit

The table below shows the balances of security deposits relating to contingent liabilities:

	06/30/2026	12/31/2025
Tax	140,064	169,358
Labor	1,262,791	965,134
Civil	162,129	155,943
Total	1,564,984	1,290,435

Note 24 – Other Liabilities

	06/30/2026	12/31/2025
Collection of Taxes and Similar	164,692	10,369
Social and Statutory Obligations	127,413	414,801
Personnel Expenses Provision	243,248	170,648
Liabilities under Official Agreements and Payment Services	132,729	164,374
Domestic Creditors	227,381	192,987
Actuarial Liabilities - Post-Employment Benefit ⁽¹⁾	527,683	542,939
Provisions for Outgoing Payments	138,090	189,729
Anticipated Income	98,565	104,337
Other	6,283	7,239
Total	1,666,084	1,797,423

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

Note 25 - Equity

(a) Capital

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	%
Estado do Rio Grande do Sul State								
Shareholding on 12/31/2024	201.225.359	98,13	751.479	54,73	-	-	201,976,838	49.39
Shares Conversion and Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shareholding on 12/31/2025	201.225.359	98,13	751.479	54,73	-	-	201,976,838	49.39
Executive Officers, Board of Directors and Committee Members								
Shareholding on 12/31/2025	1	-	11	-	-	-	12	-
Shares Conversion and Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shareholding on 06/30/2026	1	-	11	-	-	-	12	-
Free Float								
Shareholding on 12/31/2025	3,829,176	1,87	621,601	45,27	202,536,440	100,00	206,987,217	50,61
Shares Conversion and Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shareholding on 06/30/2026	3,839,481	1,87	621,601	45,27	202,536,545	100,00	206,997,627	50,61
Outstanding Shares on 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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Outstanding Shares on 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 carry voting rights and are entitled to the following payments:

- Class A Preferred Shares:
 - Priority to receive fixed non-cumulative dividends of six percent (6%) p.a. on the figure resulting from the division of capital by the related number of shares comprising it;
 - Right to take part, after Common and Class B Preferred Shares have been paid dividends equal to that paid to those shares, in the distribution of any other cash dividends or bonuses paid out by Banrisul, under the same conditions

as Common and Class B Preferred Shares, plus an additional ten percent (10%) over the amount paid to those shares;

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

(b) Reserves

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

(c) Allocation of Income

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

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

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

As permitted by Law No. 9,249/95 and CVM Resolution No. 207/96, Banrisul's Management paid the amount of R\$620,000, corresponding to Interest on Equity (JCP) for the reporting period (01/01 to 12/31/2025 – R\$180,000), allocated to dividends, net of income tax withheld at source. The payment of JCP resulted in a tax benefit for Banrisul of R\$81,000 (01/01 to 12/31/2025 – R\$81,000).

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

On April 28, 2026, at the Annual Shareholders' Meeting, the proposal for the distribution of additional dividends for fiscal year 2025 in the percentage equivalent to 15% of the Net Income deducted from the Legal Reserve was approved, totaling 40%.

	01/01 to 06/30/2026	01/01 to 06/30/2025
Net Income Attributable to Controlling Shareholders	546,546	618,879
Adjustment		
Legal Reserve	(27,327)	(30,944)
Dividend Calculation Base	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
Interest on Equity Paid ⁽¹⁾	166,891	168,769
Common Shares – R\$440.12526 per lot of one thousand shares	90,254	90,254
Class A Preferred Shares – R\$440.12526 per lot of one thousand shares	604	604
Class B Preferred Shares – R\$440.12526 per lot of one thousand shares	89,142	89,142
Withholding Income Tax	(13,109)	(11,231)
Dividend Distribution ⁽¹⁾	40,797	66,405
Common Shares – R\$99.69568 per lot of one thousand shares	20,444	33,296
Class A Preferred Shares – R\$117.00067 per lot of one thousand shares	161	223
Class B Preferred Shares – R\$99.69568 per lot of one thousand shares	20,192	32,886
Total Dividends and Interest on Equity	207,688	235,174

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

Note 26 – Net Income from Interest and Similar Items

	04/01 to 06/30/2026	01/01 to 06/30/2026	04/01 to 06/30/2025	01/01 to 06/30/2025
Interest and Similar Income	5,744,682	11,600,580	5,354,288	10,112,111
Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value	703,734	1,397,614	660,899	1,299,674
Financial Assets Measured at Amortized Cost	5,040,948	10,202,966	4,693,389	8,812,437
Compulsory Deposits at the Central Bank of Brazil	513,132	1,020,642	428,307	796,551
Interbank Liquidity Applications	123,735	256,231	156,024	270,633
Securities	1,681,672	3,352,999	1,417,593	2,476,103
Loans and Financial Lease	2,722,360	5,573,022	2,699,537	5,238,865
Other Financial Assets	49	72	(8,072)	30,285
Interest and Similar Expenses	(4,197,188)	(8,303,802)	(3,620,705)	(6,903,461)
Net Result from Financial Liabilities at Fair Value	-	54,381	59,541	158,759
Net Result from Financial Liabilities at Amortized Cost	(4,197,188)	(8,358,183)	(3,680,246)	(7,062,220)
Deposits	(2,857,439)	(5,675,620)	(2,441,502)	(4,578,746)
Money Market Funding	(797,741)	(1,632,638)	(848,759)	(1,552,260)
Funds from Acceptance and Issuance of Securities	(359,775)	(709,764)	(291,595)	(518,389)
Lendings and Onborrowings	(182,233)	(340,161)	(98,390)	(412,825)
Total	1,547,494	3,296,778	1,733,583	3,208,650

