

Consolidated Financial Statements in IFRS December 31, **2025**



ASSETS	Note	2025	2024
Cash and cash equivalents	4	2,137,431	1,506,375
Financial instruments		26,525,936	23,501,464
At amortized cost	5	23,679,965	21,632,418
Securities		-	526,272
Loans and other credit operations	6	24,067,261	21,444,530
Other financial assets	6	177,658	136,412
(-) Provision for expected loss related to credit risk	5	(564,954)	(474,796)
At fair value through profit or loss	8	2,789,858	1,869,001
At fair value through other comprehensive income	8	56,113	45
Tax assets		607,774	596,182
Current		91,468	82,610
Deffered	14.2	516,306	513,572
Other assets	9	194,231	182,875
Fixed assets, net		47,341	48,403
Intangible assets, net		7,014	7,620
TOTAL ASSETS		29,519,727	25,842,919
LIABILITIES			
	Note	2025	2024
Financial instruments		22,554,020	19,794,858
At amortized cost	10	22,534,554	19,794,391
Deposits and funding		1,263,903	796,585
Borrowings and onlendings		20,907,239	18,630,885
Other financial liabilities		382,878	366,921
At fair value through profit or loss	8.1	19,466	467
Provisions	12	153,060	149,721
Tax liabilities		444,172	377,363
Current		409,830	221,321
Deffered	14.2	34,342	156,042
Other liabilities	15	980,898	888,771
TOTAL LIABILITIES		24,132,150	21,210,713
EQUITY			
	Note	2025	2024
Capital	16	3,499,877	2,487,333
Profit reserves		1,906,852	2,133,057
Other comprehensive income		(19,152)	11,816
TOTAL EQUITY		5,387,577	4,632,206
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		29,519,727	25,842,919

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated Financial Statements.

	Note	2025	2024
Net interest and similar income	17	1,690,275	1,169,595
Interest and similar income		3,244,994	2,763,055
Interest and similar expenses		(1,554,719)	(1,593,460)
Provision for expected loss related to credit risk		(108,841)	(39,377)
Expected loss on loans and other credit operations		(108,855)	(38,510)
Expected loss on securities		14	(867)
Net fee and commission income	18	45,508	51,717
Fee and commission income		61,178	67,205
Fee and commission expenses		(15,670)	(15,488)
Gross operating income		1,626,942	1,181,935
Other income/(expenses)		(576,296)	(468,823)
Personnel expenses	19	(295,157)	(282,811)
Other administrative expenses	20	(110,518)	(94,975)
Tax expenses	21	(79,539)	(62,055)
Other operating income/(expenses)	22	(72,645)	(1,406)
Depreciation and amortization		(7,863)	(7,673)
Provision expenses		(10,607)	(21,123)
Profit from the sale of non-financial assets		4,230	7,552
Gains/(losses) on non-financial assets		(4,197)	(6,332)
Income before income tax and social contribution		1,050,646	713,112
Income tax and social contribution	14.1	(261,213)	(174,879)
NET INCOME		789,433	538,233
Basic and diluted earnings per share (lot of 1000 shares)		0.23	0.22

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated Financial Statements.

	2025	2024
Net income	789,433	538,233
Items that may be reclassified to the consolidated statement of income		
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	22	2,805
Change in fair value	22	1,207
Tax effect	-	1,598
Items that cannot be reclassified to the consolidated statement of income		
Post-employment benefits	(30,990)	67,528
Remeasurement of post-employment benefit liabilities	(16,418)	74,916
Tax effect	(14,572)	(7,388)
Total other comprehensive income	(30,968)	70,333
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	758,465	608,566

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated Financial Statements.

	Capital	Profit reserves Regimental fund	Other comprehensive income	Retained earnings	Total
Balances on January 1, 2024	2,225,541	1,991,971	(58,517)	-	4,158,995
Valuation adjustments	-	-	70,333	-	70,333
Capital increase	261,792	(108,443)	-	-	153,349
Interest on equity	-	(288,704)	-	-	(288,704)
Net income	-	-	-	538,233	538,233
Reserve constitution	-	538,233	-	(538,233)	-
Balances on December 31, 2024	2,487,333	2,133,057	11,816	-	4,632,206
Valuation adjustments	-	-	(30,968)	-	(30,968)
Capital increase	1,012,544	(611,934)	-	-	400,610
Interest on equity	-	(403,704)	-	-	(403,704)
Net income	-	-	-	789,433	789,433
Reserve constitution	-	789,433	-	(789,433)	-
Balances on December 31, 2025	3,499,877	1,906,852	(19,152)	-	5,387,577

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated Financial Statements.

	2025	2024
Cash flow from operating activities		
Adjusted income before income tax and social contribution	1,278,955	777,206
Income before income tax and social contribution	1,050,646	713,112
Adjustments to net income:		
Depreciation and amortization	7,863	7,673
Adjustment to market value – assets and liabilities	181	(10,410)
Provision for expected loss related to credit risk	108,841	39,377
Provision for expected loss not related to credit risk	10,607	21,123
Provision for losses on non-financial assets	4,197	6,331
Actuarial provision	96,620	-
Decrease / (increase) in operating assets	(1,024,978)	(3,833,630)
(Increase) / decrease of financial assets at amortized cost	(2,143,671)	(3,741,603)
(Increase) / decrease of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(904,091)	(77,088)
(Increase) / decrease of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(55,887)	-
(Increase) / decrease of other assets	(22,661)	(14,939)
Increase / (decrease) of financial liabilities	2,759,162	3,732,663
Increase / (decrease) of provisions and actuarial liabilities	(36,191)	(2,884)
Increase / (decrease) of current tax liabilities	(230,171)	(237,953)
Increase / (decrease) of other liabilities	(391,468)	47,307
Net cash generated from/(used in) operating activities	253,977	482,709
Cash flow from investing activities		
Investment on fixed assets	(3,240)	(1,935)
Investment on intangible assets	(3,263)	(1,523)
Sale of property and equipment in use	38	150
(Increase)/decrease in financial assets at amortized cost	(17,066)	(150,728)
Sale of investments	-	2,806
Net cash generated from/(used in) investing activities	(23,531)	(151,230)
Cash flow from financing activities		
Capitalized interest on equity	200,610	153,349
Contribution to capital by shareholder	200,000	-
Net cash generated from / (used in) financing activities	400,610	153,349
Increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	631,056	484,828
Changes in the financial position		
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	1,506,375	1,021,547
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	2,137,431	1,506,375
Increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	631,056	484,828

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated Financial Statements.

1. OPERATING CONTEXT

Banco Regional de Desenvolvimento do Extremo Sul ("BRDE") is a privately held public financial institution established under the form of an agreement signed between its controlling States: Rio Grande do Sul, Santa Catarina and Paraná.

As a financial institution that drives regional development, BRDE aims to promote and lead actions to stimulate economic and social development, through planning and long-term technical and credit support, with the main activities:

- I. Loans and financing;
- II. Guarantee granting;
- III. Investments;
- IV. Services;
- V. Agreements of any nature;
- VI. Other modalities compatible with the nature of the institution and authorized by the Central Bank of Brazil.

As it has legal personality under private law, BRDE is subject to the rules applicable to private companies regarding labor, tax, civil and commercial obligations defined in the legal system, and as a financial institution BRDE is subject to the rules defined by the National Monetary Council – CMN and by the Central Bank of Brazil – BACEN.

BRDE is headquartered at Rua Uruguai, 155, Centro, Porto Alegre – RS, and has 1 operational agency in each capital of the controlling States: Porto Alegre, Florianópolis and Curitiba.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION AND PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2.1 Approval and functional currency of Financial Statements

The Financial Statements are presented in Real (R\$), which is the functional currency. Amounts are expressed in thousands of Reais, unless otherwise indicated.

These Financial Statements, after consideration by the Fiscal Council, Audit Committee and the Executive Board, were approved by the Board of Directors at a meeting held on March 25, 2026.

2.2 Declaration of conformity

BRDE's consolidated Financial Statements were prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards – IFRS issued by the International Accounting Standards Board – IASB, translated to Portuguese by the Institute of Independent Auditors (*Instituto dos Auditores Independentes – IBRACOM*), which were effective on December 31, 2025.

2.3 Consolidation basis

The consolidated Financial Statements include BRDE's operations and investment fund quotas in which the bank substantially assumes or retains risks and benefits. The balances of the balance sheet and income accounts and the values of transactions between consolidated companies are eliminated. The consolidated Financial Statements include the following institutions:

- Banco Regional de Desenvolvimento do Extremo Sul – BRDE
- BB Polo 27 Fundo de Investimento de Renda Fixa

2.4 Adoption of new accounting standards or amendments and interpretations of existing standards

2.4.1 Applicable for the period ended December 31, 2025

Although the list of new accounting standards is provided below, none of them is applicable and/or has impact on these Financial Statements.

The following amendments to standards came into effect in January 1, 2025:

- Amendments to IAS 21 – Effects of Changes in Exchange Rates: amendments issued in August 2023, which determine the disclosures required when one currency cannot be converted into another. The changes are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2025.

