banrisul

Financial Statements

3Q2026

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Management Report

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

Selected Information – 9M2026

R$704.8 M
Net Income
-25.7% YoY

8.2%
ROAE
9M26

R$66.1 Bn
Loan Portfolio
+1.7% in 9M

R$5,015.7 M
Net Interest Income
+4.7% YoY

R$11.6 Bn
Shareholders' Equity
+4.0% in 9M

R$299.0 M
Interest on equity and dividends distributed

Ratings

R$174.1 Bn
Total assets
+6.5% in 9M

Basel Ratio
15.66%
(Minimum regulatory level 10.5%)

Throughout the quarter, we continued to evolve our business model, balancing technological transformation, operational efficiency, security, the modernization of our service channels, and the enhancement of customer experience, without losing sight of our close relationship with and presence within communities. Looking ahead, we remain engaged with consolidating this trajectory and gradually incorporating artificial intelligence-based technologies, with the goal of increasing productivity and competitiveness and ensuring sustainable long-term business growth.

Rumo a +100

Economic Landscape

Globally, the first nine months of 2026 were marked by greater uncertainty and volatility due to tensions in the Middle East, leading to a gradual slowdown in the global economy, persistent inflation, and continued restrictive monetary policies in several economies. In Brazil, after recording a substantial increase in the first months of the year, economic activity gradually moderated from the second quarter onward. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) expanded by 0.5% in the second quarter, mainly supported by agriculture and livestock production, while household consumption began to show signs of a slowdown amid income reduction, slower employment growth, high indebtedness, and interest rates still at restrictive levels, despite the monetary easing cycle, which lowered the Selic benchmark interest rate to 13.75% per year at the end of September.

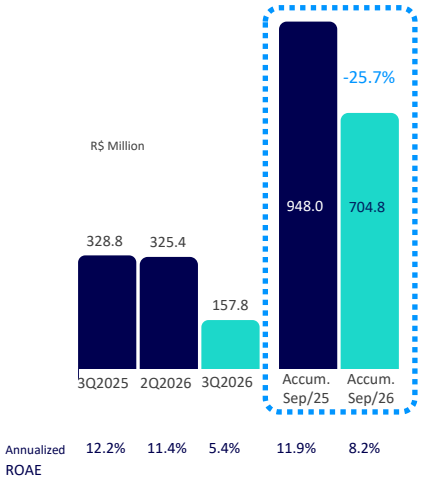
In Rio Grande do Sul (RS), economic activity improved throughout 2026, with the state's GDP increasing by 3.3% in 1H26 compared to 1H25, due to an expansion of agriculture and livestock production after losses recorded in the previous year, combined with an expansion in the industry and service sectors. Despite this favorable environment, the latest indicators show a moderation in growth, reflecting the effects of greater climate volatility related to the El Niño phenomenon and still restrictive financial conditions, which continue to constrain more sustained growth in investment and consumption.

In 2026, the foreign market made a significant contribution to Rio Grande do Sul's economy. Between January and September, exports grew by 7.1% versus the same period in the previous year, boosted by a recovery in

agribusiness, better production conditions, and foreign demand. Imports were down by 5.7%, mainly due to lower purchases of industrial inputs, fertilizers, fuel, and capital goods. Imports of IT equipment and motor vehicles, however, increased, indicating continued investment and consumption in specific segments of the state's economy.

The credit market continued to expand, although at a more moderate pace than in previous years. This growth was driven by loans to households, despite a high indebtedness level, while loans to companies increased at a more subdued pace, reflecting uncertainty and restrictive financial conditions.

Consolidated Performance



Net income in 9M2026 reached R$704.8 million, down by 25.7% or R$243.2 million, compared to 9M2025. Net interest income increased, especially supported by growth in Securities and the higher number of actions aimed at expanding commercial loans, by repositioning the product mix through offerings with wider spread. However, portfolio risk increased due to higher delinquency rates in the regional economy, with an impact on expenses with expected net losses associated with credit risk, contributing to the negative effect on the result. Additionally, the strengthening of collection and credit recovery actions, with an expansion in the volume of renegotiations in the period, led to an increase in discounts granted in renegotiations.

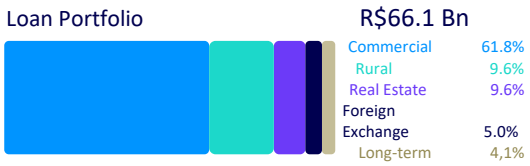
In the administrative scope, expenses with labor, tax, and civil provisions decreased due to the progress of actions aimed at addressing already recorded contingencies from collective labor lawsuits. This decline offset the growth in administrative expenses, resulting in a favorable net effect on the period's result.

For more information on performance, please read the Performance Analysis report.

Products and Services

Loan Portfolio

Our loan portfolio recorded year-on-year growth of 3.2% in 3Q2026 and 1.7% in 9M2026, reaching R$66,142.2 million in September 2026. Commercial loans, our largest portfolio, amounted to R$40,843.6 million, accounting for 61.8% of total loan operations, up by 3.0% in 9M2026 and 3.9% in 3Q2026, compared to the same periods in the previous year.



In the quarter, we invested in expanding our **Individual** loan portfolio through new commercial strategies aimed at payroll-deductible loan origination, refinancing, and transfers from other financial institutions. The campaigns were structured with greater flexibility in interest rates and contracting conditions, seeking to improve results and strengthen our position as the customer's primary bank. Moreover, financing contracted through the Move Brasil Taxis e Aplicativos program exceeded R$220.0 million, which enabled the purchase of more than 1,900 vehicles. This result was boosted by the standardization of income verification criteria for drivers, which streamlined the customer assessment process and expanded access to other products and services.

In the loans to **Companies** segment, we expanded our working capital lines and enhanced our reach in negotiations for structured operations with **Corporate** customers, particularly commercial notes and debentures. In 9M2026, we also pursued new business opportunities through the launch of financial Rural Product Notes (CPR), which are now part of the Individuals and Companies portfolios. Under the National Support Program for Micro and Small Enterprises (Pronampe), we reached R$1.0 billion in contracted loans to more than 10,600 businesses, approximately 32.7% of which are microenterprises and 23.1% are led by women.

In **Agribusiness**, we highlight our participation in Expointer 2026 amid an optimistic outlook that indicates a recovery of the sector in the Rio Grande do Sul state. At this year's edition, we offered credit to crop production, irrigation, and soil management and improvement, in addition to financing to companies and the public sector, specially aimed at development and innovation. We also made available debt renegotiation solutions under Provisional Measure (MP) 1,376/26, which contribute to preserving producers' cash flow, maintaining access to credit, and supporting the sector's financial recovery.

In August 2026, we resumed the offering of **real estate loans** to the general public, including special conditions for public servants. At the same time, we aligned our operating processes and credit policies with the regulatory amendments applicable to real estate financing and the Brazilian Savings and Loan System (SBPE), introduced by CMN Resolution No. 5,255/2025.



In terms of managing **credit asset quality**, we continued to focus on expanding recovery solutions and enhancing our debt negotiation channels. In 3Q2026, we strengthened our collection activities with six new third-party collection agencies, dedicated to recovering active loans and written-off loans, thereby increasing the efficiency of our mass collection efforts. Additionally, the ***Finanças em Dia*** (Finances in Check) digital platform began supporting the formalization of debt renegotiations carried out by the outsourced collection companies. Through the *Desenrola Brasil* Program, which ended on August 31, 2026, over 28,000 contracts were renegotiated, totaling R$92.0 million in renegotiated balance throughout the initiative.

Funding and Assets under Management

We maintain a diversified funding and assets under management mix comprising various instruments and sources, always seeking to maintain adequate liquidity levels, align maturities, and ensure continued access to funding. Our branch network plays a central role in this process, supported by customer relationships and the extensive reach of our service channels.



At the end of September 2026, the funding and assets under management portfolio, comprising deposits, letters of credit, subordinated financial bills, subordinated debt, and investment funds, reached R$141,365.2 million, up by 5.9% in nine months. This increase was mainly supported by time deposits, especially CDBs, which reached R$78,378.3 million and were up by 9.1% compared to December 2025. It is also important to note the result of Financial Letters (LF), which increased by 51.9% in nine months, totaling R$7,294.7 million. In turn, funds under management reached R$23,713.7 million, up by 12.4% compared to December 2025.

In 3Q2026, to strengthen relationships with investment customers and attract new funds, we resumed funding through Real Estate Letters of Credit (LCIs) and Agribusiness Letters of Credit (LCAs), reinforcing our value proposition with competitive investment solutions.

Foreign Exchange

To support the state's strong export orientation, we expanded our foreign exchange solutions, focusing on competitiveness, security, governance, and meeting the needs of customers engaged in foreign trade. At the end of September 2026, our foreign exchange portfolio totaled R$3,289.3 million, up by 15.2% over nine months and 38.2% over twelve months, while maintaining a low delinquency ratio. This performance is linked to increased commercial activity, growth in trade finance transactions, continued adherence to prudent origination criteria, and ongoing monitoring of transactions.

Year-to-date, **Banri Global Account** recorded 10,385 accounts, expanding its customer base throughout the period.

Credit and Debit Cards

At the end of September 2026, Banrisul recorded 1.4 million credit cards under the Mastercard and Visa brands. In 9M2026, total transactions increased by 2.8% and billing by 3.0% vis-à-vis 9M2025. Income from credit as well as credit card and BNDES card fees totaled R$602.3 million in the same period.

Credit Card		Banricompras		Banricard	
83.5 million transactions	R$8.6 billion sales	100.0 million transactions	R$10.6 billion sales	4,817 Active agreements	R$1.9 billion sales

In 3Q2026, we continued to strengthen our card business through initiatives aimed at expanding our customer base, enhancing our portfolio, and improving the digital experience, including benefits for new cardholders and improvements to the online application process.

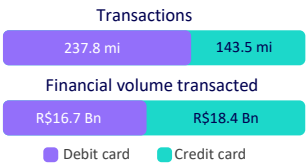
In the corporate segment, we launched initiatives to encourage companies to use corporate cards for recurring payments, supporting our strategy to make Banrisul their primary payment service provider and strengthen relationships with corporate customers.

At the end of 3Q2026, we launched **Banrisul Multibenefícios**, a new card in partnership with the Elo brand. The initiative enhances Banricard's operating model, as it transitions from a closed-loop to an open-loop payment system, expanding acceptance at merchants nationwide, as well as on platforms, websites, and apps. The new model allows multiple benefit categories to be combined on a single card, further integrating the product into the Bank's portfolio of solutions for corporate customers.



Vero Acquiring Network

Vero ended 9M2026 with 151,500 active accredited merchants with transactions in the last 12 months. In the period, 381.3 million transactions were captured, totaling R$35.1 billion in transacted volume.



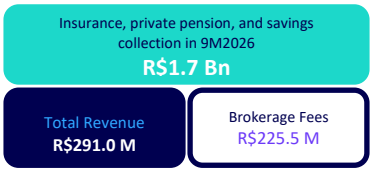


In 3Q2026, we enhanced our digital merchant onboarding channel by adding new pricing plans, expanding the Vero Tap solution (which enables merchants to accept payments via mobile phone without a POS terminal), and making Vero Smart available for purchase directly through the website. Vero Smart combines various business tools in a single device, including invoice issuance and access to a business management app, helping strengthen commercial relationships and position Vero solutions as customers' primary choice. At the same time, we strengthened our institutional and commercial presence by participating in major trade shows and events held in Rio Grande do Sul.

Pre-purchase financing pool and Insurance

Banrisul Consórcio offers solutions for investing in fleets and real estate, combining in-person and digital service. In 9M2026, 1,067 members of pre-purchase financing pools were awarded real estate properties and 6,144 were awarded motor vehicles and motorcycles, totaling more than R$618.6 million in credit available for asset purchases.





Banrisul Seguridade offers insurance and private pension products designed to provide financial protection for customers and their families. In 3Q2026, three strategic products were launched: the *Rio Grande Essencial* pension fund; Home Insurance available through the Banrisul App; and Loan Protection Insurance for rural investment loans. Customer-focused sales initiatives included the "*Presente para o Futuro*" (A Present for the Future) pension campaign, which offered cashback, and the first Insurance Products Fair. At the end of September 2026, Banrisul Seguridade had 2.4 million active contracts.

Customer Relationship

As we continued to implement our new branch service model, focused on operational efficiency, customer relationship, and business generation, in 3Q2026, we assessed opportunities and conducted studies to optimize our branch network and the reach of our physical service stations. Complementing these initiatives, we made progress in standardizing service locations for specialized customer groups and launched the ***Carteiras Remotas Afinidade*** project, a model that combines technology, expertise, and close customer relationships to enhance the customer experience and further strengthen the high-income segment.

Type	Number
Total Service Points in Brazil (1)	**592**
Rio Grande do Sul	**573**
Other States	**19**
ATMs	**353**
Banripontos	**921**
Service Coverage with Banrisul	**92.56%**

(1) Branches and service stations.

Within the corporate scope, we implemented the new **Middle Corporate** segment, for customers with revenue equal to or higher than R$5.0 million and lower than R$15.0 million. This initiative aims to align customer profile with more adequate service structures.

The **Banripontos** network is present in 70% of the municipalities in Rio Grande do Sul and continues to improve, expanding its reach as a Banrisul's service and business channel. In 3Q2026, we intensified the initiatives aimed at enhancing banking correspondent autonomy, diversifying offerings to customers, and strengthening the network's support and governance mechanisms.

Digital Channels

Digital channels are our primary means of engaging with customers, combining scale, security, and continuous enhancements to user experience.



90.48% of total operations via digital channels in 9M2026

567.8 million accesses in 9M2026

+4.68% vs. 9M2025

2.1 million/day on average

9M2026 X 9M2025:

+6.58% Operations

+7.76% Transactions

-5.2% transacted volume

134,078 new customers opened **Digital Individual Accounts**

2,196 new customers opened **MEI Accounts** through the App

In 9M2026, the Banrisul App received new features, including:

- **Security Center:** a new feature that gathers protection and fraud prevention services, as well as guidelines on the safe use of digital channels.
- **Affinity Solutions:** a new version of this feature offering enhanced experience in contracting products exclusively for this audience.
- New products: In 3Q2026, the App began to offer **Digital Home Insurance** and ***the Cofrinho BanriWay***.
- **MEI Account via the App:** the account also became available to existing individual customers, providing the Bank's customers who are individual micro-entrepreneurs with greater speed and autonomy.
- **Payments:** the in-app payment process was enhanced with a faster, more convenient barcode scanner.
- **Open Finance:** Pix integration with digital wallets through the No-Redirect Journey (JSR) was made available, along with a new version of the ***Minhas Finanças*** platform, which brings together financial information from different institutions in one place.

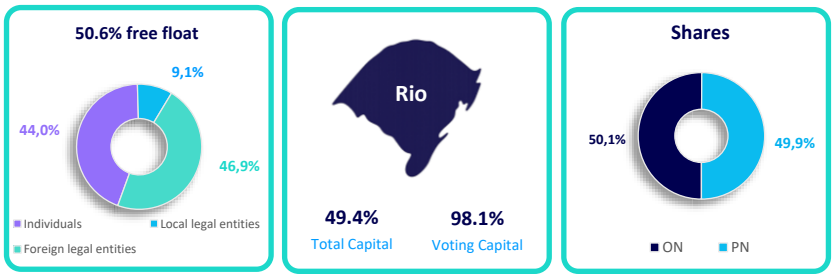
BanriWay, Banrisul's digital account for children and teenagers aged 0 to 16, strengthens our commitment to promoting financial inclusion and financial education among younger generations. In 3Q2026, 3,022 new accounts were opened, bringing the total to 5,653 accounts since its launch in December 2025. During the quarter, the product was enhanced with the launch of *Cofrinho* (Savings Jar), an investment tool designed to encourage saving and investing habits from childhood, which has already attracted more than R$1.6 million in contributions. BanriWay is part of Banrisul's innovation and digitalization strategy, helping attract a new generation of customers and build 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



BRSR3 / BRSR5 / BRSR6 | Our shares are present in seven B3 indices.

R$299.0
Interest on equity and Dividends paid in 9M2026*

9.7%
Dividend Yield in 12 months

153,000
Shareholders Sep/26

R$25.3 M
Average daily trading volume (90 days)

*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

We understand capital management as a continuous process of monitoring, controlling, assessing, and planning goals and capital requirements, which encompasses the monitoring of exposure to credit, market, liquidity, operational, social, environmental and climate-related risks.

In 3Q2026, liquidity risk and social, environmental and climate-related risks remained within the limits set by internal policies, while Trading Book indicators remained at adequate levels, in compliance with the limits established in the Risk Appetite Statement (RAS). In the Banking Book, the Delta EVE indicator reached a critical level and remains under monitoring. Regarding operational risk, the calculation of RWAOPAD indicated a 0.74% decrease in the capital requirement compared with June, reflecting a reduction in the loss component.

The Institutional Capital and Corporate Risk Management Structure is reviewed annually. Supplementary information related to risk management structure, risk-weighted assets, reference Shareholders' Equity and leverage ratio is available in the Pillar 3 Report, published on the Investor Relations website - Corporate Governance/Risk Management section.

Investment & Innovation



We continually invest in enhancing our corporate technology environments, service channels, and digital journeys and products through initiatives to expand access to services, simplify processes, gain customers, improve customer experience, and modernize the infrastructure supporting our operations. In 9M2026, investments in technology modernization and physical and IT infrastructure totaled R$326.6 million, up 13.9% from 9M2025. These investments were primarily allocated to IT infrastructure modernization (hardware, software, and licenses), ATMs, IT services, asset security, and renovations and expansions**.**

Main initiatives

Initiatives during the period covered customer acquisition journeys, financial product offerings, lending, and agribusiness and Vero platform solutions. We also strengthened our Banking as a Service (BaaS) ecosystem, which already serves more than 4,000 customers carrying out their financial transactions through the Pix and Collection APIs.

In loan origination, we enhanced online loan calculations and payroll-deductible loan application submissions, adding greater transparency and efficiency to the process. Additionally, we introduced a post-contracting feedback mechanism to assess customer experience and identify opportunities for continuous improvement. We improved the processes for entering into foreign exchange transactions secured by trade receivables, increasing transaction security and execution speed.

To support the new *Banricard Multibenefícios* card, which is part of the Elo network, we have achieved new technological capabilities with the potential to accelerate future business, services and partnerships. This platform enables, with flexibility and scalability, integrations with card networks, processors and other partners.

To strengthen our loan recovery strategies, we made system improvements related to the *Novo Desenrola Brasil* program to offer more suitable debt settlement terms. In addition, Banrisul pioneered the offering of a credit line under the *Liquida Rural* Program (Provisional Measure No. 1,376/26), supported by its existing modular system architecture, which enabled rapid adaptation to the 2026 regulations.

In terms of innovation and ongoing improvement of physical and digital security measures, we highlight the implementation of BioCatch, a behavioral biometrics solution that analyzes customers' interaction patterns throughout their digital journeys and helps proactively detect signs of fraud in real time. We also completed the rollout of a telephone call identification and authentication solution to reduce caller ID spoofing, unwanted calls, and telephone scams in which fraudsters impersonate Banrisul.

Sustainability

In 3Q2026, we published our **2025 Sustainability Report**, with information on Banrisul's main achievements in the governance, social and environmental responsibility, innovation, customer relationship, and people development areas. The report is prepared in accordance with the international standards of the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) and the banking-specific standards of the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB) and is available on our Investor Relations website (https://ri.banrisul.com.br).

Also in the quarter, we were included for the first time in IDIVERSA B3's portfolio, the Brazilian stock exchange index for companies that stand out for their gender and race diversity practices. Being included in this portfolio is a recognition of our continuous pursuit of an inclusive environment that values employees.

People



9,376 employees.

1,635 interns

294 self-declared employees with disabilities on Sep 30, 2026 (3.14%)

WOMEN	Sep/2026		Jun/2026	
Total	3,960	42.2%	3,991	42.3%
Leadership Positions	381	33.9%	380	33.8%
Senior Management	2	22.2%	2	22.2%

Reinforcing our institutional commitment to leadership development and the promotion of more respectful and inclusive workplaces, we offer the Integrated Harassment Prevention and Diversity Literacy Program on a continuous basis. During the quarter, we carried out initiatives to strengthen governance and foster an inclusive culture, assessing progress and opportunities in people management, sustainability, innovation, and risk management.

Through our Corporate University, we trained 37 new Administrative Managers and 47 new Relationship Managers in 3Q2026. Initiatives under the Banrisul Nosso Jeito program also continued, notably the Leadership Development Journey and the start of training in Data and Analytics Intelligence.

As part of our management of contingencies arising from ongoing collective labor lawsuits, in 3Q2026 we reopened the period for eligible employees to voluntarily accept individual settlement offers. This initiative resulted in 236 new agreements and R$35.3 million in disbursements during the quarter, bringing the totals for 2026 to 762 agreements and R$152.1 million in disbursements, for which provisions had been duly recognized.

Salary Equity and Equal Opportunities Policy

Our compensation policy is guided by equal opportunity, salary equity, merit recognition, and non-discrimination, ensuring equal opportunities in hiring, professional development and compensation, regardless of gender. Our employees join the Bank exclusively through civil service examinations, while 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. Any differences in compensation reflect legitimate factors, such as length of service with the Institution, time in the position, the 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	Sep2026	Jun2026
Board of Executive Officers	100.20%	103.47%
Leaders [1]	96.78%	86.37%
Technical Staff and Specialists[2]	95.38%	99.66%
Administrative, IT, and Support Services[3]	100.86%	103.23%
Average Compensation W/M	98.31%	98.18%

(1) Employees in commissioned leadership positions; (2) Employees in commissioned or designated non-leadership positions; (3) Employees in non-commissioned positions. *Fixed + variable + occasional compensation.

Cultural and Social Initiatives and Programs

Through the **Banrieduca** program, we promote our commitment to financial education across society. During the quarter, the program's activities reached 330 participants from various groups, including trainees from Rio Grande do Sul's state police, students from Instituto Caldeira, private-sector employees, and the Bank's own staff. Topics covered included financial planning, responsible use of financial resources, and quality of life.

banrisul cultural

The ***Banrisul Cultural e Social*** institute expanded its reach through cultural and social programs across the state, engaging diverse audiences, from children and young people to older adults. Highlights of the period include:

- Monthly service to 2,000 members of the **Banrisul 60+ Book Club**.
- Introduction of the **Banrisul Entre Artes Program** for 4,000 students.
- Beginning of the ***Cultura que Circula*** project in certain municipalities of Rio Grande do Sul.
- Selection of 30 public libraries in cities across different regions to receive funding to renovate their facilities through the ***Bibliotecas Banrisul*** project.
- Development of the **P@TIO** platform to reach approximately 9,000 schools.
- Implementation of calls for proposals under **Mobility and Connection** projects to award scholarships to students, artists and cultural professionals; and under **Prêmio Merece!,** an initiative recognizing civil society organizations (CSOs) that transform lives through initiatives with a social impact. Together, these calls attracted more than 700 applications from various regions of the state.
- The **Basta!** campaign, which strengthened efforts to prevent and fight violence against women by establishing support rooms and a specialized service center, alongside community mobilization activities in different geographies.

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.

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

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

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

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

July/2026. Banrisul's CEO receives the title of Citizen of Porto Alegre for his career in the public service

At a formal ceremony, Banrisul's CEO, Fernando Lemos, was awarded the title of citizen of Porto Alegre in recognition of three decades of service in public administration.

September/2026. Banrisul wins 1st place in the Brazilian Central Bank's Top 5 Ranking for GDP projections.

Banrisul won first place in Focus System's Top 5 ranking for Total GDP Projections for 2Q2026. This ranking recognizes institutions whose estimates were closer to effective results achieved, gathering financial institutions, consulting firms, and asset managers that regularly participate in Focus research.

September/2026. BanriWay is a finalist in an international financial technology award.

BanriWay is among the finalists of the 27th Banking Tech Awards, in 2026.This is an international award organized by Futures FinTech that acknowledges outstanding initiatives in technological innovation in the financial sector. It is the first time a Banrisul's solution reaches the final stage of the award, which brings together banking institutions, fintechs and tech companies of over 85 countries.

September/2026. Banrisul is a highlight in a domestic ranking.

Banrisul ranked 12th among the 100 largest banks in Brazil according to Valor 1000's Finance ranking, 2026 edition. The research is prepared by the Valor Econômico newspaper in partnership with Serasa Experian and the Center for Financial Studies of the São Paulo Business School of the Getulio Vargas Foundation. Among the Group companies, Banrisul Pagamentos is among the 1000 largest companies while Rio Grande Seguros e Previdência and Rio Grande Capitalização feature among the largest in their respective sectors.

September/2026. Banrisul is Rio Grande do Sul's second largest company.

Banrisul was recognized by the Exame magazine in the list of the 10 largest companies in Rio Grande do Sul in net revenue — its 2025 revenue —, appearing as the second largest company in the state.

Acknowledgments

Grounded on the dedication of our employees and the trust of our customers, investors, suppliers, and partners, Banrisul remains focused on the future, preserving its values, innovating, growing, and strengthening its contribution to the development of Rio Grande do Sul. We would like to thank everyone that is part of this journey marked by Banrisul's capacity to sustainably generate wealth.