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

	04/01 to 06/30/2026	01/01 to 06/30/2026	04/01 to 06/30/2025	01/01 to 06/30/2025
Net Gains/(Losses) on Financial Liabilities at Fair Value through Profit or Loss	-	(2,849)	545	1,786
Net Gains/(Losses) on Financial Liabilities at Fair Value through Profit or Loss	(36)	153	8,964	20,934
Gains/(Losses) with Derivatives	(361)	(66,099)	(116,891)	(276,248)
Total	(397)	(68,795)	(107,382)	(253,528)

Note 28 – Revenue from Fees and Services

	04/01 to 06/30/2026	01/01 to 06/30/2026	04/01 to 06/30/2025	01/01 to 06/30/2025
Fund Management	37,786	76,018	33,380	63,661
Collection and Custody	12,988	26,313	13,762	27,548
Consortium Management	32,851	60,446	31,426	62,410
Banrisul Payments Service Revenue	123,168	247,087	131,752	266,640
Collection	7,830	14,917	8,247	15,961
Insurance Brokerage Commissions	74,702	150,289	74,973	149,380
Credit Card	61,371	124,602	61,506	120,522
Checking Account Services	154,641	312,047	151,496	303,749
Others	18,625	37,394	18,918	37,072
Total	523,962	1,049,113	525,460	1,046,943

Note 29 – Personnel Expenses

	04/01 to 06/30/2026	01/01 to 06/30/2026	04/01 to 06/30/2025	01/01 to 06/30/2025
Direct Compensation	394,342	753,984	336,241	664,603
Benefits	124,026	247,636	112,344	224,147
Social Security Contributions	160,965	316,256	147,831	287,139
Training	2,644	3,963	2,207	2,637
Employee Profit Sharing	65,105	115,191	75,993	135,605
Total	747,082	1,437,030	674,616	1,314,131

Note 30 – Other Administrative Expenses

	04/01 to 06/30/2026	01/01 to 06/30/2026	04/01 to 06/30/2025	01/01 to 06/30/2025
Communications	14,086	31,032	19,616	37,244
Data Processing and Telecommunications	60,087	119,555	65,350	128,402
Surveillance, Security and Transportation of Values	32,728	68,071	36,095	69,131
Amortization and Depreciation	110,896	213,271	100,958	201,869
Rentals and Condominiums	19,510	40,094	19,979	36,245
Third Party Services	126,165	251,516	124,791	241,468
Specialized Technical Services	78,207	139,577	58,720	105,761
Advertising ⁽¹⁾	33,660	74,721	38,253	78,990
Maintenance	35,802	67,116	26,839	57,024
Water, Energy and Gas	7,282	16,407	6,867	16,690
Financial System Services	12,224	21,750	10,775	21,028
Others ⁽²⁾	34,825	67,063	27,303	62,477
Total	565,472	1,110,173	535,546	1,056,329

(1) Composed primarily of R\$30,285 (Jan 1 to Jun 30, 2025 – R\$35,621) in institutional advertising expenses and R\$42,344 (Jan 1 to Jun 30, 2025 – R\$40,506) for a promotional program involving events and sports clubs. (2) Composed primarily of R\$15,423 allocated to the Banrisul Cultural Institute.

(2) Composed primarily, in 2025, of R\$25,109 in expenses related to fees and, in 2026, of R\$15,423 in expenses allocated to the Banrisul Cultural and Social Institute (Note 37a). For the year 2025, consisting primarily of R\$25,109 in expenses related to official fees.

Note 31 – Other Operating Income

	04/01 to 06/30/2026	01/01 to 06/30/2026	04/01 to 06/30/2025	01/01 to 06/30/2025
Recovery of Charges and Expenses	(7,052)	12,300	2,251	11,642
Reversal of Provisions	19,552	27,378	27,595	31,749
Interbank Fees	3,166	6,421	4,040	8,209
Credit Receivables Securities	6,531	13,663	7,064	13,332
Reversal of Provisions for Payables	12,938	17,262	4,531	9,219
Reversal of Provisions for Payments to be Made	(324)	4,673	234	5,591
Update of Court Deposits	27,580	52,260	23,420	42,831
Acquiring Revenues for Prepayment of Receivables	62,332	127,487	81,925	145,612
Income from POS Rentals	7,472	23,661	8,570	19,712
Update on Legal Deposits	29,160	29,160	26,277	26,277
Other	4,628	33,806	15,394	23,162
Total	165,983	348,071	201,301	337,336

Note 32 – Other Operating Expenses

	04/01 to 06/30/2026	01/01 to 06/30/2026	04/01 to 06/30/2025	01/01 to 06/30/2025
Discounts Granted in Renegotiations	83,071	110,506	37,715	49,248
Card Expenses	2,951	5,086	1,990	5,364
INSS Agreement	76,347	152,503	76,300	150,613
Loan Agreements	2,356	4,557	2,269	4,263
Expenses with Collection of Federal Taxes	2,331	6,485	3,867	5,859
Expenses Associated with Payment Transactions	34,833	70,919	34,821	68,869
Expenses of Credit Operations Portability	1,808	3,884	2,540	6,388
Monetary Update on Financing Release	1,775	3,196	1,781	4,239
Banrisul Bonus Advantages	8,504	16,181	10,376	20,328
Fees Not Received	9,707	16,232	5,891	9,991
Correspondent Banking Reimbursements	4,392	9,215	(2,178)	125
Payroll Processing Services	5,464	12,078	4,903	11,220
Others	24,529	43,855	19,343	35,280
Total	258,068	454,697	199,618	371,787

Note 33 – Income Tax and Social Contribution on Net Profit

Reconciliation of Income Tax and Social Contribution Expenses/Income:

