banrisul

Consolidated Financial Statements in IFRS

3Q2026

banrisul

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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 the nine-month period of 2026, prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), and in compliance with the requirements and guidelines of the National Monetary Council (CMN).

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

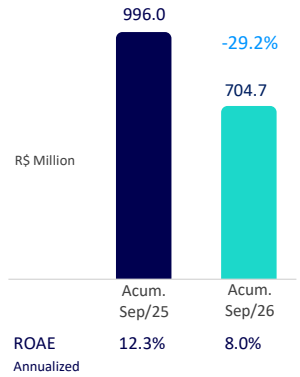
Globally, the first nine months of 2026 were marked by greater uncertainty and volatility due to tensions in the Middle East, leading to a gradual slowdown in the global economy, persistent inflation, and continued restrictive monetary policies in several economies. In Brazil, after recording a substantial 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



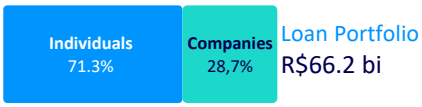
Net income in 9M2026 reached R$704.7 million, down by 29.2% or R$291.3 million, compared to 9M2025. Net interest income grew, driven primarily by higher returns on securities and an intensified focus on credit expansion—achieved by repositioning the product mix toward offerings with wider spreads. However, portfolio risk rose due to an increase in delinquency within the regional economic environment; this led to higher expenses related to expected net credit losses, which weighed on the bottom line. Furthermore, intensified collection and recovery efforts—reflected in a higher volume of renegotiations during the period—resulted in an increase in the discounts granted as part of these 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.

Net income under BR GAAP and IFRS for the first nine months of 2026 was equivalent. The GAAP adjustments are detailed in Note 39 to the IFRS Consolidated Financial Statements; they primarily relate to net interest income and similar items, expected credit losses, the impact of recognizing—via the equity method—the standards established by IFRS 17 within the operations of Rio Grande Seguros e Previdência S.A., as well as the associated tax effects.

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$66,162.2 million in September 2026. In the first nine months of 2026, notable growth was seen in working capital operations for legal entities (up 39.2%), foreign exchange credit (up 15.2%), and non-payroll-deducted personal loans (up 14.8%). These gains were partially offset by declines in rural and development credit—down 32.5% for legal entities and 3.9% for individuals—as well as a 6.5% contraction in payroll-deducted loans.

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.

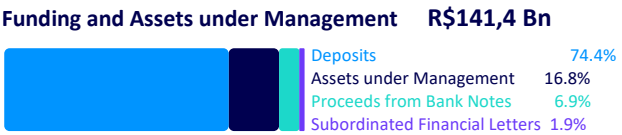
In August 2026, we resumed the offering of **real estate loans** to the general public, including special conditions for public servants. At the same time, we aligned our operating processes and credit policies with the regulatory amendments applicable to real estate financing and the Brazilian Savings 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.

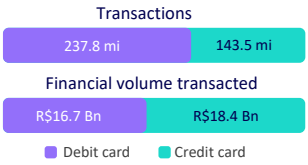
In the corporate segment, we launched initiatives to encourage companies to use corporate cards for recurring payments, supporting our strategy to make Banrisul their primary payment service provider and strengthen relationships with corporate customers.

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.



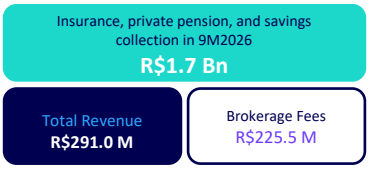


In 3Q2026, we enhanced our digital merchant onboarding channel by adding new pricing plans, expanding the Vero Tap solution (which enables merchants to accept payments via mobile phone without a POS terminal), and making Vero Smart available for purchase directly through the website. Vero Smart combines 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.

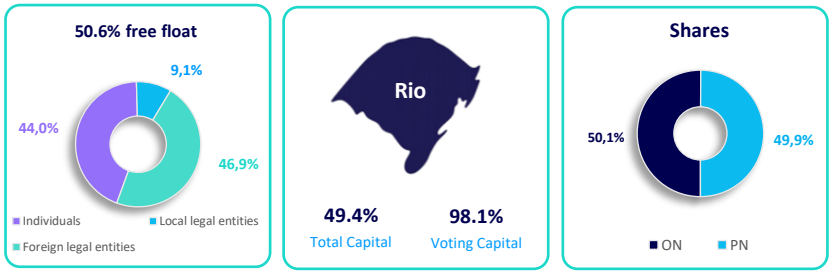
BanriWay, Banrisul's digital account for children and teenagers aged 0 to 16, strengthens our commitment to promoting financial inclusion and financial education among younger generations. In 3Q2026, 3,022 new accounts were opened, bringing the total to 5,653 accounts since its launch in December 2025. 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	9.7%	153,000	R$25.3 M
Interest on equity and Dividends paid in 9M2026*	*Dividend Yield* in 12 months	Shareholders Sep/26	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 RWA_{OPAD} 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.

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.

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.

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

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

Management

Balance Sheet

(Values in Thousands of Reais)

	Note	09/30/2026	12/31/2025
Assets			
Cash	6	1,154,012	1,298,124
Financial Assets		165,963,928	156,590,693
At Amortized Cost		140,785,406	132,993,625
Central Bank of Brazil deposits	7	16,142,890	15,861,036
Interbank Deposits	8	3,590,081	4,024,499
Securities	9	52,361,256	45,848,429
Loan and lease Operations	10	66,162,574	65,061,559
Other Financial Assets	11	6,546,653	5,936,592
Provision for Expected Loss		(4,018,048)	(3,738,490)
(Loan and lease Operations)	10	(3,680,297)	(3,425,345)
(Other Financial Assets)		(337,751)	(313,145)
At Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income		24,312,779	21,937,981
Securities and Financial Instruments	12	24,312,779	21,937,981
At Fair Value Through Profit or Loss		865,743	1,659,087
Securities and Financial Instruments	13	859,804	1,558,847
Derivative Financial Instruments	21	5,939	100,240
Tax Assets		4,157,617	3,869,114
Current		437,425	199,421
Deferred	15a	3,720,192	3,669,693
Other Assets	14	713,201	672,897
Investments		207,253	169,748
Investments in Equity in Associated Companies	16	207,253	169,748
Fixed Assets	17	936,391	958,757
Fixed Assets		2,012,173	1,995,256
(Accumulated Depreciation)		(1,075,782)	(1,036,499)
Intangible	18	1,337,168	299,199
Intangible Assets		1,880,655	1,945,017
(Accumulated Amortization)		(543,487)	(1,645,818)
Total Assets		174,469,570	**163,858,532**

The accompanying Notes are an integral part of these financial statements

Balance Sheet

(Values in Thousands of Reais)

	Note	09/30/2026	12/31/2025
Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities		157,517,431	147,521,081
At Amortized Cost		157,433,868	145,722,468
Deposits	19	105,179,814	100,557,914
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	19	26,517,040	22,819,656
Funds from institutional/interbank markets	19	9,764,911	7,739,376
Subordinated Financial Bills	19	2,706,785	2,413,040
Loan Obligations	19	2,928,550	2,806,928
Onlending Obligations	19	4,871,980	3,802,826
Other Financial Liabilities	20	5,464,788	5,582,728
At Fair Value through Profit or Loss		635	1,690,432
Derivative Financial Instruments	21	635	1,027
Subordinated Debts	21	-	1,689,405
Provision for Expected Loss		82,928	108,181
Credit Commitments and Credits to be Released		69,764	96,100
Financial Guarantees Provided		13,164	12,081
Provisions	23a	2,169,039	2,518,055
Tax Liabilities		700,649	556,822
Current		414,284	284,128
Deferred	15b	286,365	272,694
Other Liabilities	24	2,174,833	1,797,423
Total Liabilities		**162,561,952**	**152,393,381**
Equity	**25**		
Capital		8,700,000	8,300,000
Capital Reserves		5,098	5,098
Profit Reserves		3,270,996	3,290,325
Other Comprehensive Income		(130,081)	(133,709)
Accumulated Profits/Losses		57,703	
Non-Controlling Interests		3,902	3,437
Total Equity		**11,907,618**	11,465,151
Total Liabilities and Equity		**174,469,570**	**163,858,532**

The accompanying Notes are an integral part of these Financial Statements

Income Statement

(Values in Thousands of Reais)

	Note	07/01 to 09/30/2026	01/01 to 09/30/2026	07/01 to 09/30/2025	01/01 to 09/30/2025
Interest and Similar Income		6,093,961	17,694,541	5,822,322	15,934,433
Interest and Similar Expenses		(4,496,919)	(12,800,721)	(4,156,393)	(11,059,854)
Net Interest Income	**26**	**1,597,042**	**4,893,820**	**1,665,929**	**4,874,579**
Net Gains (Losses) on Financial Assets and Liabilities at Fair Value	**27**	**(1,537)**	**(70,332)**	**(69,825)**	**(323,353)**
Foreign Exchange Variation on Assets and Liabilities in Foreign Currency		**58,456**	**179,826**	**992**	**202,007**
Net Expected Losses Associated with Credit Risk		**(317,288)**	**(1,103,968)**	**(111,735)**	**(582,514)**
Loans and Leases		(330,747)	(1,105,960)	(101,437)	(681,990)
Other Financial Assets		13,459	1,992	(10,298)	99,476
Other Operating Income/(Expenses)		**(1,195,761)**	**(3,026,400)**	**(989,294)**	**(2,831,825)**
Commissions and Banking Fees	28	537,882	1,586,995	532,192	1,579,135
Personnel Expenses	29	(732,944)	(2,169,974)	(679,802)	(1,993,933)
Other Administrative Expenses	30	(628,463)	(1,738,636)	(550,949)	(1,607,278)
Tax Expenses		(140,220)	(426,796)	(142,127)	(423,636)
Share of associates and joint ventures	16	17,607	75,672	21,673	73,161
Other Operating Income	31	135,580	483,651	172,502	509,838
Other Operating Expenses	32	(327,181)	(781,878)	(176,934)	(548,721)
Tax, Labor, and Civil Provisions	23b	(58,022)	(55,434)	(165,849)	(420,391)
Income Before Taxes on Income		**140,912**	**872,946**	**496,067**	**1,338,894**
Income Tax and Social Contribution	**33**	**5,568**	**(168,279)**	**(130,293)**	**(342,939)**
Current		(78,065)	(222,080)	(75,060)	(295,042)
Deferred		83,633	53,801	(55,233)	(47,897)
Profit For the Period		**146,480**	**704,667**	**365,774**	**995,955**
Net income attributable to owners of the parent company		146,253	704,022	365,601	995,478
Net income attributable to non-controlling interests		227	645	173	477
Earnings per Share	**34**				
Basic Earnings per Share (in Reais – R$)					
Common Shares		0.36	1.72	0.89	2.43
Preferred Shares A		0.36	1.77	0.89	2.56
Preferred Shares B		0.36	1.72	0.89	2.43

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

Statement of Other Comprehensive Income

(Values in Thousands of Reais)

	07/01 to 09/30/2026	01/01 to 09/30/2026	07/01 to 09/30/2025	01/01 to 09/30/2025
Net Income	**146,480**	**704,667**	**365,774**	**995,955**
Items Reclassified to the Income Statement	**1,879**	**11,306**	**8,423**	**27,639**
Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income	1,879	11,306	8,423	27,639
Change in Fair Value	1,752	22,671	15,273	43,683
Tax Effect	127	(11,365)	(6,850)	(16,044)
Items that will not be subsequently reclassified to income	**-**	**(7,678)**	**-**	**(53,175)**
Remeasurements of liabilities for post-employment benefits	-	(7,678)	-	(53,175)
Actuarial Gains/Losses	-	(14,145)	-	(96,559)
Tax Effect	-	6,467	-	43,384
Total of Adjustments Not Included in the Net Income for the Period	**1,879**	**3,628**	**8,423**	**(25,536)**
Total Comprehensive Income for the Period	**148,359**	**708,295**	**374,197**	**970,419**
Net income attributable to owners of the parent company	148,132	707,650	374,024	969,942
Net income attributable to non-controlling interests	227	645	173	477

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

Statements of Changes in Equity

(Values in Thousands Of Reais)

		Owners of the parent company										
				Profit Reserves								
	Note	Share Capital	Capital Reserves	Legal	Statutory	To expansion	Profits Special	Other Comprehensive Income	Retained earnings	Banrisul	Non-Controlling Shareholders	Consolidated
Balance on 01/01/2025		**8,000,000**	**5,098**	**805,107**	**1,430,430**	**283,771**	**-**	**(109,359)**	**-**	**10,415,047**	**3,706**	**10,418,753**
Capital Increase		300,000	-	-	(24,419)	(275,581)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Comprehensive Income												
Financial Assets at Fair Value through OCI		-	-	-	-	-	-	27,639	-	27,639	-	27,639
Actuarial Valuation Adjustment		-	-	-	-	-	-	(53,175)	-	(53,175)	-	(53,175)
Change in Non-Controlling Shareholders' Equity		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(828)	(828)
Realization of Deferred Exclusivity Agreement		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,352	4,352	-	4,352
Net Income for the Period		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	995,478	995,478	477	995,955
Appropriations	25c											
Appropriations to reserves		-	-	30,944	154,720	200,709	-	-	(386,373)	-	-	-
Interest on Equity		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(290,000)	(290,000)	-	(290,000)
Additional Dividends Accrued/Paid		-	-	-	-	-	66,405	-	(66,405)		-	-
Balance on 09/30/2025		**8,300,000**	**5,098**	**836,051**	**1,560,731**	**208,899**	**66,405**	**(134,895)**	**257,052**	**11,099,341**	**3,355**	**11,102,696**
Balance on 01/01/2026		**8,300,000**	**5,098**	**885,321**	**1,807,079**	**597,925**	**-**	**(133,709)**	**-**	**11,461,714**	**3,437**	**11,465,151**
Capital Increase		400,000	-	-	(84,066)	(315,934)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Comprehensive Income		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial Assets at Fair Value through ORA		-	-	-	-	-	-	11,306	-	11,306	-	11,306
Actuarial Valuation Adjustment		-	-	-	-	-	-	(7,678)	-	(7,678)	-	(7,678)
Change in Non-Controlling Shareholders' Equity		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(180)	(180)
Realization of Deferred Exclusivity Agreement		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,352	4,352	-	4,352
Net Income for the Period		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	704,022	704,022	645	704,667
Appropriations	25c	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-
Appropriations to reserves		-	-	27,327	136,637	175,910	-	-	(339,874)	-	-	-
Interest on Equity		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(270,000)	(270,000)	-	(270,000)
Additional Dividends Accrued/Paid		-	-	-	-	-	40,797	-	(40,797)	-	-	-
Balance on 09/30/2026		**8,700,000**	**5,098**	**912,648**	**1,859,650**	**457,901**	**40,797**	**(130,081)**	**57,703**	**11,903,716**	**3,902**	**11,907,618**