Management

Balance Sheet

(In Thousands of Reais)

		Parent Company		Consolidated	
	Note	09/30/2026	12/31/2025	09/30/2026	12/31/2025
Assets					
Cash	6	1,154,004	1,298,123	1,154,012	1,298,124
Financial Assets		162,218,029	152,736,876	165,547,989	156,169,101
At Amortized Cost		137,899,311	129,699,209	140,369,467	132,572,033
Central Bank of Brazil Deposits	7	16,142,890	15,861,036	16,142,890	15,861,036
Interbank Deposits	8	3,590,081	4,024,499	3,590,081	4,024,499
Securities	9	52,351,262	45,839,386	52,361,256	45,848,429
Loans and Lease Operations	10	66,127,839	65,016,852	66,142,161	65,028,781
Other Financial Assets	11	4,089,162	3,081,055	6,546,653	5,936,592
(Provision for Expected Loss)		(4,401,923)	(4,123,619)	(4,413,574)	(4,127,304)
(Credit and Financial Leasing Operations)	10	(4,075,674)	(3,813,989)	(4,075,823)	(3,814,159)
(Other Financial Assets)		(326,249)	(309,630)	(337,751)	(313,145)
At Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income		24,312,779	21,937,981	24,312,779	21,937,981
Securities	12	24,312,779	21,937,981	24,312,779	21,937,981
At Fair Value Through Profit or Loss		5,939	1,099,686	865,743	1,659,087
Securities	13	-	999,446	859,804	1,558,847
Derivatives	21	5,939	100,240	5,939	100,240
Fiscal Assets		3,996,283	3,877,895	4,256,653	3,967,976
Current		252,720	195,760	437,425	199,421
Deferred	15a	3,743,563	3,682,135	3,819,228	3,768,555
Other Assets	14	634,914	589,050	713,201	672,897
Investments		4,627,195	4,176,701	172,572	135,428
Investments in Associates and Subsidiaries	16	4,627,195	4,176,701	172,572	135,428
Property and Equipment	17	701,135	707,733	906,814	926,844
Property and Equipment		1,630,110	1,636,792	2,012,173	1,995,256
(Accumulated Depreciation)		(928,975)	(929,059)	(1,105,359)	(1,068,412)
Intangible Assets	18	1,337,670	299,682	1,337,670	299,682
Intangible Assets		1,879,309	1,943,671	1,880,655	1,945,017
(Accumulated Amortization)		(541,639)	(1,643,989)	(542,985)	(1,645,335)
Total Assets		**174,669,230**	**163,686,060**	**174,088,911**	**163,470,052**

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

Balance Sheet

(In Thousands of Reais)

		Parent Company		Consolidated	
	Note	**09/30/2026**	**12/31/2025**	**09/30/2026**	**12/31/2025**
Liabilities					
Financial Liabilities		158,550,039	148,013,741	157,517,431	147,521,081
At Amortized Cost		158,466,476	146,215,128	157,433,868	145,722,468
Deposits	19	106,586,950	101,741,922	105,179,814	100,557,914
Repurchase Agreements	19	26,685,357	22,959,070	26,517,040	22,819,656
Funds from Acceptance and Issuance of Securities	19	10,771,187	8,711,917	9,764,911	7,739,376
Subordinated Financial Letters	19	2,706,785	2,413,040	2,706,785	2,413,040
Borrowings	19	2,925,973	2,803,298	2,928,550	2,806,928
Onlendings	19	4,871,980	3,802,826	4,871,980	3,802,826
Other Financial Liabilities	20	3,918,244	3,783,055	5,464,788	5,582,728
At Fair Value through Profit or Loss		635	1,690,432	635	1,690,432
Derivatives	21	635	1,027	635	1,027
Subordinated Debt	21	-	1,689,405	-	1,689,405
Provision for Expected Loss		82,928	108,181	82,928	108,181
Credit Commitments and Credits to be Released		69,764	96,100	69,764	96,100
Financial Guarantees Provided		13,164	12,081	13,164	12,081
Tax, Labor and Civil Provisions	23b	2,163,599	2,510,964	2,169,039	2,518,055
Fiscal Liabilities		340,224	328,419	602,688	455,084
Current		167,930	174,500	414,284	284,128
Deferred	15b	172,294	153,919	188,404	170,956
Other Liabilities	24	1,994,350	1,657,964	2,174,833	1,797,423
Total Liabilities		**163,048,212**	**152,511,088**	**162,463,991**	**152,291,643**
Equity	**25**				
Capital		8,700,000	8,300,000	8,700,000	8,300,000
Capital Reserves		5,098	5,098	5,098	5,098
Profit Reserves		2,977,782	3,008,334	2,977,782	3,008,334
Other Comprehensive Income		(130,926)	(138,460)	(130,926)	(138,460)
Retained Profits/Losses		69,064	-	69,064	-
Non-controlling Shareholding Interests		-	-	3,902	3,437
Total Equity		**11,621,018**	**11,174,972**	**11,624,920**	**11,178,409**
Total Liabilities and Equity		**174,669,230**	**163,686,060**	**174,088,911**	**163,470,052**

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

Income Statement

(In Thousands of Reais)

	Note	Parent Company		Consolidated	
		01/01 to 09/30/2026	01/01 to 09/30/2025	01/01 to 09/30/2026	01/01 to 09/30/2025
Income from Financial Intermediation		**17,752,582**	**15,801,737**	**17,819,248**	**15,860,530**
Loans, Leases and Other Credits		8,381,830	8,037,835	8,381,830	8,037,835
Securities		7,685,884	6,585,907	7,752,550	6,644,700
Derivatives		(67,094)	(338,614)	(67,094)	(338,614)
Exchange Loans		181,240	232,344	181,240	232,344
Compulsory Deposits		1,570,722	1,284,265	1,570,722	1,284,265
Expenses from Financial Intermediation		**(13,095,042)**	**(11,267,231)**	**(12,803,571)**	**(11,071,998)**
Repurchase Agreements		(12,583,750)	(10,755,950)	(12,292,090)	(10,560,454)
Borrowings, Assignments and Onlendings		(511,292)	(511,281)	(511,481)	(511,544)
Net Income from Financial Intermediation		**4,657,540**	**4,534,506**	**5,015,677**	**4,788,532**
Provisions for Expected Losses Associated with Credit Risk		**(1,104,085)**	**(708,911)**	**(1,110,679)**	**(710,522)**
Loans and Leases		(1,112,605)	(784,466)	(1,112,671)	(784,539)
Other Financial Assets		8,520	75,555	1,992	74,017
Other Operating Income (Expenses)		**(2,897,099)**	**(2,848,228)**	**(3,028,310)**	**(2,823,198)**
Commissions and Banking Fees	26	796,192	768,159	1,586,995	1,579,135
Personnel Expenses	27	(2,151,812)	(1,978,454)	(2,169,974)	(1,993,933)
Other Administrative Expenses	28	(1,633,444)	(1,501,706)	(1,736,281)	(1,595,024)
Tax Expenses		(312,272)	(304,170)	(426,796)	(423,400)
Share of Associates and Joint Ventures	16	744,095	606,129	71,407	69,298
Other Operational Income	29	390,195	419,489	483,651	509,838
Other Operational Expenses	30	(673,004)	(436,808)	(781,878)	(548,721)
Tax, Labor and Civil Provision	23b	(57,049)	(420,867)	(55,434)	(420,391)
Income Before Tax on Profit		**656,356**	**977,367**	**876,688**	**1,254,812**
Income / (loss) Before Income Tax and Social Contribution	**31**	**47,804**	**(29,872)**	**(171,883)**	**(306,840)**
Current		-	1,548	(222,080)	(292,873)
Deferred		47,804	(31,420)	50,197	(13,967)
Net Income in the Period		**704,160**	**947,495**	**704,805**	**947,972**
Net Income Attributable to Owners of the Parent Company		704,160	947,495	704,160	947,495
Net Income Attributable to Non-controlling Interests		-	-	645	477
Earnings per Share	**32**				
Basic and Diluted Earnings per Share (in BRL - R$)					
Common Shares		1.72	2.32	1.72	2.32
Preferred Shares A		1.77	2.43	1.77	2.43
Preferred Shares B		1.72	2.32	1.72	2.32

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

Statement of Other Comprehensive Income

(In Thousands of Reais)

	Parent Company		Consolidated	
	01/01 to 09/30/2026	01/01 to 09/30/2025	01/01 to 09/30/2026	01/01 to 09/30/2026
Net income for the period	**704,160**	**947,495**	**704,805**	**947,972**
Items that will be Reclassified to the Income Statement	**15,212**	**19,741**	**15,212**	**19,741**
Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	15,212	19,741	15,212	19,741
Change in Fair Value	26,576	35,785	26,576	35,785
Tax Effect	(11,364)	(16,044)	(11,364)	(16,044)
Items Not Reclassifiable to Profit or Loss	**(7,678)**	**(53,175)**	**(7,678)**	**(53,175)**
Remeasurement of Post-Employment Benefit Obligations	(7,678)	(53,175)	(7,678)	(53,175)
Actuarial Gains/(Losses)	(14,145)	(96,559)	(14,145)	(96,559)
Tax Effect	6,467	43,384	6,467	43,384
Total Adjustments Not Included in Period Net Income	**7,534**	**(33,434)**	**7,534**	**(33,434)**
Net Comprehensive Income for the Period	**711,694**	**914,061**	**712,339**	**914,538**
Comprehensive Income Attributable to Controlling Interests	711,694	914,061	711,694	914,061
Comprehensive Income Attributable to Non-controlling Interests	-	-	645	477

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

Statement of Changes in Equity

(In Thousands of Reais)

		Attributable to Controlling Shareholders										
				Profit Reserves								
	Note	Capital	Capital Reserves	Legal	Statutory	For Expansion	Profits Special	OCI	Retained Earnings	Parent Company	Non-controlling Interest	Consolidated
Balance as of 12/31/2024		**8,000,000**	**5,098**	**805,107**	**1,430,430**	**275,581**	**-**	**(106,214)**	**-**	**10,410,002**	**3,706**	**10,413,708**
Implementation of new accounting standards (Res. CMN nº 4.966/21, Res. CMN nº 4.975/21 and Res. BCB nº 352/23)	2b	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(164,160)	(164,160)	-	(164,160)
Opening Balance 01/01/2025		**8,000,000**	**5,098**	**805,107**	**1,430,430**	**275,581**	**-**	**(106,214)**	**(164,160)**	**10,245,842**	**3,706**	**10,249,548**
Capital Increase		300,000	-	-	(24,419)	(275,581)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Comprehensive Income												
Financial Assets at Fair Value through OCI		-	-	-	-	-	-	19,741	-	19,741	-	19,741
Actuarial Valuation Adjustment		-	-	-	-	-	-	(53,175)	-	(53,175)	-	(53,175)
Change in Non-Controlling Interest		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(828)	(828)
Implementation of Deferral of Exclusive Contract		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,352	4,352	-	4,352
Net Profit for the Period		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	947,495	947,495	477	947,972
Appropriations	25c											
Appropriations to reserves		-	-	30,944	154,720	25,551	-	-	(211,215)	-	-	-
Interest on Equity		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(290,000)	(290,000)	-	(290,000)
Additional Dividends Accrued/Paid		-	-	-	-	-	66,405	-	(66,405)	-	-	-
Balance as of 09/30/2025		**8,300,000**	**5,098**	**836,051**	**1,560,731**	**25,551**	**66,405**	**(139,648)**	**220,067**	**10,874,255**	**3,355**	**10,877,610**
Balance as of 01/01/2026		**8,300,000**	**5,098**	**885,321**	**1,807,079**	**315,934**	**-**	**(138,460)**	**-**	**11,174,972**	**3,437**	**11,178,409**
Capital Increase		400,000	-	-	(84,066)	(315,934)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Comprehensive Income												
MTM Adjustment – Available-for-Sale Securities		-	-	-	-	-	-	15,212	-	15,212	-	15,212
Actuarial Valuation Adjustment		-	-	-	-	-	-	(7,678)	-	(7,678)	-	(7,678)
Change in Non-Controlling Interest		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(180)	(180)
Implementation of Deferral of Exclusive Contract		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,352	4,352	-	4,352
Net Profit for the Period		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	704,160	704,160	645	704,805
Appropriations	25c											
Appropriations to reserves		-	-	27,327	136,637	164,687	-	-	(328,651)	-	-	-
Interest on Equity		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(270,000)	(270,000)	-	(270,000)
Additional Dividends Accrued/Paid		-	-	-	-	-	40,797	-	(40,797)	-	-	-
Balance as of 09/30/2026		**8,700,000**	**5,098**	**912,648**	**1,859,650**	**164,687**	**40,797**	**(130,926)**	**69,064**	**11,621,018**	**3,902**	**11,624,920**

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

Cash Flow Statement

(In Thousands of Reais)

	Parent Company		Consolidated	
	01/01 to 09/30/2026	01/01 to 09/30/2025	01/01 to 09/30/2026	01/01 to 09/30/2025
Cash Flow from Operating Activities				
Income before Tax on Profit	**656,356**	**977,367**	**876,688**	**1,254,812**
Adjustments to Profit before Tax on Profit	**1,091,693**	**692,647**	**1,807,290**	**1,263,475**
Depreciation and Amortization	303,159	268,618	341,089	301,480
Result of Shareholdings in Associated and Subsidiary Companies	(744,095)	(606,129)	(71,407)	(69,298)
Subordinated Debt Update Result	242,214	(86,785)	242,214	(86,785)
Expected Losses Associated with Credit Risk	1,104,085	708,911	1,110,679	710,522
Cash and Cash Equivalents Exchange Rate Variation	129,281	(12,835)	129,281	(12,835)
Provisions for Tax, Labor and Civil Risks	57,049	420,867	55,434	420,391
Equity Variations				
(Increase)/Decrease in Assets	**(2,664,497)**	**(192,559)**	**(2,520,653)**	**(217,949)**
Applications in Interbank Deposits	(565,604)	66,362	(565,604)	66,362
Compulsory Deposit at the Central Bank of Brazil	18,146	(2,366,427)	18,146	(2,366,427)
Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss	999,446	2,003,458	790,482	2,080,800
Derivative Financial Instruments (Assets/Liabilities)	93,909	240,846	93,909	240,846
Credit and Financial Leasing Operations	(1,961,907)	(1,887,292)	(1,964,388)	(1,888,019)
Other Financial Assets	(1,126,859)	1,981,098	(609,369)	2,082,594
Fiscal Assets	(70,584)	(96,789)	(238,480)	(283,276)
Other Assets	(44,966)	(133,303)	(39,405)	(149,695)
Asset Valuation Adjustment	(6,078)	(512)	(5,944)	(1,134)
Increase/(Decrease) in Liabilities	**12,029,925**	**9,443,993**	**11,445,210**	**8,855,389**
Deposits	4,845,028	7,849,159	4,621,900	7,387,269
Securities sold under Repurchase Agreements	3,726,287	852,074	3,697,384	816,666
Funds from Institutional/Interbank Markets	2,059,270	1,684,468	2,025,535	1,568,843
Borrowings and Onlendings	1,279,490	910,112	1,279,608	663,644
Other Financial Assets	135,189	(2,297,277)	(117,940)	(1,490,720)
Tax, Labor and Civil Provisions	(404,414)	(272,456)	(404,450)	(272,538)
Tax Liabilities	(26,253)	186,142	346,791	631,229
Other Liabilities	425,074	657,806	245,766	(47,208)
Income Tax and Social Contribution on Net Profit Paid	(9,746)	(126,035)	(249,384)	(401,796)
Net Cash from/(Used in) Operating Activities	**11,113,477**	**10,921,448**	**11,608,535**	**11,155,727**
Cash Flow from Operating Activities				
Dividends Received from Subsidiaries and Associates	418,430	255,082	40,973	104,811
(Increase)/Decrease Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	(2,374,798)	(1,952,966)	(2,374,798)	(1,951,082)
(Increase)/Decrease Securities at Amortized Cost	(6,511,982)	(9,307,952)	(6,512,933)	(9,308,772)
Disposal of Property and Equipment	17,033	14,420	22,451	22,474
Disposal of Intangible Assets	-	186	-	186
Acquisition of Investments in Subsidiaries and Associates	-	(416)	-	-
Acquisition of Imobilizado de Uso	(111,669)	(119,654)	(141,585)	(166,369)
Acquisition of Intangível	(1,240,811)	(22,522)	(1,240,811)	(22,522)
Net cash from / (used in) Investment Activities	**(9,803,797)**	**(11,133,822)**	**(10,206,703)**	**(11,321,274)**
Cash Flow from Investment Activities				
Subordinated Financial Letters	-	1,000,000	-	1,000,000
Payment of Interest on Subordinated Debts	(1,637,874)	(111,267)	(1,637,874)	(111,267)
Paid Dividends	(28,998)	(35,978)	(28,998)	(35,978)
Interest on Equity Paid	(270,000)	(290,000)	(270,000)	(290,000)
Lease Settlement	(87,661)	(87,096)	(88,832)	(88,212)
Change in Non-controlling Interest	-	-	465	(351)
Net cash from / (used in) Financing Activities	**(2,024,533)**	**475,659**	**(2,025,239)**	**474,192**
Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	**(714,853)**	**263,285**	**(623,407)**	**308,645**
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Period	3,198,123	1,726,975	3,375,262	1,784,836
Cash and Cash Equivalents Exchange Rate Variation	(129,281)	12,835	(129,281)	12,835
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Period End	2,353,989	2,003,095	2,622,574	2,106,316

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

Statement of Added Value

(In Thousands of Reais)

	Parent Company		Consolidated	
	01/01 to 09/30/2026	01/01 to 09/30/2025	01/01 to 09/30/2026	01/01 to 09/30/2025
Income (a)	**17,834,884**	**16,280,474**	**18,779,215**	**17,238,981**
Interest and Similar	17,752,582	15,801,737	17,819,248	15,860,530
Commissions and Banking Fees	796,192	768,159	1,586,995	1,579,135
Expected Losses associated to Risk of Net Loans	(1,104,085)	(708,911)	(1,110,679)	(710,522)
Other Operational Income	390,195	419,489	483,651	509,838
Expenses (b)	**(13,095,042)**	**(11,267,231)**	**(12,803,571)**	**(11,071,998)**
Financial Intermediation Expenses	(13,095,042)	(11,267,231)	(12,803,571)	(11,071,998)
Inputs Purchased from Third Parties (c)	**(2,010,287)**	**(2,069,411)**	**(2,183,859)**	**(2,242,654)**
Supplies, Energy and Other	(1,426,639)	(1,565,936)	(1,566,856)	(1,706,709)
Third-party and Financial System Services	(583,648)	(503,475)	(617,003)	(535,945)
Gross Added Value (d=a-b-c)	**2,729,555**	**2,943,832**	**3,791,785**	**3,924,329**
Depreciation and Amortization (e)	**(303,159)**	**(268,618)**	**(341,089)**	**(301,480)**
Net Added Value Produced by the Company (f=d-e)	**2,426,396**	**2,675,214**	**3,450,696**	**3,622,849**
Added Value Received through Transfer (g)	**744,095**	**606,129**	**71,407**	**69,298**
Equity in earnings (losses) in investees	744,095	606,129	71,407	69,298
Added Value for Distribution (h=f+g)	**3,170,491**	**3,281,343**	**3,522,103**	**3,692,147**
Distribution of Added Value	**3,170,491**	**3,281,343**	**3,522,103**	**3,692,147**
Personnel	**1,877,635**	**1,727,541**	**1,894,951**	**1,742,122**
Salaries	1,303,943	1,206,186	1,317,910	1,217,418
Benefits	488,536	444,582	490,686	446,753
FGTS	85,156	76,773	86,355	77,951
Taxes, Fees and Contributions	**538,645**	**584,955**	**873,702**	**982,051**
Federal	500,104	547,586	816,858	922,796
State	136	18	290	242
Local	38,405	37,351	56,554	59,013
Return on third parties' capital	**50,051**	**21,352**	**48,645**	**20,002**
Rent	50,051	21,352	48,645	20,002
Return on Capital	**704,160**	**947,495**	**704,805**	**947,972**
Interest on Equity	270,000	290,000	270,000	290,000
Dividends	40,797	66,405	40,797	66,405
Retained Earnings	393,363	591,090	393,363	591,090
Retained Earnings Attributable to Owners of the Parent Company	-	-	645	477

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

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

Note 01 – Operations

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

Note 02 - Presentation of Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The financial statements prepared for the reporting period were approved for issue by the Board of Directors of Banrisul on November 06, 2026.

(a) Consolidation Basis

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

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

Subsidiaries	Segment	Ownership of Equity (%) 09/30/2026
Banrisul Armazéns Gerais S.A.	Storage	100.00
Banrisul S.A. Corretora de Valores Mobiliários e Câmbio	Securities Intermediation	98.98
Banrisul S.A. Administradora de Consórcios	Consortium	99.68
Banrisul Soluções em Pagamentos S.A.	Payment Options	100.00
Banrisul Seguridade Participações S.A. (1)	Insurance Selling	100.00

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

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

Associated companies	Segment	Ownership of Equity (%) 09/30/2026
Bem Promotora de Vendas e Serviços S.A.	Banking Correspondent	49.90
Banrisul Icatu Participações S.A.	Insurance, Pension and Capitalization Plans	49.99

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

(b) Early Adoption Information

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

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

(c) Standards to be Adopted in Future Periods

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Banrisul will reclassify hedge operations starting January 1, 2027.

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

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

Note 03 - Summary of Main Accounting Policies

(a) Functional Currency and Presentation Currency

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

(b) Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

(c) Financial Assets and Liabilities

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(c.1) Classification of Financial Assets

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

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

• Financial Assets at FVTPL: assets that do not meet the classification criteria of the previous categories or assets designated at initial or subsequent recognition as FVTPL to reduce accounting mismatches. Transaction costs are recorded directly in the Income Statement and gains and losses arising from changes in fair value are recognized as net gains (losses) on financial assets and liabilities at fair value.

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

Business Models

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

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

Contractual Characteristics of Cash Flows – SPPI Test

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

(c.2) Classification of Financial Liabilities

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

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

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

(c.3) Effective Interest Rate

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

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

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

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

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

• Financial guarantee contracts: the loss is measured by the present value of the estimated future disbursements

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

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

• Stage 1: from the initial recognition of a financial asset until the date on which the asset has undergone a significant increase in credit risk in relation to its initial recognition, provided that the asset is not delayed for more than 30 days (60 days for Real Estate and Rural Loans), the provision for loss is recognized to represent the credit losses resulting from probable losses (defaults) expected over the next 12 months. Applicable to financial assets originated or acquired without credit recovery problems and, at this stage, income is calculated on the gross balance of the asset.
•Stage 2: after a significant increase in credit risk in relation to the initial recognition of the financial asset, or in the case of a delay between 30 and 90 days, the provision for loss is recognized to represent the expected credit losses during the remaining useful life of the asset. Applicable to financial assets originated or acquired without credit recovery problems whose credit risk has increased significantly and income continues to be calculated on the gross balance of the asset.
• Stage 3: assets recorded at this stage are financial instruments with recovery problems. This stage includes assets with quantitative non-compliance (assessed based on the number of days past due – over 90 days) and/or qualitative non-compliance, characterized by indications that the client will not fully honor its obligations. In this case, given that the asset has aRLeady become problematic, the probability of default is considered to be 100% (one hundred percent), ceasing the appropriation of the income from the operation. Revenue recognition will occur upon actual payment of the transaction in full or in part or, prospectively, from the period in which the instrument ceases to be characterized as a financial asset with a credit recovery problem. Operations previously written off as losses and now recovered are also recorded at this stage, with the income from these operations being duly appropriated on an accrual basis.

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

Change in Methodology for Assessing a Significant Increase in Credit Risk

In August 2026, a revision was approved for the temporal trigger used to identify a "Significant Increase in Credit Risk" (SICR) within real estate and rural credit portfolios. For these portfolios, an automatic migration to Stage 2 is now triggered by a delinquency of more than 60 days, replacing the previous criterion of a delinquency exceeding 30 days. This change was supported by internal technical studies and did not entail any modifications to other mechanisms used to identify a significant deterioration in credit risk.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(c.5) Troubled Assets

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

(c.6) Stop Accrual

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

(c.7) Retained Income

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

(c.8) Renegotiation and Restructuring

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

(c.9) Write-Off of Financial Assets

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

(c.10) Write-Off Criteria

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

(c.11) Applications in the Open Market

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

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

(c.12) Derivative Financial Instruments

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

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

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

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

(c.13) Credit Operations

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

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

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

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

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

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

(d) Investments

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

(e) Property and equipment

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

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

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

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

The residual values and useful lives of assets are reviewed and adjusted, if appropriate, at the end of each fiscal year. The useful lives are reviewed annually and a corresponding report is issued. Assets subject to depreciation are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. Internal and expert studies were conducted, and no indications of impairment related to these assets were identified. Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the results with the carrying amount and are recognized in other operating income (expenses) in the Income Statement.

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

(f) Intangible Assets

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

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

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

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

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

- The costs associated with maintaining software are recognized as expense, as incurred. Development costs that are directly attributable to the project and to the testing of identifiable and unique software products controlled by Banrisul are recognized as intangible assets.

- Directly attributable costs, capitalized as part of the software, include the costs of employees responsible for software development and the apportionment of the applicable indirect costs.
- Costs also include financing costs incurred during the software development period; and
- Software development costs recognized as assets are amortized over their estimated lifespan.