2.4.2 Applicable for future periods

The regulations below are expected to come into effect in future periods, the effects of which on BRDE's financial statements are being assessed:

- Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 – Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments: The amendments clarify the requirements for the timing of recognition and derecognition of certain financial instruments, clarify and add guidance for assessing whether a financial asset meets the “solely payments of principal and interest” (SPPI) criteria, and update disclosures or equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income and financial instruments linked to contingent events. The amendments are effective January 1, 2026.
- IFRS 18 – Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements: standard that replaces IAS 1 and establishes changes in the structure of the income statement, including management performance metrics. The terms of IFRS 18 do not affect the recognition or measurement of items in the financial statements, but introduce new subtotals and three categories for revenues and expenses: operating, investing and financing. The new rule takes effect on January 1, 2027, and applies to comparative information.
- IFRS 19 – Subsidiaries without Public Accountability Disclosures– Disclosures: new standard that reduces the required level of disclosure of IFRS accounting standards for eligible subsidiaries. The rule goes into effect on January 1, 2027.

- IFRS S1 – General Requirements for Disclosure of Sustainability-related Financial Information: determines mandatory disclosures regarding governance processes, controls and procedures for monitoring, managing and supervising risks and opportunities related to sustainability, including targets that the entity has defined or is required to comply with by law or regulation. IFRS S1 is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026.
- IFRS S2 – Climate-Related Disclosures: determines how an entity should disclose information regarding climate-related risks and opportunities that could affect its cash flows, access to financing or cost of capital. The standard requires disclosure about governance processes, controls and procedures that the entity uses to monitor, manage and supervise climate related risks and opportunities, including targets that the entity has defined or is required to comply with by law or regulation. IFRS S2 is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026.

2.5 Continuity

The Financial Statements were prepared based on the assumption of operational continuity, based on Management's assessment that BRDE has the capacity to continue operating normally and that it has the resources to continue business in the future. Management is not aware of any material uncertainty that could raise significant doubts about BRDE's ability to continue operating.

3. MAIN ACCOUNTING POLICIES

3.1 Income recognition

Income is recognized using the accrual method, which establishes that revenues and expenses must be included in the results for the periods in which they occur, always simultaneously when they correlate, regardless of receipt or payment. Income and expenses of a financial nature are accounted for on a daily pro rata basis and calculated based on the exponential method. Transactions indexed to foreign currencies are updated up to the balance sheet date.

3.2 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are represented by available cash (domestic and foreign bank deposits) and securities with original maturity equal or below 90 days and that present insignificant risk of fair value change.

3.3 Financial instruments

3.3.1 Financial assets

BRDE recognized a financial asset on the trading date, that is, when it becomes the active part of the contractual arrangements of the financial instrument. Financial assets are initially recognized at fair value and subsequently measured according to the business model.

a) Financial assets classification and measurement

For the classification of financial assets, the bank evaluates and identifies the business model to which the asset is related, and evaluates the characteristics of the asset's contractual cash flows (SPPI test).

The business model is defined by the level that reflects the way in which groups of financial assets are managed to achieve a certain business purpose. Therefore, an institution's business model does not depend on the intention related to an individual instrument, but rather on the way in which financial assets are managed to achieve their purpose. After this assessment, the assets are classified into:

- a) business model to obtain contractual cash flows;
- b) business model to obtain contractual cash flows and sale; and
- c) other business models.

When the financial asset is identified as related to the business models of obtaining contractual cash flows (item a above) or to obtain contractual cash flows and sale (item b above), the Bank carries out the SPPI test, in order to verify whether the asset has contractual characteristics that represent an agreement to pay principal and interest.

b) Measurement of financial assets

Based on the evaluation of the business model and the SPPI test, financial assets are classified into the following categories:

- At amortized cost: Financial assets managed in the business model to obtain contractual cash flows and that present contractual characteristics that represent principal and interest are classified in this category. This category includes, for example, the credit portfolio and some financial investments in debt instruments.
- At fair value through profit or loss: Financial assets maintained in the business model to obtain contractual cash flows and sales, and that present contractual characteristics that represent principal and interest, in addition to the equity instruments designated in this category upon initial recognition, are classified in this category.
- At fair value through other comprehensive income: Financial assets related to other business models not related to the previous categories are classified in this category; financial assets initially designated in this category as a way of reducing "accounting mismatches" and other financial assets that do not present contractual characteristics of payment of principal and interest.

c) Write-off of financial assets

Financial assets cease to be recognized when the rights to receive cash flows expire or when BRDE transfers the risks and benefits of ownership and such transfer qualifies for derecognition in accordance with the requirements of IFRS 9.

3.3.2 Financial liabilities

BRDE recognizes a financial liability when it becomes a passive party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument.

a) Financial liabilities classification and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, for measurement purposes, into one of the following categories:

- At fair value through profit or loss: this category includes financial liabilities arising from transactions with derivative instruments.
- At amortized cost: non-derivative financial liabilities with fixed or determinable payments, which are not quoted on an active market. Loans and transfers taken out by the Bank are classified in this category.

b) Write-off of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are no longer recognized when their obligations are settled, extinguished or cancelled.

3.3.3 Derivative financial instruments

BRDE uses derivative financial instruments for protection purposes, aiming to adapt its composition of financial assets and liabilities and seeking efficiency in financial management. Derivatives are not used to take positions of a speculative nature, which intentionally generate uncovered positions linked to directional bets.

The protection strategy consists of compensating, in whole or in part, the risks arising from exposure to variations in the fair or market value or cash flow of any financial asset or liability.

Financial instruments designated for hedge accounting purposes can be classified according to their nature into the following categories:

- Fair value hedge: derivative financial instruments intended to compensate risks arising from exposure to changes in the market value of the hedged item, with the values of gains and losses, realized or not, recorded in profit and loss account;
- Cash flow hedge: derivative financial instruments intended to offset variations in the institution's estimated cash flow, with the values of gains and losses, related to the effective portion, being recognized, net of tax effects, in other comprehensive income in the account specific to net worth.

The ineffective portion of the hedge is immediately recognized in income for the year.

Detailed information on the operations involved, their strategies, the objectives of risk management, including their effectiveness, are documented from the beginning of the operations in order to highlight the main elements involved:

- Purpose of the hedge;
- Documental identification of the hedge object and the management of the risk;
- Hedge classification and strategy;
- Internal accounting procedures;
- Identification of hedge object and hedge instrument;
- Testing and demonstrating effectiveness.

3.3.4 Impairment of financial assets

BRDE records a provision for expected losses for its credit operations and active financial instruments measured at amortized cost.

The expected loss provision is based on the expectation of losses associated with credit risk over a certain period. All assets are born with their estimated expected loss for 12 months. If a significant increase in the counterparty's credit risk is identified, the expected loss is estimated for the entire expected life of the asset and, finally, if the asset defaults (90 days or more late, judicial recovery, bankruptcy decreed, among others), the expected loss is estimated for its entire life with a more onerous weighting, given that the asset is considered to have a credit recovery problem. The 12-month expected loss is part of the lifetime expected loss that represents default events that are possible to occur within 12 months after the base date of the Financial Statements.

The 12-month expected loss and the lifetime expected loss are calculated on an individual basis, depending on the characteristics of the financial instruments.

BRDE assesses at each reporting date of its financial statements whether the credit risk of a financial instrument has increased significantly since its initial recognition, considering the change in the risk of default occurring over the remaining life of the financial instrument.

Based on the process described above, BRDE classifies its financial instruments in stages, as follows:

- Stage 1: when financial instruments are initially recognized, BRDE recognizes a 12-month expected loss provision. Stage 1 also includes operations that have improved their credit risks and that have been reclassified from Stage 2.
- Stage 2: when a financial instrument has shown a significant increase in credit risk since its origination, BRDE records a provision for lifetime expected loss. Stage 2 also includes operations that have improved their credit risks and that have been reclassified from Stage 3.
- Stage 3: when financial instruments are considered to have recovery problems. As described above, for assets at this stage, BRDE records a more onerous provision for the lifetime expected loss, considering this characteristic of an asset with credit recovery problems.

From the initial application of IFRS, BRDE considers the following factors to measure the provision for expected losses:

- Probability of default (PD): refers to the probability that an asset will become a credit impaired asset in a given period.

BRDE assesses the probability of default of its customers individually, using rating tools designed for different categories of customers. These tools, which were developed internally, use statistical analysis and are validated, when appropriate, by comparison with available external data. The rating tools are kept under review and updated when necessary.

Management regularly validates the performance of the rating and its predictive power with

respect to default events. BRDE has an internal model for assigning credit risk ratings to its customers and default probabilities. The credit risk rating model incorporates qualitative and quantitative information and, in addition to customer-specific information, supplementary external information that may affect customer behavior is used.

- Exposure at default (EAD): an estimate of the exposure to the counterparty at the future time of default, taking into account expected changes in the exposure after the reporting date of the financial statements, including principal and interest payments and interest calculated on missed payments.
- Loss given default (LGD): refers to the estimate of the value lost in a given period after the event that gave the asset the characteristic of an asset with credit recovery problems has been identified.

3.3.5 Determination of the fair value of financial instruments

To measure fair value, BRDE classifies financial instruments according to the following hierarchy:

Level 1 – prices traded (without adjustments) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 – information (inputs) other than prices traded in active markets included in level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, directly (as prices) or indirectly (price derivatives).

Level 3 – information (inputs) for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market variables.