	04/01 to 06/30/2026	01/01 to 06/30/2026	04/01 to 06/30/2025	01/01 to 06/30/2025
Income Before Taxation on Profit	396,123	732,034	586,077	842,827
Income for the Period before Taxes and Profit Sharing	(129,586)	(257,770)	(234,001)	(322,437)
Effect on Tax Calculation	21,808	83,923	55,154	109,791
Interest on Equity Paid/Accrued	68,922	138,704	40,500	81,000
Equity Income Result	12,011	26,129	10,463	23,170
Interest on Equity Received	(37,289)	(75,708)	-	-
Other Values	(21,836)	(5,202)	4,191	5,621
Total Income and Social Contribution Taxes calculated at				
Current Rate	(107,778)	(173,847)	(178,847)	(212,646)
Current	(83,342)	(144,015)	(127,346)	(219,982)
Deferred	(24,436)	(29,832)	(51,501)	7,336

Note 34 – Earnings per Share

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

	04/01 to 06/30/2026	01/01 to 06/30/2026	04/01 to 06/30/2025	01/01 to 06/30/2025
Net Income Attributable to Controlling Shareholders – R\$ Thousand	288,104	557,769	407,087	629,877
Common Shares	144,459	279,666	204,118	315,806
Preferred A Shares	967	1,885	1,367	2,159
Preferred B Shares	142,678	276,218	201,602	311,912
Weighted Average of Outstanding Shares	408,974,477	408,974,477	408,974,477	408,974,477
Weighted Average Number of Outstanding Common Shares	205,064,841	205,064,841	205,064,841	205,064,841
Weighted Average Number of Outstanding Preferred A Shares	1,373,091	1,373,091	1,373,091	1,373,091
Weighted Average Number of Outstanding Preferred B Shares	202,536,545	202,536,545	202,536,545	202,536,545
Basic and Diluted earnings per Share – R\$				
Common Shares	0.70	1.36	1.00	1.54
Preferred A Shares	0.70	1.37	1.00	1.57
Preferred B Shares	0.70	1.36	1.00	1.54

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

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

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

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

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

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

The set of hypotheses and actuarial methods adopted in the calculations resulted from a process of interaction between the external actuarial consultancy, responsible for the actuarial calculations in the case of Benefit Plans structured in the Defined Benefit and Variable Contribution modality, and FBSS's own internal actuaries in the case of the Benefits plan structured in the Defined Contribution modality, the Executive Board and the representatives of the Foundation's Deliberative Council. It also has the endorsement of the sponsors of the Benefit Plans I and Balanced (“defined benefit” modality), the FBPREV, FBPREV II and FBPREV III Plans (“variable contribution” modality) and the FBPREV CD Plan

("contribution modality"). defined"), as determined by CNPC Resolution nº 30/18, Previc Instruction nº 23/23 and Previc Ordinance nº 324/26.

(a) Key Assumptions

The key assumptions below were elaborated upon information available on June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, subject to periodical review:

Economic Assumptions – 06/30/2026	Pension Plans (% p.a.)					Health Plans (% p.a.) ⁽¹⁾			Retirement Award (% p.a.)
	PBI	PBS	FBPREV	FBPREV II	FBPREV III	PAM	POD	PROMED	
Real Actuarial Discount Rate	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	Conforme Plano ⁽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	Conforme Plano ⁽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.a.)					Health Plans (% p.a.) ⁽¹⁾			Retirement Award (% p.a.)
	PBI	PBS	FBPREV	FBPREV II	FBPREV III	PAM	POD	PROMED	
Real Actuarial Discount Rate	7.41	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	Conforme Plano ⁽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	Conforme Plano ⁽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 registered.

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

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

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

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

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

Banrisul determines the appropriate discount rate at the end of each year, in observance of CVM 110/22 and CMN 4,877/20, which is used to determine the present value of estimated future cash outflows that shall be required to settle the obligations of pension plans. The real discount rates were calculated considering the interpolation of the rates of the IMA-B index, released by ANBIMA, on June 30, 2026.

In accordance with CNPC Resolution No. 30/18, combined with Previc Instruction No. 23/23 and Previc Ordinance No. 324/26 FBSS prepares studies aimed at establishing the profile of the due dates of Benefit Plan obligations with the calculation of the duration and other benefit payment distribution analyses.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The participant's regular contributions comprise three portions:

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

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

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

The participant's regular contributions comprise three portions:

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

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

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

The participant's regular contributions comprise three portions:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(c) Main Actuarial Risks

Banco do Estado do Rio Grande do Sul and Fundação Banrisul de Seguridade Social together may carry out studies of asset-liability gaps to identify transactions in the financial, capital and insurance markets which could reduce or eliminate the actuarial risks of the Plans. Through its defined benefit plans, the Bank is exposed to several risks, the most significant being:

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

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

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

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

(d) Plan Asset Management

The asset allocation percentage of the plans in force on December 31, 2025, and 2024 are as follows:

12/31/2025		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

12/31/2024		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	-
Others	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 rented real state with a fair value of R\$147,068(12/31/2025 - R\$165,031).