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

(g) Goods for Sale

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

(h) Income Tax and Social Contribution on Net Income

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(i) Provisions, Contingent Assets and Contingent Liabilities

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Variable contribution plans include benefits with defined contribution characteristics, which are normal retirement, early retirement and funeral assistance. In this case, Banrisul has no additional payment obligation beyond the contribution that is made. Contributions are recognized as employee benefit expense.

Contributions made in advance are recognized as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in future payments is available.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(k) Share Capital

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

(l) Dividends and Interest on Equity

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

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

(m) Profit Sharing

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

(n) Earnings per Share

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

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

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

(o) Calculation of Income

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

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

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

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

NOTE 04 - Key Accounting Estimates and Judgments

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

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

(a) Defined Benefit Pension Plans

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

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

(b) Provisions for Tax, Labor and Civil Risks

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

(c) Provision for Loss Associated with Credit Risk

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

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

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

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

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

(d) Transfer of Financial Assets

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

(e) Write-off of Financial Assets

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

NOTE 05 - Corporate Capital and Risk Management

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

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

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

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

(a) Integrated Management Structure

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

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

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

(b) Risk Appetite Statement

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

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

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

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

(c) Lines of Defense

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

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

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

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

(d) Credit Risk

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

the mitigating instrument; restructuring of financial instruments; or costs of recovery of exposures characterized as problematic assets.

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

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

	Parent		Consolidated	
Portfolio Composition by Activity Sector	**09/30/2026**	**12/31/2025**	**09/30/2026**	**12/31/2025**
Public Sector	**161,919**	**180,540**	**172,244**	**188,890**
Public Administration - Direct and Indirect	161,919	180,540	172,244	188,890
Private Sector	**65,965,920**	**64,836,312**	**65,969,917**	**64,839,891**
Individuals	47,162,497	48,479,146	47,162,542	48,479,189
Companies	18,803,423	16,357,166	18,807,375	16,360,702
Farming and Livestock	325,727	274,799	325,773	274,850
Food, Beverages and Tobacco	3,383,204	2,861,909	3,383,392	2,862,085
Automotive	725,000	733,442	725,101	733,550
Pulp and Paper, Wood and Furniture	396,632	400,553	396,653	400,574
Food Wholesale Trade	1,050,267	1,039,330	1,050,414	1,039,512
Wholesale Trade (except food)	890,304	860,435	890,461	860,525
Retail Trade - Other	1,751,495	1,519,538	1,751,836	1,519,863
Construction and Real Estate	1,582,876	1,342,861	1,583,343	1,343,210
Education, Health and other Social Services	1,615,983	1,694,691	1,616,521	1,695,218
Electronics and technology	422,108	507,631	422,206	507,714
Financial and Insurance	347,556	289,963	347,556	289,963
Machines and equipment	366,032	326,675	366,075	326,717
Metallurgy	524,782	459,455	524,830	459,502
Infrastructure	59,793	29,448	60,107	29,633
Oil and Natural Gas	752,954	616,893	752,975	616,935
Chemical and Petrochemical	1,069,207	1,022,562	1,069,414	1,022,766
Private Services	945,859	582,301	946,215	582,692
Textile, Apparel and Leather	470,528	413,334	470,535	413,338
Transportation	505,316	470,523	505,582	470,715
Other	1,617,800	910,823	1,618,386	911,340
Total	**66,127,839**	**65,016,852**	**66,142,161**	**65,028,781**

(d.1) Identification, Measurement and Assessment

In the process of identifying, measuring, and evaluating credit risk, Banrisul adopts statistical methodologies and/or the principle of collegial technical decision-making. Credit granting, based on scoring models, allows for the establishment of pre-approved credits according to the risk classifications foreseen in the statistical models. Credit granting based on collegial decision-making occurs through authority-based policies. The Credit Committees of the Branch Network may approve or reject credit operations up to the limits of their authority, established according to the category of each branch and/or product. For clients with authority levels exceeding those of the Branch Credit Committees, operations and Exposure Limits (EL) are approved by the General Management's credit committees. The Board approves specific operations and operations (EL above R$12 million) and R$8 million, respectively, up to the concentration limits per client and economic group stipulated by the Risk Appetite Statement (RAS). Transactions exceeding this limit are subject to review by the Board of Directors, in accordance with the limits established in the RAS (Regulatory Assessment Standard).

(d.2) Monitoring, Control and Mitigation

In the monitoring and reporting stage, analyses of the adherence of credit scoring models are performed using statistical validation techniques in order to verify whether the models continue to correctly assign the probability of each customer becoming delinquent based on registration characteristics and payment habits. In addition, the amount of exposure to credit risk is monitored, with segmentations defined by Bacen and

Banrisul itself, as well as the impacts of adopted legislation and/or policies. Finally, Stress Tests are performed on the credit portfolio, with the objective of estimating the required capital and the impact on Capital Ratios.

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

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

(d.3) Provisioning Policies

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

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

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

	Parent		Consolidated	
	09/30/2026	**12/31/2025**	**09/30/2026**	**12/31/2025**
Financial Assets at Amortization Cost	**142,301,396**	**133,822,876**	**144,783,203**	**136,699,385**
Central Bank of Brazil Deposits	16,142,890	15,861,036	16,142,890	15,861,036
Interbank Deposits	3,590,120	4,024,531	3,590,120	4,024,531
Securities	52,351,385	45,839,402	52,361,379	45,848,445
Loan and Lease Operations	66,127,839	65,016,852	66,142,161	65,028,781
Other Financial Assets	4,089,162	3,081,055	6,546,653	5,936,592
Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income	**24,312,779**	**21,937,981**	**24,312,779**	**21,937,981**
Securities	24,312,779	21,937,981	24,312,779	21,937,981
Financial Assets at Fair Value through Results	**5,939**	**1,099,686**	**865,743**	**1,659,087**
Securities	-	999,446	859,804	1,558,847
Derivatives	5,939	100,240	5,939	100,240
Off Balance	**27,373,783**	**21,513,417**	**27,447,571**	**21,513,417**
Financial Guarantees	737,995	648,413	737,995	648,413
Real Estate Loans	222,366	359,516	222,366	359,516
Overdraft	6,626,279	4,745,864	6,626,279	4,745,864
Credit Card	5,179,812	4,569,958	5,179,812	4,569,958
Pre-dated Electronic Limits – Banricompras	6,265,610	5,869,970	6,265,610	5,869,970
Pre-approved Installments Limits - Crédito 1 Minuto	7,388,348	4,981,121	7,388,348	4,981,121
Other Pre-approved Limits	953,373	338,575	1,027,161	338,575
Total	**193,993,897**	**178,373,960**	**197,409,296**	**181,809,870**

(d.5) Credit and Financial Leasing Operations

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

	Parent							
	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3		Total	
	Total Loans	Provision	Total Loans	Provision	Total Loans	Provision	Total Loans	Provision
Individuals	**43,103,681**	**578,063**	**638,084**	**144,992**	**3,420,732**	**2,270,578**	**47,162,497**	**2,993,633**
Credit Cards	2,345,955	20,755	40,373	20,943	373,103	286,283	2,759,431	327,981
Payroll Loans	16,812,035	115,000	190,888	27,778	1,199,065	718,332	18,201,988	861,110
Personal Loans – not Payroll	2,953,056	44,591	85,035	18,181	441,620	299,587	3,479,711	362,359
Real Estate	5,379,960	27,013	7,550	3,224	78,911	44,924	5,466,421	75,161
Rural Loans and Development	12,714,839	223,073	177,829	39,173	586,347	359,188	13,479,015	621,434
Other	2,897,836	147,631	136,409	35,693	741,686	562,264	3,775,931	745,588
Companies	**17,562,810**	**247,028**	**195,593**	**38,603**	**1,206,939**	**796,410**	**18,965,342**	**1,082,041**
Exchange Operations	3,223,045	9,572	1,391	34	64,898	5,504	3,289,334	15,110
Working Capital	6,926,741	65,878	36,986	9,542	369,593	244,843	7,333,320	320,263
Guarantee / Business Account	2,389,279	81,400	80,362	13,612	264,814	189,294	2,734,455	284,306
Real Estate	887,377	10,624	21,799	3,547	-	-	909,176	14,171
Rural Loans and Development	2,123,866	42,821	18,912	3,804	110,221	83,361	2,252,999	129,986
Other	2,012,502	36,733	36,143	8,064	397,413	273,408	2,446,058	318,205
Total as of 09/30/2026	**60,666,491**	**825,091**	**833,677**	**183,595**	**4,627,671**	**3,066,988**	**66,127,839**	**4,075,674**
Total as of 12/31/2025	**60,406,238**	**901,519**	**635,025**	**137,591**	**3,975,589**	**2,774,879**	**65,016,852**	**3,813,989**

	Consolidated							
	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3		Total	
	Total Loans	Provision	Total Loans	Provision	Total Loans	Provision	Total Loans	Provision
Individuals	**43,103,726**	**578,065**	**638,084**	**144,992**	**3,420,732**	**2,270,578**	**47,162,542**	**2,993,635**
Credit Cards	2,345,955	20,755	40,373	20,943	373,103	286,283	2,759,431	327,981
Payroll Loans	16,812,035	115,000	190,888	27,778	1,199,065	718,332	18,201,988	861,110
Personal Loans – not Payroll	2,953,056	44,591	85,035	18,181	441,620	299,587	3,479,711	362,359
Real Estate	5,379,960	27,013	7,550	3,224	78,911	44,924	5,466,421	75,161
Rural Loans and Development	12,714,839	223,073	177,829	39,173	586,347	359,188	13,479,015	621,434
Other	2,897,881	147,633	136,409	35,693	741,686	562,264	3,775,976	745,590
Companies	**17,575,778**	**247,077**	**195,594**	**38,603**	**1,208,247**	**796,508**	**18,979,619**	**1,082,188**
Exchange Operations	3,223,045	9,572	1,391	34	64,898	5,504	3,289,334	15,110
Working Capital	6,926,741	65,878	36,986	9,542	369,593	244,843	7,333,320	320,263
Guarantee / Business Account	2,389,279	81,400	80,362	13,612	264,814	189,294	2,734,455	284,306
Real Estate	887,377	10,624	21,799	3,547	-	-	909,176	14,171
Rural Loans and Development	2,123,866	42,821	18,912	3,804	110,221	83,361	2,252,999	129,986
Other	2,025,470	36,782	36,144	8,064	398,721	273,506	2,460,335	318,352
Total as of 09/30/2026	**60,679,504**	**825,142**	**833,678**	**183,595**	**4,628,979**	**3,067,086**	**66,142,161**	**4,075,823**
Total as of 12/31/2025	**60,415,662**	**901,558**	**636,713**	**137,593**	**3,976,406**	**2,775,008**	**65,028,781**	**3,814,159**

Stage 1: are classified in stage 1 the credit and financial leasing operations that do not present a significant increase in credit risk and are not overdue for more than 30 days. For real estate and rural credit portfolios, the scope includes transactions that are not more than 60 days past due.

	Parent		Consolidated	
	09/30/2026	12/31/2025	09/30/2026	12/31/2025
Not Overdue	58,791,038	58,989,168	58,804,012	58,998,523
Overdue up to 30 days	1,786,496	1,417,070	1,786,535	1,417,139
Overdue from 31 to 60 days	88,957	-	88,957	-
Total	**60,666,491**	**60,406,238**	**60,679,504**	**60,415,662**

	Parent		Consolidated	
	09/30/2026	12/31/2025	09/30/2026	12/31/2025
Collective Evaluation	60,549,271	60,381,846	60,562,284	60,391,270
Individual Evaluation	117,220	24,392	117,220	24,392
Total	**60,666,491**	**60,406,238**	**60,679,504**	**60,415,662**

Stage 2: credit operations and financial leasing that are 30 to 90 days overdue and/or present a significant increase in credit risk are classified in stage 2. For real estate and rural credit portfolios, the scope includes transactions that are not more than 60 days past due.

	Parent		Consolidated	
	09/30/2026	12/31/2025	09/30/2026	12/31/2025
Not Overdue	282,646	201,232	282,646	201,934
Overdue up to 30 days	19,177	15,539	19,177	16,124
Overdue from 31 to 60 days	218,991	273,788	218,991	274,189
Overdue from 61 to 90 days	312,863	144,466	312,864	144,466
Total	**833,677**	**635,025**	**833,678**	**636,713**

	Parent		Consolidated	
	09/30/2026	12/31/2025	09/30/2026	12/31/2025
Collective Evaluation	833,330	633,529	833,331	635,217
Individual Evaluation	347	1,496	347	1,496
Total	**833,677**	**635,025**	**833,678**	**636,713**

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

	Parent		Consolidated	
	09/30/2026	12/31/2025	09/30/2026	12/31/2025
Not Overdue	1,159,281	939,683	1,160,139	940,201
Overdue up to 30 days	112,435	116,628	112,789	116,713
Overdue from 31 to 60 days	90,203	83,218	90,203	83,310
Overdue from 61 to 90 days	131,040	118,215	131,040	118,222
Overdue over 90 days	3,134,712	2,717,845	3,134,808	2,717,960
Total	**4,627,671**	**3,975,589**	**4,628,979**	**3,976,406**

	Parent		Consolidated	
	09/30/2026	12/31/2025	09/30/2026	12/31/2025
Collective Evaluation	4,317,757	3,536,204	4,319,065	3,537,021
Individual Evaluation	309,914	439,385	309,914	439,385
Total	**4,627,671**	**3,975,589**	**4,628,979**	**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$427,481 (12/31/2025 – R$ 465,273) in Parent and in Consolidated, excluding transactions acquired by Banrisul from other financial institutions.

Significant Individual Customers (%)	09/30/2026	12/31/2025
Largest Debtor	16.48	22.84
Five Largest Debtors	54.92	54.90
Ten Largest Debtors	78.38	78.45
Twenty Largest Debtors	100.00	98.98

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

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

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

	01/01 to 09/30/2026 (1)	01/01 to 09/30/2025 (1)
Renegotiated Operations	**1,234,235**	**1,223,669**
Active Renegotiated Operations	985,623	981,992
Operations Recovered from Loss Write-off	248,612	241,677
Write-Off	**1,099,532**	**212,680**

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

(d.6) Repossession of Assets Given as Guarantees

Goods kept for sale are recorded upon receipt in the settlement of financial assets or upon the decision to sell own assets. These assets are initially recorded at the gross carrying amount of the difficult or doubtful financial instrument or fair value less selling costs, whichever is lower. Subsequent reductions in the fair value of the asset are recorded as a provision for impairment, with a corresponding charge to profit or loss. The costs of maintaining these assets are expensed as incurred. The sales policy for these assets includes periodic bids/auctions that are announced in advance to the market. The assets repossessed (furniture, real estate, etc.) at the end of the reporting period totaled R$104,163 (01/01 to 09/30/2025 – R$75,744) in Parent and Consolidated.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Scenarios		Risk Factors	Total as of 09/30/2026
		Currency	
1	1%	4,025	**4,025**
2	25%	48,667	**48,667**
3	50%	95,168	**95,168**

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

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

For the Foreign Currency Risk Factor, the exchange rate of R$5.1809 on 09/30/2026 (PTAX Sale – Bacen) was considered. The sensitivity analyses identified above do not consider the reaction capacity of the risk and treasury areas, since once a loss is detected in relation to these positions, risk mitigation measures are quickly implemented, minimizing the possibility of significant losses.

As of 09/30/2026, the sensitivity test for the Trading Book portfolio reveals full exposure to the "Foreign Currency" risk factor, which accounts for 100% of the estimated losses across all three scenarios. The calculated losses are R$4,025, R$48,667, and R$95,168 for Scenarios 1, 2, and 3, respectively, with the largest loss observed in Scenario 3.

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

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

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

Risk Factor	Reference	Trading Book
Prefixed	Prefixed Rate	7
Total		**7**

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

Risk Factor	Reference	Non Trading Book
Prefixed	Prefixed Index	1,151,825
Index Coupon	TLP	118
Currency Index	Dolar EEUU	7,052
	Euro	531
	British Pound	15
Interest Rate Coupon	TR	78,855
	TJLP	(36)
DI	CDI	2,861,187
Selic	Selic	(3,786,580)
Total		**312,967**

(e.3) Exposures Subject to Exchange Rate Risk

Banrisul is exposed to the effects of fluctuations in current exchange rates on its financial situation and cash flows. Exchange rate risk is monitored daily by calculating foreign currency exchange exposure. Banrisul's institutional risk policy states that capital consumption for this risk should be managed in such a way as to maintain its exposure at a limit lower than 3.55% of its Reference Equity (PR). The exposure presented at the date of the reporting was R$199,003 (12/31/2025 – R$433,245). Capital consumption presented in the same period was R$44,247 (12/31/2025 – R$99,224).

Banrisul complies with the new Bacen determinations and calculates the amount of risk-weighted assets RWACAM, which was verified at the date of the reporting at R$553,084 (12/31/2025 – R$1,233,060).

(e.4) Exposures Subject to Interest Rate Risk

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

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

						Parent
	Current		Not Current			
	Up to 3 months	From 3 to 12 Months	From 1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total as of 09/30/2026	Total as of 12/31/2025
Financial Assets	**26,387,194**	**28,565,965**	**89,633,627**	**21,979,664**	**166,566,450**	**156,302,912**
At Amortized Cost	26,301,468	28,565,965	65,400,635	21,979,664	142,247,732	133,265,245
Central Bank of Brazil Deposits	16,089,226	-	-	-	16,089,226	15,303,405
Interbank Deposits	899,985	2,115,808	574,327	-	3,590,120	4,024,531
Securities	32,164	9,259,657	31,236,280	11,823,284	52,351,385	45,839,402
Loan and Lease Operations	9,280,093	15,561,939	31,129,427	10,156,380	66,127,839	65,016,852
Other Financial Assets	-	1,628,561	2,460,601	-	4,089,162	3,081,055
At Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	79,787	-	24,232,992	-	24,312,779	21,937,981
Securities	79,787	-	24,232,992	-	24,312,779	21,937,981
At Fair Value through Profit or Loss	5,939	-	-	-	5,939	1,099,686
Securities	-	-	-	-	-	999,446
Derivatives	5,939	-	-	-	5,939	100,240
Financial Liabilities	**52,319,772**	**22,873,633**	**61,234,681**	**19,029,384**	**155,457,470**	**143,602,776**
At Amortized Cost	52,319,137	22,873,633	61,234,681	19,029,384	155,456,835	141,912,344
Deposits	23,873,979	11,868,468	52,461,482	15,373,380	103,577,309	97,439,138
Securities sold under Repurchase Agreements	26,685,357	-	-	-	26,685,357	22,959,070
Interbank Market Funds	1,100,473	4,282,468	5,387,991	255	10,771,187	8,711,917
Subordinated Debts	-	-	-	2,706,785	2,706,785	2,413,040
Borrowings	479,112	1,758,019	679,837	9,005	2,925,973	2,803,298
Onlendings	180,216	1,048,135	2,703,670	939,959	4,871,980	3,802,826
Other Financial Assets	-	3,916,543	1,701	-	3,918,244	3,783,055
At Fair Value through Profit or Loss	635	-	-	-	635	1,690,432
Derivatives	635	-	-	-	635	1,027
Subordinated Debts	-	-	-	-	-	1,689,405
Total Lag in Interest Rate Renegotiation	**(25,932,578)**	**5,692,332**	**28,398,946**	**2,950,280**	**11,108,980**	**12,700,136**

					Consolidated	
	Current		Not Current			
	Up to 3 months	From 3 to 12 Months	From 1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total as of 09/30/2026	Total as of 12/31/2025
Financial Assets	**26,692,503**	**31,590,242**	**89,639,671**	**21,985,645**	**169,908,061**	**159,738,822**
At Amortized Cost	26,315,301	31,027,895	65,406,679	21,979,664	144,729,539	136,141,754
Central Bank of Brazil Deposits	16,089,226	-	-	-	16,089,226	15,303,405
Interbank Deposits	899,985	2,115,808	574,327	-	3,590,120	4,024,531
Securities	32,164	9,269,651	31,236,280	11,823,284	52,361,379	45,848,445
Loan and Lease Operations	9,293,926	15,561,939	31,129,916	10,156,380	66,142,161	65,028,781
Other Financial Assets	-	4,080,497	2,466,156	-	6,546,653	5,936,592
At Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	79,787	-	24,232,992	-	24,312,779	21,937,981
Securities	79,787	-	24,232,992	-	24,312,779	21,937,981
At Fair Value through Profit or Loss	297,415	562,347	-	5,981	865,743	1,659,087
Securities	291,476	562,347	-	5,981	859,804	1,558,847
Derivatives	5,939	-	-	-	5,939	100,240
Financial Liabilities	**52,332,465**	**22,713,543**	**60,355,522**	**19,029,384**	**154,430,914**	**143,116,413**
At Amortized Cost	52,331,830	22,713,543	60,355,522	19,029,384	154,430,279	141,425,981
Deposits	24,180,141	10,161,222	52,461,482	15,373,380	102,176,225	96,261,427
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	26,517,040	-	-	-	26,517,040	22,819,656
Interbank Market Funds	974,978	4,282,001	4,507,677	255	9,764,911	7,739,376
Subordinated Debts	-	-	-	2,706,785	2,706,785	2,413,040

Borrowings	479,455	1,759,098	680,992	9,005	2,928,550	2,806,928
Onlendings	180,216	1,048,135	2,703,670	939,959	4,871,980	3,802,826
Other Financial Assets	-	5,463,087	1,701	-	5,464,788	5,582,728
At Fair Value through Profit or Loss	635	-	-	-	635	1,690,432
Derivatives	635	-	-	-	635	1,027
Subordinated Debts	-	-	-	-	-	1,689,405
Total Lag in Interest Rate Renegotiation	**(25,639,962)**	**8,876,699**	**29,284,149**	**2,956,261**	**15,477,147**	**16,622,409**

(f) Liquidity Risk

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(f.1) Cash Flows for Non-Derivatives

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

	Parent					
	Current		Not Current			
	Up to 3 months	From 3 to 12 Months	From 1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total as of 09/30/2026	Total as of 12/31/2025
Financial Liabilities (Contractual Maturities)	**55,456,382**	**23,423,313**	**62,785,372**	**19,425,164**	**161,090,231**	**150,077,785**
At Amortized Cost	55,456,382	23,423,313	62,785,372	19,425,164	161,090,231	148,382,887
Deposits	26,920,915	12,101,007	53,329,697	15,627,802	107,979,421	103,015,078
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	26,701,521	-	-	-	26,701,521	22,972,007
Interbank Market Funds	1,153,379	4,488,347	5,647,018	267	11,289,011	9,047,356
Subordinated Letters	-	-	-	2,706,785	2,706,785	2,413,040
Borrowings	480,986	1,767,096	736,075	18,380	3,002,537	2,878,678
Onlendings	199,581	1,150,179	3,070,575	1,071,930	5,492,265	4,273,082
Other Financial Assets	-	3,916,684	2,007	-	3,918,691	3,783,646
At Fair Value Through Profit or Loss	-	-	-	-	-	1,694,898
Subordinated Debt	-	-	-	-	-	1,694,898
Financial Assets (Expected Maturities)	**26,216,095**	**29,918,536**	**103,066,905**	**31,662,107**	**190,863,643**	**179,159,493**
Cash	1,154,004	-	-	-	1,154,004	1,298,123
Financial Assets	25,062,091	29,918,536	103,066,905	31,662,107	189,709,639	177,861,370
At Amortized Cost	24,982,304	29,918,536	78,833,913	31,662,107	165,396,860	154,923,943
At Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	79,787	-	24,232,992	-	24,312,779	21,937,981
At Fair Value Through Profit or Loss	-	-	-	-	-	999,446

	Consolidated					
	Current		Not Current			
	Up to 3 months	From 3 to 12 Months	From 1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total as of 09/30/2026	Total as of 12/31/2025
Financial Liabilities (Contractual Maturities)	**55,462,593**	**23,259,240**	**61,905,255**	**19,430,709**	**160,057,797**	**149,585,389**
At Amortized Cost	55,462,593	23,259,240	61,905,255	19,430,709	160,057,797	147,890,491
Deposits	27,221,837	10,368,495	53,348,608	15,633,345	106,572,285	101,831,070
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	26,533,119	-	-	-	26,533,119	22,832,490
Interbank Market Funds	1,026,680	4,509,071	4,746,715	269	10,282,735	8,074,815
Subordinated Letters	-	-	-	2,706,785	2,706,785	2,413,040
Borrowings	481,376	1,768,267	737,350	18,380	3,005,373	2,882,675
Onlendings	199,581	1,150,179	3,070,575	1,071,930	5,492,265	4,273,082
Other Financial Assets		5,463,228	2,007	-	5,465,235	5,583,319
At Fair Value Through Profit or Loss	-	-	-	-	-	1,694,898
Subordinated Debt	-	-	-	-	-	1,694,898
Financial Assets (Expected Maturities)	**26,507,579**	**32,942,813**	**103,072,460**	**31,668,088**	**194,190,940**	**182,583,475**
Cash	1,154,012	-	-	-	1,154,012	1,298,124
Financial Assets	25,353,567	32,942,813	103,072,460	31,668,088	193,036,928	181,285,351
At Amortized Cost	24,982,304	32,380,466	78,839,468	31,662,107	167,864,345	157,788,523
At Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	79,787	-	24,232,992	-	24,312,779	21,937,981
At Fair Value Through Profit or Loss	291,476	562,347	-	5,981	859,804	1,558,847

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

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

Since January 2018, no new funds have been transferred to the State, pending its formal qualification, as required by current legislation.