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

Statement of cash flows

(Values in Thousands Of Reais)

	01/01 to 09/30/2026	01/01 to 09/30/2025
Cash flow from operating activities		
Income before Taxation on Profit	**872,946**	**1,338,894**
Adjustments to Profit before Taxation on Profit	**1,798,670**	**1,135,183**
Depreciation and Amortization	343,445	305,059
Share of associates and joint ventures	(75,672)	(73,161)
Subordinated Debt Update Result	242,214	(86,785)
Expected Losses Associated with Credit Risk	1,103,968	582,514
Cash and Cash Equivalents Exchange Rate Variation	129,281	(12,835)
Provisions for Tax, Labor and Civil Risks	55,434	420,391
Equity Variations		
(Increase)/Decrease in Assets	**(2,500,060)**	**502,366**
Applications in Interbank Deposits	(565,604)	66,362
Compulsory Deposit at the Central Bank of Brazil	18,146	(2,366,427)
Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss	790,482	2,080,800
Derivative Financial Instruments (Assets/Liabilities)	93,909	240,846
Credit and Financial Leasing Operations	(1,952,024)	(1,161,828)
Other Financial Assets	(609,369)	2,082,631
Tax Assets	(234,702)	(281,291)
Other Assets	(38,859)	(149,695)
Asset Valuation Adjustment	(2,039)	(9,032)
Increase/(Decrease) in Liabilities	**11,437,527**	**8,870,175**
Deposits	4,621,900	7,387,269
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	3,697,384	816,666
Funds from institutional/interbank markets	2,025,535	1,568,843
Borrowings and onlendings	1,279,608	663,645
Other Financial Liabilities	(117,940)	(1,849,634)
Tax, Labor and Civil Provisions	(404,450)	(272,538)
Tax Liabilities	339,410	665,580
Other Liabilities	245,464	292,140
Income Tax and Social Contribution on Net Profit Paid	(249,384)	(401,796)
Net Cash from/(Used in) Operating Activities	**11,609,083**	**11,846,618**
Cash Flow from Investing Activities		
Dividends Received from Affiliates	40,973	104,811
Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	(2,374,798)	(1,951,082)
Securities at Amortized Cost	(6,512,933)	(9,999,663)
Disposal of Fixed Assets for Use	21,903	22,474
Disposal of Intangible Assets	-	186
Acquisition of Fixed Assets for Use	(141,585)	(166,369)
Acquisition of Intangible Assets	(1,240,811)	(22,522)
Net Cash from Investing Activities	**(10,207,251)**	**(12,012,165)**
Cash Flow from Financing Activities	-	
Subordinated Financial Bills	-	1,000,000
Interest Payment/Redemption of Subordinated Debt	(1,637,874)	888,733
Dividends Paid	(28,998)	(35,978)
Interest on Equity Paid	(270,000)	(290,000)
Lease Settlement	(88,832)	(88,212)
Change in Non-Controlling Interest	465	(351)
Net Cash Used in Financing Activities	**(2,025,239)**	**474,192**
Net Increase/Decrease in Cash and Cash Equivalents	**(623,407)**	**308,645**
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Period	3,375,262	1,784,836
Cash and Cash Equivalents Exchange Rate Variation	(129,281)	12,835
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Period End	2,622,574	2,106,316

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

Statement of added value

(Values in Thousands Of Reais)

	01/01 to 09/30/2026	01/01 to 09/30/2025
INCOME (a)	**18,770,713**	**17,319,546**
Interest and similar	17,804,035	15,813,087
Commissions and Banking Fees	1,586,995	1,579,135
Net Expected Credit Losses	(1,103,968)	(582,514)
Other Operating Income	483,651	509,838
EXPENSES (b)	**(12,800,721)**	**(11,059,854)**
Financial Intermediation Expenses	(12,800,721)	(11,059,854)
INPUTS ACQUIRED FROM THIRD PARTIES (c)	**(2,183,858)**	**(2,242,693)**
Supplies, Energy and Other	(1,566,855)	(1,706,748)
Third-party and financial system services	(617,003)	(535,945)
GROSS ADDED VALUE (d=a-b-c)	**3,786,134**	**4,016,999**
DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION (e)	**(343,445)**	**(305,059)**
NET ADDED VALUE PRODUCED BY THE COMPANY (f=d-e)	**3,442,689**	**3,711,940**
Added value received through transfer (g)	**75,672**	**73,161**
Share of associates and joint ventures	75,672	73,161
ADDED VALUE FOR DISTRIBUTION (h=f+g)	**3,518,361**	**3,785,101**
DISTRIBUTION OF ADDED VALUE	**3,518,361**	**3,785,101**
Personnel	**1,894,951**	**1,742,122**
Salaries	1,317,910	1,217,418
Benefits	490,686	446,753
FGTS	86,355	77,951
Taxes, Fees and Contributions	**870,098**	**1,018,386**
Federal	813,254	959,131
State	290	242
Local	56,554	59,013
Return on third parties' capital	**48,645**	**28,638**
Rent	48,645	28,638
Return on capital	**704,667**	**995,955**
Interest on Equity	270,000	290,000
Dividends	40,797	66,405
Retained Earnings	393,225	639,073
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

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

Note 01 – Operational Context

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

Note 02 – Presentation of Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(a) Basis of Preparation

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

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

Controlled Companies	Activity	Participation on 09/30/2026
Banrisul Armazéns Gerais S.A.	Provision of Services	100.00%
Banrisul S.A. Corretora de Valores Mobiliários e Câmbio	Securities Intermediation	98.98%
Banrisul S.A. Administradora de Consórcios	Sales Pool Group Management	99.68%
Banrisul Soluções em Pagamentos S.A.	Payment Methods	100.00%
Banrisul Seguridade Participações S.A. (1)	Insurance Marketing and Sales	100.00%

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

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

Associated Companies	Activity	Participation on 09/30/2026
Bem Promotora de Vendas e Serviços S.A.	Banking Correspondent	49.90%
Banrisul Icatu Participações S.A.	Insurance, Pension, and Capitalization	49.99%

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

(b) Standards to Be Adopted in Future Periods

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

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

Given the absence of comprehensive regulations, it is not yet possible to definitively determine the impact of the Tax Reform on the calculation of the aforementioned taxes. In any event, Banrisul's management continues to monitor the matter and will act diligently to ensure full compliance, prioritizing operational continuity and tax certainty. It is also worth noting that, to facilitate implementation, Banrisul has engaged specialized consultancy services and established a Tax Reform Implementation Committee, featuring working groups responsible for analyzing legal, operational, systemic, accounting, and tax-related impacts. Furthermore, Management evaluated the requirements of CFC Technical Guidance No. 1/2026 to determine the accounting treatment applicable to events related to CBS and IBS—which will be treated as non-cumulative taxes levied on consumption transactions—and will continue to monitor developments regarding the recognition, measurement, presentation, and disclosure criteria set forth in Brazilian Accounting Standards.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Note 03 – Summary of significant Accounting Practices

(a) Functional Currency and Presentation Currency

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

(b) Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

(c) Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

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

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

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

- **Fair Value in Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI):** The recognition of certain changes in the fair value of assets or liabilities that are not immediately reflected in the Income Statement, but rather in a separate section of equity called other comprehensive income (OCI). OCI includes unrealized revenue, expense, gains, and losses that, according to accounting standards, are not recorded in the Income Statement for the current period. Instead, these items are presented in the Balance Sheet and affect the company's equity, being recognized in the Statement of Comprehensive Income until certain criteria for their realization are met, at which point they may be reclassified to the Income Statement.
- **Fair Value in Profit (FVTPL):** This involves recording the fair value of a financial asset or liability in the Income Statement.

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

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

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

• In the case of financial liabilities, transaction costs individually attributable to the transaction should be deducted and any amounts received upon issuance of the instrument should be added.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(c.1) Financial Assets Classification

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

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

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

Business Models

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

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

Contractual Characteristics of Cash Flows – SPPI Test

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

(c.2) Financial Liabilities Classification

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

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

(c.3) Effective Interest Rate

The effective interest method involves applying the effective interest rate (EIR) to the gross carrying amount of the instrument. The EIR is the rate that equates the present value of all cash flows over the contractual term of the financial asset or liability to its gross carrying amount. Transaction costs and amounts received that are considered material are

recognized over the life of the financial instruments through the application of the EIR. To calculate the EIR, Banrisul employs a specific method for credit operations, whereby expenses related to transaction costs incurred at the origination of the financial instrument are recognized on a straight-line basis or in proportion to contractual revenues, depending on the contract's characteristics. The calculation includes all commissions paid or received between the contracting parties, transaction costs, and all other premiums or discounts. Interest income is calculated and recognized by applying the EIR to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Change in Methodology for Assessing a Significant Increase in Credit Risk

In August 2026, a revision to the temporal trigger for a "Significant Increase in Credit Risk" (SICR) was approved for 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 of more than 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 the Central Bank of Brazil (Bacen) classified between segments S1 and S3. Banrisul is classified in segment S2.

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

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

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

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

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

(c.5) Troubled Assets

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

(c.6) Default

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

(c.7) Renegotiation

- **Renegotiation**: agreement that implies a change in the originally agreed conditions of the instrument or the replacement of the original financial instrument by another, with partial or full settlement or refinancing of the respective original obligation.

(c.8) Write-off of Financial Assets

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

(c.9) Write-Off Criteria

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

(c.10) Open Market Applications

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

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

(c.11) Derivative Financial Instruments

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

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

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

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

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

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

(c.12) Credit Operations

The credit risk area is responsible for defining the methodology used to measure the expected loss associated with credit risk and for regularly assessing the evolution of provision amounts. This area monitors the trends observed in the provision for expected credit loss by segment, in addition to establishing an initial understanding of the variables that impact PD, LGD, CCF and scenario assessment and, consequently, the provision. Once the trends are identified and an initial

assessment of the variables is made at the corporate level, the business areas become responsible for further analyzing these trends at a detailed level and by segment, to understand the reasons related to these trends and decide whether changes will be necessary in the policies for granting or measuring expected credit losses.

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

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

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

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

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

(d) Investments

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

(e) Fixed Assets

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

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

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

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

The residual values and useful lives of assets are reviewed and adjusted, if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period. The useful lives are reviewed annually, and a corresponding report is issued. Assets subject to depreciation are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the results with the carrying amount and are recognized in other operating income (expenses) in the Income Statement.

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

(f) Intangible Assets

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(g) Goods Held for Sale

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

(h) Income Tax and Social Contribution on Net Profit

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

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

companies of the Banrisul Group it is 9%. Specifically, for Banrisul Soluções em Pagamentos S.A., the CSLL rate was 9% until March 2026, increasing to 12% starting in April 2026, in accordance with Supplementary Law No. 224/2025.

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

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

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

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

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

(i) Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(k) Share Capital

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

(l) Dividends and Interest on Equity

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

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

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

(m) Profit Sharing

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

(n) Earnings per Share

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

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

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

(o) Determination of the Result

Under the accrual accounting principle, revenues and expenses are recorded in the period in which they occur, even if they have not been received or paid. When revenues and expenses are correlated, they are recognized simultaneously. In the

case of revenues and expenses of financial assets and liabilities, these are recognized using the EIR method, as described in the item c.3.

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

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

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

(p) Information by Segment

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

Note 04 – Main Accounting Estimates and Judgments

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

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

(a) Defined Benefit Pension Plans

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

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

(b) Tax, Labor and Civil Provisions

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

(c) Provision for Losses Associated with Credit Risk

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

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

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

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

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

(d) Transfer of Financial Assets

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

(e) Retirement of Financial Assets

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

Note 05 - Capital and Corporate Risk Management

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

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

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

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

(a) Integrated Structure of Management

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

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

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

(b) Risk Appetite Statement

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

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

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

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

(c) Lines of Defense

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

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

effective internal controls and for conducting risk and control procedures daily, as well as implementing corrective actions to solve deficiencies in processes and controls.