3.4 Impairment of assets

BRDE periodically reviews whether there is any indication impairment of assets and, when identified, it is recognized in the income statement for the period.

3.5 Fixed asset

Fixed assets are stated at their historical acquisition cost. Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method, based on the following annual rates, which take the useful life of the assets into account:

	<u>Annual rates</u>
Properties	4%
Facilities, equipment, and communication and security systems	10%
Data processing systems and vehicles	20%

3.6 Intangible asset

Intangible assets intended for the maintenance of the institution or exercised for this purpose. Intangible assets have a defined useful life and basically refer to software, amortized using the straight-line method at a rate of 20% per year from the date of its availability for use. The entity assesses, at the end of each reporting period, whether there was any indication that an intangible asset has suffered devaluation. If there is any indication, the entity estimates the recoverable value of the asset.

3.7 Taxes and contributions

The list of taxes and contributions on profit and on the result to which BRDE is subject to calculate and collect are detailed in note 14, as well as the respective rates in force at the closing date of this year.

Deferred tax credits and liabilities related to income tax and social contribution, calculated at the rates applied from 2024, are constituted on temporary differences between the accounting and tax results. In accordance with CMN Resolution No. 4,842/20, the expectation of realizing the aforementioned credits and liabilities of the institution, demonstrated in note 14.2, is based on projections of future results and on a technical study prepared and approved by Management.

3.8 Contingent assets and liabilities

The recognition, measurement and disclosure of active and passive contingencies and legal obligations are carried out in accordance with the criteria defined in CMN Resolution No. 3,823/09 and BCB Normative Instruction No. 319/2022.

Contingent assets: contingent assets are not recognized in accounting, except when Management has total control of the situation or when there are real guarantees or favorable decisions, over which no further appeals can be made, characterizing the realization of the asset as practically certain.

Contingencies: basically arise from judicial and administrative proceedings, inherent to the normal course of business brought by third parties, former employees and public bodies, in civil, labor, tax and social security actions and other risks. These contingencies, consistent with conservative practices adopted, are evaluated by legal advisors and take into account the probability that financial resources will be required to settle the obligations and that their amount can be estimated with sufficient certainty. The values of contingencies are quantified using models and criteria that allow them to be measured appropriately, based on documentary or accounting support, or a history of similar facts, despite the uncertainty inherent to the term or value. Contingencies classified as probable are those for which provisions are set up; possible contingencies require only disclosure and remote contingencies do not require provisions or disclosure.

Legal obligations - tax and social security: result from judicial discussion on the constitutionality of the laws that established them and, regardless of the assessment of the probability of success, their amounts are fully provisioned in the financial statements.

3.9 Post-employment benefits

The Bank is a sponsor of the Fundação BRDE de Previdência Complementar - ISBRE, whose main purpose is to maintain retirement and pension plans (note 23). The actuarial system for calculating the cost and contributions of the plans is capitalization, evaluated every six months by an independent actuary.

Actuarial gains or losses recognized for a given period correspond to increases or decreases in the present value of the defined benefit obligation due to changes in actuarial assumptions and adjustments based on experience.

Post-employment benefits are recognized in the income statement as follows:

- Cost of current service: increase in the plan commitment (actuarial liabilities) resulting from the service provided by the employee in the period, that is, due to the "acquisition" of the right for the time of service provision for another period.
- Cost of interest on the actuarial liability: defined as the increase, during the period, in the present value of the obligations as a result of the passage of time.
- Valuation adjustments in net equity: actuarial gains and losses, return on plan assets excluding amounts considered in defined benefit net interest and any change in the effect of the asset ceiling excluding amounts considered in defined benefit net interest.

In accordance with CPC 33 (R1), during the process of allocating a special reserve of a Benefit Plan, determined in accordance with rules issued by regulatory authorities, as a sponsor and in order to effectively represent the economic benefit entitled to BRDE at present value, the Bank constitutes an actuarial asset for this purpose.

3.10 Other assets and liabilities

Stated at realizable and/or payable values, including, when applicable: (i) income and charges incurred up to the balance sheet date, calculated on a daily pro rata basis and (ii) the effects of adjustments to reduce the cost of assets or their market or realizable value.

3.11 Main accounting estimates and assumptions

The preparation of financial statements involves the use of estimates and assumptions about future conditions that may impact the accounting balances, due to uncertainties and the high level of subjectivity involved. Therefore, future results may differ from the estimates recognized in accounting.

BRDE Management considers that the assumptions are appropriate and that the financial statements adequately present the financial position and results of operations in all material aspects.

Assets and liabilities and results that are subject to assumptions and estimates include:

- Fair value of financial instruments, including derivative instruments;
- Expected loss on financial instruments;
- Actuarial calculation of post-employment benefit plans;
- Deferred income tax and social contribution; and
- Provisions and contingencies for tax, civil and labor risks.

4. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2025	2024
Cash	7,471	23,532
Investment fund quotas	2,129,960	1,482,843
Total	2,137,431	1,506,375

5. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTIZED COST

Composition of financial assets at amortized cost:

	2025	2024
Securities	-	526,272
Commodities	-	88,272
National Treasury Note – NTN	-	438,000
Credit portfolio (note 6)	24,244,919	21,580,942
Loans	2,542,924	2,066,458
Financing	10,733,797	9,936,846
Rural financing	10,790,540	9,441,226
Interbank onlendings	45,627	70,455
Honored sureties and guarantees	4,200	6,835
Securities with credit granting characteristics	66,943	-
Debtors for purchasing goods	60,888	59,122
(-) Expected loss related to credit risk	(564,954)	(474,796)
(-) Expected credit loss on securities	(1,174)	(1,188)
(-) Provision for losses related to credit risk (note 7)	(563,780)	(473,608)
Total	23,679,965	21,632,418

6. CREDIT PORTFOLIO

6.1 Composition by stages

	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3		Total	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
Loans	2,115,377	1,981,131	317,167	6,361	110,380	78,966	2,542,924	2,066,458
Financing	8,763,493	9,428,019	1,384,758	49,364	585,546	459,463	10,733,797	9,936,846
Rural financing	9,507,414	9,329,854	1,198,517	33,241	84,609	78,131	10,790,540	9,441,226
Other financial assets	166,787	131,285	6,955	-	3,916	5,127	177,658	136,412
Total	20,553,071	20,870,289	2,907,397	88,966	784,451	621,687	24,244,919	21,580,942

6.2 Composition by maturity

	Up to 1 year	From 1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Not overdue	3,755,937	11,474,030	8,351,930	23,581,897
Overdue ⁽¹⁾	187,960	267,256	207,806	663,022
Total – 2025	3,943,897	11,741,286	8,559,736	24,244,919
Total – 2024	3,322,150	10,220,171	8,038,621	21,580,942

⁽¹⁾ An operation is considered overdue when it presents any installments matured over 14 days.

6.3 Concentration by economic activity sector

	2025	%	2024	%
Private sector	22,781,505	93.96%	20,281,556	93.98%
Farming and cattle raising	6,615,278	27.28%	5,307,044	24.59%
Industry	5,407,857	22.31%	4,989,416	23.12%
Infrastructure	4,705,790	19.41%	4,484,365	20.78%
Commerce	3,848,697	15.87%	3,386,232	15.69%
Services	974,979	4.02%	951,330	4.41%
Tourism	359,095	1.48%	393,549	1.82%
Health	135,175	0.56%	217,291	1.01%
Financial intermediation	354,287	1.46%	206,975	0.96%
Recreation and leisure	220,399	0.91%	191,648	0.89%
Food supply	76,822	0.32%	76,990	0.36%
Education	83,126	0.34%	76,716	0.35%
Public sector	1,463,414	6.04%	1,299,386	6.02%
Total portfolio	24,244,919	100%	21,580,942	100%

6.4 Concentration by client

	2025	%	2024	%
Largest debtor	382,387	1.58%	321,904	1.49%
Next 10 largest debtors	2,429,919	10.02%	2,321,063	10.76%
Next 20 largest debtors	2,747,908	11.33%	2,459,988	11.40%
Next 50 largest debtors	3,581,169	14.77%	3,297,209	15.28%
Next 100 largest debtors	3,033,807	12.51%	2,861,444	13.26%
Other debtors	12,069,729	49.79%	10,319,334	47.82%
Total portfolio	24,244,919	100%	21,580,942	100%

6.5 Renegotiated and recovered credits

	2025	2024
Renegotiated amount in the period	219,677	432,578
Recovered amount	245,707	227,550
- Through renegotiation	12,634	190,990
- Through receipt	233,073	36,560

7. PROVISION FOR EXPECTED LOSSES RELATED TO CREDIT RISK

7.1 Composition of expected loss by stage

	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3		Total	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
Loans	7,188	75,056	2,322	512	70,502	1,147	80,012	76,715
Financing	19,833	184,993	12,442	6	380,834	278	413,109	185,277
Rural financing	11,685	201,590	6,042	213	51,765	9,778	69,492	211,581
Other assets	156	29	39	-	972	6	1,167	35
Total	38,862	461,805	20,845	731	504,073	11,209	563,780	473,608

7.2 Changes in expected loss

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Balances on December 31, 2024	461,688	731	11,209	473,608
Net constitution / (reversion)	(307,373)	13,238	502,011	207,876
Transfer between stages	(571)	7,555	(6,984)	-
Write-off	(114,862)	(679)	(2,163)	(117,704)
Balances on December 31, 2025	38,862	20,845	504,073	563,780

8. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE

	Level 1		Level 2		Total	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
Through profit or loss	1,630,538	938,406	1,159,320	930,595	2,789,858	1,869,001
Public securities (1)	1,630,500	938,101	-	-	1,630,500	938,101
Fixed income fund quotas (2)	-	-	1,110,642	886,346	1,110,642	886,346
Investment fund quotas (3)	-	-	48,678	44,249	48,678	44,249
Derivative financial instruments (note 8.1)	38	305	-	-	38	305
Through other comprehensive income	56,113	-	-	45	56,113	45
Future markets	-	-	-	45	-	45
Public securities (4)	56,113	-	-	-	56,113	-
Total securities	1,686,651	938,406	1,159,320	930,640	2,845,971	1,869,046

(1) Of this amount, R\$ 9,788 (2024 – R\$ 10,159) is linked as guarantee in legal proceedings.