(g) Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities

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

							Parent
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total as of 09/30/2026	Level 1	Level 2	Total as of 12/31/2025
Financial Assets	**24,238,931**	**77,387**	**2,400**	**24,318,718**	**22,876,735**	**160,932**	**23,037,667**
At Fair Value Through OCI	24,232,992	77,387	2,400	24,312,779	21,876,161	61,820	21,937,981
Securities	24,232,992	77,387	2,400	24,312,779	21,876,161	61,820	21,937,981
Treasury Financial Bills (LFT)	24,232,992	-	-	24,232,992	21,876,161	-	21,876,161
Investment Fund Shares	-	55,418	-	55,418	-	39,851	39,851
Shares	-	-	2,400	2,400	-	-	-
Others	-	21,969	-	21,969	-	21,969	21,969
At Fair Value Through Profit or Loss	5,939	-	-	5,939	1,000,574	99,112	1,099,686
Securities	-	-	-	-	999,446	-	999,446
National Treasury Bills (LTN)	-	-	-	-	999,446	-	999,446
Derivatives	5,939	-	-	5,939	1,128	99,112	100,240
Liabilities Measured at Fair Value	**635**	**-**	**-**	**635**	**1,027**	**1,689,405**	**1,690,432**
At Fair Value Through Profit or Loss	635	-	-	635	1,027	1,689,405	1,690,432
Derivatives	635	-	-	635	1,027	-	1,027
Subordinated Debt	-	-	-	-	-	1,689,405	1,689,405

								Consolidated
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total as of 09/30/2026	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total em 31/12/2025
Financial Assets	**25,098,041**	**77,387**	**3,094**	**25,178,521**	**23,434,760**	**160,932**	**1,376**	**23,597,068**
At Fair Value Through OCI	24,232,992	77,387	2,400	24,312,779	21,876,161	61,820	-	21,937,981
Securities	24,232,992	77,387	2,400	24,312,779	21,876,161	61,820	-	21,937,981
Treasury Financial Bills (LFT)	24,232,992	-	-	24,232,992	21,876,161	-	-	21,876,161
Investment Fund Shares	-	55,418	-	55,418	-	39,851	-	39,851
Shares	-	-	2,400	2,400	-	-	-	-
Others	-	21,969	-	21,969	-	21,969	-	21,969
At Fair Value Through Profit or Loss	865,049	-	694	865,742	1,558,599	99,112	1,376	1,659,087
Securities	859,110	-	694	859,804	1,557,471	-	1,376	1,558,847
Treasury Financial Bills (LFT)	568,328	-	-	568,328	361,623	-	-	361,623
National Treasury Bills (LTN)	-	-	-	-	999,446	-	-	999,446
Investment Fund Shares	290,782	-	694	291,476	196,402	-	1,376	197,778
Derivatives	5,939	-	-	5,939	1,128	99,112	-	100,240
Financial Liabilities	**635**	**-**	**-**	**635**	**1,027**	**1,689,405**	**-**	**1,690,432**
At Fair Value Through Profit or Loss	635	-	-	635	1,027	1,689,405	-	1,690,432
Derivatives	635	-	-	635	1,027	-	-	1,027
Subordinated Debt	-	-	-	-	-	1,689,405	-	1,689,405

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

				Parent
	09/30/2026		12/31/2025	
	Book Value	Fair Value	Book Value	Fair Value
Financial Assets at Amortized Cost	**142,301,396**	**140,115,999**	**133,822,876**	**130,901,589**
Central Bank of Brazil Deposits	16,142,890	16,142,890	15,861,036	15,861,036
Interbank Deposits	3,590,120	3,575,359	4,024,531	4,054,553
Securities	52,351,385	52,442,996	45,839,402	45,918,828
Loan and Lease Operations	66,127,839	63,865,592	65,016,852	61,986,117
Other Financial Assets	4,089,162	4,089,162	3,081,055	3,081,055
Financial Liabilities at Amortized Cost	**158,466,476**	**158,415,545**	**146,215,128**	**146,225,118**
Deposits	106,586,950	106,456,431	101,741,922	101,695,729
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	26,685,357	26,685,358	22,959,070	22,959,059
Interbank Market Funds	10,771,187	10,786,968	8,711,917	8,704,306
Subordinated Financial Letters	2,706,785	2,770,591	2,413,040	2,476,845
Borrowings	2,925,973	2,925,973	2,803,298	2,803,298
Onlendings	4,871,980	4,871,980	3,802,826	3,802,826
Other Financial Liabilities	3,918,244	3,918,244	3,783,055	3,783,055

	Consolidated			
	09/30/2026		12/31/2025	
	Book Value	Fair Value	Book Value	Fair Value
Financial Assets at Amortized Cost	**144,783,203**	**142,597,805**	**136,699,337**	**133,778,096**
Central Bank of Brazil Deposits	16,142,890	16,142,890	15,861,036	15,861,036
Interbank Deposits	3,590,120	3,575,359	4,024,499	4,054,553
Securities	52,361,379	52,452,989	45,848,429	45,927,869
Loan and Lease Operations	66,142,161	63,879,914	65,028,781	61,998,046
Other Financial Assets	6,546,653	6,546,653	5,936,592	5,936,592
Financial Liabilities at Amortized Cost	**157,433,868**	**157,382,939**	**145,722,468**	**145,732,458**
Deposits	105,179,814	105,049,296	100,557,914	100,511,721
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	26,517,040	26,517,041	22,819,656	22,819,645
Interbank Market Funds	9,764,911	9,780,693	7,739,376	7,731,765
Subordinated Financial Letters	2,706,785	2,770,591	2,413,040	2,476,845
Borrowings	2,928,550	2,928,550	2,806,928	2,806,928
Onlendings	4,871,980	4,871,980	3,802,826	3,802,826
Other Financial Liabilities	5,464,788	5,464,788	5,582,728	5,582,728

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

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

• **Financial Liabilities**: the estimated fair value of deposits without a specified maturity, which includes non-interest-bearing deposits, is the amount repayable on demand. The estimated fair value of deposits with fixed and floating rates and other loans without quotes in the active market is based on undiscounted cash flows using interest rates for new debts with similar terms to maturity plus Banrisul's risk rate.
• **Interbank Market Funds:** 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.
• **Securities sold under repurchase agreements**: for transactions with fixed rates, the fair value was determined by calculating the discount of the estimated cash flows, adopting discount rates equivalent to the rates practiced in contracts for similar transactions on the last market day.
• **Borrowings and Onlendings**: these transactions are exclusive to Banrisul, with no similar ones in the market. Given their specific characteristics, exclusive rates for each resource entered and the lack of an active market and similar instrument, the fair value of these transactions was considered equivalent to the carrying value.
• **Other Financial Instruments:** the fair value is approximately equivalent to the corresponding carrying value.

(h) Operational Risk

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

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

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

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

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

(i) Social, Environmental and Climate Risk

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

Social risk consists of the possibility of losses resulting from events related to the violation of fundamental rights and guarantees or the commission of acts harmful to the common interest. Environmental risk refers to the possibility of losses associated with environmental degradation and the improper use of natural resources. Climate risk encompasses physical risks arising from extreme weather events or long-term shifts in climate patterns, as well as transition risks related to the process of adapting to a low-carbon economy.

The management of social, environmental, and climate risks is integrated into Banrisul’s corporate risk management framework and is carried out in accordance with the Institutional Policy for Social, Environmental, and Climate Risk Management and the Social, Environmental, and Climate Responsibility Policy (PRSAC).

The process covers the identification, assessment, monitoring, control, mitigation, and reporting of exposures related to the institution’s products, services, activities, and internal processes, as well as its operations involving clients, counterparties, controlled entities, suppliers, and key third-party service providers.

Banrisul continuously monitors potential impacts arising from social, environmental, and climate risks—including physical and transition-related climate risks—while adhering to the limits and guidelines established within its governance framework. The results of these assessments are periodically reported to the relevant bodies, including the Executive Board, the Risk Committee, and the Board of Directors.

The findings from these analyses are reported to the decision-making committees—including the Executive Board, the Risk Committee, and the Board of Directors—in line with the governance structure established in the corporate risk policies.

(j) Capital Management

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CMN Resolution No. 4,615/17 determines that institutions classified in Bacen's Segment S1 and Segment S2 must permanently comply with a minimum requirement of 3% for the RA. In this case, the higher the ratio, the better the institution's conditions in terms of leverage. The RA calculated for Banrisul on the reporting date was 5.14%.

Banrisul assesses and monitors its capital sufficiency and need with the aim of keeping its capital volume compatible with the risks incurred by the Prudential Conglomerate. In this sense, the Minimum Required Capital is calculated based on the amount determined for the total RWA and compared with the CP, CN1 and

PR values, projected and realized, also considering the additional capital, determined for the same period. By comparing the Required Capital Ratios with those calculated for Banrisul, the margins are determined for the three capital levels, and also in relation to the IRRBB and the Additional Principal Capital. After this calculation, the Capital Sufficiency assessment is carried out for each level:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Stress Testing Program (STP), defined based on CMN Resolution No. 4,557/17, is a coordinated set of processes and routines, with its own methodologies, documentation and governance, and its main objective is to identify potential vulnerabilities of the institution. The stress test itself is an exercise in assessing the

potential impacts of adverse events and circumstances on the institution or a specific portfolio. Stress tests provide an indication of the appropriate level of capital required to withstand deteriorating economic conditions. Within the scope of the Capital Management Framework, it is a tool that complements other risk management approaches and measures, providing inputs, at a minimum, for Strategic Planning, RAS, ICAAPSIMP and the Capital Plan.

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

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

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

(k) Capital Index

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

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

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

Conglomerate Prudential	**09/30/2026**	**12/31/2025**
Reference Equity - RE	**11,988,059**	**14,405,845**
Tier I	**9,281,274**	**10,303,400**
Core Capital	**9,281,274**	**10,303,400**
Equity	8,701,859	8,301,859
Capital Reserve and Earnings Revaluation	2,984,945	3,015,055
Deductions from Principal Capital other than Prudential Adjustments	(7,246,783)	(138,414)
Prudential Adjustments	(2,422,979)	(994,100)
Negative Adjustment resulting from the Constitution of Expected Losses	79,333	119,000
Tier II	**2,706,785**	**4,102,445**
Tier II Eligible Instruments	2,706,785	4,102,445
RWA	**76,531,968**	**73,706,989**
RWA_{CPAD} (Credit Risk)	63,056,690	60,974,294
RWA_{SP} (Payment Service)	1,026,765	1,078,089
RWA_{MPAD} (Market Risk)	553,170	1,240,814
RWA_{JUR1} (Interest Rate Risk)	86	1,015
RWA_{CAM} (Exchange Rate Risk)	553,084	1,233,060
RWA_{CVA} (Counterparty Credit Assessment Risk)	-	6,739
RWA_{OPAD} (Operational Risk)	11,895,343	10,413,792
Banking Portfolio (IRRBB)	**312,731**	**348,158**
Margin on PR considering Banking Portfolio after Additional Main Capital	3,639,472	4,884,300
Capital Ratio		
Basel Ratio	15.66%	19.54%
Tier I Ratio	12.12%	13.98%

Core Capital Ratio	12.12%	13.98%
Permanent Assets Ratio	13.17%	10.20%
Leverage Ratio	5.14%	6.08%

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

Banrisul's PR reached R$11,988,059 on the reporting date, presenting a deduction of R$2,417,786 comparing to December of 2025.

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

In this context, the IRRBB calculated on the reporting date was R$312,731.

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

The IB was 15.91% on the reporting date, higher than the minimum required by the Brazilian regulatory body. The Tier I and Core Capital Ratios were 12.12% in the same period.

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

Note 06 – Cash and Cash Equivalent

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

	Parent		Consolidated	
	09/30/2026	**12/31/2025**	**09/30/2026**	**12/31/2025**
Cash	1,154,004	1,298,123	1,154,012	1,298,124
In Local Currency	978,286	984,007	978,294	984,008
In Foreign Currency	175,718	314,116	175,718	314,116
Interbank Investments [(1)]	899,985	1,900,000	899,985	1,900,000
Reverse Repurchase Agreements	899,985	1,900,000	899,985	1,900,000
Securities	-	-	268,577	177,138
Investment Fund Shares	-	-	268,577	177,138
Voluntary Deposits	300,000	-	300,000	-
Voluntary Deposits at Central Bank of Brazil	300,000	-	300,000	-
Total	**2,353,989**	**3,198,123**	**2,622,574**	**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 - Central Bank of Brazil Deposits

		Parent and Consolidated	
Deposit Type	**Type of Remuneration**	**09/30/2026**	**12/31/2025**
Demand Deposits	No Remuneration	53,664	557,631
Savings Deposits	Savings	2,131,499	2,187,382
Time Deposits	Selic Rate	13,351,925	12,322,718
Instant Payment Account	Selic Rate	305,802	462,737
Electronic Currency Deposits	Selic Rate	-	569
Other Deposits	Selic Rate	300,000	329,999

Total	**16,142,890**	**15,861,036**

Note 08 – Interbank Deposits

				Parent and Consolidated	
	Up to 3 Months	**3 to 12 Months**	**Over 12 Months**	**09/30/2026**	**12/31/2025**
Reverse Repurchase Agreements	899,985	-	-	899,985	1,900,000
Resales to Liquidate – Bench Position	899,985	-	-	899,985	1,900,000
Treasury Financial Bills - LFT	899,985	-	-	899,985	-
National Treasury Bill (LTN)	-	-	-	-	1,900,000
Investments on Interbank Deposits	-	2,115,808	574,288	2,690,096	2,124,499
Investments on Interbank Deposits	-	2,115,808	574,288	2,690,096	2,124,499
Total as of 09/30/2026	**899,985**	**2,115,808**	**574,288**	**3,590,081**	
Total as of 12/31/2025	**2,517,526**	**882,955**	**624,018**		**4,024,499**

Note 09 – Financial Assets at Amortized Cost – Securities

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

									Parent
									09/30/2026
	Up to 3 Months	From 3 to 12 Months	From 1 to 3 Years	From 3 to 5 Years	More than 5 Years	Amortized Cost	Expected Loss	Amortized Net Cost	Fair Value
Federal Government Securities	-	9,191,412	10,192,530	20,301,498	11,822,322	51,507,762	-	51,507,762	51,592,968
Treasury Financial Bills (LFT)	-	9,178,700	10,192,530	20,301,498	11,822,322	51,495,050	-	51,495,050	51,580,435
Federal Bonds (CVS)	-	12,712	-	-	-	12,712	-	12,712	12,533
Financial Bills (LF)	32,164	57,748	346,761	-	-	436,673	(99)	436,574	440,108
Debentures	-	10,497	181,479	214,012	-	405,988	(24)	405,964	409,037
Real Estate Receivable Certificates (CRI)	-	-	-	-	962	962	-	962	883
Total	**32,164**	**9,259,657**	**10,720,770**	**20,515,510**	**11,823,284**	**52,351,385**	**(123)**	**52,351,262**	**52,442,996**

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

									Consolidated
									09/30/2026
	Up to 3 Months	From 3 to 12 Months	From 1 to 3 Years	From 3 to 5 Years	More than 5 Years	Amortized Cost	Expected Loss	Amortized Net Cost	Fair Value
Federal Government Securities	-	9,201,406	10,192,530	20,301,498	11,822,322	51,517,756	-	51,517,756	51,602,961
Treasury Financial Bills (LFT)	-	9,188,694	10,192,530	20,301,498	11,822,322	51,505,044	-	51,505,044	51,590,428
Federal Bonds (CVS)	-	12,712	-	-	-	12,712	-	12,712	12,533
Financial Bills (LF)	32,164	57,748	346,761	-	-	436,673	(99)	436,574	440,108
Debentures	-	10,497	181,479	214,012	-	405,988	(24)	405,964	409,037
Real Estate Receivable Certificates (CRI)	-	-	-	-	962	962	-	962	883
Total	**32,164**	**9,269,651**	**10,720,770**	**20,515,510**	**11,823,284**	**52,361,379**	**(123)**	**52,361,256**	**52,452,989**

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

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

Note 10 – Loans and Leases

(a) Credit Portfolio Segregated by Stages

					Parent
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	09/30/2026	12/31/2025
Individuals	**43,103,681**	**638,084**	**3,420,732**	**47,162,497**	**48,479,146**
Credit Cards	2,345,955	40,373	373,103	2,759,431	2,850,369
Payroll Loans	16,812,035	190,888	1,199,065	18,201,988	19,459,845
Personal Loan – not Payroll	2,953,056	85,035	441,620	3,479,711	3,031,526
Real Estate	5,379,960	7,550	78,911	5,466,421	5,731,334
Rural, Development Loans and Guarantee Funds	12,714,839	177,829	586,347	13,479,015	14,022,604
Others	2,897,836	136,409	741,686	3,775,931	3,383,468
Companies	**17,562,810**	**195,593**	**1,206,939**	**18,965,342**	**16,537,706**
Exchange Operations	3,223,045	1,391	64,898	3,289,334	2,854,208
Working Capital	6,926,741	36,986	369,593	7,333,320	5,268,046
Business / Guarantee Checking Accounts	2,389,279	80,362	264,814	2,734,455	2,570,841
Real Estate	887,377	21,799	-	909,176	722,604
Rural and Development Loans	2,123,866	18,912	110,221	2,252,999	3,335,456
Others	2,012,502	36,143	397,413	2,446,058	1,786,551
Total	**60,666,491**	**833,677**	**4,627,671**	**66,127,839**	**65,016,852**
(Expected Credit Loss)	(825,091)	(183,595)	(3,066,988)	(4,075,674)	(3,813,989)
Total Net of Expected Credit Loss as of 09/30/2026	**59,841,400**	**650,082**	**1,560,683**	**62,052,165**	
Total Net of Expected Credit Loss as of 12/31/2025	**59,504,719**	**497,434**	**1,200,710**		**61,202,863**

					Consolidated
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	09/30/2026	12/31/2025
Individuals	**43,103,726**	**638,084**	**3,420,732**	**47,162,542**	**48,479,189**
Credit Cards	2,345,955	40,373	373,103	2,759,431	2,850,369
Payroll Loans	16,812,035	190,888	1,199,065	18,201,988	19,459,845
Personal Loan – not Payroll	2,953,056	85,035	441,620	3,479,711	3,031,526
Real Estate	5,379,960	7,550	78,911	5,466,421	5,731,334
Rural, Development Loans and Guarantee Funds	12,714,839	177,829	586,347	13,479,015	14,022,604
Others	2,897,881	136,409	741,686	3,775,976	3,383,511
Companies	**17,575,778**	**195,594**	**1,208,247**	**18,979,619**	**16,549,592**
Exchange Operations	3,223,045	1,391	64,898	3,289,334	2,854,208
Working Capital	6,926,741	36,986	369,593	7,333,320	5,268,046
Business / Guarantee Checking Accounts	2,389,279	80,362	264,814	2,734,455	2,570,841
Real Estate	887,377	21,799	-	909,176	722,604
Rural and Development Loans	2,123,866	18,912	110,221	2,252,999	3,335,456
Others	2,025,470	36,144	398,721	2,460,335	1,798,437
Total	**60,679,504**	**833,678**	**4,628,979**	**66,142,161**	**65,028,781**
(Expected Credit Loss)	(825,142)	(183,595)	(3,067,086)	(4,075,823)	(3,814,159)
Total Net of Expected Credit Loss as of 09/30/2026	**59,854,362**	**650,083**	**1,561,893**	**62,066,338**	
Total Net of Expected Credit Loss as of 12/31/2025	**59,514,104**	**499,120**	**1,201,398**		**61,214,622**

(b) Credit Portfolio Segregated by Installment Maturity

		Parent		Consolidated
Maturity	**09/30/2026**	**12/31/2025**	**09/30/2026**	**12/31/2025**
Overdue since 1 day	2,242,749	1,816,937	2,243,238	1,818,290
Due up to 3 months	9,283,846	8,913,618	9,297,679	8,924,194
Due from 3 to 12 months	15,560,912	16,681,095	15,560,912	16,681,095
Due from 1 year to 5 years	28,884,622	28,118,268	28,884,622	28,118,268
Due over 5 years	10,155,710	9,486,934	10,155,710	9,486,934
Total	**66,127,839**	**65,016,852**	**66,142,161**	**65,028,781**

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

	09/30/2026		12/31/2025	
Concentration of Largest Borrowers [1]	**Total**	**% Portfolio**	**Total**	**% Portfolio**
Main borrower	328,686	0.50	305,941	0.47
10 largest borrowers	2,419,207	3.66	2,215,243	3.41
20 largest borrowers	3,668,201	5.55	3,373,835	5.19
50 largest borrowers	5,967,125	9.02	5,469,778	8.41
100 largest borrowers	7,890,907	11.93	7,358,885	11.32

(1) Transactions with the characteristics of credit operations by 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	Transfer From Stage 2	Transfer From Stage 3	*Write-Off*	Constitution/ (Reversion)	Parent Closing Balance 09/30/2026
Individuals	**654,931**	**(13,967)**	**(36,001)**	**24,486**	**63,173**	**-**	**(114,559)**	**578,063**
Credit Cards	127,475	(455)	(3,840)	598	3,482	-	(106,505)	20,755
Payroll Loans	104,873	(1,233)	(3,048)	4,498	8,099	-	1,811	115,000
Personal Loan – not Payroll	35,792	(438)	(3,827)	4,171	4,248	-	4,645	44,591
Real Estate	29,680	(193)	(1,249)	2,707	5,594	-	(9,526)	27,013
Rural and Development Loans	206,564	(7,501)	(7,714)	8,235	23,818	-	(329)	223,073
Others	150,547	(4,147)	(16,323)	4,277	17,932	-	(4,655)	147,631
Companies	**246,588**	**(5,799)**	**(35,898)**	**1,826**	**27,915**	**-**	**12,396**	**247,028**
Exchange Operations	12,179	(32)	(197)	179	-	-	(2,557)	9,572
Working Capital	37,183	(1,603)	(11,124)	397	19,862	-	21,163	65,878
Business / Guarantee Checking Accounts	92,351	(2,277)	(13,896)	217	711	-	4,294	81,400
Real Estate	10,047	(657)	-	348	-	-	886	10,624
Rural, Development Loans and Guarantee Funds	52,508	(290)	(1,945)	321	1,903	-	(9,676)	42,821
Other	42,320	(940)	(8,736)	364	5,439	-	(1,714)	36,733
Total	**901,519**	**(19,766)**	**(71,899)**	**26,312**	**91,088**	**-**	**(102,163)**	**825,091**

Stage 2	Opening Balance 12/31/2025	Transfer To Stage 1	Transfer To Stage 3	Transfer From Stage 1	Transfer From Stage 3	*Write-Off*	Constitution/ (Reversion)	Parent Closing Balance 09/30/2026
Individuals	**107,574**	**(24,486)**	**(42,668)**	**13,967**	**5,961**	**-**	**84,644**	**144,992**
Credit Cards	8,646	(598)	(4,703)	455	1,357	-	15,786	20,943
Payroll Loans	22,343	(4,498)	(7,508)	1,233	764	-	15,444	27,778
Personal Loan – not Payroll	18,304	(4,171)	(7,273)	438	227	-	10,656	18,181
Real Estate	3,593	(2,707)	(658)	193	234	-	2,569	3,224
Rural and Development Loans	19,049	(8,235)	(4,549)	7,501	2,222	-	23,185	39,173
Others	35,639	(4,277)	(17,977)	4,147	1,157	-	17,004	35,693
Companies	**30,017**	**(1,826)**	**(21,565)**	**5,799**	**779**	**-**	**25,399**	**38,603**
Exchange Operations	241	(179)	-	32	-	-	(60)	34
Working Capital	5,234	(397)	(7,982)	1,603	377	-	10,707	9,542
Business / Guarantee Checking Accounts	5,506	(217)	(3,323)	2,277	71	-	9,298	13,612
Real Estate	348	(348)	-	657	-	-	2,890	3,547
Rural, Development Loans and Guarantee Funds	6,804	(321)	(1,458)	290	181	-	(1,692)	3,804
Other	11,884	(364)	(8,802)	940	150	-	4,256	8,064
Total	**137,591**	**(26,312)**	**(64,233)**	**19,766**	**6,740**	**-**	**110,043**	**183,595**

Stage 3	Opening Balance 12/31/2025	Transfer To Stage 1	Transfer To Stage 2	Transfer From Stage 1	Transfer From Stage 2	*Write-Off*	Constitution/ (Reversion)	Parent Closing Balance 09/30/2026
Individuals	**2,025,537**	**(63,173)**	**(5,961)**	**36,001**	**42,668**	**(827,762)**	**1,063,268**	**2,270,578**
Credit Cards	258,326	(3,482)	(1,357)	3,840	4,703	(132,294)	156,547	286,283
Payroll Loans	757,167	(8,099)	(764)	3,048	7,508	(321,023)	280,495	718,332
Personal Loan – not Payroll	255,829	(4,248)	(227)	3,827	7,273	(127,331)	164,464	299,587
Real Estate	27,808	(5,594)	(234)	1,249	658	(4,160)	25,197	44,924
Rural and Development Loans	293,691	(23,818)	(2,222)	7,714	4,549	(97,485)	176,759	359,188
Others	432,716	(17,932)	(1,157)	16,323	17,977	(145,469)	259,806	562,264
Companies	**749,342**	**(27,915)**	**(779)**	**35,898**	**21,565**	**(271,770)**	**290,069**	**796,410**
Exchange Operations	6,856	-	-	197	-	-	(1,549)	5,504
Working Capital	149,854	(19,862)	(377)	11,124	7,982	(120,510)	216,632	244,843
Business / Guarantee Checking Accounts	120,110	(711)	(71)	13,896	3,323	(46,702)	99,449	189,294
Real Estate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rural, Development Loans and Guarantee Funds	247,617	(1,903)	(181)	1,945	1,458	(43,875)	(121,700)	83,361
Others	224,905	(5,439)	(150)	8,736	8,802	(60,683)	97,237	273,408
Total	**2,774,879**	**(91,088)**	**(6,740)**	**71,899**	**64,233**	**(1,099,532)**	**1,353,337**	**3,066,988**

Consolidation of the Three Stages	Opening Balance 12/31/2025	*Write-Off*	Constitution/ (Reversion)	Parent Closing Balance 09/30/2026
Individuals	**2,788,042**	**(827,762)**	**1,033,353**	**2,993,633**
Credit Cards	394,447	(132,294)	65,828	327,981
Payroll Loans	884,383	(321,023)	297,750	861,110
Personal Loan – not Payroll	309,925	(127,331)	179,765	362,359
Real Estate	61,081	(4,160)	18,240	75,161
Rural and Development Loans	519,304	(97,485)	199,615	621,434
Others	618,902	(145,469)	272,155	745,588
Companies	**1,025,947**	**(271,770)**	**327,864**	**1,082,041**
Exchange Operations	19,276	-	(4,166)	15,110
Working Capital	192,271	(120,510)	248,502	320,263
Business / Guarantee Checking Accounts	217,967	(46,702)	113,041	284,306
Real Estate	10,395	-	3,776	14,171
Rural, Development Loans and Guarantee Funds	306,929	(43,875)	(133,068)	129,986
Others	279,109	(60,683)	99,779	318,205
Total	**3,813,989**	**(1,099,532)**	**1,361,217**	**4,075,674**

(1) In the Statement of Income, the expected loss on credit operations and finance leases, amounting to R$1112,605, is presented net of recoveries of credit previously written off as losses, totaling R$248,612.