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

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

(d) Credit risk

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

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

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

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

Portfolio Composition by Activity Sector	09/30/2026	12/31/2025
Legal Entity	**172,244**	**188,890**
Public Administration - Direct and Indirect	172,244	188,890
Private Sector	**65,990,330**	**64,872,669**
Individual	47,182,955	48,511,967
Companies	18,807,375	16,360,702
Agricultural	325,773	274,850
Food, Drink and Tobacco	3,383,392	2,862,085
Automotive	725,101	733,550
Cellulose, Wood and Furniture	396,653	400,574
Wholesale Trade – Food	1,050,414	1,039,512
Wholesale Trade – Non-Food	890,461	860,525
Retail Trade – Others	1,751,836	1,519,863
Construction and Real Estate	1,583,343	1,343,210
Education, Health and Other Social Services	1,616,521	1,695,218
Electronics and IT	422,206	507,714
Financial and Insurance	347,556	289,963
Machinery and Equipment	366,075	326,717
Metallurgy	524,830	459,502
Infrastructure Works	60,107	29,633
Oil and Natural Gas	752,975	616,935
Chemical and Petrochemical	1,069,414	1,022,766
Private Services	946,215	582,692
Textile, Clothing and Leather	470,535	413,338
Transport	505,582	470,715
Others	1,618,386	911,340
Total	**66,162,574**	**65,061,559**

(d.1) Identification, Measurement and Assessment

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

(d.2) Monitoring, Control and Mitigation

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

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

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

(d.3) Provision Policies

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

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

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

	09/30/2026	12/31/2025
Financial Assets at Amortized Cost	**144,803,616**	**136,732,163**
Compulsory Deposits at the Central Bank	16,142,890	15,861,036
Interbank Liquidity Applications	3,590,120	4,024,531
Securities and Financial Instruments	52,361,379	45,848,445
Credit and Financial Leasing Operations	66,162,574	65,061,559
Other Financial Assets	6,546,653	5,936,592
Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	**24,312,779**	**21,937,981**
Securities and Financial Instruments	24,312,779	21,937,981
Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss	**865,743**	**1,659,087**

Securities and Financial Instruments	859,804	1,558,847
Derivative Financial Instruments	5,939	100,240
Off Balance	**27,447,571**	**21,513,417**
Financial Guarantees	737,995	648,413
Real Estate Credit	222,366	359,516
Special Check	6,626,279	4,745,864
Credit card	5,179,812	4,569,958
Electronic Pre-Dated Limits – Banricompras	6,265,610	5,869,970
Pre-Approved Installment Limits – 1 Minute Credit	7,388,348	4,981,121
Other Pre-Approved Limits	1,027,161	338,575
Total	**197,429,709**	**181,842,648**

(d.5) Credit and Financial Leasing Operations

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

	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3		Total	
	Credit Portfolio	Provision	Credit Portfolio	Provision	Credit Portfolio	Provision	Credit Portfolio	Provision
Individual	**43,124,139**	**578,065**	**638,084**	**144,992**	**3,420,732**	**1,982,575**	**47,182,955**	**2,705,632**
Credit card	2,345,955	20,755	40,373	20,943	373,103	257,243	2,759,431	298,941
Payroll loans	16,832,448	115,000	190,888	27,778	1,199,065	638,536	18,222,401	781,314
Personal Credit	2,953,056	44,591	85,035	18,181	441,620	245,913	3,479,711	308,685
Real Estate Credit	5,379,960	27,013	7,550	3,224	78,911	44,834	5,466,421	75,071
Rural Credit, Development and Guarantee Funds	12,714,839	223,073	177,829	39,173	586,347	294,870	13,479,015	557,116
Others	2,897,881	147,633	136,409	35,693	741,686	501,179	3,775,976	684,505
Legal Entity	**17,575,778**	**247,077**	**195,594**	**38,603**	**1,208,247**	**688,985**	**18,979,619**	**974,665**
Exchange	3,223,045	9,572	1,391	34	64,898	5,129	3,289,334	14,735
Working capital	6,926,741	65,878	36,986	9,542	369,593	219,755	7,333,320	295,175
Business/Escrow Account	2,389,279	81,400	80,362	13,612	264,814	160,689	2,734,455	255,701
Real Estate Credit	887,377	10,624	21,799	3,547	-	-	909,176	14,171
Rural Credit, Development and Guarantee Funds	2,123,866	42,821	18,912	3,804	110,221	75,972	2,252,999	122,597
Others	2,025,470	36,782	36,144	8,064	398,721	227,440	2,460,335	272,286
Total as of 09/30/2026	**60,699,917**	**825,142**	**833,678**	**183,595**	**4,628,979**	**2,671,560**	**66,162,574**	**3,680,297**
Total as of 12/31/2025	**60,448,440**	**901,558**	**636,713**	**137,593**	**3,976,406**	**2,386,194**	**65,061,559**	**3,425,345**

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

	09/30/2026	12/31/2025
Not due	58,824,425	59,031,301
Due within 30 days	1,786,535	1,417,139
Due to 31 from 60 days	88,957	-
Total	**60,699,917**	**60,448,440**

	09/30/2026	12/31/2025
Collective Assessment	60,582,697	60,424,048
Individual Assessment	117,220	24,392
Total	**60,699,917**	**60,448,440**

Stage 2: credit and financial lease operations that are 30 to 90 days past due and/or exhibit a significant increase in credit risk are classified as Stage 2. For real estate and rural credit portfolios, this includes operations that are 60 to 90 days past due.

	09/30/2026	12/31/2025
Not Due	282,646	201,934
Due within 30 days	19,177	16,124
Overdue from 31 to 60 days	218,991	274,189
Overdue from 61 to 90 days	312,864	144,466
Total	**833,678**	**636,713**

	09/30/2026	12/31/2025
Collective Assessment	833,331	635,217
Individual Assessment	347	1,496
Total	**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.

	09/30/2026	12/31/2025
Not Due	1,160,139	940,201
Due within 30 days	112,789	116,713
Overdue from 31 to 60 days	90,203	83,310
Overdue from 61 to 90 days	131,040	118,222
Overdue more than 90 days	3,134,808	2,717,960
Total	**4,628,979**	**3,976,406**

	09/30/2026	12/31/2025
Collective Assessment	4,319,065	3,537,021
Individual Assessment	309,914	439,385
Total	**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), excluding operations acquired by Banrisul from other financial institutions.

	09/30/2026	12/31/2025
Largest Debtor	16.48	22.84
Top Five Debtors	54.92	54.90
Top Ten Debtors	78.38	78.45
Twenty Largest Debtors	100.00	98.98

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

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

The total of renegotiated instruments, including restructured ones, at the end of the reporting period totaled R$1,234,235 (01/01 to 09/30/2025 – R$1,223,669). Transactions with the characteristics of credit operations, involving the subsidiary Banrisul Pagamentos, are not included.

(d.6) Repossession of Assets Given as Guarantees

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mark-to-Market: in exceptional cases, by regulatory definition, the mark-to-market attributions – which are first-line attributions (especially middle / backoffice) – are not being observed, the market value of assets and liabilities will be

calculated using the prices and rates captured in ANBIMA and B3. Based on these prices, the cubic interpolation function is applied. spline (year in 252 business days) to obtain interest rates in the terms of operations, intermediate to the vertices presented.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Scenarios		Risk Factors Foreign Currency	Total as of 09/30/2026
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 upwards or downwards. For the development of the scenarios that make up the sensitivity analysis table, the following conditions and risk factor as of the reporting date were taken into account:

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

For the Foreign Currency Risk Factor, the exchange rate of R$ 5.1809 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, because once a loss related to these positions is detected, risk mitigation measures are quickly activated, 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 Portfolio
Prefixed	Pre-fixed 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 Portfolio
Prefixed	Pre-fixed rate	1,151,825
Index Coupon	TLP	118
Currency Coupon	Dolar	7,052
	Euro	531
	British Pound	15
Fee 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 end of the reporting period 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 RWA $_{\text{CAM risk}}$, with the value of R$553,084 (12/31/2025 – R$1,233,060) being verified at the end of the reporting period.

(e.4) Exposures Subject to Interest Rate Risk

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

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

	Current		Non-Current			
	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	**26,693,632**	**31,593,611**	**89,652,017**	**21,989,214**	**169,928,474**	**159,771,600**
At Amortized Cost	26,316,430	31,031,264	65,419,025	21,983,233	144,749,952	136,174,532
Compulsory Deposits at the Central Bank	16,089,226	-	-	-	16,089,226	15,303,405
Interbank Liquidity Applications	899,985	2,115,808	574,327	-	3,590,120	4,024,531
Securities and Financial Instruments	32,164	9,269,651	31,236,280	11,823,284	52,361,379	45,848,445
Credit and Financial Leasing Operations	9,295,055	15,565,308	31,142,262	10,159,949	66,162,574	65,061,559
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 and Financial Instruments	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 and Financial Instruments	291,476	562,347	-	5,981	859,804	1,558,847
Derivative Financial Instruments	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
Funds from institutional/interbank markets	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
Loan Obligations	479,455	1,759,098	680,992	9,005	2,928,550	2,806,928
Obligations for Transfers	180,216	1,048,135	2,703,670	939,959	4,871,980	3,802,826
Other Financial Liabilities		5,463,087	1,701	-	5,464,788	5,582,728
At Fair Value through Profit or Loss	635	-	-	-	635	1,690,432
Derivative Financial Instruments	635	-	-	-	635	1,027
Subordinated Debts	-	-	-	-	-	1,689,405
Total Lag in Interest Rate Renegotiation	**(25,638,833)**	**8,880,068**	**29,296,495**	**2,959,830**	**15,497,560**	**16,655,187**

(f) Liquidity Risk

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(f.1) Cash Flows for Non-Derivatives

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

	Current		Non-Current			
	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
58Funds from institutional/interbank markets	1,026,680	4,509,071	4,746,715	269	10,282,735	8,074,815
Subordinated Debts	-	-	-	2,706,785	2,706,785	2,413,040
Loan Obligations	481,376	1,768,267	737,350	18,380	3,005,373	2,882,675
Obligations for Transfers	199,581	1,150,179	3,070,575	1,071,930	5,492,265	4,273,082
Other Financial Liabilities	-	5,463,228	2,007	-	5,465,235	5,583,319
At Fair Value Through Profit or Loss	-	-	-	-	-	1,694,898
Subordinated Debts	-	-	-	-	-	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**
Availability	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 makes available to the State of Rio Grande do Sul up to 95% of the value of judicial deposits collected by the Reserve Fund for the Guarantee of Restitution of Judicial Deposits—excluding cases where the State of Rio Grande do Sul or its municipalities are among the litigating parties. The funds available to the State of Rio Grande do Sul as of the reporting date totaled R$9,823,501 (December 31, 2025: R$9,823,501), as described in Note 36a. In the event that withdrawals by depositors exceed the amounts held in the specific Reserve Fund maintained to ensure liquidity, the State of Rio Grande do Sul must immediately cover the resulting cash requirements. Since January 2018, no new funds have been transferred to the State, pending formal authorization 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 segregated according to the fair value hierarchy.

				09/30/2026				12/31/2025
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
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 Other Comprehensive Income	24,232,992	77,387	2,400	24,312,779	21,876,161	61,820	-	21,937,981
Securities and Financial Instruments	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 Units	-	55,418	-	55,418	-	39,851	-	39,851
Other	-	-	2,400	2,400	-	-	-	-
At Fair Value Through Profit or Loss	-	21,969	-	21,969	-	21,969	-	21,969
Securities and Financial Instruments	865,049	-	694	865,742	1,558,599	99,112	1,376	1,659,087
Treasury Financial Bills (LFT)	859,110	-	694	859,804	1,557,471	-	1,376	1,558,847
National Treasury Bills (LTN)	568,328	-	-	568,328	361,623	-	-	361,623
Investment Fund Units	-	-	-	-	999,446	-	-	999,446
Derivative Financial Instruments	290,782	-	694	291,476	196,402	-	1,376	197,778
Financial Liabilities	5,939	-	-	5,939	1,128	99,112	-	100,240
At Fair Value Through Profit or Loss	**635**	**-**	**-**	**635**	**1,027**	**1,689,405**	**-**	**1,690,432**
Derivative Financial Instruments	635	-	-	635	1,027	1,689,405	-	1,690,432

Subordinated Debt	635	-	-	635	1,027	-	-	1,027
	-	-	-	-	-	1,689,405	-	1,689,405

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

	09/30/2026		12/31/2025	
	Book Value	**Fair Value**	**Book Value**	**Fair Value**
Total Assets at Amortized Cost	**144,803,616**	**142,597,805**	**136,732,163**	**133,778,096**
Compulsory Deposits at the Central Bank of Brazil	16,142,890	16,142,890	15,861,036	15,861,036
Interbank Liquidity Applications	3,590,120	3,575,359	4,024,531	4,054,553
Securities and Financial Instruments	52,361,379	52,452,989	45,848,445	45,927,869
Credit and Financial Leasing Operations	66,162,574	63,879,914	65,061,559	61,998,046
Other Financial Assets	6,546,653	6,546,653	5,936,592	5,936,592
Total 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
Resources and Acceptances and Issuance of Securities	9,764,911	9,780,693	7,739,376	7,731,765
Subordinated Debts	2,706,785	2,770,591	2,413,040	2,476,845
Obligations for loans	2,928,550	2,928,550	2,806,928	2,806,928
Obligations for Transfers	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 dealers. When such information is not available, fair value is estimated using quoted market prices for securities with similar credit characteristics, maturity and yield.
- **Transaction Characteristics:** the amount represents the discounted value of future cash flows expected to be received. Expected cash flows are discounted at current market rates plus the counterparty risk rate to determine their fair value.
- **Financial Liabilities:** the estimated fair value of deposits without a specified maturity date, which includes non-interest-bearing deposits, is the amount repayable on demand. The estimated fair value of deposits with fixed and floating rates and other loans not quoted in the active market is based on undiscounted cash flows using interest rates for new debt with similar terms to maturity plus Banrisul's risk rate.
- **Funds from Acceptances and Issuance of Securities:** the fair value is calculated by discounting the difference between future cash flows, adopting discount rates equivalent to the weighted average rates of the most recent similar contracts or negotiations, of securities with similar characteristics.
- **Funds from institutional/interbank markets:** for operations with fixed rates, the fair value was determined by calculating the discount of the estimated cash flows, adopting discount rates equivalent to the rates practiced in contracting similar operations on the last market day.
- **Borrowing Obligations and Onlending Obligations:** these transactions are exclusive to Banrisul and have no similar transactions in the market. Given their specific characteristics, exclusive rates for each resource entered and the absence of an active market or similar instrument, the fair value of these transactions was considered equivalent to the carrying amount.
- **Other Financial Instruments:** the fair value is approximately equivalent to the corresponding carrying amount.

(h) Operational Risk

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

Operational Risk Management Phase	Activity
Risk Identification	The identification of operational risks aims to indicate the areas of incidence, causes and potential financial impacts of the risks associated with the processes, products and services to which companies controlled by Banrisul are exposed.

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

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

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

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

(i) Social, Environmental and Climate Risk

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

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

Climate risk, in turn, comprises two aspects:

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

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

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

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

(j) Capital Management

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The RAS, introduced by 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 segment S2. This process involves identifying, managing and measuring risks, including measuring the need for capital to cover losses in a severe crisis scenario. To this end, projections are made for a three-year horizon, considering the definitions set out in the corporate strategy, as well as in the Institution's Risk Appetite Statement. In addition to considering the Capital Plan and all the elements assessed therein (as described below), the ICAAP $_{SIMP\ process}$ also considers the results of the stress testing program.