(2) Of this amount, R\$ 332,652 (2024 – R\$ 290,677) are resources from Fundo Setorial do Audiovisual (FSA), with BRDE being the fund manager.

(3) These are investment funds managed by private financial institutions. The quotas of these funds are recognized at the values disclosed by the respective administrator on the reporting date.

(4) Of this amount, R\$ 39,446, by specific regulation, are linked to the Central Bank of Brazil as they will be used for future capital increase.

8.1 Derivative financial instruments

For borrowings from foreign financial institutions, not internalized in national currency, BRDE contracted swaps as a protection measure, presenting the following balances:

	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
Assets	38	305
Swap contracts – not designated to hedge accounting	38	305
Liabilities	19,466	467
Swap contracts – designated to hedge accounting	19,334	467
Swap contracts – not designated to hedge accounting	132	-

BRDE has market value hedge structures to protect itself from the risks arising from exchange rate variations in the external funding operation (hedge object) carried out by BRDE with international financial institutions.

Protection occurs through swap contracts, under the following conditions:

- Asset index: Euro + SOFR + contractual rate;
- Liability index: Real + CDI + contractual rate.
- Frequency and maturity: identical to that of the hedge object.

Mark-to-market variations of hedge instruments and hedge objects in market value structures are recognized directly in profit or loss.

	Notional	Curve value	Market value adjustment	Market value
Instrument	208,433	18,361	973	19,334
Object	208,433	200,364	(990)	199,374

The effectiveness of the hedge structure is assessed at the time of designation and reviewed periodically at the time of accounting closing. The methodology adopted for effectiveness testing is based on the ratio between the fair value adjustment of the hedge instrument and the fair value adjustment of the hedge object, which allows BRDE to assess the market variation, net of accruals.

External funding protected by derivatives:

Institution	Contracted value ⁽¹⁾	Initial date	Final date	Indexer
CAF	U\$ 30,000	04/10/2025	02/15/2028	SOFR6M+1.3% per year
CAF	U\$ 5,700	09/15/2025	08/15/2029	SOFR6m+1.85% per year

9. OTHER ASSETS

	2025	2024
Guarantee deposits	69,438	72,296
Commissions	16,189	13,287
Prepaid expenses	5,164	7,563
Credits receivable from the National Treasury	-	12
Leasing right of use (note 11)	27,727	31,373
Actuarial Asset - Post-employment benefit (note 23.2)	22,430	24,283
Other assets	4,855	14,872
Non-financial assets held for sale	81,215	48,317
(-) Expected loss on non-financial assets	(32,787)	(29,128)
Total	194,231	182,875

10. FINANCIAL LIABILITIES AT AMORTIZED COST

	2025	2024
Deposits and funding	1,263,903	796,585
Time deposits	196,065	111,117
Development Letters of Credit – LCD	540,863	375,914
Agribusiness Letters of Credit – LCA	411,000	268,560
Financial Letters – LF	115,975	40,994
Borrowings and onlendings	20,907,239	18,630,885
Foreign borrowings and onlendings – financial institutions	3,681,865	3,185,904
Domestic onlendings – official institutions – BNDES	11,612,330	10,256,398
Domestic onlendings – official institutions - FINAME	2,094,365	2,056,339
Domestic onlendings – official institutions – FINEP	1,407,310	1,351,442
Domestic onlendings – official institutions – BB	522,110	363,629
Domestic onlendings – official institutions – CEF	869,946	694,477
Domestic onlendings – official institutions – FUNGETUR	687,988	660,718
Domestic onlendings – official institutions – Other	31,325	61,978
Other financial liabilities	363,412	366,921
Fundo Setorial do Audiovisual – FSA (1)	320,704	294,206
Client values to be regularized (2)	8,456	9,267
Resources from FUNGETUR (3)	34,252	63,448
Total	22,534,554	19,794,391

(1) Resources intended for the production chain of audiovisual activity in Brazil.

(2) Amounts received from clients in advance of credit renegotiations, pending formalization, and replacement of contracted guarantees.

(3) Corresponds to resources made available by the Ministry of Tourism, intended for financing operations related to the core activity.

11. LEASING OPERATIONS

BRDE predominantly leases properties used in some of its operations, which include renewal options and possible readjustment clauses. During the period ended 12/31/2025, cash outflow from leases was R\$ 3,719 (2024 – R\$ 4,130).

BRDE considers, within the scope of IFRS 16, to measure lease liabilities the total future rental payments, adjusted to present value, with the amount recognized in the Balance Sheet as follows:

	2025	2024
Up to 1 year	3,516	3,904
From 1 to 5 years	19,778	22,399
Over 5 years	4,433	5,070
Total	27,727	31,373

Lease values recognized in the income statement:

	2025	2024
Depreciation expenses	3,516	3,904
Interest expenses	203	226
Total	3,719	4,130

12. PROVISIONS

	2025	2024
Provision for tax, civil and labor risks (note 13)	106,740	112,092
Provision for banking sureties and guarantees (1)	17,714	4,819
Provision for personnel expenses	28,606	32,810
Total	153,060	149,721

(1) Calculated through the provision measurement model (impairment) based on the concepts of "incurred loss" on the portfolio of financial guarantees provided in the form of letter of guarantee in the amount of R\$ 236,732 (2024 – R\$ 207,823) which are secured by real guarantees (mortgages, fiduciary alienation of real estate, among others).

13. PROVISION FOR CONTINGENCIES

The amount of risks for which BRDE constitutes a provision is as follows:

	12/31/2024	Constitution	Adjustment / Interest	Reversal	Payment	12/31/2025
Labor	36,629	1,550	2,562	(5,887)	(4,263)	30,591
Civil	75,463	-	6,697	(1,495)	(4,516)	76,149
Total	112,092	1,550	9,259	(7,382)	(8,779)	106,740

In December 31, 2025 the amount of labor provision refers to actions classified as probable loss. Furthermore, there are actions considered as possible loss by the bank's legal advisors in the amount of R\$ 26,537 (2024 - R\$ 26,201), which largely correspond to collective disputes for equalization between BRDE's Position and Salary Plans.

The civil provisions refer to the following facts:

- R\$ 65,645 (2024 – R\$ 60,596) refer to attorney's fees due to loss;
- R\$ 10,502 (2024 – R\$ 9,368) refer to embargoes filed by a debtor against execution of default.

Of the total provision for civil lawsuits, the amount of R\$ 65,832 (2024 – R\$ 66,373) has been deposited for legal guarantee.

Additionally, there are other civil actions classified as possible losses totaling R\$ 7,422 (2024 – R\$ 26,201).

During the 2017 financial year, BRDE was fined by the Brazilian Federal Revenue Service for excluding active monetary variations arising from judicial deposits of a civil nature from the IRPJ and CSLL

calculation basis. The process is in the administrative phase and according to our legal advisors, the probability of loss is possible and its value, on 12/31/2025, is R\$ 33,406 (2024 – R\$ 31,277).

14. TAXES

Taxes are calculated at the rates shown below and consider, for effects of respective calculation bases, the legislation in force applicable to each charge.