Stage 1	Opening Balance 01/01/2025	Transfer To Stage 2	Transfer To Stage 3	Transfer From Stage 2	Transfer From Stage 3	*Write-Off*	Constitution/ (Reversion)	Parent Closing Balance 09/30/2025
Individuals	**708,288**	**(11,593)**	**(36,875)**	**19,627**	**95,978**	**-**	**(171,507)**	**603,918**
Credit Cards	108,240	(592)	(7,104)	-	2,226	-	18,132	120,902
Payroll Loans	104,150	(722)	(3,749)	778	7,259	-	(1,629)	106,087
Personal Loan – not Payroll	25,078	(472)	(3,087)	258	3,862	-	8,353	33,992
Real Estate	23,940	(314)	(586)	12,230	19,352	-	(25,575)	29,047
Rural, Development Loans and Guarantee Funds	328,438	(7,802)	(8,446)	4,911	9,062	-	(154,529)	171,634
Others	118,442	(1,691)	(13,903)	1,450	54,217	-	(16,259)	142,256
Companies	**274,240**	**(3,276)**	**(24,385)**	**3,086**	**102,593**	**-**	**(104,476)**	**247,782**
Exchange Operations	8,747	-	(202)	-	-	-	1,433	9,978
Working Capital	24,914	(199)	(2,109)	29	32,930	-	(23,892)	31,673
Business / Guarantee Checking Accounts	130,412	(910)	(10,096)	67	980	-	(22,810)	97,643
Real Estate	8,316	(138)	-	-	-	-	1,749	9,927
Rural, Development Loans and Guarantee Funds	69,560	(1,528)	(9,375)	2,572	9,360	-	(11,505)	59,084
Others	32,291	(501)	(2,603)	418	59,323	-	(49,451)	39,477
Total	**982,528**	**(14,869)**	**(61,260)**	**22,713**	**198,571**	**-**	**(275,983)**	**851,700**

Stage 2	Opening Balance 01/01/2025	Transfer To Stage 1	Transfer To Stage 3	Transfer From Stage 1	Transfer From Stage 3	*Write-Off*	Constitution/ (Reversion)	Parent Closing Balance 09/30/2025
Individuals	**75,036**	**(19,627)**	**(32,614)**	**11,593**	**2,680**	**-**	**94,414**	**131,482**
Credit Cards	2	-	(1)	592	580	-	8,063	9,236
Payroll Loans	4,952	(778)	(2,347)	722	202	-	18,809	21,560
Personal Loan – not Payroll	6,531	(258)	(3,463)	472	112	-	16,288	19,682
Real Estate	19,132	(12,230)	(2,815)	314	961	-	7,062	12,424
Rural, Development Loans and Guarantee Funds	28,903	(4,911)	(15,052)	7,802	40	-	14,938	31,720
Others	15,516	(1,450)	(8,936)	1,691	785	-	29,254	36,860
Companies	**15,914**	**(3,086)**	**(6,673)**	**3,276**	**460**	**-**	**21,319**	**31,210**
Exchange	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Working Capital	2,635	(29)	(1,358)	199	16	-	2,840	4,303
Business / Guarantee Checking Accounts	1,330	(67)	(749)	910	37	-	3,406	4,867
Real Estate	-	-	-	138	-	-	30	168
Rural, Development Loans and Guarantee Funds	7,538	(2,572)	(3,166)	1,528	275	-	3,591	7,194
Others	4,411	(418)	(1,400)	501	132	-	11,452	14,678
Total	**90,950**	**(22,713)**	**(39,287)**	**14,869**	**3,140**	**-**	**115,733**	**162,692**

Stage 3	Opening Balance 01/01/2025	Transfer To Stage 1	Transfer To Stage 2	Transfer From Stage 1	Transfer From Stage 2	*Write-Off*	Constitution/ (Reversion)	Parent Closing Balance 09/30/2025
Individuals	**1,055,927**	**(95,978)**	**(2,680)**	**36,875**	**32,614**	**(201,459)**	**1,029,240**	**1,854,539**
Credit Cards	104,887	(2,226)	(580)	7,104	1	(18,839)	139,215	229,562
Payroll Loans	423,964	(7,259)	(202)	3,749	2,347	(118,956)	381,955	685,598
Personal Loan – not Payroll	147,414	(3,862)	(112)	3,087	3,463	(28,133)	120,670	242,527
Real Estate	36,583	(19,352)	(961)	586	2,815	(1,656)	17,653	35,668
Rural, Development Loans and Guarantee Funds	132,062	(9,062)	(40)	8,446	15,052	(7,990)	129,367	267,835
Others	211,017	(54,217)	(785)	13,903	8,936	(25,885)	240,380	393,349
Companies	**587,148**	**(102,593)**	**(460)**	**24,385**	**6,673**	**(11,221)**	**157,161**	**661,093**
Exchange	5,356	-	-	202	-	-	3,927	9,485
Working Capital	114,252	(32,930)	(16)	2,109	1,358	(61)	35,142	119,854
Business / Guarantee Checking Accounts	49,593	(980)	(37)	10,096	749	(487)	47,061	105,995
Real Estate	170	-	-	-	-	-	(170)	-
Rural, Development Loans and Guarantee Funds	238,484	(9,360)	(275)	9,375	3,166	(9,911)	(5,024)	226,455
Others	179,293	(59,323)	(132)	2,603	1,400	(762)	76,225	199,304
Total	**1,643,075**	**(198,571)**	**(3,140)**	**61,260**	**39,287**	**(212,680)**	**1,186,401**	**2,515,632**

Consolidation of the Three Stages	Opening Balance 01/01/2025	*Write-Off*	Constitution/ (Reversion) [1]	Parent Closing Balance 09/30/2025
Individuals	**1,839,251**	**(201,459)**	**952,147**	**2,589,939**
Credit Cards	213,129	(18,839)	165,410	359,700
Payroll Loans	533,066	(118,956)	399,135	813,245
Personal Loan – not Payroll	179,023	(28,133)	145,311	296,201
Real Estate	79,655	(1,656)	(860)	77,139
Rural, Development Loans and Guarantee Funds	489,403	(7,990)	(10,224)	471,189
Others	344,975	(25,885)	253,375	572,465
Companies	**877,302**	**(11,221)**	**74,004**	**940,085**
Exchange	14,103	-	5,360	19,463
Working Capital	141,801	(61)	14,090	155,830
Business / Guarantee Checking Accounts	181,335	(487)	27,657	208,505
Real Estate	8,486	-	1,609	10,095
Rural, Development Loans and Guarantee Funds	315,582	(9,911)	(12,938)	292,733
Others	215,995	(762)	38,226	253,459
Total	**2,716,553**	**(212,680)**	**1,026,151**	**3,530,024**

(1) In the Income Statement, the expected loss on credit and financial leasing operations in the amount of R$784,466 is presented net of the recovery of credits previously written off as losses in the amount of R$241,677.

Stage 1	Opening Balance 12/31/2025	Transfer To Stage 2	Transfer To Stage 3	Transfer From Stage 2	Transfer From Stage 3	*Write-Off*	Constitution/ (Reversion)	Consolidated Closing Balance 06/30/2026
Individuals	**654,932**	**(13,967)**	**(36,001)**	**24,486**	**63,173**	**-**	**(114,558)**	**578,065**
Credit Cards	127,475	(455)	(3,840)	598	3,482	-	(106,505)	20,755
Payroll Loans	104,873	(1,233)	(3,048)	4,498	8,099	-	1,811	115,000
Personal Loan – not Payroll	35,792	(438)	(3,827)	4,171	4,248	-	4,645	44,591
Real Estate	29,680	(193)	(1,249)	2,707	5,594	-	(9,526)	27,013
Rural, Development Loans and Guarantee Funds	206,564	(7,501)	(7,714)	8,235	23,818	-	(329)	223,073
Others	150,548	(4,147)	(16,323)	4,277	17,932	-	(4,654)	147,633
Companies	**246,626**	**(5,802)**	**(35,898)**	**1,826**	**27,920**	**-**	**12,405**	**247,077**
Exchange	12,179	(32)	(197)	179	-	-	(2,557)	9,572
Working Capital	37,183	(1,603)	(11,124)	397	19,862	-	21,163	65,878
Business / Guarantee Checking Accounts	92,351	(2,277)	(13,896)	217	711	-	4,294	81,400
Real Estate	10,047	(657)	-	348	-	-	886	10,624
Rural, Development Loans and Guarantee Funds	52,508	(290)	(1,945)	321	1,903	-	(9,676)	42,821
Others	42,358	(943)	(8,736)	364	5,444	-	(1,705)	36,782
Total	**901,558**	**(19,769)**	**(71,899)**	**26,312**	**91,093**	**-**	**(102,153)**	**825,142**

Stage 2	Opening Balance 12/31/2025	Transfer To Stage 1	Transfer To Stage 3	Transfer From Stage 1	Transfer From Stage 3	*Write-Off*	Constitution/ (Reversion)	Consolidated Closing Balance 09/30/2026
Individuals	**107,574**	**(24,486)**	**(42,668)**	**13,967**	**5,961**	**-**	**84,644**	**144,992**
Credit Cards	8,646	(598)	(4,703)	455	1,357	-	15,786	20,943
Payroll Loans	22,343	(4,498)	(7,508)	1,233	764	-	15,444	27,778
Personal Loan – not Payroll	18,304	(4,171)	(7,273)	438	227	-	10,656	18,181
Real Estate	3,593	(2,707)	(658)	193	234	-	2,569	3,224
Rural, Development Loans and Guarantee Funds	19,049	(8,235)	(4,549)	7,501	2,222	-	23,185	39,173
Others	35,639	(4,277)	(17,977)	4,147	1,157	-	17,004	35,693
Companies	**30,019**	**(1,826)**	**(21,572)**	**5,802**	**802**	**-**	**25,378**	**38,603**
Exchange	241	(179)	-	32	-	-	(60)	34
Working Capital	5,234	(397)	(7,982)	1,603	377	-	10,707	9,542
Business / Guarantee Checking Accounts	5,506	(217)	(3,323)	2,277	71	-	9,298	13,612
Real Estate	348	(348)	-	657	-	-	2,890	3,547
Rural, Development Loans and Guarantee Funds	6,804	(321)	(1,458)	290	181	-	(1,692)	3,804
Others	11,886	(364)	(8,809)	943	173	-	4,235	8,064
Total	**137,593**	**(26,312)**	**(64,240)**	**19,769**	**6,763**	**-**	**110,022**	**183,595**

Stage 3	Opening Balance 12/31/2025	Transfer To Stage 1	Transfer To Stage 2	Transfer From Stage 1	Transfer From Stage 2	*Write-Off*	Constitution/ (Reversion)	Consolidated Closing Balance 09/30/2026
Individuals	**2,025,537**	**(63,173)**	**(5,961)**	**36,001**	**42,668**	**(827,762)**	**1,063,268**	**2,270,578**
Credit Cards	258,326	(3,482)	(1,357)	3,840	4,703	(132,294)	156,547	286,283
Payroll Loans	757,167	(8,099)	(764)	3,048	7,508	(321,023)	280,495	718,332
Personal Loan – not Payroll	255,829	(4,248)	(227)	3,827	7,273	(127,331)	164,464	299,587
Real Estate	27,808	(5,594)	(234)	1,249	658	(4,160)	25,197	44,924
Rural, Development Loans and Guarantee Funds	293,691	(23,818)	(2,222)	7,714	4,549	(97,485)	176,759	359,188
Others	432,716	(17,932)	(1,157)	16,323	17,977	(145,469)	259,806	562,264
Companies	**749,471**	**(27,920)**	**(802)**	**35,898**	**21,572**	**(271,853)**	**290,142**	**796,508**
Exchange	6,856	-	-	197	-	-	(1,549)	5,504
Working Capital	149,854	(19,862)	(377)	11,124	7,982	(120,510)	216,632	244,843
Business / Guarantee Checking Accounts	120,110	(711)	(71)	13,896	3,323	(46,702)	99,449	189,294
Real Estate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rural, Development Loans and Guarantee Funds	247,617	(1,903)	(181)	1,945	1,458	(43,875)	(121,700)	83,361
Others	225,034	(5,444)	(173)	8,736	8,809	(60,766)	97,310	273,506
Total	**2,775,008**	**(91,093)**	**(6,763)**	**71,899**	**64,240**	**(1,099,615)**	**1,353,410**	**3,067,086**

Consolidation of the Three Stages	Opening Balance 12/31/2025	*Write-Off*	Constitution/ (Reversion) [1]	Consolidated Closing Balance 09/30/2026
Individuals	**2,788,043**	**(827,762)**	**1,033,354**	**2,993,635**
Credit Cards	394,447	(132,294)	65,828	327,981
Payroll Loans	884,383	(321,023)	297,750	861,110
Personal Loan – not Payroll	309,925	(127,331)	179,765	362,359
Real Estate	61,081	(4,160)	18,240	75,161
Rural, Development Loans and Guarantee Funds	519,304	(97,485)	199,615	621,434
Others	618,903	(145,469)	272,156	745,590
Companies	**1,026,116**	**(271,853)**	**327,925**	**1,082,188**
Exchange	19,276	-	(4,166)	15,110
Working Capital	192,271	(120,510)	248,502	320,263
Business / Guarantee Checking Accounts	217,967	(46,702)	113,041	284,306
Real Estate	10,395	-	3,776	14,171
Rural, Development Loans and Guarantee Funds	306,929	(43,875)	(133,068)	129,986
Others	279,278	(60,766)	99,840	318,352
Total	**3,814,159**	**(1,099,615)**	**1,361,279**	**4,075,823**

(1) In the Statement of Income, the expected loss on credit operations and finance leases, amounting to R$1,112,671, is presented net of recoveries of credit previously written off as a loss, totaling R$248,612.

Stage 1	Opening Balance 01/01/2025	Transfer To Stage 2	Transfer To Stage 3	Transfer From Stage 2	Transfer From Stage 3	*Write-Off*	Constitution/ (Reversion)	Consolidated Closing Balance 09/30/2025
Individuals	**708,288**	**(11,593)**	**(36,875)**	**19,627**	**95,978**	**-**	**(171,507)**	**603,918**
Credit Cards	108,240	(592)	(7,104)	-	2,226	-	18,132	120,902
Payroll Loans	104,150	(722)	(3,749)	778	7,259	-	(1,629)	106,087
Personal Loan – not Payroll	25,078	(472)	(3,087)	258	3,862	-	8,353	33,992
Real Estate	23,940	(314)	(586)	12,230	19,352	-	(25,575)	29,047
Rural, Development Loans and Guarantee Funds	328,438	(7,802)	(8,446)	4,911	9,062	-	(154,529)	171,634
Others	118,442	(1,691)	(13,903)	1,450	54,217	-	(16,259)	142,256
Companies	**274,280**	**(3,279)**	**(24,385)**	**3,087**	**102,595**	**-**	**(104,470)**	**247,828**
Exchange	8,747	-	(202)	-	-	-	1,433	9,978
Working Capital	24,914	(199)	(2,109)	29	32,930	-	(23,892)	31,673
Business / Guarantee Checking Accounts	130,412	(910)	(10,096)	67	980	-	(22,810)	97,643
Real Estate	8,316	(138)	-	-	-	-	1,749	9,927
Rural, Development Loans and Guarantee Funds	69,560	(1,528)	(9,375)	2,572	9,360	-	(11,505)	59,084
Others	32,331	(504)	(2,603)	419	59,325	-	(49,445)	39,523
Total	**982,568**	**(14,872)**	**(61,260)**	**22,714**	**198,573**	**-**	**(275,977)**	**851,746**

Stage 2	Opening Balance 01/01/2025	Transfer To Stage 1	Transfer To Stage 3	Transfer From Stage 1	Transfer From Stage 3	*Write-Off*	Constitution/ (Reversion)	Consolidated Closing Balance 09/30/2025
Individuals	**75,036**	**(19,627)**	**(32,614)**	**11,593**	**2,680**	**-**	**94,414**	**131,482**
Credit Cards	2	-	(1)	592	580	-	8,063	9,236
Payroll Loans	4,952	(778)	(2,347)	722	202	-	18,809	21,560
Personal Loan – not Payroll	6,531	(258)	(3,463)	472	112	-	16,288	19,682
Real Estate	19,132	(12,230)	(2,815)	314	961	-	7,062	12,424
Rural, Development Loans and Guarantee Funds	28,903	(4,911)	(15,052)	7,802	40	-	14,938	31,720
Others	15,516	(1,450)	(8,936)	1,691	785	-	29,254	36,860
Companies	**15,917**	**(3,087)**	**(6,678)**	**3,279**	**460**	**-**	**21,321**	**31,212**
Exchange	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Working Capital	2,635	(29)	(1,358)	199	16	-	2,840	4,303
Business / Guarantee Checking Accounts	1,330	(67)	(749)	910	37	-	3,406	4,867
Real Estate	-	-	-	138	-	-	30	168
Rural, Development Loans and Guarantee Funds	7,538	(2,572)	(3,166)	1,528	275	-	3,591	7,194
Others	4,414	(419)	(1,405)	504	132	-	11,454	14,680
Total	**90,953**	**(22,714)**	**(39,292)**	**14,872**	**3,140**	**-**	**115,735**	**162,694**

Stage 3	Opening Balance 01/01/2025	Transfer To Stage 1	Transfer To Stage 2	Transfer From Stage 1	Transfer From Stage 2	*Write-Off*	Constitution/ (Reversion)	Consolidated Closing Balance 09/30/2025
Individuals	**1,055,927**	**(95,978)**	**(2,680)**	**36,875**	**32,614**	**(201,459)**	**1,029,240**	**1,854,539**
Credit Cards	104,887	(2,226)	(580)	7,104	1	(18,839)	139,215	229,562
Payroll Loans	423,964	(7,259)	(202)	3,749	2,347	(118,956)	381,955	685,598
Personal Loan – not Payroll	147,414	(3,862)	(112)	3,087	3,463	(28,133)	120,670	242,527
Real Estate	36,583	(19,352)	(961)	586	2,815	(1,656)	17,653	35,668
Rural, Development Loans and Guarantee Funds	132,062	(9,062)	(40)	8,446	15,052	(7,990)	129,367	267,835
Others	211,017	(54,217)	(785)	13,903	8,936	(25,885)	240,380	393,349
Companies	**587,432**	**(102,595)**	**(460)**	**24,385**	**6,678**	**(11,221)**	**157,227**	**661,446**
Exchange	5,356	-	-	202	-	-	3,927	9,485
Working Capital	114,252	(32,930)	(16)	2,109	1,358	(61)	35,142	119,854
Business / Guarantee Checking Accounts	49,593	(980)	(37)	10,096	749	(487)	47,061	105,995
Real Estate	170	-	-	-	-	-	(170)	-
Rural, Development Loans and Guarantee Funds	238,484	(9,360)	(275)	9,375	3,166	(9,911)	(5,024)	226,455
Others	179,577	(59,325)	(132)	2,603	1,405	(762)	76,291	199,657
Total	**1,643,359**	**(198,573)**	**(3,140)**	**61,260**	**39,292**	**(212,680)**	**1,186,467**	**2,515,985**

Consolidation of the Three Stages	Opening Balance 01/01/2025	*Write-Off*	Constitution/ (Reversion) [1]	Consolidated Closing Balance 09/30/2025
Individuals	**1,839,251**	**(201,459)**	**952,147**	**2,589,939**
Credit Cards	213,129	(18,839)	165,410	359,700
Payroll Loans	533,066	(118,956)	399,135	813,245
Personal Loan – not Payroll	179,023	(28,133)	145,311	296,201
Real Estate	79,655	(1,656)	(860)	77,139
Rural, Development Loans and Guarantee Funds	489,403	(7,990)	(10,224)	471,189
Others	344,975	(25,885)	253,375	572,465
Companies	**877,629**	**(11,221)**	**74,078**	**940,486**
Exchange	14,103	-	5,360	19,463
Working Capital	141,801	(61)	14,090	155,830
Business / Guarantee Checking Accounts	181,335	(487)	27,657	208,505
Real Estate	8,486	-	1,609	10,095
Rural, Development Loans and Guarantee Funds	315,582	(9,911)	(12,938)	292,733
Others	216,322	(762)	38,300	253,860
Total	**2,716,880**	**(212,680)**	**1,026,225**	**3,530,425**

(1) In the Statement of Income, the expected loss on credit and financial leasing operations in the amount of R$784,539 is presented net of the recovery of credit previously written off as a loss in the amount of R$241,677.

Of the amount of the provision for expected loss associated with credit risk for stage 3, the amount of R$395,526 (01/01 to 09/30/2025 R$266,558) refers to the additional provision to meet the minimum provision incurred requirements established by BCB Resolution No. 352/23.

(e) Financial Leasing Transactions as Lessor

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

			Parent and Consolidated
Maturity	**Future Minimum Payments**	**Income to Own**	**Present Value**
Current (Up to 1 year)	1,438	(747)	1,330
Not Current (Over 1 year)	2,618	(1,351)	1,907
Total as of 09/30/2026	**4,056**	**(2,098)**	**3,237**
Total as of 12/31/2025	**6,739**	**(3,513)**	**5,285**

(f) Allocation of Resources for Application in Rural Credit

			Parent and Consolidated	
			09/30/2026	
Rural Credit Manual Guidelines	**Sub-demandability**	**Source of Resources**	**Total Demandability**	**Total Demandability (%)**
Mandatory Resources (MCR6.2)	Pronaf	Demand Deposits	283,029	35
	Pronamp	Demand Deposits	404,327	50
	Other	Demand Deposits	121,298	15
Rural Savings (MCR6.4)		Rural Savings	437,276	70
Agribusiness Letters of Credit (ALC) (MCR6.7)		ALC	163,721	60

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

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

Note 11 – Other Financial Assets

						Parent
	Up to 12 Months	**Over 12 Months**	**09/30/2026**	**Up to 12 Months**	**Over 12 Months**	**12/31/2025**
Interbank Accounts	1,056,915	-	1,056,915	13,183	920,361	933,544
Credits with the Housing Finance System (SFH) [1]	960,004	-	960,004	-	920,361	920,361
Outstanding Payments and Receipts	88,809	-	88,809	4,799	-	4,799
Others	8,102	-	8,102	8,384	-	8,384
Income Receivable	168,825	-	168,825	267,373	-	267,373
Advance payment to the Credit Guarantee Fund [3]	94,410	377,641	472,051	-	-	-
Debtors for Security Deposits	-	1,785,099	1,785,099	-	1,285,113	1,285,113
Payments to Reimburse	44,519	-	44,519	41,344	-	41,344
Securities and Receivables [2]	223,105	297,861	520,966	212,452	281,026	493,478
Others	40,787	-	40,787	60,203	-	60,203
Total	**1,628,561**	**2,460,601**	**4,089,162**	**594,555**	**2,486,500**	**3,081,055**

	Consolidated					
	Up to 12 Months	Over 12 Months	09/30/2026	Up to 12 Months	Over 12 Months	12/31/2025
Interbank Accounts	3,489,381	-	3,489,381	3,007,178	920,361	3,927,539
Credits with the Housing Finance System (SFH) (1)	960,004	-	960,004	-	920,361	920,361
Outstanding Payments and Receipts	2,521,275	-	2,521,275	2,998,794	-	2,998,794
Others	8,102	-	8,102	8,384	-	8,384
Income Receivable	191,049	-	191,049	127,821	-	127,821
Advance payment to the Credit Guarantee Fund (3)	94,410	377,641	472,051	-	-	-
Negotiation and Intermediation of Securities	6,272	-	6,272	3,873	-	3,873
Debtors for Security Deposits	-	1,790,654	1,790,654	-	1,290,435	1,290,435
Payments to Reimburse	22,124	-	22,124	22,432	-	22,432
Securities and Receivables (2)	236,469	297,861	534,330	223,259	281,026	504,285
Others	40,792	-	40,792	60,207	-	60,207
Total	**4,080,497**	**2,466,156**	**6,546,653**	**3,444,770**	**2,491,822**	**5,936,592**

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

• R$8,818 (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$948,561 (12/31/2025 – R$893,268) refers to the principal and interest installments of the acquired credits that Banrisul will have the right to receive at the time of novation and that are updated according to the remuneration of the original resources, being Reference Rate (TR) + 6.17% per year for credits originating from own resources and TR + 3.12% per year for credits originating from resources of the Severance Pay Guarantee Fund (FGTS); and

• R$2,625 (12/31/2025 – R$2,505) refers to the balance of contracts in the company's own portfolio covered by FCVS, funds from FGTS, approved and ready for novation, updated by TR + 3.12% per year.