(e) Actuarial Reviews

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

Liabilities/(Assets) Recorded in the Balance Sheet with Benefits of:	06/30/2026	12/31/2025
Pension Plans	394,823	409,155
Benefit Plan I (PBI)	387,495	371,822
Settled Plan (PBS)	4,839	28,035
FBPREV Plan (FBPREV)	(4)	(4)
FBPREV II Plan (FBPREV II)	(81)	(77)
FBPREV III Plan (FBPREV III)	2,574	9,379
Health Plan (PAM, POD and PROMED)	(181,161)	(181,463)
Retirement Award	132,775	133,703
Total	346,437	361,395

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

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

Balance in 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/(Revenue) Recognized in Income	20,483	1,341	260	(370)	445	(10,068)	8,488

Balance in 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/(Revenue) Recognized in Income	40,337	2,427	319	(181)	2,890	(21,860)	16,174

Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) in the Period – 2026	PBI	PBS	FBPREV	FBPREV II	FBPREV III	Health Plans	Retirement Award
(Gains)/Losses on Plan Assets	90,244	(3,058)	(880)	(6,823)	(7,134)	5,142	-
(Gains)/Losses on Actuarial Obligations	(26,208)	(35,147)	(996)	(7,023)	(11,956)	(3,871)	(399)
(Gains)/Losses on the Effect of the Asset limit and Additional Liabilities	(42,896)	18,808	1,780	14,713	13,368	16,481	-
(Gains)/Losses Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)	21,140	(19,397)	(96)	867	(5,722)	17,752	(399)

Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) in the Period – 2025	PBI	PBS	FBPREV	FBPREV II	FBPREV III	Health Plans	Retirement Award
(Gains)/Losses on Plan Assets	35,610	(4,883)	(1,675)	(11,270)	90	9,334	-
(Gains)/Losses on Actuarial Obligations	(24,225)	(3,501)	699	13,314	6,038	(655)	5,427
(Gains)/Losses on the Effect of the Asset limit and Additional Liabilities	40,514	40,738	1,115	(1,022)	(21,595)	17,935	-
(Gains)/Losses Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)	51,899	32,354	139	1,022	(15,467)	26,614	5,427

Net Actuarial Liabilities/(Assets) of the Plan – 12/31/2026	PBI	PBS	FBPREV	FBPREV II	FBPREV III	Health Plans	Retirement Award
Net Actuarial Liabilities/(Assets) at End of Previous Period	371,822	28,035	(4)	(77)	9,379	(181,463)	133,703
Expense/(Revenue) Recognized in the Income Statement for the Period	20,483	1,341	260	(370)	445	(10,068)	8,488
(Gains)/Losses Recognized in Comprehensive Income	21,140	(19,397)	(96)	867	(5,722)	17,752	(399)
Employer Contributions	(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 – 12/31/2025	PBI	PBS	FBPREV	FBPREV II	FBPREV III	Health Plans	Retirement Award
Net Actuarial Liabilities/(Assets) at End of Previous Period	332,368	3,157	(2)	(68)	24,639	(172,947)	123,321
Expense/(Revenue) Recognized in the Income Statement for the Period	40,337	2,427	319	(181)	2,890	(21,860)	16,174
(Gains)/Losses Recognized in Comprehensive Income	51,899	32,354	139	1,022	(15,467)	26,614	5,427
Employer Contributions	(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 – 06/30/2026	PBI	PBS	FBPREV	FBPREV II	FBPREV III	Health Plans	Retirement Award
Fair Value of Plan Assets as of January 1st	(750,739)	(1,257,336)	(42,707)	(307,533)	(311,687)	(396,481)	-
Benefits Paid in Period Using Plan Assets	95,505	62,982	1,013	10,435	20,764	-	-
Participant Contributions Made in the Period	(39,205)	(5,305)	(169)	(504)	(1,240)	-	-
Employer Contributions Made 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)	-
(Gains)/Losses in Fair Value of Plan Assets	90,244	(3,058)	(880)	(6,823)	(7,134)	5,142	-
Fair Value of Plan Assets at Period End	(671,883)	(1,277,912)	(45,362)	(322,271)	(318,131)	(414,302)	-

Changes in the Fair Value of Plan Assets – 12/31/2025	PBI	PBS	FBPREV	FBPREV II	FBPREV III	Health Plans	Retirement Award
Fair Value of Plan Assets as of January 1st	(768,593)	(1,222,761)	(37,864)	(282,121)	(310,284)	(359,982)	-
Benefits Paid in Period Using Plan Assets	204,503	133,627	2,506	21,288	40,138	-	-
Participant Contributions Made in the Period	(80,154)	(10,340)	(476)	(854)	(2,671)	-	-
Employer Contributions Made 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)	-
(Gains)/Losses in Fair Value of Plan Assets	35,610	(4,883)	(1,675)	(11,270)	90	9,334	-
Fair Value of Plan Assets at Period End	(750,739)	(1,257,336)	(42,707)	(307,533)	(311,687)	(396,481)	-

Changes in the Fair Value of Plan Assets – 12/31/2026	PBI	PBS	FBPREV	FBPREV II	FBPREV III	Health Plans	Retirement Award
Fair Value of Plan Assets as of January 1st	1,082,047	1,244,633	20,710	218,055	305,081	181,463	133,703
Benefits Paid in Period Using Plan Assets	8	-	279	(301)	(13)	846	2,123
Participant Contributions Made in the Period	39,205	5,305	169	504	1,240	-	-
Employer Contributions Made in the Period	59,831	69,023	1,149	12,079	16,827	10,105	6,365
Expected Return on Assets	(95,505)	(62,982)	(1,013)	(10,435)	(20,764)	(7,382)	(9,017)
(Gains)/Losses in Fair Value of Plan Assets	(26,208)	(35,147)	(996)	(7,023)	(11,956)	(3,871)	(399)
Fair Value of Plan Assets at Period End	1,059,378	1,220,832	20,298	212,879	290,415	181,161	132,775

Changes in the Present Value of Actuarial Obligations – 12/31/2025	PBI	PBS	FBPREV	FBPREV II	FBPREV III	Health Plans	Retirement Award
Present Value of Obligations on January 1st	1,100,961	1,225,918	19,451	201,414	300,802	172,947	123,321
Net Current Service Cost	(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 in 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

Projected Income for the Following Period	PBI	PBS	FBPREV	FBPREV II	FBPREV III	Health Plans	Retirement Award
Net Current Service Cost	5	-	231	(228)	(29)	783	1,990
Interest Cost on Actuarial Obligations	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 the Effect of the Asset limit and Additional Liabilities	-	3,825	1,564	6,730	1,895	3,179	-
Estimated Actuarial Expense/(Revenue)	22,095	70	256	(93)	46	(10,744)	8,365