Tax	Rate
Income tax	15.00%
Additional income tax	10.00%
Social contribution on net income	20.00%
PIS	0.65%
COFINS	4.00%
ISS	Up to 5.00%

14.1 Income tax and social contribution

	2025	2024
Current income tax through profit or loss	409,830	214,072
Income tax	223,463	116,510
Social contribution on net income	186,367	97,562
Deferred tax through profit or loss	(148,616)	(39,193)
Income tax	(82,348)	(48,192)
Social contribution on net income	(66,268)	8,999
Total income tax and social contribution	261,214	174,879

14.2 Deferred tax

BRDE has tax credits and liabilities on deferred income tax and social contribution due to temporary differences, which are realized upon payment, use or reversal of related provisions:

CREDITS	12/31/2024	Constitution	Realization	12/31/2025
<i>Impairment of financial instruments</i>	213,720	165,942	(117,964)	261,698
Contingencies	50,442	4,009	(6,418)	48,033
Provision for medical assistance	138,805	19,570	(32,418)	125,957
Written-off credit operations – transition by Law 14,467	106,044	-	(49,803)	56,241
Overdue in December 2024 – transition by Law 14,467	-	18,579	-	18,579
Other	4,561	24,942	(23,705)	5,798
Total – deferred assets	513,572	233,042	(230,308)	516,306
LIABILITIES	12/31/2024	Constitution	Realization	12/31/2024
Renegotiations taxed upon receipt	121,652	16,767	(138,419)	-

Update of judicial deposits	23,463	2,628	(1,842)	24,249
Actuarial asset PB I	10,927	89	(923)	10,093
Total – deferred liabilities	156,042	19,484	(141,184)	34,342

The estimate of realization of deferred tax assets and liabilities in December 31 are:

Year of realization	Credits		Liabilities	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
1st year	106,843	145,752	3,106	7,904
2nd year	76,573	81,743	27,354	32,132
3rd year	30,901	33,474	3,106	11,007
4th year	26,860	28,062	776	9,828
5th year	25,799	27,331	-	7,469
6th to 10th year	164,434	151,121	-	30,074
After the 10th year	84,896	46,089	-	57,628
Total – deferred assets	516,306	513,572	34,342	156,042

15. OTHER LIABILITIES

	2025	2024
Profit sharing and payable results	13,773	13,659
Interest on equity	403,704	288,704
Allocation for capital increase	38,548	200,000
Impulsiona Sul Fund	151,986	112,641
Guarantee fund honors	22,716	21,862
Counterparties	16,542	2,678
Payable third parties taxes and contributions	12,658	11,324
Payable PIS / COFINS / ISS	7,234	6,362
Post-employment benefit (note 23)	279,904	194,123
Leasing operations (note 11)	27,727	31,373
Other	6,106	6,045
Total	980,898	888,771

16. EQUITY

a. Capital

The subscribed and paid-up capital is represented by 3,499,877,000 common shares with a nominal value of R\$ 1.00 per share, and is divided in equal portions between the States of Rio Grande do Sul, Santa Catarina and Paraná. These portions are paid by incorporating any financial contributions and the results generated in each participating State, which are calculated and controlled separately.

In 2025 the following capital increases were carried out:

	Capital
Balances on December 31, 2024	2,487,333
Capital increase from profit reserves	611,934
Capital increase from interest in equity	158,787
Capital increase from part of Impulsiona Sul Fund	41,823
Capital increase from contribution by shareholder ⁽¹⁾	200,000
Balances on December 31, 2025	3,499,877

(1) Funds deposited to BRDE in December 2024 as an allocation for future capital increase, implemented in June 2025, after authorization from the Central Bank of Brazil.

The capital increases carried out in 2025 occurred in accordance with the corporate acts of CODESUL on December 3, 2024 (R\$ 125,468), the Board of Directors on March 26, 2025 (R\$ 287,076) and CODESUL on April 23, 2025 (R\$ 600,000).

The increases were approved by the Central Bank of Brazil on April 9, May 14, and June 12, 2025, respectively.

b. Profit reserves

BRDE's profit reserves are formed by the historical amount arising from the accumulation of results generated by the Bank, discounting the portions that are subject to capitalization or distribution to controlling shareholders in the form of Interest on Equity.

c. Interest on equity

As provided for by Federal Law No. 9,249/95, BRDE calculated Interest on Equity for 2025 in the amount of R\$ 403,704 (2024 – R\$ 288,704), through the application of the accumulated TJLP (longterm interest rate), on the equity position of the controlling States, excluding the effects of other comprehensive results. The calculation of Interest on Equity was approved on December 17, 2025 by the Board of Directors.

17. NET INTEREST AND SIMILAR INCOME

	2025	2024
Interest and similar income	3,244,994	2,763,055
Income from credit operations	2,452,242	2,392,463
Loans	346,070	332,055
Financing	1,256,334	1,230,356
Rural financing	816,024	817,495
Operations with credit granting characteristics	33,814	12,557
Income from other financial assets	792,752	370,592
Securities and derivative financial instruments	533,306	322,851
Receipt of credits classified as losses	245,707	36,560
Other assets	13,739	11,181

Interest and similar expenses	(1,554,719)	(1,593,460)
Expenses with borrowings and onlendings	(1,364,024)	(1,526,404)
Foreign borrowings and onlendings	(224,633)	(586,953)
BNDES	(722,214)	(597,716)
FINAME	(189,884)	(189,501)
CEF	(60,620)	(46,606)
Other resources	(166,673)	(105,628)
Expenses with other financial liabilities	(190,695)	(67,056)
Deposits and funding	(149,942)	(34,909)
Securities and derivative financial instruments	(40,753)	(32,147)
NET INTEREST AND SIMILAR INCOME	1,690,275	1,169,595

18. NET FEE AND COMMISSION INCOME

	2025	2024
Fee and commission income	61,178	67,205
FSA administrative commission	8,011	9,825
Commission on financial guarantees granted	5,239	4,884
Analysis fee	22,740	19,963
Inspection and monitoring fee	11,321	14,719
Other fees and services	13,867	17,814
Fee and commission expenses	(15,670)	(15,488)
Banking fees	(2,357)	(2,286)
BB Fund administrative fee	(1,656)	(1,971)
Commission over FUNGETUR balances	(7,640)	(10,717)
Discount granted in renegotiation	(4,017)	(514)
NET FEE AND COMMISSION INCOME	45,508	51,717

19. PERSONNEL EXPENSES

	2025	2024
Directors and board members' fees	7,657	7,353
Benefits	47,525	44,077
Social charges	70,049	73,097
Salaries	164,450	154,006
Training and selection	1,247	945
Interns	4,229	3,333
Total	295,157	282,811

20. OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	2025	2024
Rent, water and energy	4,171	3,754
Communications	1,677	1,643
Assets maintenance and conservation	4,092	4,728
Data processing	28,842	24,645
Promotions and public relations	6,503	5,010
Advertising	6,833	6,834
Third party services	8,207	5,827
Specialized technical services	12,073	12,409
Surveillance and security	1,411	1,330
Transport and travel	10,311	9,159
Judicial and notary fees	1,423	1,559
Statutory expenses	6,784	7,431
Tax incentives	9,610	5,521
Other administrative expenses	8,581	5,125
Total	110,518	94,975

21. TAX EXPENSES

	2025	2024
PIS	2,822	8,017
COFINS	61,920	49,334
ISS	10,062	3,242
Other taxes	4,735	1,462
Total	79,539	62,055

22. OTHER OPERATING INCOME (EXPENSES)

	2025	2024
Other operating income	43,928	25,987
Sale of written-off credit operations ⁽¹⁾	26,280	15,993
Update on judicial deposits	5,537	4,885
Other operating income	12,111	5,109
Other operating expenses	(116,573)	(27,393)
Interest on actuarial liabilities	(96,620)	(22,069)
Hedge adjustment to market value	(7,295)	-
Other operating expenses	(12,658)	(5,324)
Total other operating income (expenses)	(72,645)	(1,406)

(1) This involves the assignment of overdue credits that are fully written-off as losses, without obligation, arising from their credit operations to buyers not characterized as related parties.

23. POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

The Bank offers pension benefit plans and a health care program that are classified as postemployment benefit plans, in accordance with Technical Pronouncement CPC 33 (R1) – Employee Benefits, approved by CMN Resolution No. 4,877/2020.

The accounting of post-employment liabilities/assets and respective expenses/revenues related to post-employment benefit plans is carried out in accordance with the referred Technical Pronouncement and with a report prepared by independent actuaries for December 31, 2025.

23.1 Characteristics of benefit plans

23.1.1 – Pension benefit plans

BRDE is a sponsor of the Fundação BRDE de Previdência Complementar – ISBRE, a closed, non-profit complementary pension entity, created with the aim of offering employees of its sponsors, BRDE and ISBRE itself, supplementary benefits to those of the Official Pension, in special retirement and pension supplementation. The Bank participates in the governance of ISBRE through the appointment of members of the Foundation's Deliberative Council and Fiscal Council.

ISBRE operates within the regulatory structure of the closed supplementary pension system, with the National Complementary Pension Council (CNPc) as its regulatory body and the National Complementary Pension Superintendence (PREVIC) as supervisor, considering the standards issued by these bodies, as well as the provisions of Complementary Law No. 108/2001 and Complementary Law No. 109/2001 and the guidelines established by the National Monetary Council (CMN) for the application of plan guarantee resources. ISBRE manages two pension benefit plans, both sponsored by BRDE:

Benefit Plan I (PB I): structured in the Defined Benefit modality, in which the level of benefits granted by the Plan is determined in advance and depending on the participant's salary in the activity phase, it is closed to new adhesions. The majority of the group of participants is in the inactive phase, and the participants still active have already met, for the most part, the necessary requirements for eligibility to begin retirement under the Plan.

PB I exposes the Bank to risks related to longevity, due to the payment of lifetime benefits, and interest rates. PB I is in a surplus situation, determined in accordance with local rules issued by CNPC and PREVIC, with surplus resources allocated to the Contingency Reserve and the excess of the limit established by law to the Special Reserve. According to the decision of the ISBRE Deliberative Council, the process of allocating the PB-I Special Reserve was approved as of 12/31/2024, in accordance with local rules issued by the CNPC and Previc.

On 12/31/2025, the Bank is a sponsor of 14 active participants (12/31/2024 - 44), 401 retirees (12/31/2024 - 378) and 103 pensioners (12/31/2024 - 104).