Credits Linked to SFH – Acquired Portfolio: from October 2002 to March 2005, Banrisul acquired from the State of Rio Grande do Sul, with a financial realization guarantee clause for any non-performed contracts, credits from the FCVS. The credits are valued at the acquisition price updated by the pro rata temporis acquisition rate in the amount of R$957,379 (12/31/2025 – R$917,856). Their face value is R$957,540 (12/31/2025 – R$918,994). These credits will be converted into CVS securities according to the approval and novation processes, with the amounts that Banrisul will be entitled to receive at the time of novation presented separately and updated by TR variation plus interest. Although there is no defined term, at the time of issuance of the securities, the market values may be significantly different from the accounting values.

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

(2) They mainly refer to payment transactions of amounts receivable from card issuers (payment methods) in the amount of R$2,432,467 (12/31/2025 – R$ 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$472,051 at the end of the reporting period. The advanced amounts were recorded as assets and are amortized monthly through offsetting against future ordinary contributions.

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

• Accounts receivable related to judicial deposits made by the Union arising from rights to receive payments from companies belonging to the same economic group, with final and unappealable judgments, which Banrisul received as payment in kind to settle loans. These judicial deposits are linked to a rescissory action filed by the Union, which had been dismissed by the Federal Regional Court (TRF) of the 1st Region and was awaiting judgment on a special appeal filed by the Union with the Superior Court of Justice (STJ). The appeal was judged, with a result favorable to the Union. Thus, as the release of the amounts to Banrisul depends on the outcome of the rescissory judicial action, and, due to a change in the court's understanding, with a non-definitive decision unfavorable to Banrisul, the Administration established a provision for the expected loss of the full amount. These judicial deposits assigned to Banrisul, whose release or not depends on the final decision of the rescissory judicial action, totaled R$266,701 and are remunerated by the TR (Reference Rate) and interest;

• Other credits without credit characteristics with the municipal public sector, in the amount of R$55,312 (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$52,784 (12/31/2025 – R$51,434); and

• Installment purchases debited by the brand to be invoiced in the amount of R$136,665 (12/31/2025 – R$107,962).

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

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

						Parent and Consolidated
						09/30/2026
	No Maturity	Up to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Fair Value	Updated Cos
Treasury Financial Bills (LFT) [1]	-	6,093,522	18,139,470	-	24,232,992	24,146,769
Investment Fund Shares	55,418	-	-	-	55,418	43,429
Shares	2,400	-	-	-	2,400	2,400
Others	21,969	-	-	-	21,969	21,969
Total [2]	**79,787**	**6,093,522**	**18,139,470**	**-**	**24,312,779**	**24,214,567**

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

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

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

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

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

						Consolidated
						09/30/2026
	No Maturity	Up to 3 Months	From 3 to 12 Months	Over 5 Years	Fair Value	Updated Cost
Treasury Financial Bills (LFT)	-	-	562,347	-	5,981	568,328
Investment Fund Shares	291,476	-	-	-	-	291,476
Total	**291,476**	-	**562,347**	**-**	**5,981**	**859,804**

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

Note 14 – Other Assets

	Parent		Consolidated	
	09/30/2026	12/31/2025	09/30/2026	12/31/2025
Advances to Employees	52,364	21,271	52,453	21,669
Actuarial Assets - Post-employment Benefit (Note 33e)	180,532	180,828	181,246	181,544
Other Debtors	185,765	156,293	209,877	180,069
Assets for Sale	129,431	125,474	129,998	126,040
Prepaid Expenses	76,941	97,120	125,682	152,348
Other	9,881	8,064	13,945	11,227
Total	**634,914**	**589,050**	**713,201**	**672,897**

Note 15 – Deferred Taxes and Contributions

(a) Tax Credits

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

				Parent
	12/31/2025	Constitution	Realization	09/30/2026
Allowance for Loan Losses	1,987,269	306,190	(398,804)	1,894,655
Provision for Tax Risks	18,923	3,230	(278)	21,875
Provision for Labor Risks	982,730	80,860	(229,247)	834,343
Provision for Civil Risks	121,068	24,715	(35,672)	110,111
Post Employment Benefits	212,871	6,434	-	219,305
Other Temporary Provisions	224,244	97,898	(127,257)	194,885
Tax Loss	135,056	333,359	-	468,415
Total Tax Assets	**3,682,161**	**852,686**	**(791,258)**	**3,743,589**
Unregistered Credits	(26)	-	-	(26)
Total Deferred Tax Assets Recorded	**3,682,135**	**852,686**	**(791,258)**	**3,743,563**
Deferred Tax Liabilities	(153,919)	(29,977)	11,602	(172,294)
Deferred Tax Assets Net of Deferred Tax Liabilities	**3,528,216**	**822,709**	**(779,656)**	**3,571,269**

				Consolidated
	12/31/2025	Constitution	Realization	09/30/2026
Allowance for Loan Losses	1,988,748	311,981	(401,537)	1,899,192
Provision for Tax Risks	19,021	3,230	(369)	21,882
Provision for Labor Risks	983,539	81,072	(229,395)	835,216
Provision for Civil Risks	122,694	24,974	(36,319)	111,349
Post Employment Benefits	213,699	6,660	(317)	220,042
Other Temporary Provisions	305,824	157,169	(199,835)	263,158
Tax Loss	135,056	333,359	-	468,415
Total Tax Assets	**3,768,581**	**918,445**	**(867,772)**	**3,819,254**
Unregistered Credits	(26)	-	-	(26)
Total Deferred Tax Assets Recorded	**3,768,555**	**918,445**	**(867,772)**	**3,819,228**
Deferred Tax Liabilities	(170,956)	(35,555)	18,107	(188,404)
Deferred Tax Assets Net of Deferred Tax Liabilities	**3,597,599**	**882,890**	**(849,665)**	**3,630,824**

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

				Parent	Consolidated
Year	Income tax	Social Contribution on Profit (CSLL)	Total	Registered Totals	Registered Totals
2026	98,151	78,520	176,671	176,671	186,350
2027	421,166	336,933	758,099	758,099	778,643
2028	385,473	308,379	693,852	693,852	706,991
2029	309,396	247,517	556,913	556,913	566,399
2030	205,865	164,692	370,557	370,557	382,034
2031 to 2033	371,286	297,029	668,315	668,315	679,508
2034 to 2036	288,420	230,736	519,156	519,156	519,303
2037	14	12	26	-	-
Total as of 09/30/2026	**2,079,771**	**1,663,818**	**3,743,589**	**3,743,563**	**3,819,228**
Total as of 12/31/2025	**2,045,645**	**1,636,516**	**3,682,161**	**3,682,135**	**3,768,555**

The total present value of tax credits is R$2,679,751 (12/31/2025 – R$2,653,221) and in the Consolidated R$2,738,863 (12/31/2025 – R$2,719,479), calculated according to the expected realization of deferred IR and CSLL at the average collection rate projected for the corresponding periods.

(b) Deferred Tax Obligations

	Parent		Consolidated	
	09/30/2026	12/31/2025	09/30/2026	12/31/2025
Excess Depreciation	1,825	2,793	1,825	2,793
Own Securities at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income	44,195	36,613	44,195	36,615
Securities – Fair Value Adjustments through Profit or Loss	-	377	-	792
Adjustment of MTM Subordinated Debt – *Hedge Accounting*	-	1,558	-	1,558
Leasing - CPC 06	814	-	814	-
Actuarial Surplus	125,460	112,578	125,746	112,821
Other Temporary Debts	-	-	15,824	16,377
Total	**172,294**	**153,919**	**188,404**	**170,956**

Note 16 – Investments in Associated and Subsidiary Companies

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

	Parent		Consolidated	
	09/30/2026	12/31/2025	09/30/2026	12/31/2025
Investments in Subsidiaries	4,454,623	4,041,273	-	-
Investments in Associates	172,572	135,428	172,572	135,428
Total	**4,627,195**	**4,176,701**	**172,572**	**135,428**

						Parent
	Equity 09/30/2026	Participation in Equity (%) 09/30/2026	Invest. Value 09/30/2026	Net Income 01/01 to 09/30/2026	Equity Results 01/01 to 09/30/2026	Dividends and IoC Paid/ Received 01/01 to 09/30/2026 [1]
Subsidiaries						
Banrisul Armazéns Gerais S.A.	87,436	100,00	87,436	7,731	7,731	-
Banrisul S.A. Corretora de Valores Mobiliários e Câmbio	185,123	98,98	185,123	33,494	33,153	14,149
Banrisul S.A. Administradora de Consórcios	631,476	99,68	629,475	95,990	119,482	59,392
Banrisul Soluções em Pagamentos S.A.	3,052,277	100,00	3,052,277	356,543	356,543	259,747
Banrisul Seguridade Participações S.A.	500,312	100,00	500,312	155,779	155,779	44,169
Total	**4,456,624**		**4,454,623**	**649,537**	**672,688**	**377,457**
Associates						
Bem Promotora de Vendas e Serviços S.A.	60,244	49,90	30,062	11,875	5,926	4,650
Banrisul Icatu Participações S.A.	285,077	49,99	142,510	130,987	65,481	36,323
Total	**345,321**		**172,572**	**142,862**	**71,407**	**40,973**

						Parent
	Equity 12/31/2025	Participation in Equity (%) 12/31/2025	Invest. Value 12/31/2025	Net Income 01/01 to 09/30/2025	Equity Results 01/01 to 09/30/2025	Dividends and IoC Paid/ Received 01/01 to 09/30/2025 [1]
Subsidiaries						
Banrisul Armazéns Gerais S.A.	85,563	100,00	85,563	8,825	8,805	-
Banrisul S.A. Corretora de Valores Mobiliários e Câmbio	164,812	98,98	163,138	25,100	24,845	-
Banrisul S.A. Administradora de Consórcios	556,017	99,68	554,255	69,977	69,755	-
Banrisul Soluções em Pagamentos S.A.	2,893,785	100,00	2,893,785	297,907	297,907	-
Banrisul Seguridade Participações S.A.	344,532	100,00	344,532	135,519	135,519	150,271
Total	**4,044,709**		**4,041,273**	**537,328**	**536,831**	**150,271**
Associates						
Bem Promotora de Vendas e Serviços S.A.	56,150	49,90	28,019	12,931	6,452	4,393
Banrisul Icatu Participações S.A.	214,860	49,99	107,409	125,717	62,846	100,418
Total	**271,010**		**135,428**	**138,648**	**69,298**	**104,811**

						Consolidated
	Equity 09/30/2026	Participation in Equity (%) 09/30/2026	Invest. Value 09/30/2026	Net Income 01/01 to 09/30/2026	Equity Results 01/01 to 09/30/2026	Dividends and IoC Paid/ Received 01/01/ to 09/30/2026 [1]
Associates						
Bem Promotora de Vendas e Serviços S.A.	60,244	49,90	30,062	11,875	5,926	4,650
Banrisul Icatu Participações S.A.	285,077	49,99	142,510	130,987	65,481	36,323
Total	**345,321**		**172,572**	**142,862**	**71,407**	**40,973**

						Consolidated
	Equity 12/31/2025	Participation in Equity (%) 12/31/2025	Invest. Value 12/31/2025	Net Income 01/01/ to 09/30/2025	Equity Results 01/01/ to 09/30/2025	Dividends and IoC Paid/ Received 01/01/ to 09/30/2025 [1]
Associates						
Bem Promotora de Vendas e Serviços S.A.	56,150	49,90	28,019	12,931	6,452	4,392
Banrisul Icatu Participações S.A.	214,860	49,99	107,409	125,717	62,846	100,418
Total	**271,010**		**135,428**	**138,648**	**69,298**	**104,810**

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

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

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

Note 17 – Property and Equipment

	Parent						
	Property in Use	Equipment in Inventory	Facilities	Equipment in Use	Data Processing System	Other	Total
Total as of 12/31/2025							
Cost	597,362	3,538	344,121	190,389	472,724	28,658	1,636,792
Accumulated Depreciation	(319,652)	-	(161,566)	(101,911)	(323,498)	(22,432)	(929,059)
Net Balance	**277,710**	**3,538**	**182,555**	**88,478**	**149,226**	**6,226**	**707,733**
Acquisitions	65,856	6,688	18,792	9,289	11,008	36	111,669
Disposals - Cost	(74,587)	-	-	(2,079)	(38,947)	(605)	(116,218)
Disposals – Depreciation	67,484	-	-	1,916	29,280	505	99,185
Depreciation	(56,067)	-	(9,405)	(6,091)	(27,654)	(1,119)	(100,336)
Net Transfers - Cost	(2,170)	(3,335)	-	659	2,716	(3)	(2,133)
Transfers Net Depreciation	1,234	-	-	28	(30)	3	1,235
Net Change in the Period	**1,750**	**3,353**	**9,387**	**3,722**	**(23,627)**	**(1,183)**	**(6,598)**
Total as of 09/30/2026							
Cost	586,461	6,891	362,913	198,258	447,501	28,086	1,630,110
Accumulated Depreciation	(307,001)	-	(170,971)	(106,058)	(321,902)	(23,043)	(928,975)
Net Balance	**279,460**	**6,891**	**191,942**	**92,200**	**125,599**	**5,043**	**701,135**

	Consolidated						
	Property in Use	Equipment in Inventory	Facilities	Equipment in Use	Data Processing System	Other	Total
Total as of 12/31/2025							
Cost	622,285	75,036	361,165	201,032	705,669	30,069	1,995,256
Accumulated Depreciation	(328,703)	-	(170,536)	(107,668)	(437,898)	(23,607)	(1,068,412)
Net Balance	**293,582**	**75,036**	**190,629**	**93,364**	**267,771**	**6,462**	**926,844**
Acquisitions	69,667	30,351	21,186	9,329	11,008	44	141,585
Disposals - Cost	(77,492)	(2,274)	-	(2,080)	(40,084)	(605)	(122,535)
Disposals – Depreciation	67,484	-	-	1,916	30,179	505	100,084
Depreciation	(57,081)	-	(10,392)	(6,673)	(62,954)	(1,166)	(138,266)
Net Transfers - Cost	(2,170)	(63,274)	-	659	62,655	(3)	(2,133)
Transfers Net Depreciation	1,234	-	-	28	(30)	3	1,235
Net Change in the Period	**1,642**	**(35,197)**	**10,794**	**3,179**	**774**	**(1,222)**	**(20,030)**
Total as of 09/30/2026							
Cost	612,290	39,839	382,351	208,940	739,248	29,505	2,012,173
Accumulated Depreciation	(317,066)	-	(180,928)	(112,397)	(470,703)	(24,265)	(1,105,359)
Net Balance	**295,224**	**39,839**	**201,423**	**96,543**	**268,545**	**5,240**	**906,814**

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

	Parent		Consolidated	
	09/30/2026	12/31/2025	09/30/2026	12/31/2025
Up to 12 Months	93,226	93,524	94,648	94,927
From 1 to 5 Years	127,397	140,075	128,551	142,302
Over 5 Years	9,005	6,264	9,005	6,264
Total [(1)]	**229,628**	**239,863**	**232,204**	**243,493**

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

Note 18 – Intangible Assets

				Parent
	Software Use Rights	**Right from Acquisition of Payroll operations [1]**	**Others**	**Total**
Total as of 12/31/2025				
Cost	324,432	1,618,581	658	1,943,671
Accumulated Amortization	(223,581)	(1,419,750)	(658)	(1,643,989)
Net Balance	**100,851**	**198,831**	**-**	**299,682**
Acquisitions	3,447	1,237,364	-	1,240,811
Disposals – Write-offs	-	(1,305,173)	-	(1,305,173)
Disposals – Amortization Write-offs	-	1,305,173	-	1,305,173
Amortization	(19,164)	(183,659)	-	(202,823)
Net Change	**(15,717)**	**1,053,705**	**-**	**1,037,988**
Total as of 09/30/2026				
Cost	327,879	1,550,772	658	1,879,309
Accumulated Amortization	(242,745)	(298,236)	(658)	(541,639)
Net Balance	**85,134**	**1,252,536**	**-**	**1,337,670**

				Consolidated
	Software Use Rights	**Right from Acquisition of Payroll operations [1]**	**Others**	**Total**
Total as of 12/31/2025				
Cost	325,560	1,618,582	875	1,945,017
Accumulated Amortization	(224,709)	(1,419,751)	(875)	(1,645,335)
Net Balance	**100,851**	**198,831**	**-**	**299,682**
Acquisitions	3,447	1,237,364	-	1,240,811
Disposals – Write-offs	-	(1,305,173)	-	(1,305,173)
Disposals – Amortization Write-offs	-	1,305,173	-	1,305,173
Amortization	(19,164)	(183,659)	-	(202,823)
Net Change	**(15,717)**	**1,053,705**	**-**	**1,037,988**
Total as of 09/30/2026				
Cost	329,007	1,550,773	875	1,880,655
Accumulated Amortization	(243,873)	(298,237)	(875)	(542,985)
Net Balance	**85,134**	**1,252,536**	**-**	**1,337,670**

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

Note 19 – Financial Liabilities at Amortized Cost

							Parent	
	No Maturity	Up to 3 Months	From 3 to 12 Months	From 1 to 3 Years	From 3 to 5 Years	Over 5 Years	06/30/2026	12/31/2025
Deposits	24,630,115	2,253,505	11,868,468	26,806,881	25,654,601	15,373,380	106,586,950	101,741,922
Demand Deposits	3,009,641	-	-	-	-	-	3,009,641	4,302,784
Savings Deposits	10,621,055	-	-	-	-	-	10,621,055	10,927,247
Interbanking Deposits	-	-	1,871,300	-	-	-	1,871,300	2,361,009
Time Deposits [1]	-	2,253,505	9,997,168	26,806,881	25,654,601	15,373,380	80,085,535	73,288,355
Judicial and Administrative [2]	10,991,709	-	-	-	-	-	10,991,709	10,853,799
Other Deposits	7,710	-	-	-	-	-	7,710	8,728
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	-	26,685,357	-	-	-	-	26,685,357	22,959,070
Interbank Market Funds	-	1,100,473	4,282,468	5,257,611	130,380	255	10,771,187	8,711,917
Financial Bills	-	515,271	2,634,439	5,032,425	118,287	255	8,300,677	5,772,720
Real Estate Credit Notes	-	539,627	1,540,750	137,046	12,093	-	2,229,516	462,643
Agricultural Credit Notes	-	45,575	107,279	88,140	-	-	240,994	2,476,554
Subordinated Financial Letters (LFSN) [3]	-	-	-	-	-	2,706,785	2,706,785	2,413,040
Borrowings [4]	-	479,112	1,758,019	631,279	48,558	9,005	2,925,973	2,803,298
Onlendings [5]	-	180,216	1,048,135	1,703,452	1,000,218	939,959	4,871,980	3,802,826
Other Financial Liabilities (Note 20)	-	-	3,916,543	1,701	-	-	3,918,244	3,783,055
Total as of 09/30/2026	**24,630,115**	**30,698,663**	**22,873,633**	**34,400,924**	**26,833,757**	**19,029,384**	**158,466,476**	
Total as of 12/31/2025	**26,092,558**	**27,171,624**	**16,835,441**	**36,559,087**	**20,464,711**	**19,091,707**		**146,215,128**

							Consolidated	
	No Maturity	Up to 3 Months	From 3 to 12 Months	From 1 to 3 Years	From 3 to 5 Years	Over 5 Years	03/31/2026	12/31/2025
Deposits	24,930,225	2,253,505	10,161,222	26,806,881	25,654,601	15,373,380	105,179,814	100,557,914
Demand Deposits	3,003,589	-	-	-	-	-	3,003,589	4,296,487
Savings Deposits	10,621,055	-	-	-	-	-	10,621,055	10,927,247
Interbanking Deposits	-	-	1,871,300	-	-	-	1,871,300	2,361,009
Time Deposits [1]	-	2,253,505	8,289,922	26,806,881	25,654,601	15,373,380	78,378,289	71,826,919
Judicial and Administrative [2]	10,991,312	-	-	-	-	-	10,991,312	10,853,434
Other Deposits	314,269	-	-	-	-	-	314,269	292,818
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	-	26,517,040	-	-	-	-	26,517,040	22,819,656
Interbank Market Funds	-	974,978	4,282,001	4,377,297	130,380	255	9,764,911	7,739,376
Financial Bills	-	389,776	2,634,276	4,152,111	118,287	255	7,294,705	4,800,179
Real Estate Credit Notes	-	539,627	1,540,446	137,046	12,093	-	2,229,212	462,643
Agricultural Credit Notes	-	45,575	107,279	88,140	-	-	240,994	2,476,554
Subordinated Financial Letters[3]	-	-	-	-	-	2,706,785	2,706,785	2,413,040
Borrowings [4]	-	479,455	1,759,098	632,434	48,558	9,005	2,928,550	2,806,928
Onlendings [5]	-	180,216	1,048,135	1,703,452	1,000,218	939,959	4,871,980	3,802,826
Other Financial Liabilities (Note 20)	-	-	5,463,087	1,701	-	-	5,464,788	5,582,728
Total as of 09/30/2026	**24,930,225**	**30,405,194**	**22,713,543**	**33,521,765**	**26,833,757**	**19,029,384**	**157,433,868**	
Total as of 12/31/2025	**26,369,986**	**27,031,705**	**16,849,087**	**35,914,817**	**20,465,166**	**19,091,707**		**145,722,468**

(1) These are carried out in the form of post- or prefixed charges, which correspond to 81.14% and 18.86% of the total portfolio, respectively. Of the total funds raised in time deposits, 65.32% have a previously agreed early redemption condition, for which the expense is appropriated at the rate agreed for the maturity date, disregarding discounts or reductions applied when the redemption is early. The maturity ranges shown do not consider the possibility of early redemption.

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

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

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

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

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

Note 20 – Other Financial Liabilities

	Parent					
	Up to 12 Months	Over 12 Months	09/30/2026	Up to 12 Months	Over 12 Months	12/31/2025
Interfinancial Relations	1,013,153	-	1,013,153	913,198	-	913,198
Interdependence Relations	224,371	-	224,371	261,318	-	261,318
Foreign Exchange Operations	83,883	-	83,883	150,257	-	150,257
Creditors for Resources to be Released	58,195	-	58,195	48,905	-	48,905
Payable Card Transactions	1,289,782	-	1,289,782	1,248,842	-	1,248,842
Acquisition Vero Network	752,768	-	752,768	820,827	-	820,827
Resources in Transit of Third Parties	267,988	-	267,988	18,657	-	18,657
Other	226,403	1,701	228,104	318,788	2,263	321,051
Total	**3,916,543**	**1,701**	**3,918,244**	**3,780,792**	**2,263**	**3,783,055**

	Consolidated					
	Up to 12 Months	Over 12 Months	09/30/2026	Up to 12 Months	Over 12 Months	12/31/2025
Interfinancial Relations	823,405	-	823,405	713,893	-	713,893
Interdependence Relations	224,371	-	224,371	258,571	-	258,571
Foreign Exchange Operations	83,883	-	83,883	150,257	-	150,257
Negotiation and Intermediation of Securities	6,202	-	6,202	4,551	-	4,551
Creditors for Resources to be Released	58,332	-	58,332	49,042	-	49,042
Payable Card Transactions	1,289,782	-	1,289,782	1,248,842	-	1,248,842
Acquisition Vero Network	2,366,253	-	2,366,253	2,672,524	-	2,672,524
Resources in Transit of Third Parties	267,988	-	267,988	18,657	-	18,657
Other	342,871	1,701	344,572	464,128	2,263	466,391
Total	**5,463,087**	**1,701**	**5,464,788**	**5,580,465**	**2,263**	**5,582,728**

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

	Parent and Consolidated	
	09/30/2026	12/31/2025
Derivative Financial Instruments (Asset)/Liabilities [1]	(5,304)	(99,213)
Swap	-	(99,112)
Exchange	(5,304)	(101)
Subordinated Debt [2]	-	1,689,405
Mark-to-Market Subordinated Debts	-	1,684,915
Expenses Provision and Charges to Incorporate	-	4,490
Total	**(5,304)**	**1,590,192**

(1) Presented net between assets and liabilities.