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

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

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

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

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

(k) Capital Ratios

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

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

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

Prudential Conglomerate	**09/30/2026**	**12/31/2025**
Reference Assets (PR)	**11,988,059**	**14,405,845**
Level 1	**9,281,274**	**10,303,400**
Core Capital (CP)	**9,281,274**	**10,303,400**
Share Capital	8,701,859	8,301,859
Capital, Revaluation and Profits Reserve	2,984,945	3,015,055
Credit Income Statement Accounts	(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
Level 2	**2,706,785**	**4,102,445**
Tier 2 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 Services)	1,026,765	1,078,089
RWA $_{MPAD}$ (Market Risk)	553,170	1,240,814
RWA $_{JUR1}$ (Interest 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 Ratios		
Basel Index	15.66%	19.54%
Level 1 Index	12.12%	13.98%
Core Capital Ratio	12.12%	13.98%
Immobilization Index	13.17%	10.20%
Leverage Ratio	5.14%	6.08%

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

Banrisul's PR reached R$11,988,059 on the reporting date, representing an increase of R$2,417,786 compared to December 2025.

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

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

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

The IB was 15,66% on the reporting date, higher than the minimum required by the Brazilian regulatory body. The Tier I and Core Capital were 12.12% in the same period.

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

Note 06 – Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

	09/30/2026	12/31/2025
Cash	1,154,012	1,298,124
In Local Currency	978,294	984,008
In Foreign Currency	175,718	314,116
Interbank Investments [1]	899,985	1,900,000
Reverse Repurchase Agreements	899,985	1,900,000
Securities	268,577	177,138
Investment Fund Shares	268,577	177,138
Voluntary Deposits	300,000	-
Voluntary Deposits at Central Bank of Brazil	300,000	-
Total	**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 – Compulsory Deposits at the Central Bank of Brazil

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

Deposit Type	Type of Remuneration	09/30/2026	12/31/2025
Demand Deposits	No Remuneration	53,664	557,631
Savings Deposits	Savings	2,131,499	2,187,382
Term Deposits	Selic Rate	13,351,925	12,322,718
Instant Payment Account	Selic Rate	305,802	462,737
Electronic Currency Deposits	Selic Rate	-	569
Others	Selic Rate	300,000	329,999
Total		**16,142,890**	**15,861,036**

Note 08 – Interbank Investments

	Up to 3 Months	3 to 12 Months	Over 12 Months	09/30/2026	12/31/2025
Open Market Applications	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:

						09/30/2026			
	Up to 3 Months	From 3 to 12 Months	From 1 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Over 5 Years	Amortized Cost	Expected Loss	Net Amortized Cost	Fair Value
Federal Government Securities	-	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**

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

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

Note 10 – Credit and Financial Leasing Operations

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

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	09/30/2026	12/31/2025
Individuals	**43,124,139**	**638,084**	**3,420,732**	**47,182,955**	**48,511,967**
Credit Cards	2,345,955	40,373	373,103	2,759,431	2,850,369
Payroll Loans	16,832,448	190,888	1,199,065	18,222,401	19,492,623
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 and Development Loans	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	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	**60,699,917**	**833,678**	**4,628,979**	**66,162,574**	**65,061,559**
(-) Expected Credit Loss	(825,142)	(183,595)	(2,671,560)	(3,680,297)	(3,425,345)
Total Net Provision as of 09/30/2026	**59,874,775**	**650,083**	**1,957,419**	**62,482,277**	
Total Net Provision as of 12/31/2025	**59,546,882**	**499,120**	**1,590,212**		**61,636,214**

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

(b) Credit Portfolio Segregated by Installment Maturity

Maturity	09/30/2026	12/31/2025
Overdue since 1 day	2,243,441	1,818,290
Due up to 3 months	9,298,809	8,927,595
Due from 3 to 12 months	15,564,281	16,684,729
Due from 1 to 5 years	28,896,765	28,127,274
Due over 5 years	10,159,278	9,503,671
Total Portfolio	**66,162,574**	**65,061,559**

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

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

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

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

Stage 1	Opening Balance 12/31/2025	Transfer to Stage 2	Transfer to Stage 3	Stage 2 Transfer	Stage 3 Transfer	*Write-Off*	Constitution/ (Reversal)	Final Balance 09/30/2026
Individual	**654.932**	**(13.967)**	**(36.001)**	**24.486**	**62.231**	**-**	**(113.616)**	**578.065**
Credit card	127.475	(455)	(3.840)	598	3.478	-	(106.501)	20.755
Payroll loans	104.873	(1.233)	(3.048)	4.498	7.347	-	2.563	115.000
Personal Credit	35.792	(438)	(3.827)	4.171	4.245	-	4.648	44.591
Real Estate Credit	29.680	(193)	(1.249)	2.707	5.594	-	(9.526)	27.013
Rural Credit, Development and Guarantee Funds	206.564	(7.501)	(7.714)	8.235	23.704	-	(215)	223.073
Others	150.548	(4.147)	(16.323)	4.277	17.863	-	(4.585)	147.633
Companies	**246.626**	**(5.802)**	**(35.898)**	**1.826**	**27.919**	**-**	**12.406**	**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/Escrow Account	92.351	(2.277)	(13.896)	217	711	-	4.294	81.400
Real Estate Credit	10.047	(657)	-	348	-	-	886	10.624
Rural Credit, Development and Guarantee Funds	52.508	(290)	(1.945)	321	1.903	-	(9.676)	42.821
Others	42.358	(943)	(8.736)	364	5.443	-	(1.704)	36.782
Total	**901.558**	**(19.769)**	**(71.899)**	**26.312**	**90.150**	**-**	**(101.210)**	**825.142**

Stage 2	Opening Balance 12/31/2025	Transfer to Stage 1	Transfer to Stage 3	Stage 1 Transfer	Stage 3 Transfer	*Write-Off*	Constitution/ (Reversal)	Final Balance 09/30/2026
Individual	**107,574**	**(24,486)**	**(42,668)**	**13,967**	**5,870**	**-**	**84,735**	**144,992**
Credit card	8,646	(598)	(4,703)	455	1,355	-	15,788	20,943
Payroll loans	22,343	(4,498)	(7,508)	1,233	685	-	15,523	27,778
Personal Credit	18,304	(4,171)	(7,273)	438	224	-	10,659	18,181
Real Estate Credit	3,593	(2,707)	(658)	193	234	-	2,569	3,224
Rural Credit, Development and Guarantee Funds	19,049	(8,235)	(4,549)	7,501	2,220	-	23,187	39,173
Others	35,639	(4,277)	(17,977)	4,147	1,152	-	17,009	35,693
Companies	**30,019**	**(1,826)**	**(21,572)**	**5,802**	**801**	**-**	**25,379**	**38,603**
Exchange	241	(179)	-	32	-	-	(60)	34
Working capital	5,234	(397)	(7,982)	1,603	377	-	10,707	9,542
Business/Escrow Account	5,506	(217)	(3,323)	2,277	71	-	9,298	13,612
Real Estate Credit	348	(348)	-	657	-	-	2,890	3,547
Rural Credit, Development and Guarantee Funds	6,804	(321)	(1,458)	290	181	-	(1,692)	3,804
Others	11,886	(364)	(8,809)	943	172	-	4,236	8,064
Total	**137,593**	**(26,312)**	**(64,240)**	**19,769**	**6,671**	**-**	**110,114**	**183,595**

Stage 3	Opening Balance 12/31/2025	Transfer to Stage 1	Transfer to Stage 2	Stage 1 Transfer	Stage 2 Transfer	*Write-Off*	Constitution/ (Reversal)	Final Balance 09/30/2026
Individual	**1,707,917**	**(62,231)**	**(5,870)**	**36,001**	**42,668**	**(822,012)**	**1,086,102**	**1,982,575**
Credit card	238,780	(3,478)	(1,355)	3,840	4,703	(125,723)	140,476	257,243
Payroll loans	570,572	(7,347)	(685)	3,048	7,508	(328,997)	394,437	638,536
Personal Credit	213,773	(4,245)	(224)	3,827	7,273	(127,006)	152,515	245,913
Real Estate Credit	27,230	(5,594)	(234)	1,249	658	(1,800)	23,325	44,834
Rural Credit, Development and Guarantee Funds	250,827	(23,704)	(2,220)	7,714	4,549	(100,081)	157,785	294,870
Others	406,735	(17,863)	(1,152)	16,323	17,977	(138,405)	217,564	501,179
Companies	**678,277**	**(27,919)**	**(801)**	**35,898**	**21,572**	**(277,603)**	**259,561**	**688,985**
Exchange	6,766	-	-	197	-	-	(1,834)	5,129
Working capital	114,257	(19,862)	(377)	11,124	7,982	(123,542)	230,173	219,755
Business/Escrow Account	113,894	(711)	(71)	13,896	3,323	(47,941)	78,299	160,689
Real Estate Credit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rural Credit, Development and Guarantee Funds	238,999	(1,903)	(181)	1,945	1,458	(43,674)	(120,672)	75,972
Others	204,361	(5,443)	(172)	8,736	8,809	(62,446)	73,595	227,440
Total	**2,386,194**	**(90,150)**	**(6,671)**	**71,899**	**64,240**	**(1,099,61)**	**1,345,663**	**2,671,560**

Consolidation of the Three Stages	Opening Balance 12/31/2025	*Write-Off*	Constitution/(Reversion) [1]	Final Balance 09/30/2026
Individual	**2,470,423**	**(822,012)**	**1,057,221**	**2,705,632**
Credit card	374,901	(125,723)	49,763	298,941
Payroll loans	697,788	(328,997)	412,523	781,314
Personal Credit	267,869	(127,006)	167,822	308,685
Real Estate Credit	60,503	(1,800)	16,368	75,071
Rural Credit, Development and Guarantee Funds	476,440	(100,081)	180,757	557,116
Others	592,922	(138,405)	229,988	684,505
Companies	**954,922**	**(277,603)**	**297,346**	**974,665**
Exchange	19,186	-	(4,451)	14,735
Working capital	156,674	(123,542)	262,043	295,175
Business/Escrow Account	211,751	(47,941)	91,891	255,701
Real Estate Credit	10,395	-	3,776	14,171
Rural Credit, Development and Guarantee Funds	298,311	(43,674)	(132,040)	122,597
Others	258,605	(62,446)	76,127	272,286
Total	**3,425,345**	**(1,099,615)**	**1,354,567**	**3,680,297**

(1) In the Statement of Income, expected losses on credit operations and financial leases, amounting to R$1,105,960, are presented net of recoveries of credit previously written off as losses, totaling R$248,612.

Stage 1	Opening Balance 12/31/2024	Transfer to Stage 2	Transfer to Stage 3	Stage 2 Transfer	Stage 3 Transfer	*Write-Off*	Constitution/ (Reversal)	Final Balance 09/30/2025
Individual	**579,908**	**(11,593)**	**(36,875)**	**19,627**	**95,833**	**-**	**(42,982)**	**603,918**
Credit card	100,441	(592)	(7,104)	-	2,226	-	25,931	120,902
Payroll loans	128,627	(722)	(3,749)	778	7,136	-	(25,983)	106,087
Personal Credit	197,402	(472)	(3,087)	258	3,862	-	(163,971)	33,992
Real Estate Credit	36,473	(314)	(586)	12,230	19,351	-	(38,107)	29,047
Rural Credit, Development and Guarantee Funds	66,373	(7,802)	(8,446)	4,911	9,041	-	107,557	171,634
Others	50,592	(1,691)	(13,903)	1,450	54,217	-	51,591	142,256
Companies	**333,618**	**(3,279)**	**(24,385)**	**3,087**	**102,556**	**-**	**(163,769)**	**247,828**
Exchange	90,076	-	(202)	-	-	-	(79,896)	9,978
Working capital	69,589	(199)	(2,109)	29	32,930	-	(68,567)	31,673
Business/Escrow Account	90,210	(910)	(10,096)	67	980	-	17,392	97,643
Real Estate Credit	156	(138)	-	-	-	-	9,909	9,927
Rural Credit, Development and Guarantee Funds	40,107	(1,528)	(9,375)	2,572	9,321	-	17,987	59,084
Others	43,480	(504)	(2,603)	419	59,325	-	(60,594)	39,523
Total	**913,526**	**(14,872)**	**(61,260)**	**22,714**	**198,389**	**-**	**(206,751)**	**851,746**

Stage 2	Opening Balance 12/31/2024	Transfer to Stage 1	Transfer to Stage 3	Stage 1 Transfer	Stage 3 Transfer	*Write-Off*	Constitution/ (Reversal)	Final Balance 09/30/2025
Individuals	**233,931**	**(19,627)**	**(32,614)**	**11,593**	**2,673**	**-**	**(64,474)**	**131,482**
Credit Cards	7,780	-	(1)	592	580	-	285	9,236
Payroll Loans	106,155	(778)	(2,347)	722	195	-	(82,387)	21,560
Personal Loans – not Payroll	20,696	(258)	(3,463)	472	112	-	2,123	19,682
Real Estate	908	(12,230)	(2,815)	314	961	-	25,286	12,424
Rural and Development Loans	45,670	(4,911)	(15,052)	7,802	40	-	(1,829)	31,720
Others	52,722	(1,450)	(8,936)	1,691	785	-	(7,952)	36,860
Companies	**380,254**	**(3,087)**	**(6,678)**	**3,279**	**460**	**-**	**(343,016)**	**31,212**
Exchange	17,509	-	-	-	-	-	(17,509)	-
Working Capital	43,019	(29)	(1,358)	199	16	-	(37,544)	4,303
Business/Guarantee Checking Accounts	2,112	(67)	(749)	910	37	-	2,624	4,867
Real Estate	273	-	-	138	-	-	(243)	168
Rural and Development Loans	55,511	(2,572)	(3,166)	1,528	275	-	(44,382)	7,194
Others	261,830	(419)	(1,405)	504	132	-	(245,962)	14,680
Total	**614,185**	**(22,714)**	**(39,292)**	**14,872**	**3,133**	**-**	**(407,490)**	**162,694**