Expected Cash Flow for the Following Period	PBI	PBS	FBPREV	FBPREV II	FBPREV III	Health Plans	Retirement Award
Employer Contributions	25,127	5,499	169	463	2,222	7,547	-
Participant Contributions	42,855	5,499	169	463	2,222	-	-
Benefits Paid Using Plan Assets	111,708	68,541	1,168	10,779	20,713	7,547	-
Benefits Paid Directly by the Company	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,794

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

Maturity Profile of the Present Value of the Liability	Benefit Plan I	Settled Plan	FBPREV Plan	FBPREV II Plan	FBPREV III Plan	Health Plan	Retirement Award
2025	111,708	68,541	1,168	10,779	20,713	7,547	28,794
2026	210,531	132,364	1,881	20,800	36,914	15,694	33,453
2027	203,887	130,366	1,891	20,405	35,963	15,719	8,826
2028	197,978	128,295	1,870	20,117	34,967	15,792	10,313
2029	190,044	126,089	1,855	19,822	33,998	15,784	8,144
2030 to 2034	836,829	591,056	9,222	94,982	153,241	77,453	17,526

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

Duration (in years)	Benefit Plan I	Settled Plan	FBPREV Plan	FBPREV II Plan	FBPREV III Plan	Health Plan			Retirement Award
						PAM	POD	PROMED	
06/30/2025	6.87	8.66	7.59	9.00	7.27	According to Pension Plans ⁽¹⁾	8.68	10.68	6.13
12/31/2024	7.01	8.88	7.67	9.22	7.43	According to Pension Plans ⁽¹⁾	8.81	10.89	5.97

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

Other information concerning the plans:

Number of Participants as of 12/31/2025	Benefit Plan I	Settled Plan	FBPREV Plan	FBPREV II Plan	FBPREV III Plan	Health Plan			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	1,102	7,543	-	-	-
Inactives	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,871	6,458	-
Total	2,889	2,825	4,830	4,676	1,189	8,725	3,122	13,199	9,277

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

(f) Sensitivity Analysis

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

Benefit Plan I (PBI)		Impact in R\$ Thousand
Assumption Description	Hypothesis	Effect on Present Value of Actuarial Liabilities
Discount Rate	Increase of 0.5 p.p.	(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

Settled Plan (PBS)		Impact in R\$ Thousand
Assumption Description	Hypothesis	Effect on Present Value of Actuarial Liabilities
Discount Rate	Increase of 0.5 p.p.	(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 Plan (FBPREV)		Impact in R\$ Thousand
Assumption Description	Hypothesis	Effect on Present Value of Actuarial Liabilities
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 Plan (FBPREV II)		Impact in R\$ Thousand
Assumption Description	Hypothesis	Effect on Present Value of Actuarial Liabilities
Discount Rate	Increase of 0.5 p.p.	(8,867)
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 Plan (FBPREV III)		Impact in R\$ Thousand
Assumption Description	Hypothesis	Effect on Present Value of Actuarial Liabilities
Discount Rate	Increase of 0.5 p.p.	(10,285)
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 Plan		Impact in R\$ Thousand
Assumption Description	Hypothesis	Effect on Present Value of Actuarial Liabilities
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 in R\$ Thousand
Assumption Description	Hypothesis	Effect on Present Value of Actuarial Liabilities
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 36 – Commitments and Other Relevant Information

(a) Rio Grande do Sul State

On April 22, 2004, State Law No. 12,069 was sanctioned, amended by Law No. 14,738/15, through which Banrisul must make available to the State of Rio Grande do Sul up to 95% of the value of the judicial deposits collected in which the parties' litigants are not the State or the Municipalities. The unavailable portion of the judicial deposits collected will constitute the Reserve Fund intended to guarantee the refund of said deposits. The balance of the aforementioned resources collected, updated according to the same rules as the savings account, in accordance with Law No. 12,703/12; article 11, §1, of Law nº 9,289/96; and article 12 of Law No. 8,177/91, totaled up to the Balance Sheet date R\$17,351,542 (12/31/2025 – R\$17,001,441), of which R\$9.823,501 (12/31/2025 – R\$9.823,501) were transferred to the State, upon his request. The remaining balance, which constitutes the availability of the Reserve Fund, is recorded under the heading obligations for financial and development fund. Since January 2018, no new amounts have been transferred to the State until qualification, as determined by current legislation.

(b) Managed Funds and Portfolios

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

	06/30/2026	12/31/2025
Investment Funds ⁽¹⁾	22,600,729	21,095,335
Investment Funds Consisting of Mutual Fund Units	42,629	40,143
Equity Funds	130,052	127,835
Individual Retirement Programmed Funds	10,808	10,409
Fund to Guarantee Liquidity of the Debt Securities of Rio Grande do Sul State	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 mark-to-market adjustments at the balance sheet date.

(c) Administradora de Consórcios

The subsidiary Banrisul S.A. Administradora de Consórcios is responsible for the management of 114 buyers' consortium (120 on December 31, 2025), including real estate, motorcycles, vehicles and tractors, comprising 64,368 active consortium members (71,998 on December 31, 2025).

Note 37 – Related Party Transactions

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

(a) Banrisul Related Parties

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

Transactions with parent companies are as follows:

	Assets (Liabilities)		Income (Expense)	
	06/30/2026	12/31/2025	01/01 to 06/30/2026	01/01 to 06/30/2025
Government of State of Rio Grande do Sul	(17,803,905)	(14,889,999)	(1,058,761)	(958,245)
Other Assets	15,683	4,861	1	-
Funding from Costumers	(390,639)	(1,426,525)	-	-
Money Market Funding ⁽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 Issuance Resources	(71,182)	(66,948)	(11,182)	(1,941)
Subordinated Financial Letters	(108,295)	(100,556)	(8,295)	-
Loan Obligations	(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)	-
Funds from Acceptances and Securities Issuance	(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) Includes financial leasing contracts.