Benefit Plan II (PB II): implemented in the first half of 2002, structured in the Variable Contribution modality, in which the programmed lifetime income benefits are determined on the date the benefit is granted based on the capitalized amount of BRDE and participants' contributions in individual account balances. The majority of the group of participants is in the activity phase.

PB II exposes the Bank to risks related to longevity, due to the payment of lifetime benefits, and interest rates, although to a lesser extent than PB I, due to its structure in the Variable Contribution modality, in which during the period of activity, contributions are allocated to individual accounts and there are only risks arising from the probability of death or disability of participants.

On 12/31/2025, the Bank is a sponsor of 415 active participants (12/31/2024 - 406), 11 retirees (12/31/2024 - 6) and 14 pensioners (12/31/2024 - 15).

Due to paragraph 3 of art. 202 of the Federal Constitution, BRDE is limited to making contributions to ISBRE of, at most, the same value as the contributions made by participants. In PB I, contributions made by BRDE are equal to those made by its employees, even inactive ones. In PB II, contributions made by BRDE are equal to those made by its employees up to a pre-determined level, in compliance with the Regulations and the annual funding plan. No normal contribution is foreseen for those benefiting from Benefit Plan II.

As part of the management of pension benefit plans, ISBRE implements asset/liability comparison strategies by carrying out annual Asset and Liability Management – ALM studies, as well as carrying out periodic adherence studies of the actuarial tables used in projections of cash flows with future payment of benefits.

23.1.2 – Health assistance program – PAS and Unified health assistance program - PASU

BRDE offers its retired employees, as well as their respective dependents and active employees, a Health Assistance Program (PAS) with partial reimbursement of medical expenses. Until the establishment of the Unified Health Assistance Program (PASU) statute in 2025, this rule only applied to those linked to Personal Regulations I. From the establishment of the Unified Health Assistance Program (PASU), post-employment coverage also includes future BRDE retirees from Personal Regulations II and III and their dependents. PAS and PASU are operationalized through health insurance administered by the operator Unimed Seguro Saúde S/A, in Outpatient and Hospital modalities with national coverage. PAS beneficiaries are also former employees who receive supplementary retirement benefits from ISBRE's PB I, and their respective dependents, as well as dependents of deceased employees, reflecting the need for recognition of post-employment liabilities by BRDE, registered under other liabilities.

PAS is structured in a post-payment modality, offering lifetime health care coverage for policyholders, who are also assisted by ISBRE, and their dependents. Therefore, the Program exposes the Bank to risks related to longevity, due to lifetime coverage, interest rates and increased medical costs.

On 12/31/2025, the total number of beneficiaries with post-employment coverage is 1.199 (12/31/2024 – 807). The significant increase is due to the expansion of the plan, which generated an expectation of 400 new active employees being added with post-employment coverage.

23.2 Net value of defined benefit liability (asset)

23.2.1 – Defined benefit liability (asset)

	12/31/2025			12/31/2024		
	PB I	PB II	PAS	PB I	PB II	PAS
Present value of actuarial liabilities	844,082	32,632	279,904	773,474	25,651	194,123
Fair value of plan assets	(1,159,699)	(47,085)	-	(1,093,188)	(34,107)	-
Deficit (surplus)	(315,617)	(14,453)	279,904	(319,714)	(8,456)	194,123
Effect of asset ceiling	293,187	14,453	-	295,431	8,456	-
Net actuarial liabilities (assets)	(22,430)	-	279,904	(24,283)	-	194,123

The ISBRE Deliberative Council approved the process of allocating the PB-I Special Reserve, calculated according to local rules issued by the CNPC and Previc.

The Asset Ceiling is defined by CPC 33(R1) as “the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan”. Thus, considering the surplus distribution process of the PB-I plan, initiated 12/31/2024, it is understood that the amount allocated for the benefit of sponsors effectively represents an economic benefit for BRDE. Considering that the proportion of BRDE’s obligation in relation to the total obligation of the plan is 97%, the present value of the economic benefit was estimated at R\$ 22,430.

The application of these criteria aimed to estimate the present value of economic benefits available to the company in the form of reductions in future contributions to the plan, as defined in CPC 33 (R1), resulting in an Asset Ceiling of R\$ 24,430.

23.2.2 – Reconciliation of the present value of actuarial obligations

	12/31/2025			12/31/2024		
	PB I	PB II	PAS	PB I	PB II	PAS
Actuarial obligations at the beginning of the period	773,474	25,652	194,123	904,980	31,349	234,705
Current service cost	17	1,204	140	24	1,167	130
Past service cost	-	-	71,197	-	-	-
Contributions from participants in the period	530	-	-	777	-	-
Interest expenses	96,292	3,333	23,886	83,455	2,902	21,954
Benefits paid in the period	(46,547)	(1,585)	(12,345)	(81,120)	(1,483)	(12,034)
(Gains)/losses – changes in demographic assumptions	18,901	(204)	8,089	716	1,428	486
(Gains)/losses – changes in financial assumptions	13,892	1,123	1,939	(139,905)	(9,498)	(43,285)
(Gains)/losses – adjustments by experience ⁽¹⁾	(12,477)	3,109	(7,125)	4,547	(213)	(7,833)
Actuarial obligations at the end of the period	844,082	32,632	279,904	773,474	25,652	194,123

(1) This amount refers mainly to improvements in the technique for measuring historical medical costs.

23.2.3 – Reconciliation of fair value of assets

	12/31/2025		12/31/2024	
	PB I	PB II	PB I	PB II
Fair value of assets at the beginning of the period	(1,093,188)	(34,107)	(1,153,492)	(31,724)
Benefits paid in the period	46,547	1,585	81,120	1,483
Contributions from participants in the period	(530)	-	(777)	-
Contributions from the employer in the period	(6,895)	(2,621)	(9,934)	(2,453)
Interest income	(130,663)	(4,534)	(112,324)	(3,324)
Return on assets below (above) interest income	25,030	(7,408)	102,219	1,911
Fair value of assets at the end of the period	(1,159,699)	(47,085)	(1,093,188)	(34,107)

23.2.4 – Reconciliation of effect of asset ceiling

	PB I		PB II	
	12/31/2025	12/31/2024	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
Effect of asset ceiling at the beginning of the period	295,431	248,512	8,456	375
Interest expenses	30,638	28,415	1,053	316
Changes in the effect of asset ceiling	(32,882)	18,504	4,945	7,765
Effect of asset ceiling at the end of the period	293,187	295,431	14,454	8,456

23.3 Recognition of defined benefit costs

According to item 120 of CPC 33(R1), BRDE must recognize the cost of the service and net interest on the net value of actuarial liabilities (assets) in profit or loss and the remeasurements of the net value of liabilities (assets) in other comprehensive income.

The following table presents the recognition of the defined benefit cost components in profit or loss and other comprehensive income, as well as the reconciliation of the net actuarial liability (asset).

	12/31/2025			12/31/2024		
	PB I	PB II	PAS	PB I	PB II	PAS
Net actuarial liabilities (assets) at the beginning of the period	(24,283)	-	194,123	-	-	234,705
Net current service cost	17	1,204	140	24	1,167	130
Past service cost	-	-	71,197	-	-	-
Interest expenses – present value of actuarial liabilities	96,292	3,333	23,886	83,455	2,902	21,954
Interest expenses – effect of asset ceiling	30,638	1,053	-	28,415	316	-
Interest income – fair value of assets	(130,663)	(4,534)	-	(112,324)	(3,324)	-
Expenses (income) through profit or loss	(3,716)	1,056	95,223	(430)	1,061	22,084
(Gains)/losses on present value of actuarial liabilities	20,316	4,028	2,903	(134,642)	(8,284)	(50,632)
Changes in the effect of asset ceiling	(32,882)	4,945	-	18,504	7,765	-
Return on assets below (above) interest income	25,030	(7,408)	-	102,219	1,911	-
Remeasurements in other comprehensive income	12,464	1,565	2,903	(13,919)	1,392	(50,632)
Contributions from the Bank in the period	(6,895)	(2,621)	(12,345)	(9,934)	(2,453)	(12,034)
Net actuarial liabilities (assets) at the end of the period	(22,430)	-	279,904	(24,283)	-	194,123

23.4 Composition of fair value of assets

The PB I and PB II plans maintain assets that are used to cover actuarial obligations fully or partially. The table below shows the composition of the plans' investment portfolio into classes according to the nature and risk of these assets.

	PB I		PB II	
	12/31/2025	12/31/2024	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
Cash and cash equivalents	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Fixed income	80.28%	78.87%	80.48%	73.80%
Variable income	3.46%	4.05%	3.48%	4.50%
Real estate	8.00%	0.67%	55.00%	0.11%
Structured	8.81%	10.07%	8.86%	13.20%
Loan portfolio	1.78%	0.49%	0.45%	2.22%
Other	5.59%	5.85%	6.18%	6.17%

23.5 Actuarial assumptions

The measurement of the Bank's liability with post-employment benefit plans requires the adoption of long-term actuarial and financial estimates and assumptions, as well as the application and interpretation of current regulatory standards. Therefore, the use of estimates and assumptions may result in divergences between the value recorded and the amount actually realized, causing negative or positive impacts on the Bank's operations.

The discount rates, in real terms, were calculated considering the interpolation of reference rates from the IMA-B index, published by ANBIMA, according to the duration of each post-employment benefit plan: 7.36 years for PB I, 16.25 years for PB II and 14.08 years for PAS & PASU.