Stage 3	Opening Balance 12/31/2024	Transfer to Stage 1	Transfer to Stage 2	Stage 1 Transfer	Stage 2 Transfer	*Write-Off*	Constitution/ (Reversal)	Final Balance 09/30/2025
Individual	**793,313**	**(95,833)**	**(2,673)**	**36,875**	**32,614**	**(201,459)**	**1,054,217**	**1,617,054**
Credit card	85,106	(2,226)	(580)	7,104	1	(18,839)	147,568	218,134
Payroll loans	327,637	(7,136)	(195)	3,749	2,347	(118,956)	330,985	538,431
Personal Credit	231,833	(3,862)	(112)	3,087	3,463	(28,133)	2,862	209,138
Real Estate Credit	6,824	(19,351)	(961)	586	2,815	(1,656)	46,765	35,022
Rural Credit, Development and Guarantee Funds	72,567	(9,041)	(40)	8,446	15,052	(7,990)	162,021	241,015
Others	69,346	(54,217)	(785)	13,903	8,936	(25,885)	364,016	375,314
Companies	**231,847**	**(102,556)**	**(460)**	**24,385**	**6,678**	**(11,221)**	**483,700**	**632,373**
Exchange	3,884	-	-	202	-	-	2,469	6,555
Working capital	54,226	(32,930)	(16)	2,109	1,358	(61)	80,303	104,989
Business/Escrow Account	29,136	(980)	(37)	10,096	749	(487)	67,117	105,594
Real Estate Credit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rural Credit, Development and Guarantee Funds	82,315	(9,321)	(275)	9,375	3,166	(9,911)	148,114	223,463
Others	62,286	(59,325)	(132)	2,603	1,405	(762)	185,697	191,772
Total	**1,025,160**	**(198,389)**	**(3,133)**	**61,260**	**39,292**	**(212,680)**	**1,537,917**	**2,249,427**

Consolidation of the Three Stages	Opening Balance 12/31/2024	*Write-Off*	Constitution/(Reversion) [1]	Final Balance 09/30/2025
Individual	**1,607,152**	**(201,459)**	**946,761**	**2,352,454**
Credit card	193,327	(18,839)	173,784	348,272
Payroll loans	562,419	(118,956)	222,615	666,078
Personal Credit	449,931	(28,133)	(158,986)	262,812
Real Estate Credit	44,205	(1,656)	33,944	76,493
Rural Credit, Development and Guarantee Funds	184,610	(7,990)	267,749	444,369
Others	172,660	(25,885)	407,655	554,430
Companies	**945,719**	**(11,221)**	**(23,085)**	**911,413**
Exchange	111,469	-	(94,936)	16,533
Working capital	166,834	(61)	(25,808)	140,965
Business/Escrow Account	121,458	(487)	87,133	208,104
Real Estate Credit	429	-	9,666	10,095
Rural Credit, Development and Guarantee Funds	177,933	(9,911)	121,719	289,741
Others	367,596	(762)	(120,859)	245,975
Total	**2,552,871**	**(212,680)**	**923,676**	**3,263,867**

(1) In the Statement of Income, the expected loss on credit operations and finance leases, amounting to R$681,990, is presented net of the recovery of credit previously written off as a loss, totaling R$241,677.

(e) Financial Leasing Operations (Lessor):

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

			Parent and Consolidated
Maturity	**Future Minimum Payments**	**Income to Own**	**Present Value**
Current (Up to 1 year)	1,438	(747)	1,330
Not Current (From 1 to 5 years)	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**

Note 11 – Other Financial Assets

	Up to 12 Months	Over 12 Months	Total as of 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)	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	-	-	-
Securities Negotiation and Intermediation	6,272	-	6,272	3,873	-	3,873
Debtors by Guarantee 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 (3)	236,469	297,861	534,330	223,259	281,026	504,285
Other	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 which are updated according to the remuneration of the original resources, being Reference Rate (TR) + 6.17% per year for credits originating from own resources and TR + 3.12% per year for credits originating from resources of the Severance Pay Guarantee Fund (FGTS); and
- R$2,625 (12/31/2025 – R$2,505) refers to the balance of contracts in the own portfolio with FCVS coverage, resources from the FGTS, approved and ready for novation, updated by the TR + 3.12% per year

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

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

(2) It mainly refers to payment transactions of amounts receivable from card issuers (payment methods) in the amount of R$2,432,467 (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 receivables are composed mainly of:

- Credits receivable related to judicial deposits made by the Federal Government arising from the right to receive from companies that belonged to the same economic group, with final judgment, which Banrisul received in kind to settle loans. These judicial deposits are linked to the rescission action filed by the Federal Government, dismissed by the Federal Regional Court (TRF) of the 1st Region, awaiting judgment of a special appeal filed by the Federal Government with the Superior Court of Justice (STJ). Therefore, the release of the amounts to Banrisul depends on the outcome of the rescission action. Management understands that there is no need to set up a provision for losses. These judicial deposits assigned to Banrisul, whose release depends on the final decision of the rescission action, totaled R$256,981 and are remunerated by the TR and interest.
- Other credits without credit characteristics with the municipal public sector, in the amount of R$55,312 (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:

						09/30/2026
	No stated maturity	**Up to 3 years**	**From 3 to 5 years**	**Over 5 Years**	**Fair Value**	**Updated Cost**
Treasury Financial Bills (LFT) [1]	-	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**

						31/12/2025
	No stated maturity	**Up to 3 years**	**From 3 to 5 years**	**Over 5 Years**	**Fair Value**	**Updated Cost**
Treasury Financial Bills (LFT) [1]	-	361.142	20.615.871	899.148	21.876.161	21.805.941
Investment Fund Shares	39.851	-	-	-	39.851	28.709
Others	21.969	-	-	-	21.969	21.969
Total [2]	**61.820**	**361.142**	**20.615.871**	**899.148**	**21.937.981**	**21.856.619**

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

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

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

							09/30/2026
	No Expiration	Up to 3 Months	From 3 to 12 Months	From 1 to 3 years	Over 5 Years	Fair Value	Updated Cost
Treasury Financial Bills (LFT)	-	-	562,347	-	5,981	568,328	568,352
Investment Fund Shares	291,476	-	-	-	-	291,476	291,476
Total	**291,476**	-	**562,347**	**-**	**5,981**	**859,804**	**859,828**

							12/31/2025
	No Expiration	Up to 3 Months	From 3 to 12 Months	From 1 to 3 years	Over 5 Years	Fair Value	Updated Cost
Treasury Financial Bills (LFT)	-	-	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

	09/30/2026	12/31/2025
Assets for Sale	52,453	21,669
Advances to Employees	181,246	181,544
Actuarial Assets - Post-employment Benefit (Note 36e)	209,877	180,069
Goods Held for Sale	129,998	126,040
Prepaid Expenses	125,682	152,348
Other	13,945	11,227
Total	713,201	672,897

Note 15 – Deferred Taxes and Contributions

(a) Tax Credits

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

	12/31/2025	Recognition	Realization	09/30/2026
Provision for Loan Losses	2,009,611	311,981	(404,558)	1,917,034
Provision for Tax Contingencies	19,021	3,230	(369)	21,882
Provision for Labor Contingencies	983,539	81,072	(229,395)	835,216
Provision for Civil Contingencies	122,694	24,974	(36,319)	111,349
Benefits Post Employment	213,699	6,660	(317)	220,042
Other Temporary Provisions	84,335	163,793	(199,835)	48,293
Tax Loss	135,056	333,359	-	468,415
Leases – IFRS16	101,738	26,926	(30,703)	97,961
Total Tax Credits Registered	**3,669,693**	**951,995**	**(901,496)**	**3,720,192**
Deferred Tax Liabilities	(272,694)	(62,481)	48,810	(286,365)
Tax Assets, Net of Deferred Liabilities	**3,396,999**	**889,514**	**(852,686)**	**3,433,827**

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

Year	IR	CSLL	Total Registered
2026	97,538	78,030	175,568
2027	418,537	334,830	753,367
2028	383,067	306,454	689,521
2029	307,464	245,972	553,436
2030	204,580	163,664	368,244
2031 to 2033	368,968	295,174	664,142
2034 to 2036	286,619	229,295	515,914
Total as of 09/30/2026	**2,066,773**	**1,653,419**	**3,720,192**
Total as of 12/31/2025	**2,038,718**	**1,630,975**	**3,669,693**

The total present value of tax credits is R$2,655,920(12/31/2025 – R$2,632,922), calculated according to the expected realization of deferred IR and CSLL at the average collection rate projected for the corresponding period.

(b) Deferred Tax Liabilities

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

	09/30/2026	12/31/2025
Supervenience of Depreciation	1,824	2,793
Own Securities at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income	44,195	36,615
Securities – Fair Value Adjustments through Profit or Loss	-	792
Variation in the Fair Value of Subordinated Debt – Hedge Accounting	-	1,558
CPC 06	814	-
Actuarial Surplus	125,746	112,821
Other Temporary Debts	15,825	16,377
Leases – IFRS16 (1)	97,961	101,738
Total	**286,365**	**272,694**

Note 16 – Investments in Associated Companies

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

	Net Worth 09/30/2026	Share Capital Participation (%) 09/30/2026	Investment Value 09/30/2026	Net Result 01/01 to 09/30/2026	Equivalence Result 01/01 to 09/30/2026	Dividends and Interest on Equity Paid/Provisioned 01/01 to 09/30/2026
Associated Companies						
Bem Sales and Services Promoter SA	55,345	49,90	27,617	6,976	3,481	4,650
Banrisul Icatu Holdings S.A.	312,857	49,99	156,398	109,188	54,584	36,323
Total	**368,202**		**184,015**	**116,164**	**58,065**	**40,973**

	Net Worth 12/31/2025	Share Capital Participation (%) 12/31/2025	Investment Value 12/31/2025	Net Result 01/01 to 09/30/2025	Equivalence Result 01/01 to 09/30/2025	Dividends and Interest on Equity Paid/Provisioned 01/01 to 09/30/2025
Associated Companies						
Bem Sales and Services Promoter SA	56,150	49,90	28,019	12,931	6,452	4,393
Banrisul Icatu Holdings S.A.	283,515	49,99	141,729	133,444	66,709	100,418
Total	**339,665**		**169,748**	**146,375**	**73,161**	**104,811**

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

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

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

Note 17 – Property, Plant and Equipment

	Real Estate for Use	Equip in Stock	Facilities	Equipment in Use	Data Processing Systems	Others	Total
Total as of 12/31/2025							
Cost	622,286	75,036	361,165	201,032	705,668	30,069	1,995,256
Accumulated Depreciation	(327,758)	-	(143,448)	(105,195)	(436,462)	(23,636)	(1,036,499)
Net Book Value	**294,528**	**75,036**	**217,717**	**95,837**	**269,206**	**6,433**	**958,757**
Acquisitions	69,667	30,351	21,186	9,329	11,008	44	141,585
Alienations – Low Cost	(77,492)	(2,274)	-	(2,080)	(40,084)	(605)	(122,535)
Disposals – Depreciation write-offs	67,413	-	-	1,911	30,803	505	100,632
Depreciation	(57,120)	-	(11,278)	(6,972)	(64,077)	(1,156)	(140,603)
Transfers Net Cost	(2,170)	(63,274)	-	659	62,655	(3)	(2,133)
Transfers Net Depreciation	687	-	-	63	(64)	2	688
Net Movement in the Period	**985**	**(35,197)**	**9,908**	**2,910**	**241**	**(1,213)**	**(22,366)**
Total as of 09/30/2026							
Cost	612,291	39,839	382,351	208,940	739,247	29,505	2,012,173
Accumulated Depreciation	(316,778)	-	(154,726)	(110,193)	(469,800)	(24,285)	(1,075,782)
Net Book Value	**295,513**	**39,839**	**227,625**	**98,747**	**269,447**	**5,220**	**936,391**

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

	09/30/2026	12/31/2025
Up to 12 Months	95,400	94,927
From 1 to 5 years	138,629	142,302
Over 5 Years	9,033	6,264
Total [(1)]	**243,062**	**243,493**

(1) It includes financial leasing contracts with related parties in the amount of R$60,016 (12/30/2025 - R$80.548) (Note 37a).

Note 18 – Intangible Assets

	Software Licenses	Rights From Acquisition of Payrolls [(1)]	Other	Total
As of 12/31/2025				
Cost	325,560	1,618,582	875	1,945,017
Accumulated Amortization	(225,192)	(1,419,751)	(875)	(1,645,818)
Net Carrying Amount	**100,368**	**198,831**	**-**	**299,199**
Purchases	3,447	1,237,364	-	1,240,811
Disposals – Cost Write-offs	-	(1,305,173)	-	(1,305,173)
Disposals – Amortization Write-offs	-	1,305,173	-	1,305,173
Accumulated Amortization	(19,183)	(183,659)	-	(202,842)
Net Changes in the period	**(15,736)**	**1,053,705**	**-**	**1,037,969**
As of 09/30/2026				
Cost	329,007	1,550,773	875	1,880,655
Accumulated Amortization	(244,375)	(298,237)	(875)	(543,487)
Net Carrying Amount	**84,632**	**1,252,536**	**-**	**1,337,168**

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

Note 19 – Financial Liabilities at Amortized Cost

	No Maturity	Up to 3 Months	From 3 to 12 Months	From 1 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Over 5 Years	09/30/2026	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
Interbank 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
Funds from institutional/interbank markets	-	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 Bills [3]	-	-	-	-	-	2,706,785	2,706,785	2,413,040
Loan Obligations [4]	-	479,455	1,759,098	632,434	48,558	9,005	2,928,550	2,806,928
Obligations for Transfers [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 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 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 term 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 36a).
(3) Subordinated Financial Letters (LFSN) are authorized to form part of the Tier 2 Capital (CN2) of Banrisul's PR, in accordance with BCB Resolution No. 122/21.

- On September 16, 2022, Banrisul issued LFSN (Small Business Bonds) in the amount of R$300,000 with remuneration of CDI + 3.5% p.a., for a term of 10 years, with an option to repurchase by Banrisul starting in the 5th year, counted from the date of issuance;
- On 11/08/2025, 03/09/2025, 17/12/2025, 19/12/2025 and 26/12/2025, Banrisul issued LFSNs totaling R$1,850,000, all with remuneration of CDI + 1.65% p.a., a term of 10 years and the possibility of repurchase by Banrisul starting in the 5th year, counted from the date of issuance.

(4) Funds obtained from banks abroad for investment in foreign exchange transactions, incurring exchange rate variations in the respective currencies plus interest and fees. Also included are leasing obligations in accordance with IFRS 16.
(5) Basically, they represent funding from official institutions (National Bank for Economic and Social Development – BNDES, Special Agency for Industrial Financing – FINAME, Caixa Econômica Federal and Financing Agency for Studies and Projects – FINEP). The funds are transferred to clients within the same terms and rates as funding, plus an intermediation commission. The guarantees received in the corresponding credit operations were transferred as collateral for these funds.