(b) Remuneration of Key Management Personnel

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

	01/01 to 12/31/2026	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
Social Security ⁽¹⁾	511	502
Total	14,413	12,853

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

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

(c) Shareholding

On December 31, 2025, members of the Executive Board, the Board of Directors, the Supervisory Board, the Audit Committee, the Compensation Committee, the Risk Committee and the Social, Environmental and Climate Responsibility Committee jointly hold 12 Banrisul's shares, according to Note 25a.

Note 38 - Information by Segments

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

	01/01 to 06/30/2026							
	Banking	Insurance	Consortium	Other Segments	Intersegment Transactions	Management Consolidation	GAAP Adjustments	Consolidated IFRS
Interest and Similar Income	11,594,118	34,969	45,379	17,558	(82,885)	11,609,139	(8,559)	11,600,580
Interest and Similar Expenses	(8,387,104)	-	(54)	-	83,356	(8,303,802)	-	(8,303,802)
Net Interest Income	3,207,014	34,969	45,325	17,558	471	3,305,337	(8,559)	3,296,778
Expected Net Loss	(807,454)	-	-	-	-	(807,454)	20,774	(786,680)
Net Interest Income after Provision for Losses	2,399,560	34,969	45,325	17,558	471	2,497,883	12,215	2,510,098
Non-Interest Income	1,267,525	208,514	75,904	50,368	(99,730)	1,502,581	5,243	1,507,824
Service Provision Revenue	785,478	150,289	66,965	48,172	(1,791)	1,049,113	-	1,049,113
Net Gains (Losses) on Financial Assets and Liabilities at Fair Value	(68,815)	-	-	487	(467)	(68,795)	-	(68,795)
Result of Participation in Affiliates	3,481	49,341	-	-	-	52,822	5,243	58,065
Other Operating Income	547,381	8,884	8,939	1,709	(97,472)	469,441	-	469,441
Non-Interest Expenses	(3,281,041)	(35,242)	(37,029)	(30,727)	99,494	(3,284,545)	(1,343)	(3,285,888)
Personnel Expenses	(1,428,430)	(1,829)	(1,254)	(8,132)	2,615	(1,437,030)	-	(1,437,030)
Other Administrative Expenses	(1,146,872)	(12,950)	(25,046)	(20,084)	96,122	(1,108,830)	(1,343)	(1,110,173)
Tax Expenses	(251,832)	(20,423)	(10,974)	(3,359)	12	(286,576)	-	(286,576)
Civil, Tax and Labor Provisions	871	(4)	324	1,397	-	2,588	-	2,588
Other Operating Expenses	(454,778)	(36)	(79)	(549)	745	(454,697)	-	(454,697)
Income Before Taxation on Profit	386,044	208,241	84,200	37,199	235	715,919	16,115	732,034
Income Tax and Social Contribution on Net Profit	(83,895)	(53,895)	(20,725)	(10,440)	-	(168,955)	(4,892)	(173,847)
Net Profit for the Period	302,149	154,346	63,475	26,759	235	546,964	11,223	558,187
Assets on 06/30/2026	173,174,670	583,160	776,460	301,414	(2,538,387)	172,297,317	396,461	172,693,778
Liabilities on 06/30/2026	161,623,647	133,623	164,269	35,732	(1,214,732)	160,742,539	103,351	160,845,890
Net worth on 06/30/2026	11,551,023	449,537	612,191	265,682	(1,323,655)	11,554,778	293,110	11,847,888

	01/01 to 06/30/2025							
	Banking	Insurance	Consortium	Other Segments	Intersegment Transactions	Management Consolidation	GAAP Adjustments	Consolidated IFRS
Interest and Similar Income	10,121,705	29,188	37,182	13,692	(62,804)	10,138,963	(26,852)	10,112,111
Interest and Similar Expenses	(6,966,205)	-	(64)	-	62,808	(6,903,461)	-	(6,903,461)
Net Interest Income	3,155,500	29,188	37,118	13,692	4	3,235,502	(26,852)	3,208,650
Expected Net Loss	(519,169)	-	(24)	110	-	(519,083)	48,304	(470,779)
Net Interest Income after Provision for Losses	2,636,331	29,188	37,094	13,802	4	2,716,419	21,452	2,737,871
Non-Interest Income	1,169,104	192,913	68,887	51,336	(104,347)	1,377,893	5,361	1,383,254
Service Provision Revenue	785,564	149,380	67,270	48,447	(3,718)	1,046,943	-	1,046,943
Net Gains (Losses) on Financial Assets and Liabilities at Fair Value	(253,545)	-	-	21	(4)	(253,528)	-	(253,528)
Result of Participation in Affiliates	3,838	42,289	-	-	-	46,127	5,361	51,488
Other Operating Income	633,247	1,244	1,617	2,868	(100,625)	538,351	-	538,351
Non-Interest Expenses	(3,254,899)	(46,730)	(40,159)	(29,629)	104,322	(3,267,095)	(11,203)	(3,278,298)
Personnel Expenses	(1,307,622)	(1,735)	(1,496)	(7,414)	4,136	(1,314,131)	-	(1,314,131)
Other Administrative Expenses	(1,076,026)	(23,340)	(27,186)	(19,059)	100,249	(1,045,362)	(10,967)	(1,056,329)
Tax Expenses	(245,064)	(21,628)	(11,327)	(3,257)	3	(281,273)	(236)	(281,509)
Civil, Tax and Labor Provisions	(254,818)	(2)	14	264	-	(254,542)	-	(254,542)
Other Operating Expenses	(371,369)	(25)	(164)	(163)	(66)	(371,787)	-	(371,787)
Income Before Taxation on Profit	550,536	175,371	65,822	35,509	(21)	827,217	15,610	842,827
Income Tax and Social Contribution on Net Profit	(129,094)	(45,231)	(20,080)	(13,629)	-	(208,034)	(4,612)	(212,646)
Net Profit for the Period	421,442	130,140	45,742	21,880	(21)	619,183	10,998	630,181
Assets on 12/31/2025	164,299,919	525,349	775,269	305,192	(2,435,677)	163,470,052	388,480	163,858,532
Liabilities on 12/31/2025	153,174,686	180,817	219,252	54,818	(1,337,930)	152,291,643	101,738	152,393,381
Net worth on 12/31/2025	11,125,233	344,532	556,017	250,374	(1,097,747)	11,178,409	286,742	11,465,151