The following table presents the actuarial assumptions used to determine the present value of the actuarial liability.

	12/31/2025			12/31/2024		
	PB I	PB II	PAS	PB I	PB II	PAS
Real actuarial discount rate	7.38%	7.16%	7.16%	7.65%	7.44%	7.38%
Expected real return on assets	7.38%	7.16%	7.16%	7.65%	7.44%	7.38%
Real salary growth rate for active employees	2.74%	*	N/A	2.74%	*	N/A
Capacity factor on benefits	98.20%	100.00%	100.00%	98.20%	100.00%	100.00%
Capacity factor on salaries	98.20%	100.00%	100.00%	98.20%	100.00%	100.00%
Expected inflation rate	4.05%	4.05%	4.05%	4.96%	4.96%	4.96%
Nominal discount rate	11.73%	11.50%	11.50%	12.99%	12.77%	12.71%
Expected nominal return on assets	11.73%	11.50%	11.50%	12.99%	12.77%	12.71%
Nominal salary growth rate for active employees	6.90%	*	N/A	7.84%	*	N/A
Nominal growth in plan benefits during receipt	4.05%	4.05%	N/A	4.96%	4.96%	4.96%
General mortality table	AT 2012 softened gender specific (-10%)			AT 2012 gender specific		
Mortality table (disabled)	AT 49, gender specific			AT 49, gender specific		
Disability entry table	Álvaro Vindas			Álvaro Vindas		
Annual turnover rate	Null		RP I: 0.0% per year RP-II/RP-III: 0.7% per year	Null		
Retirement entry	100% when eligible	100% when eligible for the scheduled benefit	M: 65 years F: 62 years	100% when eligible	100% when eligible for the scheduled benefit	60 years
Family composition	Average family For retirees and pensioners, real family (as registered)		RP I: Real family (as registered); RP-II and RP-III: Average family	Average family For retirees and pensioners, real family (as registered)		RP I: Real family (as registered)
HCCTR ("medical inflation")	N/A	N/A	4.10%	N/A	N/A	4.10%
Aging fator	N/A	N/A	Up to 29 years: 2.0% 30 to 49 years: 2.3% 50 to 79 years: 4.0% 80 to 89 years: 3.2% 89 years or more: 0.0%	N/A	N/A	Up to 24 years: 1.5% 25 to 54 years: 2.5% 55 to 79 years: 4.5% 80 years or more: 2.5%
Take up	N/A	N/A	100%	N/A	N/A	100%

* according to individually projected salary progression, considering BRDE's job and salary plan

23.5.1 – Sensitivity analysis of actuarial assumptions

The table below presents a sensitivity analysis of significant actuarial assumptions, in relation to the effect on the present value of the actuarial liability in the event of a change in assumption, considering reasonably possible variations at the actuarial valuation date.

Premissa	Sensitivity analysis	Impact (in thousands of Reais)			Impact (%)		
		PB I	PB II	PAS	PB I	PB II	PAS
Discount rate	Increase of 0.5 p.p	(26,542)	(2,305)	(17,302)	(3.30%)	(7.06%)	(6.18%)
	Decrease of 0.5 p.p	28,271	2,588	19,729	3.51%	7.93%	6.89%
Life expectancy	Increase of 1 year	19,276	80	12,114	2.39%	0.24%	4.33%
	Decrease of 1 year	(19,724)	(68)	(12,051)	(2.45%)	(0.21%)	(4.31%)
HCCTR	Increase of 0.5 p.p	-	-	20,338	-	-	7.27%
	Decrease of 0.5 p.p	-	-	(18,363)	-	-	(6.56%)

23.6 Future cash flows

23.6.1 – Cash flow occurred in the period and expected for the next period

	PB I		PB II		PAS	
	Occurred	Expected	Occurred	Expected	Occurred	Expected
	12-2025	06-2026	12-2025	06-2026	12-2025	06-2026
Contributions from employee	4,802	1,725	1,224	1,281	7,361	7,908
Contributions from participants	14	14	-	-	-	-
Benefits paid by the plan	43,735	43,207	748	968	7,361	7,908

23.6.2 – Maturity profile of the actuarial liability

The amounts presented in the table below, in millions of Reais, represent the expected payment of benefits under the pension benefit plans and, in the case of PAS, cash expenditure by the Bank to cover obligations.

	PB I	PB II	PAS
Next 5 years	428	11	70
From 6 to 10 years	370	11	60
After 10 years	696	121	150

24. RELATED PARTIES

a) Fundação BRDE de Previdência Complementar – ISBRE

The relationship with ISBRE occurs in the following situations:

- Rental of rooms by BRDE for use in its operational activities;
- Seconded employees who perform management functions at ISBRE. The Foundation reimburses all remuneration expenses and charges;
- Monthly contributions as sponsor of the benefit plans.

The income and expenses incurred with ISBRE are presented below:

	2025	2024
Rent	(935)	(895)
Salary reimbursement	642	1,270
Employer contribution	(15,211)	(19,689)
Total	(15,504)	(19,314)

b) Remuneration on key management personnel

Related parties are individuals who are members of the Board of Directors, Audit Committee and Executive Board, thus considered as key Management personnel, who received the following amounts consisting of remuneration, charges and benefits:

	2025	2024
Short-term benefits	10,152	9,764
Executive Board	9,308	9,018
Board of Directors	466	367
Fiscal Council	189	213
Audit Committee	189	166
Contract termination benefits	-	489
Total	10,152	10,253

c) Banrisul S/A Corretora de Valores Mobiliários e Câmbio

BRDE obtained resources through the issuance of securities to 3 funds managed by Banrisul Corretora, whose balance as of 12/31/2025 is R\$ 52,057.

d) Controlling States - Impulsiona Sul Fund

Fund created with the purpose of equalizing charges and/or utilization in mechanisms for providing guarantees in direct or indirect operations contracted by BRDE (Regional Development Bank of the South) to support economic activities and/or productive financing programs of interest to the States holding BRDE's capital, as determined by an act of their respective Governor or a statement from the Council for Development and Integration of the South – CODESUL.

The balance of each State's fund as of December 31 is:

Year	Paraná	Santa Catarina	Rio Grande do Sul	Total
2025	43,305	46,616	62,065	151,986
2024	41,823	29,697	41,121	112,641

25. RISK MANAGEMENT

25.1 Operational risk

Operational risk is defined as the possibility of losses resulting from failure, deficiency or inadequacy of internal processes, people and systems, or external events.

Operational risk management is carried out by the Bank, Centrals and Individual Cooperatives. These entities are responsible for complying with internal and external regulations, using systemically established tools, methodologies and processes. Such processes are made up of a set of actions, which aim to maintain the risks to which each institution is exposed at adequate levels. These are:

- Risk assessment and controls;
- Loss base documentation and storage;
- business continuity management.

25.2 Credit risk

BRDE's risk assessment structure is based on the principle of collegiate technical decision-making, with credit granting levels being defined corresponding to the decision-making levels that range from the agencies to the management sphere and its Risk and Credit Committee in the General Management.

The individualized analysis of the client and its business carried out periodically, combined with commercial and economic perspectives, as well as the systemic parameterization of the rules for granting credit, strengthens BRDE's credit risk assessment system.

BRDE manages, limits and controls concentrations of credit risk whenever they are identified – particularly in relation to individual clients and groups and in relation to the field of activity. Management structures the risk levels it assumes, establishing limits on the extent of acceptable risk in relation to a specific debtor, a group of debtors and segments of the economy. These risks are monitored and subject to annual or more frequent reviews, when necessary.

Exposure to credit risk is also managed through regular analysis of actual and potential loan/financing debtors, considering the effective payment of contract installments.

As a way of protecting the credit granted, BRDE's main strategy is to link real guarantees to credit contracts, preferably consisting of fiduciary alienation of properties whose market valuation value is at least 110% of the total value of the loan.

The nature and value of the real guarantee are considered in the risk classification of the credit operation, with a consequent impact on the estimated probability of default. BRDE does not fail to recognize provisions on its operations due to the existence of guarantees.

25.2.1 Impairment policy

At the end of each period BRDE assesses the existence of any objective evidence that an asset or group of financial assets is impaired based on the internal risk classification system. The credit risk classification policy defines the criteria for allocating financial assets in stages, considering the indicators of increased risk.

The probabilities and expectations of losses were estimated by grouping credit operations based on the issuer of the credit instrument, whether an individual or legal entity, and calculated considering

the Probability of Default (PD) for 12 months and for the entire term of the instrument (Lifetime), according to the stage of the financial asset.

Additionally, macroeconomic information and projections about future financial conditions are used in order to calculate the forward-looking adjustment.

25.3 Market risk

The Bank monitors market risk through the use of the Value at Risk (VaR) methodology, which seeks to simulate and determine the maximum levels of expected loss, in a given period of time, with a certain degree of reliability, both under normal conditions market and in stress and volatility scenarios.

The Fund manager uses VaR to estimate the losses that may be caused to the current investment portfolio by adverse changes in market conditions. For bonds and securities, the confidence level for calculating the non-parametric VaR is 95%, estimated from the series of shocks over the last 150 working days.

On December 31, 2025 the Fund's net equity was R\$ 3,745 (R\$ 2,657 in 2024), and the VaR was -0.0221% (-0.0564% in 2024).