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

Note 22 – Derivative Financial Instruments

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

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

Note 23 – Provisions, Contingent Assets and Contingent Liabilities

(a) Contingent Assets

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

(b) Provisions and Contingent Liabilities

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

					Parent
	Tax	**Labor**	**Civil**	**Other**	**Total**
Opening Balance as of 12/31/2025	**50,400**	**2,183,845**	**269,040**	**7,679**	**2,510,964**
Constituition	-	97,925	21,313	-	119,238
Monetary Update	7,000	81,763	33,608	173	122,544
Reversal of Provision	(408)	(164,029)	(20,296)	-	(184,733)
Payment	(31)	(345,409)	(58,974)	-	(404,414)
Closing Balance as of 09/30/2026	**56,961**	**1,854,095**	**244,691**	**7,852**	**2,163,599**

					Parent
	Tax	**Labor**	**Civil**	**Other**	**Total**
Opening Balance as of 01/01/2025	**849,375**	**1,752,748**	**285,589**	**7,455**	**2,895,167**
Constituition and Monetary Update	28,197	354,954	49,599	163	432,913
Reversal of Provision	(275)	-	(11,771)	-	(12,046)
Payment	(1,881)	(224,828)	(45,747)	-	(272,456)
Closing Balance as of 09/30/2025	**875,416**	**1,882,874**	**277,670**	**7,618**	**3,043,578**

					Consolidated
	Tax	**Labor**	**Civil**	**Other**	**Total**
Opening Balance as of 12/31/2025	**50,690**	**2,186,223**	**273,463**	**7,679**	**2,518,055**
Constituition	-	97,933	21,313	-	119,246
Monetary Update	7,000	81,763	33,608	173	122,544
Reversal of Provision	(676)	(164,213)	(21,467)	-	(186,356)
Payment	(31)	(345,413)	(59,006)	-	(404,450)
Closing Balance as of 09/30/2026	**56,983**	**1,856,293**	**247,911**	**7,852**	**2,169,039**

					Consolidated
	Tax	**Labor**	**Civil**	**Other**	**Total**
Opening Balance as of 01/01/2025	**849,648**	**1,755,876**	**289,917**	**7,455**	**2,902,896**
Constituition and Monetary Update	28,210	354,864	49,833	163	433,070
Reversal of Provision	(275)	(537)	(11,867)	-	(12,679)
Payment	(1,881)	(224,830)	(45,827)	-	(272,538)
Closing Balance as of 09/30/2025	**875,702**	**1,885,373**	**282,056**	**7,618**	**3,050,749**

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

The tax-related causes refer to other contingencies related to municipal and federal taxes classified by our advisors as probable losses totaling R$862 (12/31/2025 – R$1,270) and a tax assessment notice from the Federal Revenue Service regarding employer social security contributions and contributions to other entities and funds. The tax assessment notice requires social security contributions, mainly on benefits from the Worker's Food Program (PAT) and Profit Sharing (PLR) in the amount of R$150,548 (12/31/2025 – R$132,936), classified by our advisors as a possible loss in the amount of R$127,503 (12/31/2025 – R$113,806) and as a probable loss in the amount of R$23,045 (12/31/2025 – R$19,130), duly provisioned. In addition to these, R$33,054 (12/31/2025 – R$30,000) was provisioned for contractual charges related to tax-related legal proceedings.

There are also tax contingencies that, according to their nature, are considered as potential losses, amounting to R$577,776 (12/31/2025 – R$939,677) and R$581,435 in the Consolidated figures (31/12/2025 – R$979,420). These contingencies arise mainly from municipal and federal taxes, for which, according to accounting practices, no provision for contingencies was recorded.

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

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

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

There are also labor contingencies that are considered as possible losses, in the amount of R$1,135,569 (12/31/2025 - 966,227) and in the Consolidated R$1,143,000 (12/31/2025 – R$973,512), which, according to the nature of these processes, mainly refer to requests for overtime, salary reinstatement and salary equalization. In accordance with accounting practices, no provision for contingencies was recorded.

In 2026, Banrisul made it possible to formalize individual agreements regarding collective lawsuits concerning 7th and 8th-hour overtime pay. This process took place in several stages and covered active employees, as well as those who had retired or were eligible for retirement by December 31, 2026, subject to specific eligibility criteria and the job roles included in each phase. In the first stage, 526 agreements were signed—involving 525 employees out of 1,352 eligible individuals—with a payout of R$116,794 in June 2026; this amount had already been fully provisioned. Between July and August 2026, the enrollment period was reopened, resulting in 236 additional agreements involving 232 employees out of 1,651 eligible individuals. This led to a payout of R$35,335 in September 2026, an amount that was also fully provisioned.

In total, the option to participate was made available to 2,176 eligible employees; a total of 762 agreements were signed, involving 757 employees, with a total provisioned payout of R$ 152,129.

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

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

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

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

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

There are also R$183,424 (12/31/2025 – R$128,859) in individual and in the Consolidated related to lawsuits filed by third parties against Banrisul whose nature of the lawsuits refers mainly to actions that discuss insurance, real estate credit and checking accounts, which the legal department classifies as possible losses and, therefore, have not been provisioned.

Other: On September 29, 2000, Banrisul received a formal notice of violation issued by the Central Bank of Brazil (Bacen) in connection with administrative proceedings—also initiated by the Central Bank—regarding alleged irregularities in foreign exchange transactions that took place between 1987 and 1989. In April 2022, the Superior Court of Justice (STJ) issued a final, definitive ruling acknowledging that the statute of limitations had expired for the imposed fines, with the exception of a negligible portion for which the penalty was upheld; consequently, an amount of R$7,852 has been provisioned (as of December 31, 2025: R$7,679).

(c) Debtors by Security Deposit

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

	Parent		Consolidated	
	09/30/2026	**12/31/2025**	**09/30/2026**	**12/31/2025**
Tax	147,161	169,298	147,221	169,358
Labor	1,474,418	961,345	1,478,399	965,134
Civil	163,520	154,470	165,034	155,943
Total	**1,785,099**	**1,285,113**	**1,790,654**	**1,290,435**

Note 24 – Other Liabilities

	Parent		Consolidated	
	09/30/2026	**12/31/2025**	**09/30/2026**	**12/31/2025**
Collection of taxes and mandatory contributions	161,762	10,369	161,762	10,369
Social and Statutory Obligations	85,094	414,391	85,481	414,801
Provision of Personnel	301,229	169,527	302,034	170,648
Obligations for Official Covenants and Payment Services	113,547	154,963	113,880	164,374
Various Creditors in the Country	589,162	108,542	733,969	192,987
Actuarial Liabilities - Post-Employment Benefit [(1)]	527,293	540,504	529,135	542,939
Provisions for Outgoing Payments	116,668	151,582	146,589	189,729
Anticipated Income	95,699	104,337	95,673	104,337
Others	3,896	3,749	6,310	7,239
Total	**1,994,350**	**1,657,964**	**2,174,833**	**1,797,423**

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

Note 25 – Equity

(a) Capital

As of the reporting date, Banrisul's share capital amounted to R$8,700,000 (December 31, 2025 – R$8,300,000), fully subscribed and paid-in, represented by 408,974,477 shares with no par value, as shown in the following table:

	ON		PNA		PNB		Total	
	Quantity	%	Quantity	%	Quantity	%	Quantity	%
Rio Grande do Sul State								
Shareholding as of 12/31/2025	201,225,359	98.13	751,479	54.73	-	-	201,976,838	49.39
Shares Conversion and Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shareholding as of 09/30/2026	201,225,359	98.13	751,479	54.73	-	-	201,976,838	49.39
Administradores, Conselheiros e Membros de Comitê								
Shareholding as of 12/31/2025	1	-	11	-	-	-	12	-
Shares Conversion and Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shareholding as of 09/30/2026	1	-	11	-	-	-	12	-
Other								
Shareholding as of 12/31/2025	3,839,481	1.87	621,601	45.27	202,536,545	100.00	206,997,627	50.61
Shares Conversion and Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shareholding as of 09/30/2026	3,839,481	1.87	621,601	45.27	202,536,545	100.00	206,997,627	50.61
Total as of 12/31/2025	**205,064,841**	**100.00**	**1,373,091**	**100.00**	**202,536,545**	**100.00**	**408,974,477**	**100.00**
Shares Conversion and Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total as of 09/30/2026	**205,064,841**	**100.00**	**1,373,091**	**100.00**	**202,536,545**	**100.00**	**408,974,477**	**100.00**

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

• Class A Preferred Shares:

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

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

(b) Reserves

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

(c) Distribution of Profit

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

• 5% to constitute the Legal Reserve, which will not exceed 20% of the Share Capital;
• Minimum Mandatory Dividends of 25% of the Adjusted Net Profit; and
• Up to 25% of the Net Profit for the Statutory Reserve, limited to 70% of the Paid-in Share Capital, which is intended to guarantee resources for investments and applications in the IT area.
The capital remuneration policy adopted by Banrisul aims to distribute interest on equity in the maximum deductible amount calculated in accordance with current legislation, which may be based on accumulated profits or profit reserves. The interest paid may be imputed, net of income tax, in the calculation of the mandatory dividends for the fiscal year provided for in the Bylaws.

As permitted by Law No. 9,249/95 and CVM Resolution No. 207/96, Banrisul's management paid the amount of R$270,000, corresponding to Interest on Equity (IoE) for the reporting period, (01/01 to 09/30/2025 – R$290,000), allocated to dividends, net of income tax withheld at source. The payment of IoE resulted in a tax benefit for Banrisul in the amount of R$121,500 (01/01 to 09/30/2025 – R$130,500).

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

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

Note 26 – Commissions and Banking Fees

	Parent		Consolidated	
	01/01 to 09/30/2026	**01/01 to 09/30/2025**	**01/01 to 09/30/2026**	**01/01 to 09/30/2025**
Asset Management	62,212	52,146	118,081	102,327
Income from Bill Collection and Custody Services	39,316	41,996	39,318	42,013
Sales Pool Group Management	-	-	92,851	89,721
Banrisul Pagamentos Service Revenues	-	-	369,447	394,515
Collection Services	20,851	22,967	20,851	22,967
Insurance Commissions	-	-	225,507	228,100
Credit Cards	183,641	175,092	190,261	182,053
Bank Fees from Checking Accounts	457,731	445,377	471,670	458,678
Other Income	32,441	30,581	59,009	58,761
Total	**796,192**	**768,159**	**1,586,995**	**1,579,135**

Note 27 – Personnel Expenses

	Parent		Consolidated	
	01/01 to 09/30/2026	01/01 to 09/30/2025	01/01 to 09/30/2026	01/01 to 09/30/2025
Salary	1,132,583	1,000,502	1,146,550	1,011,734
Benefits	368,819	333,654	370,539	335,308
Social Charges	472,528	433,688	474,937	436,192
Trainings	6,522	4,926	6,588	5,015
Profit Sharing	171,360	205,684	171,360	205,684
Total	**2,151,812**	**1,978,454**	**2,169,974**	**1,993,933**

Note 28 – Other Administrative Expenses

	Parent		Consolidated	
	01/01 to 09/30/2026	01/01 to 09/30/2025	01/01 to 09/30/2026	01/01 to 09/30/2025
Communications	45,007	52,079	49,649	55,136
Data Processing	182,874	197,208	188,927	202,455
Surveillance, Security and Transportation of Values	110,105	104,055	110,222	104,055
Depreciation and Amortization	303,159	268,618	341,089	301,480
Rent and Utilities	60,774	35,291	59,889	34,346
Third Party Services	383,629	341,330	403,816	363,596
Specialized Technical Services	200,019	162,145	213,187	172,349
Advertising [1]	100,914	112,969	113,565	126,837
Maintenance	102,825	88,840	102,980	89,161
Water, Energy and Gas	23,382	23,680	23,713	24,158
Financial System Services	29,758	30,287	30,602	31,812
Others	90,998	85,204	98,642	89,639
Total	**1,633,444**	**1,501,706**	**1,736,281**	**1,595,024**

(1) It is mainly composed of R$38,128 (01/01 to 09/30/2025 – R$47,183) and in the Consolidated R$48,178 (01/01 to 09/30/2025 – R$59,176) of expenses with institutional advertising and R$61,929 (01/01 to 09/30/2025 – R$62,420) and in the Consolidated R$63,098 (01/01 to 09/30/2025 – R$62,976) of a publicity program through events and sports clubs.
(2) Composed primarily of R$11,115 (R$15,423 in the consolidated figures) in expenses allocated to the Banrisul Cultural and Social Institute (Note 35a), and R$19,695 (R$19,709 in the consolidated figures) in expenses related to official fees. For the year 2025, it consists primarily of R$32,081 (R$32,090 in the consolidated figures) in expenses related to official fees.

Note 29 – Other Operating Income

	Parent		Consolidated	
	01/01 to 09/30/2026	01/01 to 09/30/2025	01/01 to 09/30/2026	01/01 to 09/30/2025
Recovery of Charges and Expenses	157,827	162,106	17,645	17,053
Reversal of Operating Provisions	11,370	31,219	27,471	31,554
Interbank Rates	9,399	12,103	9,399	12,103
Credit Receivables Securities	20,794	20,729	20,794	20,747
Other Revenues From Cards	20,934	16,160	20,933	16,160
Reversal of Provisions for Outgoing Payments	7,405	20,377	9,305	21,696
Update on Judicial Deposits	83,921	63,748	84,105	63,930
Income from Anticipation of Payment Transaction Obligations	-	-	187,297	227,134
Income from Portability of Credit Operations	33,839	36,525	33,839	36,525
Actuarial Asset Update	28,627	26,160	29,160	26,277
Other	16,079	30,362	43,703	36,659
Total	**390,195**	**419,489**	**483,651**	**509,838**

Note 30 – Other Operating Expenses

	Parent		Consolidated	
	01/01 to 09/30/2026	01/01 to 09/30/2025	01/01 to 09/30/2026	01/01 to 09/30/2025
Discounts Granted on Debt Restructurings	268,283	64,711	268,283	64,711
Expenses on Cards	7,780	7,379	7,780	7,379
Fees from INSS Covenant	228,812	225,430	228,812	225,430
Fees from Payroll Loans Covenant	7,306	6,874	7,306	6,874
Expenses on Collection of Federal Taxes	9,807	10,977	9,807	10,977
Payments Transaction Expenses	3,345	4,552	104,758	104,690
Credit Operations Portability Expenses	6,467	9,186	6,467	9,186
Monetary Update on Financing Release	4,517	6,507	4,517	6,507
Banrisul Bonus Advantages	24,824	26,400	24,824	26,400
Fees not received	29,726	17,994	29,726	17,994
Correspondent Banking Reimbursements	-	4,856	-	4,856
Payroll Processing Services	17,850	16,186	17,850	16,186
Other	64,191	35,756	71,652	47,531
Total	**673,004**	**436,808**	**781,878**	**548,721**

Note 31 – Income Tax and Social Contribution

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

	Parent		Consolidated	
	01/01 to 09/30/2026	01/01 to 09/30/2025	01/01 to 09/30/2026	01/01 to 09/30/2025
Income Before Taxes on Profit	**656,356**	**977,367**	**876,688**	**1,254,812**
Total IR and CSLL Tax at Current Rates (Note 3h)	(295,361)	(439,815)	**(309,286)**	(477,619)
Effect on Tax Calculation	**343,165**	**409,943**	**137,403**	**170,779**
Interest on Equity Paid/Accrued	121,500	130,500	212,507	130,500
Equity Income Result	334,843	272,758	32,133	31,184
Interest on Equity Received	(114,220)	-	(114,220)	-
Other Values	1,042	6,685	6,983	9,095
IR and CSLL	**47,804**	**(29,872)**	**(171,883)**	**(306,840)**
Current	-	1,548	(222,080)	(292,873)
Deferred	47,804	(31,420)	50,197	(13,967)

Note 32 – Earnings per Share

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

	01/01 to 09/30/2026	01/01 to 09/30/2025
Net income attributable to owners of the Parent Company	**704,160**	**947,495**
ON – Commom Shares	353,044	475,010
PNA – Preferred Shares	2,425	3,331
PNB – Preferred Shares	348,691	469,154
Weighted Average Outstanding Shares	**408,974,477**	**408,974,477**
Weighted Average Number of Common Shares	205,064,841	205,064,841
Weighted Average Number of Preferred A Shares	1,373,091	1,373,091
Weighted Average Number of Preferred B Shares	202,536,545	202,536,545
Basic and Diluted earnings per Share – R$		
ON – Commom Shares	1.72	2.32
PNA – Preferred Shares	1.77	2.43
PNB – Preferred Shares	1.72	2.32

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(a) Main Assumptions

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

	Pension Plans (% p.y.)					Health Plan (% p.y.) [1]			Retirement Award
Economic Assumptions – 06/30/2026	**PBI**	**PBS**	**FBPREV**	**FBPREV II**	**FBPREV III**	**PAM**	**POD**	**PROMED**	**(% p.y.)**
Real Actuarial Discount Rate	8.10	7.90	8.02	7.86	8.05	7.78	7.78	7.78	8.17
Expected Real Return on Assets	8.10	7.90	8.02	7.86	8.05	7.78	7.78	7.78	8.17
Real Salary Growth Rate for Active Employees	2.32	-	3.36	2.08	1.81	According to plan [2]	n/a	n/a	3.36
Real Growth in Plan Benefits During Receipt	0.37	-	-	-	-	-	1.00	1.00	-
Capacity Factor on Benefits	98.00	98.00	98.00	98.00	98.00	98.00	100.00	100.00	n/a
Capacity Factor on Salaries	98.00	98.00	98.00	98.00	98.00	98.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Expected Inflation Rate	4.13	4.13	4.13	4.13	4.13	4.13	4.13	4.13	4.13
Nominal Discount Rate	12.56	12.36	12.48	12.31	12.51	12.23	12.23	12.23	12.64
Expected Nominal Return on Assets	12.56	12.36	12.48	12.31	12.51	12.23	12.23	12.23	12.64
Nominal Salary Growth Rate for Active Employees	6.55	4.13	7.63	6.30	6.01	According to plan [2]	n/a	n/a	7.63
Nominal Growth in Plan Benefits During Receipt	4.52	4.13	4.13	4.13	4.13	4.13	5.17	5.17	4.13

	Pension Plans (% p.y.)					Health Plan (% p.y.) [1]			Retirement Award
Economic Assumptions – 12/31/2025	**PBI**	**PBS**	**FBPREV**	**FBPREV II**	**FBPREV III**	**PAM**	**POD**	**PROMED**	**(% p.y.)**
Real Actuarial Discount Rate	7.41	7.30	7.36	7.28	7.37	7.24	7.24	7.24	7.65
Expected Real Return on Assets	7.41	7.30	7.36	7.28	7.37	7.24	7.24	7.24	7.65
Real Salary Growth Rate for Active Employees	2.32	-	3.36	2.08	1.81	According to plan [2]	n/a	n/a	3.36
Real Growth in Plan Benefits During Receipt	0.37	-	-	-	-	-	1.00	1.00	-
Capacity Factor on Benefits	98.00	98.00	98.00	98.00	98.00	98.00	100.00	100.00	n/a
Capacity Factor on Salaries	98.00	98.00	98.00	98.00	98.00	98.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Expected Inflation Rate	4.05	4.05	4.05	4.05	4.05	4.05	4.05	4.05	4.05
Nominal Discount Rate	11.76	11.65	11.71	11.62	11.72	11.58	11.58	11.58	12.01
Expected Nominal Return on Assets	11.76	11.65	11.71	11.62	11.72	11.58	11.58	11.58	12.01
Nominal Salary Growth Rate for Active Employees	6.46	4.05	7.55	6.21	5.93	According to plan [2]	n/a	n/a	7.55
Nominal Growth in Plan Benefits During Receipt	4.43	4.05	4.05	4.05	4.05	4.05	5.09	5.09	4.05

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Health Plans (PAM, POD and PROMED): Banrisul offers a health plan through Cabergs to its active employees and to retirees through FBSS.

Retirement Bonus (Post-Employment Benefit): Banrisul grants its employees a retirement bonus that is paid in full on the date the employee leaves the company due to retirement.

(c) Main Actuarial Risks

Banrisul and FBSS may jointly conduct asset/liability comparison studies with the aim of seeking operations in the financial capital and insurance markets aimed at reducing or eliminating actuarial risks in the plans. Through its defined benefit plans, Banrisul is exposed to a series of risks, the most significant of which are:

Asset Volatility: Plan liabilities are calculated using a discount rate that is established based on the yield of corporate or government bonds in the absence of an active market. If the plan assets do not achieve this yield, this will create a deficit. Brazil’s plans hold a significant proportion of stocks, which are expected to outperform corporate bonds in the long term, while resulting in volatility and risk in the short term.

Change in Bond Yields: A decrease in the yield of corporate or government bonds will result in an increase in the plan’s liabilities, although this change will be partially offset by an increase in the fair value of the bonds held by the plans.

Inflation Risk: Some of Banrisul's pension plan liabilities are linked to inflation, and higher inflation will lead to a higher level of liabilities. It should be noted, however, that in many cases, there are limits to the level of inflation adjustments allowed to protect the plan against extreme rates of inflation. Most plan assets are either unaffected (fixed-rate bonds) or have little correlation (stocks) with inflation, meaning that a rise in inflation will also result in a rise in the deficit.

Life Expectancy: Most of the plan's obligations consist of providing lifetime benefits to participants. For this reason, increases in life expectancy will result in an increase in plan obligations.

(d) Management of Plan Assets

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

06/30/2026	Alocattion %					
Categories	**PB I**	**PBS**	**FBPREV**	**FBPREV II**	**FBPREV III**	**Health**
Cash	-	-	-	-	-	0.09
Fixed Income	77.35	79.02	76.68	77.76	82.54	98.53
Equity	6.25	5.55	9.37	6.96	6.29	1.38
Real Estate	6.32	3.62	-	1.16	4.88	-
Other	10.08	11.81	13.95	14.12	6.29	-
Total	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**

12/31/2025	Alocattion %					
Categories	**PB I**	**PBS**	**FBPREV**	**FBPREV II**	**FBPREV III**	**Health**
Cash	-	-	-	-	-	0.07
Fixed Income	78.35	80.87	74.61	78.10	82.08	98.76
Equity	7.19	5.97	10.23	7.77	7.11	1.17
Real Estate	6.36	3.63	-	1.21	4.88	-
Other	8.10	9.53	15.16	12.92	5.93	-
Total	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**

Defined benefit plan assets include Banrisul shares with a fair value of R$7,934 (12/31/2025 – R$7,614) and leased properties with a fair value of R$147,068 (12/31/2025 – R$165,031).