Note 39 – Other Information

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

Individual Financial Statements in BRGAAP	Consolidated Financial Statements in IFRS
Provision for Expected Loss of Financial Assets (1)	
The provision for expected loss of financial assets is constituted based on the criteria established by CMN Resolution No. 4,966/21, among which there is a minimum provision for credits considered problematic according to the classification in portfolios (C1 to C5) and according to the period of delay.	The provision is based on the expected loss model (IFRS 9), where all financial assets, including securities and credit limits granted, are classified into three stages, incorporating macroeconomic scenarios and based on the asset's lifetime. The stage assessment is based on the significant increase in credit risk compared to initial recognition. The method for determining the necessary provision is calculated in a mass or individual manner based on the <i>probability of default</i> (PD) times the <i>loss given default</i> (LGD) times <i>exposure at default</i> (ED).
Effective Rate of Credit and Financial Leasing Operations (2)	
Until December 31, 2024, credit and leasing transactions were recorded at present value, calculated pro rata basis based on the index and interest rate agreed upon at the time of contracting. Effective January 1, 2025, CMN Resolution No. 4,966/21 took effect, establishing new prospective criteria for the use of the TJE in these transactions.	Income or expenses generated at the origination of credit transactions—which are incremental and directly attributable to their origination—form part of the instruments' amortized cost prior to the expected loss provision, as presented in assets. Such income and expenses are recognized on a *pro rata temporis* basis using the effective interest rate method. Financial lease transactions do not fall under the effective interest rate measurement criteria applicable to financial instruments; instead, they are subject to specific regulations.
Deferred IR/CSLL (calculation of deferred taxes on GAAP adjustments) (3)	
The deferred IR and CSLL tax credit or tax obligation is calculated based on the rates in effect on the date of the financial statements and the expectation of realization in 10 years.	Tax effects on GAAP adjustments made when converting financial statements to IFRS are recognized. For IFRS purposes, deferred taxes whose realization is probable must be recognized. As of January 1, 2023, there was a change in IAS 12 regarding the recognition of deferred tax on right-of-use assets and lease liabilities (Note 2b).
Insurance Contracts – IFRS 17 (4)	
Not Required.	IFRS 17 replaces IFRS 4 and establishes principles for recognition, measurement and presentation of insurance contracts. Banrisul does not have operations that are within the scope of the insurance contracts standard, however, Rio Grande Seguros e Previdência SA, an indirect operating investee, is affected by the aforementioned accounting standards. Therefore, Banrisul recognizes through equity accounting the effects of the application of the standard in the insurance contracts of said company.
Specific disclosure requirements in Explanatory Notes	
Business Segments: Not Required	Business Segments: Opening of information that allows users of Financial Statements to assess the financial effects of the business activities in which they are involved and the economic environments in which they operate (Note 38)

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

Balance Sheet	06/30/2026			12/31/2025		
Assets	BRGAAP Consolidated	GAAP Adjustments	IFRS	BRGAAP Consolidated	GAAP Adjustments	IFRS
Availability	1,344,774	-	1,344,774	1,298,124	-	1,298,124
Financial Assets	163,598,619	433,806	164,032,425	156,169,101	421,592	156,590,693
At Amortized Cost	139,343,870	433,806	139,777,676	132,572,033	421,592	132,993,625
Compulsory Deposits at the Central Bank	16,178,614	-	16,178,614	15,861,036	-	15,861,036
Interbank Liquidity Applications ⁽¹⁾	4,705,434	-	4,705,434	4,024,499	-	4,024,499
Securities and Financial Instruments ⁽¹⁾	52,007,997	-	52,007,997	45,848,429	-	45,848,429
Credit Operations ⁽²⁾	64,444,450	24,218	64,468,668	65,028,781	32,778	65,061,559
Other Financial Assets	6,351,646	-	6,351,646	5,936,592	-	5,936,592
(Provisions for Expected Losses) ⁽¹⁾	(4,344,271)	409,588	(3,934,683)	(4,127,304)	388,814	(3,738,490)
(Credit Operations)	(4,016,399)	409,588	(3,606,811)	(3,814,159)	388,814	(3,425,345)
(Other Financial Assets)	(327,872)	-	(327,872)	(313,145)	-	(313,145)
At Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income – TVM	23,508,217	-	23,508,217	21,937,981	-	21,937,981
At Fair Value through Profit or Loss – Securities and Financial Instruments	746,532	-	746,532	1,659,087	-	1,659,087
Tax Assets	4,112,193	(102,142)	4,010,051	3,967,976	(98,862)	3,869,114
Currents	366,738	-	366,738	199,421	-	199,421
Deferred ⁽³⁾	3,745,455	(102,142)	3,643,313	3,768,555	(98,862)	3,669,693
Other Assets	758,319	-	758,319	672,897	-	672,897
Investments ⁽⁴⁾	149,306	34,709	184,015	135,428	34,320	169,748
At Amortized Cost	914,387	30,590	944,977	926,844	31,913	958,757
Intangible	1,419,719	(502)	1,419,217	299,682	(483)	299,199
Total Assets	172,297,317	396,461	172,693,778	163,470,052	388,480	163,858,532
Liabilities						
Financial Liabilities	156,332,239	-	156,332,239	147,521,081	-	147,521,081
At Amortized Cost	156,224,894	-	156,224,894	145,722,468	-	145,722,468
At Fair Value Through Profit	2,569	-	2,569	1,690,432	-	1,690,432
Provision for Expected Loss ⁽¹⁾	104,776	-	104,776	108,181	-	108,181
Loan Commitments	94,602	-	94,602	96,100	-	96,100
Financial Guarantees	10,174	-	10,174	12,081	-	12,081
Civil, Tax and Labor Provisions	2,254,052	-	2,254,052	2,518,055	-	2,518,055
Tax Liabilities	490,164	103,351	593,515	455,084	101,738	556,822
Currents	298,513	-	298,513	284,128	-	284,128
Deferred ⁽³⁾	191,651	103,351	295,002	170,956	101,738	272,694
Other Liabilities	1,666,084	-	1,666,084	1,797,423	-	1,797,423
Total Liabilities	160,742,539	103,351	160,845,890	152,291,643	101,738	152,393,381
Equity						
Share Capital	8,700,000	-	8,700,000	8,300,000	-	8,300,000
Capital Reserves	5,098	-	5,098	5,098	-	5,098
Profit Reserves	2,977,782	293,214	3,270,996	3,008,334	281,991	3,290,325
Other Comprehensive Results ⁽⁴⁾	(131,856)	(104)	(131,960)	(138,460)	4,751	(133,709)