Note 20 – Other Financial Liabilities

	Up to 12 Months	Over 12 Months	Total as of 09/30/2026	Up to 12 Months	Over 12 Months	Total as of 12/31/2025
Interbank Relations	823,405	-	823,405	713,893	-	713,893
Interbranch Relations	224,371	-	224,371	258,571	-	258,571
Foreign Exchange Portfolio	83,883	-	83,883	150,257	-	150,257
Trading and Securities intermediation	6,202	-	6,202	4,551	-	4,551
Financial and Development Funds	58,332	-	58,332	49,042	-	49,042
Creditors for Resources to be Released	1,289,782	-	1,289,782	1,248,842	-	1,248,842
Payable Card Transactions	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 – (Assets)/Liabilities Financial at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss

	09/30/2026	12/31/2025
Derivative Financial Instruments (Assets)/Liabilities [1]	(5,304)	(99,213)
Swap Operations	-	(99,112)
Exchange Operations	(5,304)	(101)
Subordinated Debts [2]	-	1,689,405
Mark-to-Market Subordinated Debts (Note 22)	-	1,684,915
Provision for Expenses and Charges to be Incorporated	-	4,490
Total	**(5,304)**	**1,590,192**

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

Note 22 – Derivative Financial Instruments

In January 2026, Banrisul proceeded with the early settlement of subordinated debt (Tier 2), issued in January 2021 in the total amount of US$300 million (three hundred million US dollars), through the exercise of the full repurchase option starting in the 5th year. Concurrently, the swap transactions associated with said fundraising were settled. As for derivative instruments in the form of DI Futures Contracts, all contracts were fully settled in January 2026 (12/31/2025 – R$998,898). Currently, Banrisul does not participate in transactions involving derivative financial instruments in the form of swaps and DI Futures Contracts1.

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

Note 23 – Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

(a) Contingent Assets

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

(b) Provisions and Contingent Liabilities

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

	Tax	Labor	Civil	Other	Total
Opening balance at 12/31/2025	**50,690**	**2,186,223**	**273,463**	**7,679**	**2,518,055**
Recognized	-	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)
Write-offs Due to Payment	(31)	(345,413)	(59,006)	-	(404,450)
Closing balance at 09/30/2026	**56,983**	**1,856,293**	**247,911**	**7,852**	**2,169,039**

	Tax	Labor	Civil	Other	Total
Opening balance at 01/01/2024	**849,648**	**1,755,876**	**289,917**	**7,455**	**2,902,896**
Recognized and Inflation Adjustment	28,210	354,864	49,833	163	433,070
Reversal of Provision	(275)	(537)	(11,867)	-	(12,679)
Write-offs Due to Payment	(1,881)	(224,830)	(45,827)	-	(272,538)
Closing balance at 09/30/2025	**875,702**	**1,885,373**	**282,056**	**7,618**	**3,050,749**

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

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

There are also tax contingencies that, according to their nature, are considered as possible losses, amounting to R$933,572 (December 31, 2025 – R$979,420). These contingencies arise mainly from municipal and federal taxes, for which, according to accounting practices, no provision for contingencies was recorded.

As of September 30, 2025, the final balance of provisions for tax actions at Banrisul totaled R$875,416, including amounts of income tax and social contribution on net profit on the deduction of the expense of settling the actuarial deficit of FBSS, questioned by the Federal Revenue Service for the period from 1998 to 2005, for which Banrisul recorded a provision for contingencies in the amount of R$846,495. In light of the opinion of Banrisul's legal advisors and the criteria of CPC 25, Banrisul concluded that there were no elements justifying maintaining the classification of the loss risk as "probable,"

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

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

A provision has been established for labor lawsuits filed against Banrisul in accordance with its Provisioning Policy for the classification and provisioning of labor lawsuits, implemented since the second half of 2020, with the provision being for lawsuits with claims classified as likely to be lost.

There are also labor contingencies that are considered to be possible losses, amounting to R$1,143,000 (12/31/2025 – R$973,512), which, according to the nature of these lawsuits, mainly refers to claims for overtime, salary reinstatement, and salary equalization. In accordance with accounting practices, no provision for contingencies was recorded.

In 2026, Banrisul made it possible to formalize individual agreements related to collective lawsuits concerning 7th and 8th-hour overtime pay. This process took place in several stages and covered active employees, retirees, and those eligible for retirement by December 31, 2026, subject to specific eligibility criteria and the job roles included in each period. 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, with a payout of R$ 35,335 in September 2026—an amount also fully provisioned.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Others: On September 29, 2000, Banrisul received a fine imposed by Bacen in connection with administrative proceedings, also opened by Bacen, regarding alleged irregularities committed in exchange transactions between 1987 and 1989. In

April 2022, with a definitive decision handed down by the STJ that recognized the prescription of the fines applied, with the exception of a tiny portion, the conviction of which remained, with the amount of R$7,852 (12/31/2025 – R$7,679).

(c) Debtors by Security Deposit

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

	09/30/2026	12/31/2025
Tax	147,221	169,358
Labor	1,478,399	965,134
Civil	165,034	155,943
Total	**1,790,654**	**1,290,435**

Note 24 – Other Liabilities

	09/30/2026	12/31/2025
Collection of Taxes and Similar	161,762	10,369
Social and Statutory Obligations	85,481	414,801
Personnel Expenses Provision	302,034	170,648
Liabilities under Official Agreements and Payment Services	113,880	164,374
Domestic Creditors	733,969	192,987
Actuarial Liabilities - Post-Employment Benefit [(1)]	529,135	542,939
Provisions for Outgoing Payments	146,589	189,729
Anticipated Income	95,673	104,337
Other	6,310	7,239
Total	**2,174,833**	**1,797,423**

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

Note 25 - Equity

(a) Capital

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	%
Estado do Rio Grande do Sul State								
Shareholding on 12/31/2025	201.225.359	98,13	751.479	54,73	-	-	201,976,838	49.39
Shares Conversion and Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shareholding on 09/30/2026	201.225.359	98,13	751.479	54,73	-	-	201,976,838	49.39
Executive Officers, Board of Directors and Committee Members								
Shareholding on 12/31/2025	1	-	11	-	-	-	12	-
Shares Conversion and Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shareholding on 09/30/2026	1	-	11	-	-	-	12	-
Free Float								
Shareholding on 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 on 09/30/2026	3.839.481	1,87	621.601	45,27	202.536.545	100,00	206,997,627	50.61
Outstanding Shares on 12/31/2025	**205.064.841**	**100,00**	**1.373.091**	**100,00**	**202.536.545**	**100,00**	**408,974,477**	**100.00**
Shares Conversion and Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Outstanding Shares on 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 carry voting rights and are entitled to the following payments:

- Class A Preferred Shares:
  - Priority to receive fixed non-cumulative dividends of six percent (6%) p.a. on the figure resulting from the division of capital by the related number of shares comprising it;

  - Right to take part, after Common and Class B Preferred Shares have been paid dividends equal to that paid to those shares, in the distribution of any other cash dividends or bonuses paid out by Banrisul, under the same conditions as Common and Class B Preferred Shares, plus an additional ten percent (10%) over the amount paid to those shares;
  - Participation in capital increases deriving from the capitalization of reserves, under the same conditions as Common and Class B Preferred Shares B; and
  - Priority in capital reimbursement, without a premium.
- Class B Preferred Shares:
  - Participation capital increases deriving from the capitalization of reserves, under the same conditions as Common and Class A Preferred Shares; and
  - Priority in capital reimbursement, without a premium.

(b) Reserves

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

(c) Allocation of Income

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

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

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

As permitted by Law No. 9,249/95 and CVM Resolution No. 207/96, Banrisul's Management paid the amount of R$270,000, corresponding to Interest on Equity (JCP) 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 JCP resulted in a tax benefit for Banrisul of R$121,500(01/01 to 09/30/2025 – R$130,500).

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

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

Note 26 – Net Income from Interest and Similar Items

	07/01 to 09/30/2026	01/01 to 09/30/2026	07/01 to 09/30/2025	01/01 to 09/30/2025
Interest and Similar Income	**6,093,961**	**17,694,541**	**5,822,322**	**15,934,433**
Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value	764,670	2,162,284	737,327	2,037,001
Financial Assets Measured at Amortized Cost	5,329,291	15,532,257	5,084,995	13,897,432
Compulsory Deposits at the Central Bank of Brazil	550,080	1,570,722	487,715	1,284,266
Interbank Liquidity Applications	132,111	388,342	150,855	421,488
Securities	1,849,313	5,202,312	1,682,702	4,158,805
Loans and Financial Lease	2,796,444	8,369,466	2,763,671	8,002,536
Other Financial Assets	1,343	1,415	52	30,337
Interest and Similar Expenses	**(4,496,919)**	**(12,800,721)**	**(4,156,393)**	**(11,059,854)**
Net Result from Financial Liabilities at Fair Value	-	54,381	15,166	173,925
Net Result from Financial Liabilities at Amortized Cost	(4,496,919)	(12,855,102)	(4,171,559)	(11,233,779)
Deposits	(2,994,798)	(8,670,418)	(2,805,871)	(7,384,617)
Money Market Funding	(917,717)	(2,550,355)	(904,051)	(2,456,311)
Funds from institutional/interbank markets	(309,763)	(1,019,527)	(362,918)	(881,307)
Borrowings and onlendings	(103,321)	(103,321)	(98,719)	(511,544)
Total	**1,597,042**	**4,893,820**	**1,665,929**	**4,874,579**

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

	07/01 to 09/30/2026	01/01 to 09/30/2026	07/01 to 09/30/2025	01/01 to 09/30/2025
Net Gains/(Losses) on Financial Liabilities at Fair Value through Profit or Loss	-	(2,849)	(13,930)	(12,144)
Net Gains/(Losses) on Financial Liabilities at Fair Value through Profit or Loss	(540)	(387)	6,471	27,405
Gains/(Losses) with Derivatives	(997)	(67,096)	(62,366)	(338,614)
Total	**(1,537)**	**(70,332)**	**(69,825)**	**(323,353)**

Note 28 – Revenue from Fees and Services

	07/01 to 09/30/2026	01/01 to 09/30/2026	07/01 to 09/30/2025	01/01 to 09/30/2025
Fund Management	42,063	118,081	38,666	102,327
Collection and Custody	13,005	39,318	14,465	42,013
Sales Pool Group Management	32,405	92,851	27,311	89,721
Banrisul Payments Service Revenue	122,360	369,447	127,875	394,515
Collection	5,934	20,851	7,006	22,967
Insurance Brokerage Commissions	75,218	225,507	78,720	228,100
Credit Card	65,659	190,261	61,531	182,053
Checking Account Services	159,623	471,670	154,929	458,678
Others	21,615	59,009	21,689	58,761
Total	**537,882**	**1,586,995**	**532,192**	**1,579,135**

Note 29 – Personnel Expenses

	07/01 to 09/30/2026	01/01 to 09/30/2026	07/01 to 09/30/2025	01/01 to 09/30/2025
Direct Compensation	392,566	1,146,550	347,131	1,011,734
Benefits	122,903	370,539	111,161	335,308
Social Security Contributions	158,681	474,937	149,053	436,192
Training	2,625	6,588	2,378	5,015
Employee Profit Sharing	56,169	171,360	70,079	205,684
Total	**732,944**	**2,169,974**	**679,802**	**1,993,933**

Note 30 – Other Administrative Expenses

	07/01 to 09/30/2026	01/01 to 09/30/2026	07/01 to 09/30/2025	01/01 to 09/30/2025
Communications	18,617	49,649	17,892	55,136
Data Processing and Telecommunications	69,372	188,927	74,053	202,455
Surveillance, Security and Transportation of Values	42,151	110,222	34,924	104,055
Amortization and Depreciation	130,174	343,445	103,190	305,059
Rent and Condominiums	19,795	59,889	6,737	42,982
Third Party Services	152,300	403,816	122,128	363,596
Specialized Technical Services	73,610	213,187	66,588	172,349
Advertising [1]	38,844	113,565	47,847	126,837
Maintenance	35,864	102,980	32,137	89,161
Water, Energy and Gas	7,306	23,713	7,468	24,158
Financial System Services	8,852	30,602	10,784	31,812
Others[2]	31,578	98,641	27,201	89,678
Total	**628,463**	**1,738,636**	**550,949**	**1,607,278**

(1) Composed primarily of R$48,178(Jan 1 to Sep 30, 2025 – R$59,176) in institutional advertising expenses and R$63,098 (Jan 1 to Sep 30, 2025 – R$62,976) for a promotional program involving events and sports clubs. (2) Composed primarily of R$15,423 allocated to the Banrisul Cultural Institute.
(2) Composed primarily of R$15,423 in expenses allocated to the Banrisul Cultural and Social Institute (Note 37a) and R$19,709 in expenses related to official fees. For the year 2025, it consists primarily of R$32,090 in expenses related to official fees.