(e) Actuarial Valuations

The summary of the composition of the net actuarial liabilities/(assets) for the periods ended 06/30/2026 and 12/31/2025, prepared, respectively, based on the actuarial report of 06/30/2026 and 12/31/2025 and in accordance with CPC 33(R1), is shown below:

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

The composition of the net actuarial liabilities/(assets) prepared based on the actuarial report of 06/30/2026 and 12/31/2025 and in accordance with CPC 33(R1) is shown below:

Balance of net Liabilities/(Assets) – 06/30/2026	PBI	PBS	FBPREV	FBPREV II	FBPREV III	Health Plans	Retirement Award
Actuarial Obligations Determined in the Actuarial Valuation	1,059,378	1,220,832	20,298	212,879	290,415	181,161	132,775
Fair Value of Plan Assets	(671,883)	(1,277,912)	(45,362)	(322,271)	(318,131)	(414,302)	-
Deficit/(Surplus)	**387,495**	**(57,080)**	**(25,064)**	**(109,392)**	**(27,716)**	**(233,141)**	**132,775**
Effect of Asset Limit	-	-	25,060	109,311	-	51,980	-
Addicional 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	-
Addicional Liabilities	40,514	40,738	-	-	15,985	-	-
Net Actuarial Liabilities/Assets	**371,822**	**28,035**	**(4)**	**(77)**	**9,379**	**(181,463)**	**133,703**

Result for the Period – 01/01/2026 to 06/30/2026	PBI	PBS	FBPREV	FBPREV II	FBPREV III	Health Plans	Retirement Award
Net Cost of Current Services	8	-	279	(301)	(13)	846	2,123
Cost of Interest on Actuarial Liabilities	59,831	69,023	1,149	12,079	16,827	10,105	6,365
Expected Return on Plan Assets	(41,738)	(70,055)	(2,455)	(17,345)	(17,306)	(22,963)	-
Interest on Effect of Asset Limit and Additional Liabilities	2,382	2,373	1,287	5,197	937	1,944	-
Total Expense (Income) Recognized in Result for the Year	**20,483**	**1,341**	**260**	**(370)**	**445**	**(10,068)**	**8,488**

Result for the Period – 01/01/2025 to 12/31/2025	PBI	PBS	FBPREV	FBPREV II	FBPREV III	Health Plans	Retirement Award
Net Cost of Current Services	(10)	-	350	(237)	(13)	1,560	3,704
Cost of Interest on Actuarial Liabilities	129,670	145,503	2,240	23,998	35,721	20,881	12,470
Expected Return on Plan Assets	(89,323)	(143,076)	(4,738)	(33,726)	(36,277)	(45,833)	-
Interest on Effect of Asset Limit and Additional Liabilities	-	-	2,467	9,784	3,459	1,532	-
Total Expense (Income) Recognized in Result for the Year	**40,337**	**2,427**	**319**	**(181)**	**2,890**	**(21,860)**	**16,174**

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

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

Net Actuarial Liabilities/(Assets) of the Plan as of –06/30/2026	PBI	PBS	FBPREV	FBPREV II	FBPREV III	Health Plans	Retirement Award
Net Actuarial Liabilities/(Assets) at the End of the Previous Period	**371,822**	**28,035**	**(4)**	**(77)**	**9,379**	**(181,463)**	**133,703**
Expense/(Revenue) Recognized in the Income for the Year	20,483	1,341	260	(370)	445	(10,068)	8,488
(Gains)/Loss Recognized in Comprehensive Income	21,140	(19,397)	(96)	867	(5,722)	17,752	(399)
Employer Contribution	(25,950)	(5,140)	(164)	(501)	(1,528)	(7,382)	-
Benefits Paid Directly by the Company	-	-	-	-	-	-	(9,017)
Net Actuarial Liabilities/(Assets) at End of Current Period	**387,495**	**4,839**	**(4)**	**(81)**	**2,574**	**(181,161)**	**132,775**

Net Actuarial Liabilities/(Assets) of the Plan as of –12/31/2025	PBI	PBS	FBPREV	FBPREV II	FBPREV III	Health Plans	Retirement Award
Net Actuarial Liabilities/(Assets) at the End of the Previous Period	**332,368**	**3,157**	**(2)**	**(68)**	**24,639**	**(172,947)**	**123,321**
Expense/(Revenue) Recognized in the Income for the Year	40,337	2,427	319	(181)	2,890	(21,860)	16,174
(Gains)/Loss Recognized in Comprehensive Income	51,899	32,354	139	1,022	(15,467)	26,614	5,427
Employer Contribution	(52,782)	(9,903)	(460)	(850)	(2,683)	(13,270)	-
Benefits Paid Directly by the Company	-	-	-	-	-	-	(11,219)
Net Actuarial Liabilities/(Assets) at End of Current Period	**371,822**	**28,035**	**(4)**	**(77)**	**9,379**	**(181,463)**	**133,703**

Changes in the Fair Value of Plan Assets as of – 06/30/2026	PBI	PBS	FBPREV	FBPREV II	FBPREV III	Health Plans	Retirement Award
Fair Value of the Plan Assets as of January 1st	**(750,739)**	**(1,257,336)**	**(42,707)**	**(307,533)**	**(311,687)**	**(396,481)**	**-**
Benefits Paid from Plan Assets in the Period	95,505	62,982	1,013	10,435	20,764	-	-
Contributions from Plan Participants in the Period	(39,205)	(5,305)	(169)	(504)	(1,240)	-	-
Contributions from the Sponsor in the Period	(25,950)	(5,140)	(164)	(501)	(1,528)	-	-
Expected Return on Assets	(41,738)	(70,055)	(2,455)	(17,345)	(17,306)	(22,963)	-
(Gain)/Loss on Fair Value of the Plan Assets	90,244	(3,058)	(880)	(6,823)	(7,134)	5,142	-
Fair Value of the Plan Assets at end of Period	**(671,883)**	**(1,277,912)**	**(45,362)**	**(322,271)**	**(318,131)**	**(414,302)**	**-**

Changes in the Fair Value of Plan Assets as of – 12/31/2025	PBI	PBS	FBPREV	FBPREV II	FBPREV III	Health Plans	Retirement Award
Fair Value of the Plan Assets as of January 1st	**(768,593)**	**(1,222,761)**	**(37,864)**	**(282,121)**	**(310,284)**	**(359,982)**	**-**
Benefits Paid from Plan Assets in the Period	204,503	133,627	2,506	21,288	40,138	-	-
Contributions from Plan Participants in the Period	(80,154)	(10,340)	(476)	(854)	(2,671)	-	-
Contributions from the Sponsor in the Period	(52,782)	(9,903)	(460)	(850)	(2,683)	-	-
Expected Return on Assets	(89,323)	(143,076)	(4,738)	(33,726)	(36,277)	(45,833)	-
(Gain)/Loss on Fair Value of the Plan Assets	35,610	(4,883)	(1,675)	(11,270)	90	9,334	-
Fair Value of the Plan Assets at end of Period	**(750,739)**	**(1,257,336)**	**(42,707)**	**(307,533)**	**(311,687)**	**(396,481)**	-

Movement in the Present Value of Bonds as of – 06/30/2026	PBI	PBS	FBPREV	FBPREV II	FBPREV III	Health Plans	Retirement Award
Present Value of Bonds as of January 1st	**1,082,047**	**1,244,633**	**20,710**	**218,055**	**305,081**	**181,463**	**133,703**
Net Current Service Cost	8	-	279	(301)	(13)	846	2,123
Participant Contributions Made in the Period	39,205	5,305	169	504	1,240	-	-
Interest on Actuarial Obligation	59,831	69,023	1,149	12,079	16,827	10,105	6,365
Benefits Paid During the Period	(95,505)	(62,982)	(1,013)	(10,435)	(20,764)	(7,382)	(9,017)
(Gains)/Losses on Actuarial Obligations	(26,208)	(35,147)	(996)	(7,023)	(11,956)	(3,871)	(399)
Present Value of Obligations at the End of the Period	**1,059,378**	**1,220,832**	**20,298**	**212,879**	**290,415**	**181,161**	**132,775**

Movement in the Present Value of Bonds as of – 12/31/2025	PBI	PBS	FBPREV	FBPREV II	FBPREV III	Health Plans	Retirement Award
Present Value of Bonds as of January 1st	**1,100,961**	**1,225,918**	**19,451**	**201,414**	**300,802**	**172,947**	**123,321**
Net Current Service Cost	(10)	-	350	(237)	(13)	1,560	3,704
Participant Contributions Made in the Period	80,154	10,340	476	854	2,671	-	-
Interest on Actuarial Obligation	129,670	145,503	2,240	23,998	35,721	20,881	12,470
Benefits Paid During the Period	(204,503)	(133,627)	(2,506)	(21,288)	(40,138)	(13,270)	(11,219)
(Gains)/Losses on Actuarial Obligations	(24,225)	(3,501)	699	13,314	6,038	(655)	5,427
Present Value of Obligations at the End of the Period	**1,082,047**	**1,244,633**	**20,710**	**218,055**	**305,081**	**181,463**	**133,703**

Result of the Year Projected for the Next Period	PBI	PBS	FBPREV	FBPREV II	FBPREV III	Health Plans	Retirement Award
Net Cost of Current Services	5	-	231	(228)	(29)	783	1,990
Cost of Interest on Actuarial Liabilities	60,386	69,446	1,158	12,083	16,508	10,631	6,375
Expected Return on Plan Assets	(38,296)	(73,201)	(2,697)	(18,678)	(18,328)	(25,337)	-
Interest on Effect of Asset Limit and Additional Liabilities	-	3,825	1,564	6,730	1,895	3,179	-
Estimated Actuarial Expense (Income)	**22,095**	**70**	**256**	**(93)**	**46**	**(10,744)**	**8,365**

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

Benefit payment estimates for the next 10 years are shown below:

Maturity Profile of the Present Value of the Liability	PBI	PBS	FBPREV	FBPREV II	FBPREV III	Health Plans	Retirement Award
2026	111,708	68,541	1,168	10,779	20,713	7,547	28,794
2027	210,531	132,364	1,881	20,800	36,914	15,694	33,453
2028	203,887	130,366	1,891	20,405	35,963	15,719	8,826
2029	197,978	128,295	1,870	20,117	34,967	15,792	10,313
2030	190,044	126,089	1,855	19,822	33,998	15,784	8,144
2031 to 2035	836,829	591,056	9,222	94,982	153,241	77,453	17,526

The weighted average duration of the present value of the obligation is shown below:

						Health Plans			
***Duration* (in years)**	**PBI**	**PBS**	**FBPREV**	**FBPREV II**	**FBPREV III**	**PAM**	**POD**	**PROMED**	**Retirement Award**
06/30/2026	7.01	8.88	7.67	9.22	7.43	According to Pension Plans [1]	8.81	10.89	5.97
12/31/2025	7.43	9.36	8.18	9.88	8.08	According to Pension Plans [1]	9.21	11.54	5.83

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

Other data about the plans are shown below:

						Health Plans			
Number of Participants –12/31/2025	**PBI**	**PBS**	**FBPREV**	**FBPREV II**	**FBPREV III**	**PAM**	**POD**	**PROMED**	**Retirement Award**
Active	107	269	4,692	2,273	87	1,182	251	6,741	9,277
Assisted	2,782	2,556	138	2,403	1,444	7,543	-	-	-
Inactives	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,871	6,458	-
Total	**2,889**	**2,825**	**4,830**	**4,676**	**1,531**	**8,725**	**3,122**	**13,199**	**9,277**

						Health Plans			
Number of Participants – 12/31/2024	**PBI**	**PBS**	**FBPREV**	**FBPREV II**	**FBPREV III**	**PAM**	**POD**	**PROMED**	**Retirement Award**
Active	109	295	4,801	2,420	94	1,327	283	7,022	9,360
Assisted	2,839	2,562	121	2,310	1,460	7,295	-	-	-
Inactives	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,991	6,481	-
Total	**2,948**	**2,857**	**4,922**	**4,730**	**1,554**	**8,622**	**3,274**	**13,503**	**9,360**

(f) Sensitivity Analysis

The assumptions adopted for the actuarial calculation of the defined benefit plan have a significant effect on the amounts disclosed. The impact on the calculation of benefits considering the change in the assumptions made is presented below, highlighting the impact of the effect of the present value of actuarial obligations (VPOA).

PBI		**Impact**
Assumption Description	**Sensitivity Analysis**	**Effect on VPOA**
Discount Rate	Increase of 0.5 p.p.	(33,942)
Discount Rate	Decrease of 0.5 p.p.	36,136
Mortality Table	Increase of 10%	(27,376)
Mortality Table	Decrease of 10%	29,918
PBS		**Impact**
Assumption Description	**Sensitivity Analysis**	**Effect on VPOA**
Discount Rate	Increase of 0.5 p.p.	(48,823)
Discount Rate	Decrease of 0.5 p.p.	52,625
Mortality Table	Increase of 10%	(32,449)
Mortality Table	Decrease of 10%	36,220
FBPREV		**Impact**
Assumption Description	**Sensitivity Analysis**	**Effect on VPOA**
Discount Rate	Increase of 0.5 p.p.	(717)
Discount Rate	Decrease of 0.5 p.p.	769
Mortality Table	Increase of 10%	(1,104)
Mortality Table	Decrease of 10%	1,112
FBPREV II		**Impact**
Assumption Description	**Sensitivity Analysis**	**Effect on VPOA**
Discount Rate	Increase of 0.5 p.p..	(8,867)
Discount Rate	Decrease of 0.5 p.p.	9,592
Mortality Table	Increase of 10%	(3,069)
Mortality Table	Decrease of 10%	3,457
FBPREV III		**Impact**
Assumption Description	**Sensitivity Analysis**	**Effect on VPOA**
Discount Rate	Increase of 0.5 p.p.	(10,285)
Discount Rate	Decrease of 0.5 p.p..	10,632
Mortality Table	Increase of 10%	(8,051)
Mortality Table	Decrease of 10%	8,803
Health Plans		**Impact**
Assumption Description	**Sensitivity Analysis**	**Effect on VPOA**
Discount Rate	Increase of 0.5 p.p..	(8,056)
Discount Rate	Decrease of 0.5 p.p.	8,808
Mortality Table	Increase of 10%	(4,295)
Mortality Table	Decrease of 10%	4,792
Retirement Award		**Impact**
Assumption Description	**Sensitivity Analysis**	**Effect on VPOA**
Discount Rate	Increase of 0.5 p.p.	(3,463)
Discount Rate	Decrease of 0.5 p.p..	3,735
Mortality Table	Increase of 10%	(181)
Mortality Table	Decrease of 10%	182

Note 34 – Commitments and Other Relevant Information

(a) Rio Grande do Sul State

On April 22, 2004, State Law No. 12,069—subsequently amended by Law No. 14,738/15—was enacted. Under this legislation, Banrisul makes available to the State of Rio Grande do Sul up to 95% of the value of judicial deposits collected through the Reserve Fund for the Guarantee of Restitution of Judicial Deposits, in cases where neither the State of Rio Grande do Sul nor any of its municipalities are among the litigating parties. The portion of the collected judicial deposits that is not made available constitutes a Reserve Fund intended to guarantee the restitution of said deposits. The balance of these collected funds—adjusted according to the same rules applied to savings accounts, in compliance with Law No. 12,703/12, Article 11, paragraph 1, of Law No. 9,289/96, and Article 12 of Law No. 8,177/91—totaled R$18,007,324 as of the reporting date (compared to R$17,001,441 on December 31, 2025). Of this amount, R$9,823,501 (the same figure as of December 31, 2025)

was made available to the State upon its request. The remaining balance, which represents the available portion of the Reserve Fund, is recorded under the line item "Judicial and Administrative Deposits."

Since January 2018, no new funds have been transferred to the State, pending its formal qualification, as required by current legislation.

(b) Funds and Managed Portfolios

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

	Parent and Consolidated	
	09/30/2026	**12/31/2025**
Investment Funds [1]	23,713,708	21,095,335
Feeder Funds	47,379	40,143
Equity Funds	125,745	127,835
Individual Retirement Programmed Funds	10,928	10,409
Fund to Guarantee the Liquidity of Rio Grande do Sul State Debt Securities	16,499,575	13,443,707
Managed Portfolios	474,370	519,940
Total	**40,871,705**	**35,237,369**

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

(c) Banrisul Consórcios

The subsidiary Banrisul S.A. Administradora de Consórcios is responsible, on the reporting date, for the administration of 112 (12/31/2025 – 120) buyers' consortium for the acquisition of real estate, vehicles and services that bring together 63,870 (12/31/2025 - 71,998) active consortium members.

Note 35 – Transactions with Related Parties

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

(a) Related Parties

State of Rio Grande do Sul: In June 2026, Banrisul entered into a contract with the State of Rio Grande do Sul and the State Social Security Institute (IPERGS), renewing the arrangement for payroll-related services—originally contracted on June 17, 2016—through the onerous grant of exclusive rights. Under the terms of said contract, Banrisul paid the agreed price in a single installment of R$1,234,044. The new contract has a five-year term, renewable for an equal period subject to a new price agreement. Under this contract, Banrisul retains its status as the financial institution responsible for centralizing and processing credits for 100% (one hundred percent) of the State's payroll—depositing funds into bank accounts held by civil servants, public employees (both civilian and military), and retirees and pensioners covered by the State's dedicated social security system. The contract stipulates that Banrisul is not entitled to direct remuneration from the State for the provision of these services or any related banking services. The services covered by the contract will be provided to approximately 294,000 public servants. Banrisul may offer banking products and services to active and inactive public servants and pensioners, earning the corresponding revenues and regulatory fees. The amount contracted and paid to the State does not include autonomous agencies (*autarquias*) and foundations linked to the State's direct administration; negotiations, contract formalization, and payments for these entities will be handled individually through specific contracts with each entity. As of the reporting date of these financial statements, such arrangements were still in the negotiation and formalization stage. In accordance with applicable accounting practices, the disbursed amount was recognized as an intangible asset, with its realization in the results occurring systematically over the contractual term, reflecting the consumption of the expected economic benefits arising from the transaction;

- Companies controlled by the State of Rio Grande do Sul: primarily refer to the companies Centrais de Abastecimento do Rio Grande do Sul S.A. (CEASA), Companhia Riograndense de Mineração (CRM), Companhia de Processamentos de Dados do Estado do Rio Grande do Sul (PROCERGS), and BADESUL Desenvolvimento S.A. - Agência de Fomento/RS;
- Banrisul's Controlled and Affiliated Companies: as listed in Explanatory Note 2a;
- FBSS: closed supplementary pension entity that manages the pension plans sponsored by Banrisul and/or its subsidiaries;
- Cabergs: is a non-profit assistance association, regulated by private law; and
- Investment Funds and Managed Portfolios, managed by Banrisul.
- Banrisul Cultural and Social Institute: a non-profit civil association that aims to improve the actions of Banrisul Group companies focused on social, cultural, and educational projects.

The main transactions with related parties are shown below:

	Parent Company			
	Assets (Liabilities)		Income (Expense)	
	09/30/2026	12/31/2025	01/01 to 09/30/2026	01/01 to 09/30/2025
State of Rio Grande do Sul Government	**(17,050,200)**	**(14,889,999)**	**(1,648,874)**	**(1,527,534)**
Other Assets	5,536	4,861	-	-
Demand Deposits	(490,081)	(1,426,525)	-	-
Repurchase Agreements (Repos) [1]	(16,499,575)	(13,443,707)	(1,648,874)	(1,527,534)
Loan Obligations [2]	(5,100)	(10,288)	-	-
Other Liabilities	(60,980)	(14,340)	-	-
Subsidiaries and Investment Fund	**(3,790,574)**	**(3,398,531)**	**(56,480)**	**(31,211)**
Other Financial Assets	16,326	182,703	490	-
Other Assets	24,623	22,516	45,433	46,835
Demand Deposits	(6,053)	(6,297)	-	-
Time Deposits	(1,707,642)	(1,461,801)	(58,555)	(38,620)
Repurchase Agreements (Repos)	(168,317)	(139,414)	(4,915)	(4,577)
Acceptance and Securities Issuance Resources	(1,006,276)	(972,541)	(35,968)	(32,018)
Other Financial Liabilities [2]	(942,516)	(1,022,879)	(2)	-
Other Liabilities	(719)	(818)	(2,963)	(2,831)
Fundação Banrisul de Seguridade Social	**(243,458)**	**(237,809)**	**(28,498)**	**(4,378)**
Interbank Market Funds	(73,862)	(66,948)	(13,862)	(4,378)
Subordinated Financial Bills	(114,636)	(100,556)	(14,636)	-
Loan Obligations [2]	(54,916)	(70,260)	-	-
Other Liabilities	(44)	(45)	-	-
Banrisul Instituto Cultural e Social	**(32,560)**	**(23,253)**	**(13,316)**	**-**
Time Deposits	(12,779)	(12,628)	(732)	-
Interbank Market Funds	(19,781)	(10,625)	(1,469)	-
Other Administrative Expenses	-	-	(11,115)	-
Total	**(21,116,792)**	**(18,549,592)**	**(1,747,168)**	**(1,563,123)**

	Consolidated			
	Assets (Liabilities)		Income (Expense)	
	09/30/2026	12/31/2025	01/01 to 09/30/2026	01/01 to 06/30/2025
State of Rio Grande do Sul	**(17,050,162)**	**(14,889,999)**	**(1,648,873)**	**(1,527,534)**
Other Assets	5,574	4,861	1	-
Demand Deposits	(490,081)	(1,426,525)	-	-
Repurchase Agreements (Repos) [1]	(16,499,575)	(13,443,707)	(1,648,874)	(1,527,534)
Loan Obligations [2]	(5,100)	(10,288)	-	-
Other Liabilities	(60,980)	(14,340)	-	-
Fundação Banrisul de Seguridade Social	**(243,458)**	**(237,809)**	**(28,498)**	**(4,378)**
Interbank Market Funds	(73,862)	(66,948)	(13,862)	(4,378)
Subordinated Financial Bills	(114,636)	(100,556)	(14,636)	-
Loan Obligations [2]	(54,916)	(70,260)	-	-
Other Liabilities	(44)	(45)	-	-
Banrisul Instituto Cultural e Social	**(32,560)**	**(23,253)**	**(17,624)**	**-**
Time Deposits	(12,779)	(12,628)	(732)	-
Interbank Market Funds	(19,781)	(10,625)	(1,469)	-
Other Administrative Expenses	-	-	(15,423)	-
Total	**(17,326,180)**	**(15,151,061)**	**(1,694,995)**	**(1,531,912)**

(1) These funds bear interest at 100% of the Selic rate.
(2) Refers to financial leasing contracts worth.
(3) These mainly refer to receivables related to Banricompras and Visa and Mastercard cards issued by Banrisul.

(b) Management Compensation

Annually, at the Ordinary General Meeting, the overall annual amount of remuneration for the Banrisul Administration is set, consisting of the Board of Directors, Board of Directors, Fiscal Council, Audit Committee, Remuneration Committee, Risk Committee and Social, Environmental and Climate Responsibility Committee, as determined by the Bylaws.

	01/01 to 09/30/2026	01/01 to 09/30/2025
Short Term Benefits	20,250	18,205
Salaries	15,918	14,181
Social Security	4,332	4,024
Post-Employment Benefits	741	747
Supplementary Pension Plans[1]	741	747
Total	**20,991**	**18,952**

(1) Banrisul funds supplementary pension plans for administrators who are employees.

Banrisul does not have long-term benefits, severance pay or stock-based compensation for key management personnel. Banrisul has civil liability insurance for directors and board members, and an insurance premium of R$2,000 having been paid.

(c) Shareholding

As of the reporting date, the members of the Board of Directors, the Board of Directors, the Fiscal Council, the Audit Committee, the Compensation Committee, the Risk Committee and the Social, Environmental and Climate Responsibility Committee jointly hold a shareholding in Banrisul totaling 12 shares, as per Note 25a.

Note 36 – Other Information

a) Non-Recurring Result

Banrisul considers non-recurring results to be results that are not related or are incidentally related to the institution's typical activities and are not expected to occur frequently in future financial years. Up to the reporting date, there were no events treated as non-recurring.

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Report on review of the individual company and 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

Introduction

We have reviewed the accompanying individual company and consolidated interim financial statements of Banco do Estado do Rio Grande do Sul S.A. ("Bank") for the period ended September 30, 2026, which comprises the balance sheet as of September 30, 2026, and the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the nine-month period then ended, with the corresponding explanatory notes, including material accounting policies and other explanatory information.

The Bank's management is responsible for the preparation of these individual company and consolidated interim financial statements in accordance with accounting policies adopted in Brazil, applicable to institutions authorized to operate by the Central Bank of Brazil. Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on this individual company and consolidated interim financial information based on our review.

Scope of review

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

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Conclusion on the individual company and consolidated interim financial statements

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying individual company and consolidated interim financial information as of September 30, 2026 does not present fairly, in all material respects, the individual company and consolidated financial position of the Bank as of September 30, 2026, and its individual company and consolidated financial performance and its individual company and consolidated cash flows for the nine-month period then ended date in accordance with Brazilian accounting policies applicable to the entities authorized to operate by the Central Bank of Brazil.

Other matters

Statements of value added

The accompanying individual company and consolidated interim financial statements include the individual company and consolidated statements of value added for the quarter ended September 30, 2026, prepared under the responsibility of the Bank's management, whose presentation is not required for Brazilian accounting policies applicable to institutions authorized to operate by the Central Bank of Brazil. These statements have been submitted to review procedures performed together with the review of the individual company and consolidated interim financial statements to conclude whether they are reconciled to the individual company and consolidated interim financial information and accounting records, if applicable, and whether their form and content are in accordance with the criteria set by Technical Pronouncement CPC 09 - Statement of Value Added. Based on our review, we are not aware of any fact that leads us to believe that these statements of value added have not been prepared, in all material respects, according to the requirements of this Standard and in a manner consistent with the individual company and consolidated interim financial statements taken as a whole.

Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

These individual company and consolidated interim financial statements for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2026, which were prepared in accordance with Brazilian accounting practices applicable to institutions authorized to operate by the Central Bank of Brazil (BACEN), are being presented in an additional manner, as authorized by article 77 of CMN Resolution No. 4,966, the consolidated interim financial statements prepared in accordance with IAS 34 – Interim Financial Reporting, issued by the International Accounting Standards Board - IASB and were presented separately by the Bank on the same date, in respect of which we issued an unmodified review report dated November 9, 2026.

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Corresponding figures

The individual company and consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2025 were previously audited by other independent auditors, who issued an unchanged report thereon dated February 9, 2026, and the individual company and consolidated statements of profit or loss, comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2025, were previously reviewed by other independent auditors, who issued an unchanged report thereon dated November 10, 2025. The individual company and consolidated statements of value added for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2025 were submitted to the same review procedures by those independent auditors, and based on their review 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 individual and consolidated interim financial information taken as a whole.

Porto Alegre, November 9, 2026

KPMG Auditores Independentes Ltda.
CRC 2SP-014428/O-6

Original report in Portuguese signed by
Carlos Massao Takauthi
Accountant CRC 1SP-206103/0-4

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

Executive Board

FERNANDO GUERREIRO DE LEMOS
Chief Executive Officer

LUIZ GONZAGA VERAS MOTA
Deputy CEO

CARLOS ALUÍSIO VAZ MALAFAIA
ELIZABETE REJANE SODRÉ TAVARES
IRANY DE OLIVEIRA SANT'ANNA JUNIOR
IVANOR ANTONIO DURANTI
KALIL SEHBE NETO
MÁRCIA ADRIANA CELESTINO
ROBSON OLIVEIRA SANTOS
Officers

Board of Directors

ITANIELSON DANTAS SILVEIRA CRUZ
Chairman

FERNANDO GUERREIRO DE LEMOS
Vice Chairman

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

WERNER KÖHLER
Accountant CRC RS 38.534


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