Non-controllers shareholders'	3,754	-	3,754	3,437	-	3,437
Equity	11,554,778	293,110	11,847,888	11,178,409	286,742	11,465,151
Total Liabilities and Equity	172,297,317	396,461	172,693,778	163,470,052	388,480	163,858,532

Income Statement	01/01 a 06/30/2026			01/01 a 06/30/2025		
	BRGAAP Consolidated	BRGAAP Adjustments	IFRS	BRGAAP Consolidated	GAAP Adjustments	IFRS
Interest and Similar Income ⁽²⁾	11,609,139	(8,559)	11,600,580	10,138,963	(26,852)	10,112,111
Interest and Similar Expenses	(8,303,802)	-	(8,303,802)	(6,903,461)	-	(6,903,461)
Net Income from Interest and Similar Items	3,305,337	(8,559)	3,296,778	3,235,502	(26,852)	3,208,650
Net Gains (Losses) on Financial Assets and Liabilities at Fair Value	(68,795)	-	(68,795)	(253,528)	-	(253,528)
Result of Exchange Rate Variation of Assets and Liabilities in Foreign Currency	121,370	-	121,370	201,015	-	201,015
Losses on Financial Assets, Net ⁽¹⁾	(807,454)	20,774	(786,680)	(519,083)	48,304	(470,779)
Credit and Financial Leasing Operations	(795,987)	20,774	(775,213)	(603,399)	22,846	(580,553)
Other Financial Assets	(11,467)	-	(11,467)	84,316	25,458	109,774
Other Operating Income (Expenses)	(1,834,539)	3,900	(1,830,639)	(1,836,689)	(5,842)	(1,842,531)
Revenue from Services Provision	1,049,113	-	1,049,113	1,046,943	-	1,046,943
Personnel Expenses	(1,437,030)	-	(1,437,030)	(1,314,131)	-	(1,314,131)
Other Administrative Expenses	(1,108,830)	(1,343)	(1,110,173)	(1,045,362)	(10,967)	(1,056,329)
Tax Expenses	(286,576)	-	(286,576)	(281,273)	(236)	(281,509)
Result of Participation in Affiliates ⁽⁴⁾	52,822	5,243	58,065	46,127	5,361	51,488
Other Operating Income	348,071	-	348,071	337,336	-	337,336
Other Operating Expenses	(454,697)	-	(454,697)	(371,787)	-	(371,787)
Civil, Tax and Labor Provisions	2,588	-	2,588	(254,542)	-	(254,542)
Income Before Taxation on Profit	715,919	16,115	732,034	827,217	15,610	842,827
Income Tax and Social Contribution on Net Profit	(168,955)	(4,892)	(173,847)	(208,034)	(4,612)	(212,646)
Net Profit for the Period	546,964	11,223	558,187	619,183	10,998	630,181

Note 40 – 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 active employees, retirees receiving benefits from the National Social Security Institute (INSS), and those eligible for retirement by December 31, 2026, provided they had not joined during the previous window and did not have ongoing individual lawsuits regarding the same matter. 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 have until August 14, 2026, to opt in; as with the previous instance, participation is entirely voluntary.

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 ANTÔNIO DURANTI
KALIL SEHBE NETO
MARCIA ADRIANA CELESTINO

Officers

Board of Directors

ITANIELSON DANTAS SILVEIRA CRUZ

Chairman

FERNANDO GUERREIRO DE LEMOS

Vice Chairman

EDUARDO CUNHA DA COSTA
EDUARDO JUNIOR DE MATOS LEWANDOWSKI
JORGE LUIS TONETTO
JÚLIO CÉSAR LOPES ABRANTES
LUIZ GONZAGA VERAS MOTA
MÁRCIA ADRIANA CELESTINO
RAMIRO SILVEIRA SEVERO
URBANO SCHMITT

Board Members

WERNER KÖHLER

Accountant CRC RS 38534



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