Note 31 – Other Operating Income

	07/01 to 09/30/2026	01/01 to 09/30/2026	07/01 to 09/30/2025	01/01 to 09/30/2025
Recovery of Charges and Expenses	5,345	17,645	5,411	17,053
Reversal of Provisions	93	27,471	(195)	31,554
Interbank Fees	2,978	9,399	3,894	12,103
Credit Receivables Securities	7,131	20,794	7,415	20,747
Reversal of Provisions for Payables	3,671	20,933	6,941	16,160
Reversal of Provisions for Payments to be Made	4,632	9,305	16,105	21,696
Update of Court Deposits	31,845	84,105	21,099	63,930
Acquiring Revenues for Prepayment of Receivables	59,810	187,297	81,522	227,134
Income from POS Rent	10,178	33,839	16,813	36,525
Update on Legal Deposits	-	29,160	-	26,277
Other	9,897	43,703	13,497	36,659
Total	**135,580**	**483,651**	**172,502**	**509,838**

Note 32 – Other Operating Expenses

	07/01 to 09/30/2026	01/01 to 09/30/2026	07/01 to 09/30/2025	01/01 to 09/30/2025
Discounts Granted in Renegotiations	157,777	268,283	15,463	64,711
Card Expenses	2,694	7,780	2,015	7,379
INSS Agreement	76,309	228,812	74,817	225,430
Loan Agreements	2,749	7,306	2,611	6,874
Expenses with Collection of Federal Taxes	3,322	9,807	5,118	10,977
Expenses Associated with Payment Transactions	33,839	104,758	35,821	104,690
Expenses of Credit Operations Portability	2,583	6,467	2,798	9,186
Monetary Update on Financing Release	1,321	4,517	2,268	6,507
Banrisul Bonus Advantages	8,643	24,824	6,072	26,400
Fees Not Received	13,494	29,726	8,003	17,994
Update of Actuarial Obligations	96	96	56	56
Correspondent Banking Reimbursements			(125)	-
Payroll Processing Services	5,772	17,850	4,966	16,186
Others	18,582	71,652	17,051	52,331
Total	**327,181**	**781,878**	**176,934**	**548,721**

Note 33 – Income Tax and Social Contribution on Net Profit

Reconciliation of Income Tax and Social Contribution Expenses/Income:

	07/01 to 09/30/2026	01/01 to 09/30/2026	07/01 to 09/30/2025	01/01 to 09/30/2025
Income Before Taxation on Profit	**140,912**	**872,946**	**496,067**	**1,338,894**
Income for the Period before Taxes and Profit Sharing	(49,832)	(307,602)	(193,020)	(515,457)
Effect on Tax Calculation	**55,400**	**139,323**	**62,727**	**172,518**
Interest on Equity Paid/Accrued	73,803	212,507	49,500	130,500
Result of equity method	7,924	34,053	9,753	32,923
Interest on Equity Received	(38,512)	(114,220)	-	-
Other Values	12,185	6,983	3,474	9,095
Total Income and Social Contribution Taxes calculated at Current Rate	**5,568**	**(168,279)**	**(130,293)**	**(342,939)**
Current	(78,065)	(222,080)	(75,060)	(295,042)
Deferred	83,633	53,801	(55,233)	(47,897)

Note 34 – Earnings per Share

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

	07/01 to 09/30/2026	01/01 to 09/30/2026	07/01 to 09/30/2025	01/01 to 09/30/2025
Net Income Attributable Owners of the parent company – R$ Thousand	**146,253**	**704,022**	**365,601**	**995,478**
Common Shares	73,333	352,975	183,317	499,061
Preferred A Shares	491	2,425	1,227	3,509
Preferred B Shares	72,429	348,622	181,057	492,908
Weighted Average of Outstanding Shares	**408,974,477**	**408,974,477**	**408,974,477**	**408,974,477**
Weighted Average Number of Outstanding Common Shares	205,064,841	205,064,841	205,064,841	205,064,841
Weighted Average Number of Outstanding Preferred A Shares	1,373,091	1,373,091	1,373,091	1,373,091
Weighted Average Number of Outstanding Preferred B Shares	202,536,545	202,536,545	202,536,545	202,536,545
Basic and Diluted earnings per Share – R$				
Common Shares	0.36	1.72	0.89	2.43
Preferred A Shares	0.36	1.77	0.89	2.56
Preferred B Shares	0.36	1.72	0.89	2.43

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(a) Key Assumptions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The participant's regular contributions comprise three portions:

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

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

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

The participant's regular contributions comprise three portions:

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

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

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

The participant's regular contributions comprise three portions:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(c) Main Actuarial Risks

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

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

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

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

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

(d) Plan Asset Management

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

12/31/2025	Allocation %					
Categories	**PB I**	**PBS**	**FBPREV**	**FBPREV II**	**FBPREV III**	**Health**
Cash	-	-	-	-	-	0.09
Fixed Income	77.35	79.02	76.68	77.76	82.54	98.53
Equity	6.25	5.55	9.37	6.96	6.29	1.38
Real Estate	6.32	3.62	-	1.16	4.88	-
Other	10.08	11.81	13.95	14.12	6.29	-
Total	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**

12/31/2024	Allocation %					
Categories	**PB I**	**PBS**	**FBPREV**	**FBPREV II**	**FBPREV III**	**Health**
Cash	-	-	-	-	-	0,07
Fixed Income	78,35	80,87	74,61	78,10	82,08	98,76
Equity	7,19	5,97	10,23	7,77	7,11	1,17
Real Estate	6,36	3,63	-	1,21	4,88	-
Others	8,10	9,53	15,16	12,92	5,93	-
Total	**100,00**	**100,00**	**100,00**	**100,00**	**100,00**	**100,00**

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

(e) Actuarial Reviews

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

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

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

Balance of net Liabilities/(Assets) – 06/30/2026	**PBI**	**PBS**	**FBPREV**	**FBPREV II**	**FBPREV III**	**Health Plans**	**Retirement Award**
Actuarial Obligations Determined in the Actuarial Valuation	1,059,378	1,220,832	20,298	212,879	290,415	181,161	132,775
Fair Value of Plan Assets	(671,883)	(1,277,912)	(45,362)	(322,271)	(318,131)	(414,302)	-
Deficit/(Surplus)	**387,495**	**(57,080)**	**(25,064)**	**(109,392)**	**(27,716)**	**(233,141)**	**132,775**
Effect of Asset Limit	-	-	25,060	109,311	-	51,980	-
Additional Liabilities	-	61,919	-	-	30,290	-	-
Net Actuarial Liabilities/(Assets)	**387,495**	**4,839**	**(4)**	**(81)**	**2,574**	**(181,161)**	**132,775**

Balance of net Liabilities/(Assets) – 12/31/2025	**PBI**	**PBS**	**FBPREV**	**FBPREV II**	**FBPREV III**	**Health Plans**	**Retirement Award**
Actuarial Obligations Determined in the Actuarial Valuation	1,082,047	1,244,633	20,710	218,055	305,081	181,463	133,703
Fair Value of Plan Assets	(750,739)	(1,257,336)	(42,707)	(307,533)	(311,687)	(396,481)	-
Deficit/(Surplus)	**331,308**	**(12,703)**	**(21,997)**	**(89,478)**	**(6,606)**	**(215,018)**	**133,703**
Effect of Asset Limit	-	-	21,993	89,401	-	33,555	-
Additional Liabilities	40,514	40,738	-	-	15,985	-	-
Net Actuarial Liabilities/(Assets)	**371,822**	**28,035**	**(4)**	**(77)**	**9,379**	**(181,463)**	**133,703**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Maturity Profile of the Present Value of the Liability	Benefit Plan I	Settled Plan	FBPREV Plan	FBPREV II Plan	FBPREV III Plan	Health Plan	Retirement Award
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 liabilities is as follows:

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

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

Other information concerning the plans:

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

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

(f) Sensitivity Analysis

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

Benefit Plan I (PBI)		**Impact in R$ Thousand**
Assumption Description	**Hypothesis**	**Effect on Present Value of Actuarial Liabilities**
Discount Rate	Increase of 0.5 p.p.	(33,942)
Discount Rate	Decrease of 0.5 p.p.	36,136
Mortality Table	Increase of 10%	(27,376)
Mortality Table	Decrease of 10%	29,918

Settled Plan (PBS)		**Impact in R$ Thousand**
Assumption Description	**Hypothesis**	**Effect on Present Value of Actuarial Liabilities**
Discount Rate	Increase of 0.5 p.p.	(48,823)
Discount Rate	Decrease of 0.5 p.p.	52,625
Mortality Table	Increase of 10%	(32,449)
Mortality Table	Decrease of 10%	36,220

FBPREV Plan (FBPREV)		**Impact in R$ Thousand**
Assumption Description	**Hypothesis**	**Effect on Present Value of Actuarial Liabilities**
Discount Rate	Increase of 0.5 p.p.	(717)
Discount Rate	Decrease of 0.5 p.p.	769
Mortality Table	Increase of 10%	(1,104)
Mortality Table	Decrease of 10%	1,112

FBPREV II Plan (FBPREV II)		**Impact in R$ Thousand**
Assumption Description	**Hypothesis**	**Effect on Present Value of Actuarial Liabilities**
Discount Rate	Increase of 0.5 p.p.	(8,867)
Discount Rate	Decrease of 0.5 p.p.	9,592
Mortality Table	Increase of 10%	(3,069)
Mortality Table	Decrease of 10%	3,457

FBPREV III Plan (FBPREV III)		**Impact in R$ Thousand**
Assumption Description	**Hypothesis**	**Effect on Present Value of Actuarial Liabilities**
Discount Rate	Increase of 0.5 p.p.	(10,285)
Discount Rate	Decrease of 0.5 p.p.	10,632
Mortality Table	Increase of 10%	(8,051)
Mortality Table	Decrease of 10%	8,803

Health Plan		**Impact in R$ Thousand**
Assumption Description	**Hypothesis**	**Effect on Present Value of Actuarial Liabilities**
Discount Rate	Increase of 0.5 p.p.	(8,056)
Discount Rate	Decrease of 0.5 p.p.	8,808
Mortality Table	Increase of 10%	(4,295)
Mortality Table	Decrease of 10%	4,792

Retirement Award		**Impact in R$ Thousand**
Assumption Description	**Hypothesis**	**Effect on Present Value of Actuarial Liabilities**
Discount Rate	Increase of 0.5 p.p.	(3,463)
Discount Rate	Decrease of 0.5 p.p.	3,735
Mortality Table	Increase of 10%	(181)
Mortality Table	Decrease of 10%	182

Note 36 – Commitments and Other Relevant Information

(a) Rio Grande do Sul State

On April 22, 2004, State Law No. 12,069—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 amounts have been transferred to the State until qualification, as determined by current legislation.

(b) Managed Funds and Portfolios

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

	09/30/2026	12/31/2025
Investment Funds [1]	23,713,708	21,095,335
Investment Funds Consisting of Mutual Fund Units	47,379	40,143
Equity Funds	125,745	127,835
Individual Retirement Programmed Funds	10,928	10,409
Fund to Guarantee Liquidity of the Debt Securities of Rio Grande do Sul State	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 mark-to-market adjustments at the balance sheet date.

(c) Administradora de Consórcios

The subsidiary Banrisul S.A. Administradora de Consórcios is responsible for the management of 112 buyers' Sales Pool Group (120 on December 31, 2025), including real estate, motorcycles, vehicles and tractors, comprising 64,870 active Sales Pool Group members (71,998 on December 31, 2025).

Note 37 – Related Party Transactions

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

(a) Banrisul Related Parties

- State of Rio Grande do Sul: In June 2026, Banrisul entered into a contract with the State of Rio Grande do Sul and the State Social Security Institute (IPERGS), renewing the arrangement for payroll-related services—originally contracted on June 17, 2016—through the onerous grant of exclusive rights. Under the terms of said contract, Banrisul paid the agreed price in a single installment of R$1,234,044. The new contract has a five-year term, renewable for an equal period subject to a new price agreement. Under this contract, Banrisul retains its status as the financial institution responsible for centralizing and processing

credits for 100% (one hundred percent) of the State's payroll—depositing funds into bank accounts held by civil servants, public employees (both civilian and military), and retirees and pensioners covered by the State's dedicated social security system. The contract stipulates that Banrisul is not entitled to direct remuneration from the State for the provision of these services or any related banking services. The services covered by the contract will be provided to approximately 294,000 public servants. Banrisul may offer banking products and services to active and inactive public servants and pensioners, earning the corresponding revenues and regulatory fees. The amount contracted and paid to the State does not include autonomous agencies (*autarquias*) and foundations linked to the State's direct administration; negotiations, contract formalization, and payments for these entities will be handled individually through specific contracts with each entity. As of the reporting date of these financial statements, such arrangements were still in the negotiation and formalization stage. In accordance with applicable accounting practices, the disbursed amount was recognized as an intangible asset, with its realization in the results occurring systematically over the contractual term, reflecting the consumption of the expected economic benefits arising from the transaction;

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

Transactions with parent companies are as follows:

	Assets (Liabilities)		Income (Expense)	
	09/30/2026	12/31/2025	01/01 to 09/30/2026	01/01 to 09/30/2025
Government of 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	-
Funding from Costumers	(490,081)	(1,426,525)	-	-
Securities sold under repurchase agreements [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)**
Funds from institutional/interbank markets	(73,862)	(66,948)	(13,862)	(4,378)
Subordinated Financial Letters	(114,636)	(100,556)	(14,636)	-
Loan Obligations	(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)	-
Funds from institutional/interbank markets	(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) Includes financial leasing contracts.

(b)Remuneration of Key Management Personnel

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

	01/01 to 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
Social Security [1]	741	747
Total	**20,991**	**18,952**

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

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

(c) Shareholding

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

Note 38 - Information by Segments

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

	01/01 to 09/30/2026							
	Banking	**Insurance**	**Sales Pool Group**	**Other Segments**	**Intersegment Transactions**	**Management Consolidation**	**GAAP Adjustments**	**Consolidated IFRS**
Interest and Similar Income	17,682,504	54,312	69,493	27,234	(126,639)	17,706,904	(12,363)	17,694,541
Interest and Similar Expenses	(12,927,751)	-	(78)	-	127,108	(12,800,721)	-	(12,800,721)
Net Interest Income	**4,754,753**	**54,312**	**69,415**	**27,234**	**469**	**4,906,183**	**(12,363)**	**4,893,820**
Expected Net Loss	(1,110,679)	-	-	-	-	(1,110,679)	6,711	(1,103,968)
Net Interest Income after Provision for Losses	**3,644,074**	**54,312**	**69,415**	**27,234**	**469**	**3,795,504**	**(5,652)**	**3,789,852**
Non-Interest Income	**1,911,422**	**299,880**	**111,669**	**76,523**	**(147,947)**	**2,251,547**	**4,265**	**2,255,812**
Service Provision Revenue	1,188,198	225,507	101,775	74,025	(2,510)	1,586,995	-	1,586,995
Net Gains (Losses) on Financial Assets and Liabilities at Fair Value	(69,865)	-	-	(4)	(463)	(70,332)	-	(70,332)
Result of Participation in Affiliates	5,926	65,481	-	-	-	71,407	4,265	75,672
Other Operating Income	787,163	8,892	9,894	2,502	(144,974)	663,477	-	663,477
Non-Interest Expenses	**(5,170,757)**	**(52,894)**	**(54,417)**	**(46,308)**	**154,013**	**(5,170,363)**	**(2,355)**	**(5,172,718)**
Personnel Expenses	(2,157,188)	(2,736)	(1,824)	(11,998)	3,772	(2,169,974)	-	(2,169,974)
Other Administrative Expenses	(1,794,246)	(18,874)	(36,481)	(29,653)	142,973	(1,736,281)	(2,355)	(1,738,636)
Tax Expenses	(374,233)	(31,104)	(16,214)	(5,257)	12	(426,796)	-	(426,796)
Civil, Tax and Labor Provisions	(56,968)	(17)	216	1,335	-	(55,434)	-	(55,434)
Other Operating Expenses	(788,122)	(163)	(114)	(735)	7,256	(781,878)	-	(781,878)
Income Before Taxation on Profit	**384,739**	**301,298**	**126,667**	**57,449**	**6,535**	**876,688**	**(3,742)**	**872,946**
Income Tax and Social Contribution on Net Pro	**(44,944)**	**(80,038)**	**(30,677)**	**(16,224)**	**-**	**(171,883)**	**3,604**	**(168,279)**
Net Profit for the Period	**339,795**	**221,260**	**95,990**	**41,225**	**6,535**	**704,805**	**(138)**	**704,667**
Assets on 09/30/2026	**174,919,726**	**666,999**	**810,818**	**326,465**	**(2,635,097)**	**174,088,911**	**380,659**	**174,469,570**
Liabilities on 09/30/2026	**163,298,708**	**166,687**	**179,341**	**52,007**	**(1,232,752)**	**162,463,991**	**97,961**	**162,561,952**
Net worth on 09/30/2026	**11,621,018**	**500,312**	**631,477**	**274,458**	**(1,402,345)**	**11,624,920**	**282,698**	**11,907,618**

	01/01 to 09/30/2025							
	Banking	**Insurance**	**Sales Pool Group**	**Other Segments**	**Intersegment Transactions**	**Management Consolidation**	**GAAP Adjustments**	**Consolidated IFRS**
Interest and Similar Income	15,944,029	44,421	60,763	22,498	(101,979)	15,969,732	(35,299)	15,934,433
Interest and Similar Expenses	(11,161,745)	-	(93)	(1)	101,985	(11,059,854)	-	(11,059,854)
Net Interest Income	**4,782,284**	**44,421**	**60,670**	**22,497**	**6**	**4,909,878**	**(35,299)**	**4,874,579**
Expected Net Loss	(710,598)	-	(34)	110	-	(710,522)	128,008	(582,514)
Net Interest Income after Provision for Losses	**4,071,686**	**44,421**	**60,636**	**22,607**	**6**	**4,199,356**	**92,709**	**4,292,065**
Non-Interest Income	**1,720,016**	**291,069**	**102,331**	**77,514**	**(154,005)**	**2,036,925**	**3,863**	**2,040,788**
Service Provision Revenue	1,184,698	228,100	97,972	73,838	(5,473)	1,579,135	-	1,579,135
Net Gains (Losses) on Financial Assets and Liabilities at Fair Value	(323,384)	-	-	35	(4)	(323,353)	-	(323,353)
Result of Participation in Affiliates	6,453	62,845	-	-	-	69,298	3,863	73,161
Other Operating Income	852,249	124	4,359	3,641	(148,528)	711,845	-	711,845
Non-Interest Expenses	**(4,968,360)**	**(67,467)**	**(60,389)**	**(44,884)**	**159,631**	**(4,981,469)**	**(12,490)**	**(4,993,959)**
Personnel Expenses	(1,984,104)	(2,586)	(2,302)	(11,186)	6,245	(1,993,933)	-	(1,993,933)
Other Administrative Expenses	(1,641,015)	(32,206)	(40,699)	(28,591)	147,487	(1,595,024)	(12,254)	(1,607,278)
Tax Expenses	(368,775)	(32,630)	(16,983)	(5,023)	11	(423,400)	(236)	(423,636)
Civil, Tax and Labor Provisions	(420,497)	(6)	(90)	202	-	(420,391)	-	(420,391)
Other Operating Expenses	(553,969)	(39)	(315)	(286)	5,888	(548,721)	-	(548,721)
Income Before Taxation on Profit	**823,342**	**268,023**	**102,578**	**55,237**	**5,632**	**1,254,812**	**84,082**	**1,338,894**
Income Tax and Social Contribution on Net Pro	**(183,267)**	**(69,660)**	**(32,601)**	**(21,312)**	-	**(306,840)**	**(36,099)**	**(342,939)**
Net Profit for the Period	**640,075**	**198,363**	**69,977**	**33,925**	**5,632**	**947,972**	**47,983**	**995,955**
Assets on 12/31/2025	**164,299,919**	**525,349**	**775,269**	**305,192**	**(2,435,677)**	**163,470,052**	**388,480**	**163,858,532**
Liabilities on 12/31/2025	**153,174,686**	**180,817**	**219,252**	**54,818**	**(1,337,930)**	**152,291,643**	**101,738**	**152,393,381**
Net worth on 12/31/2025	**11,125,233**	**344,532**	**556,017**	**250,374**	**(1,097,747)**	**11,178,409**	**286,742**	**11,465,151**

Note 39 – Other Information

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

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

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

Balance Sheet			09/30/2026			12/31/2025
Assets	**BRGAAP Consolidated**	**GAAP Adjustments**	**IFRS**	**BRGAAP Consolidated**	**GAAP Adjustments**	**IFRS**
Availability	1,154,012	-	1,154,012	1,298,124	-	1,298,124
Financial Assets	165,547,989	415,939	165,963,928	156,169,101	421,592	156,590,693
At Amortized Cost	140,369,467	415,939	140,785,406	132,572,033	421,592	132,993,625
Compulsory Deposits at the Central Bank	16,142,890	-	16,142,890	15,861,036	-	15,861,036
Interbank Liquidity Applications [1]	3,590,081	-	3,590,081	4,024,499	-	4,024,499
Securities and Financial Instruments [1]	52,361,256	-	52,361,256	45,848,429	-	45,848,429
Credit Operations [2]	66,142,161	20,413	66,162,574	65,028,781	32,778	65,061,559
Other Financial Assets	6,546,653	-	6,546,653	5,936,592	-	5,936,592
(Provisions for Expected Losses) [1]	(4,413,574)	395,526	(4,018,048)	(4,127,304)	388,814	(3,738,490)
(Credit Operations)	(4,075,823)	395,526	(3,680,297)	(3,814,159)	388,814	(3,425,345)
(Other Financial Assets)	(337,751)	-	(337,751)	(313,145)	-	(313,145)
At Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income – TVM	24,312,779	-	24,312,779	21,937,981	-	21,937,981
At Fair Value through Profit or Loss – Securities and Financial Instruments	865,743	-	865,743	1,659,087	-	1,659,087
Tax Assets	4,256,653	(99,036)	4,157,617	3,967,976	(98,862)	3,869,114
Currents	437,425	-	437,425	199,421	-	199,421
Deferred [3]	3,819,228	(99,036)	3,720,192	3,768,555	(98,862)	3,669,693
Other Assets	713,201	-	713,201	672,897	-	672,897
Investments [4]	172,572	34,681	207,253	135,428	34,320	169,748
At Amortized Cost	906,814	29,577	936,391	926,844	31,913	958,757
Intangible	1,337,670	(502)	1,337,168	299,682	(483)	299,199
Total Assets	**174,088,911**	**380,659**	**174,469,570**	**163,470,052**	**388,480**	**163,858,532**
Liabilities						
Financial Liabilities	157,517,431	-	157,517,431	147,521,081	-	147,521,081
At Amortized Cost	157,433,868	-	157,433,868	145,722,468	-	145,722,468
At Fair Value Through Profit	635	-	635	1,690,432	-	1,690,432
Provision for Expected Loss	82,928	-	82,928	108,181	-	108,181
Loan Commitments	69,764	-	69,764	96,100	-	96,100
Financial Guarantees	13,164	-	13,164	12,081	-	12,081
Civil, Tax and Labor Provisions	2,169,039	-	2,169,039	2,518,055	-	2,518,055
Tax Liabilities	602,688	97,961	700,649	455,084	101,738	556,822
Currents	414,284	-	414,284	284,128	-	284,128
Deferred [3]	188,404	97,961	286,365	170,956	101,738	272,694
Other Liabilities	2,174,833	-	2,174,833	1,797,423	-	1,797,423
Total Liabilities	**162,463,991**	**97,961**	**162,561,952**	**152,291,643**	**101,738**	**152,393,381**
Equity						
Share Capital	8,700,000	-	8,700,000	8,300,000	-	8,300,000
Capital Reserves	5,098	-	5,098	5,098	-	5,098
Profit Reserves	2,977,782	293,214	3,270,996	3,008,334	281,991	3,290,325
Other Comprehensive Results [4]	(130,926)	845	(130,081)	(138,460)	4,751	(133,709)

Retained earnings	69,064	(11,361)	57,703	-	-	-
Non-controllers shareholders	3,902	-	3,902	3,437	-	3,437
Equity	**11,624,920**	**282,698**	**11,907,618**	**11,178,409**	**286,742**	**11,465,151**
Total Liabilities and Equity	**174,088,911**	**380,659**	**174,469,570**	**163,470,052**	**388,480**	**163,858,532**

Income Statement			**01/01 a 09/30/2026**			**01/01 a 09/30/2025**
	BRGAAP Consolidated	**BRGAAP Adjustments**	**IFRS**	**BRGAAP Consolidated**	**GAAP Adjustments**	**IFRS**
Interest and Similar Income [2]	17.706.904	(12.363)	17.694.541	15.969.732	(35.299)	15.934.433
Interest and Similar Expenses	(12.800.721)	-	(12.800.721)	(11.059.854)	-	(11.059.854)
Net Income from Interest and Similar Items	**4.906.183**	**(12.363)**	**4.893.820**	**4.909.878**	**(35.299)**	**4.874.579**
Net Gains (Losses) on Financial Assets and Liabilities at Fair Value	**(70.332)**	**-**	**(70.332)**	**(323.353)**	**-**	**(323.353)**
Result of Exchange Rate Variation of Assets and Liabilities in Foreign Currency	**179.826**	**-**	**179.826**	**202.007**	**-**	**202.007**
Losses on Financial Assets, Net [1]	**(1.110.679)**	**6.711**	**(1.103.968)**	**(710.522)**	**128.008**	**(582.514)**
Credit and Financial Leasing Operations	(1.112.671)	6.711	(1.105.960)	(784.539)	102.549	(681.990)
Other Financial Assets	1.992	-	1.992	74.017	25.459	99.476
Other Operating Income (Expenses)	**(3.028.310)**	**1.910**	**(3.026.400)**	**(2.823.198)**	**(8.627)**	**(2.831.825)**
Commissions and Banking Fees	1.586.995	-	1.586.995	1.579.135	-	1.579.135
Personnel Expenses	(2.169.974)	-	(2.169.974)	(1.993.933)	-	(1.993.933)
Other Administrative Expenses	(1.736.281)	(2.355)	(1.738.636)	(1.595.024)	(12.254)	(1.607.278)
Tax Expenses	(426.796)	-	(426.796)	(423.400)	(236)	(423.636)
Result of Participation in Affiliates [4]	71.407	4.265	75.672	69.298	3.863	73.161
Other Operating Income	483.651	-	483.651	509.838	-	509.838
Other Operating Expenses	(781.878)	-	(781.878)	(548.721)	-	(548.721)
Civil, Tax and Labor Provisions	(55.434)	-	(55.434)	(420.391)	-	(420.391)
Income Before Taxation on Profit	**876.688**	**(3.742)**	**872.946**	**1.254.812**	**84.082**	**1.338.894**
Income Tax and Social Contribution on Net Profit [3]	**(171.883)**	**3.604**	**(168.279)**	**(306.840)**	**(36.099)**	**(342.939)**
Net Profit for the Period	**704.805**	**(138)**	**704.667**	**947.972**	**47.983**	**995.955**

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Report on review of the consolidated interim financial statements in IFRS

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 consolidated interim financial statements of Banco do Estado do Rio Grande do Sul S.A. ("Bank") for the quarter ended September 30, 2026, which comprise the consolidated balance sheet as of September 30, 2026, and the consolidated statements of profit or loss, comprehensive income for the tree and nine-months period then ended, changes in equity and cash flows for the nine-month period then ended, including notes to the consolidated interim financial statements.

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated interim financial statements in accordance with IAS 34 International Financial Reporting Standard – Interim Financial Reporting, issued by the International Accounting Standards Board – (IASB). Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on this 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 Statements Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity, respectively). A review of interim financial information consists of making inquiries, primarily of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters, and applying analytical and other review procedures. A review is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with Standards on Auditing and consequently does not enable us to obtain assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters that might be identified in an audit. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion.

Conclusion on the consolidated interim financial statements

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying consolidated interim financial information is not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with IAS 34 International Financial Standard – Interim Financial Reporting, issued by the International Accounting Standards Board – (IASB).

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Other issues - Statements of Value Added

The aforementioned consolidated interim financial statements include the consolidated statement of value added for the quarter ended September 30, 2026, prepared under the responsibility of the Bank's management and presented as supplementary information for the purposes of IAS 34. This statement has been submitted to review procedures performed together with the review of the consolidated interim financial statements to conclude whether it is reconciled to the interim financial information and accounting records, if applicable, and whether its 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 this statement of value added has not been prepared, in all material respects, according to the requirements of this Standard and in a manner consistent with the consolidated interim financial statements taken as a whole.

Corresponding figures

The amounts reported in the 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 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 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 consolidated interim financial information taken as a whole.

Porto Alegre, November 09, 2026

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

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

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

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FERNANDO GUERREIRO DE LEMOS
Chief Executive Officer

LUIZ GONZAGA VERAS MOTA
Deputy CEO

CARLOS ALUÍSIO VAZ MALAFAIA
ELIZABETE REJANE SODRÉ TAVARES
IRANY DE OLIVEIRA SANT'ANNA JUNIOR
IVANOR ANTÔNIO DURANTI
KALIL SEHBE NETO
MARCIA ADRIANA CELESTINO
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
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JÚLIO CÉSAR LOPES ABRANTES
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MÁRCIA ADRIANA CELESTINO
RAMIRO SILVEIRA SEVERO
RICARDO ENGLERT
URBANO SCHMITT
Board Members

WERNER KÖHLER
Accountant CRC RS 38534


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