Market monitoring reports, as well as other operational procedures, allow the monitoring, prevention and correction of possible imbalances, guaranteeing the Bank's solidity, mitigated by having a significant portion of its loan and receivables portfolio with terms and rates linked to funding by transfers.

25.4 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is related to the inability to meet cash needs, that is, the occurrence of mismatches in financial flows between active and passive operations and the resulting consequences on the institution's ability to obtain financial resources to carry out its obligations.

The Bank maintains its commitments for credit operations, both in assets and liabilities, within the same payment and receipt period, which avoids mismatches and allows the control of liquidity risk and market risk jointly, observing projections for cash flow, as well as possible changes in its structure resulting from variations in the macroeconomic scenario, which may affect allocation and funding within the market.

BRDE maintains in its securities portfolio substantial positions in federal public securities and repurchase agreements backed by federal public securities as a way of reducing liquidity risk. These assets have a large trading volume on the market.

26. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

Capital management is defined in internal regulations as the continuous process of: (a) Monitoring and controlling the capital held by BRDE; (b) Assessment of the need for capital to face the risks to which the institution is subject; and (c) Planning goals and capital needs, considering BRDE's strategic objectives.

Reference equity corresponds to the regulatory capital measure used to verify compliance with the Bank's operational limits. According to current regulations, considering local GAAPs, the capital limits in the year ended presented the following values:

	2025	2024
Reference equity	5,204,454	4,463,994
Total risk-weighted assets (RWA)	26,104,286	25,488,200
Credit Risk - RWACPAD	22,299,379	20,219,904
Market Risk - RWAMPAD	2,565,519	3,402,777
Operational Risk - RWAOPAD	1,239,388	1,865,520
Basel Ratio	19.94	17.51

27. OTHER INFORMATION

a. Floods in Rio Grande do Sul

The major adverse weather events that affected the state of Rio Grande do Sul between April and May 2024 caused countless losses of lives, damage to property in general and disruptions to infrastructure, among other important consequences that affected the society from Rio Grande do Sul as a whole.

Regarding its operations, BRDE has taken the opportunity to suspend payments on credit operations (standstill) for those customers affected by the floods that occurred in Rio Grande do Sul, which varied from 6 to 12 months, according to the funding or by BRDE's decision.

In total 288 contracts were renegotiated. The current situation of these contracts is as follows:

	12/31/2025	% ⁽¹⁾	% ⁽²⁾
1. Total portfolio	24,244,919	100.00%	
2. Total renegotiated portfolio due to the floods	1,248,278	5.15%	100.00%
Portfolio with amortization payments up to date.	965,827	3.98%	77.37%
Renegotiated portfolio with overdue payments under 90 days	130,141	0.54%	10.43%
Renegotiated portfolio with overdue payments over 90 days	152,310	0.63%	12.20%

(1) over the total portfolio

(2) over the total renegotiated portfolio

b. Cyber incident

In December 2025, BRDE identified a cyber incident in its technology environment, without resulting in restricted access to the Bank's systems and digital service channels.

Following the diagnosis, BRDE acted prudently to mitigate the associated risks and, with the support of a contracted specialized company, promptly conducted an investigation, assessed the circumstances, and determined the extent of the incident, concluding that there was no exposure or consequences that could have impacted BRDE's financial statements for the fiscal year ended

December 31, 2025. Additionally, it should be noted that, as reported to the National Data Protection Authority, no evidence of information leaks that could impact BRDE's financial statements was identified, maintaining the integrity of the Institution's systemic environment.

c. Subsequent events

As stipulated by Federal Law No. 9,249/95, BRDE calculated Interest on Equity for the fiscal year 2022 in the amount of R\$ 237,559, through the application of the 2022 accumulated TJLP (Long-Term Interest Rate) to the Bank's equity position. The interest on equity calculation was approved on March 25, 2026 by the Board of Directors.

EXECUTIVE BOARD

Chief Executive Officer
RENÉ DE OLIVEIRA GARCIA JUNIOR

Deputy CEO and Credit Monitoring and
Recovery Director
MAURO MARIANI

Planning Director
LEONARDO MARANHÃO BUSATTO

Operations Director
RANOLFO VIEIRA JUNIOR

Financial Director
JOÃO PAULO KARAM KLEINÜBING

Administrative Director
HERALDO ALVES DAS NEVES

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Chairman
RENÉ DE OLIVEIRA GARCIA JUNIOR

Board Members
WAGNER CARLOS AICHNER
CARLOS PASCOAL BORDONI
IVAN CESAR RANZOLIN
LEANDRO RIBEIRO MACIEL
FRANCISCO SÉRGIO TURRA
THAÍS POMPERMAYER

FABIANO MEASSI
Accountant – CRCRS – 70.237/O-6



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A free translation from Portuguese into English of Independent Auditor's Report on consolidated financial statements prepared in Brazilian currency in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB)

Independent auditor's report on consolidated financial statements

To the
Board of Directors and Officers
Banco Regional de Desenvolvimento do Extremo Sul – BRDE
Porto Alegre - RS

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Banco Regional de Desenvolvimento do Extremo Sul – BRDE (“Bank”), which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2025, and the consolidated statements of profit or loss, of comprehensive income, of changes in equity, and of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Banco Regional de Desenvolvimento do Extremo Sul – BRDE as at December 31, 2025, and its consolidated financial performance and consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the International Accounting Standards (IFRS Accounting Standards) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Brazilian and International Standards on Auditing. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Bank and its subsidiaries in accordance with the relevant ethical principles set forth in the Code of Professional Ethics for Accountants and the professional standards issued by Brazil's National Association of State Boards of Accountancy (CFC), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believed that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current year. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide an individual opinion on these matters. For each matter below, our description of how our audit addressed the matter, including any commentary on the findings or outcome of our procedures, is provided in that context.



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We have fulfilled the responsibilities described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements section of our report, including in relation to these matters. Accordingly, our audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to our assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements. The results of our audit procedures, including the procedures performed to address the matters below, provide the basis for our audit opinion on the accompanying financial statements.

Allowance for expected credit losses (impairment)

As presented in Note 5 to the financial statements, as of December 31, 2025, the allowance for expected losses on the loan portfolio totals R\$563,780 thousand, set up for various loan portfolios, periodically reviewed by the executive board with regard to the estimate of expected losses on these transactions (impairment), in accordance with IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments. The estimate involves judgment of the board of directors in determining the allowance by applying a methodology that identifies the expected losses on the ongoing transactions, classified into different stages, using assumptions and judgments that include, among others, an analysis of the economic environment of the markets of the borrowers and payment history of the borrowers in similar contracted operations, including renegotiations and assessments of collateral accepted in the transactions.

Given the materiality of the balances of transactions subject to credit risk, as well as the degree of subjectivity and judgment used by the board of directors in determining the expected loss associated with the credit risk for the loan portfolio, as well as the related disclosure requirements, we consider this matter significant for the audit.

How our audit addressed this matter

We evaluated the design and operation of the relevant internal controls related to the process of approval, registration and release of transactions subject to credit risk, as well as those related to measurement of the allowance for expected credit losses that consider the database, models and assumptions adopted by the executive board, in line with the internal policies, procedures and manuals developed by the Bank to meet the requirements of IFRS 9. With the support of our specialists in validating the amounts of expected losses on transactions subject to credit risk, we evaluated the application of the established methodologies, assumptions and other information determined by the executive board and the classification into the respective risk stages, and recalculated the estimates of expected losses, including the analyses prepared by the Bank's executive board on the possible impacts generated by the current social scenario.

Based on the result of the audit procedures conducted on allowance for expected credit losses for the loan portfolio, which is consistent with the executive board's assessment, we consider that the criteria and assumptions for determination and recognition adopted by the executive board, as well as the respective disclosures, are acceptable in the context of the consolidated financial statements taken as a whole.



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Post-employment benefit plans

The Bank records actuarial liabilities related to post-employment benefit plans which, as mentioned in Note 23 to the consolidated financial statements, comprise pension benefits and health care programs, totaling R\$279,904 thousand as of December 31, 2025. This was considered a key audit matter given the materiality of the amounts involved and the complexity of the actuarial liability assessment models, which include the use of long-term assumptions, such as: general mortality, disability, medical costs, salary growth, family structure, discount rate, and inflation.

How our audit addressed this matter

With the support of our actuarial specialists, we conducted the following procedures, among others: analysis of the methodology and of the main assumptions used by the board of directors in assessing actuarial obligations arising from post-employment benefit plans; verification of the mathematical accuracy of the calculation of reserves; and analysis of the consistency of the results in relation to the parameters used and previous assessments. Our audit procedures also included testing of the integrity of master record information used in actuarial projections and the sufficiency of disclosures related to post-employment benefit plans in the financial statements.

Based on the result of the audit procedures carried out on the post-employment benefit plans, which is consistent with the executive board's assessment, we consider that the criteria and assumptions for assessment of actuarial obligations adopted by the executive board, as well as the respective disclosures in Note 23 to the financial statements, are acceptable, in the context of the financial statements taken as a whole.

Recoverable tax credits

As of December 31, 2025, the Bank records deferred tax assets in the amount of R\$ 516,306 thousand, as presented in Note No. 14 to the financial statements, consisting substantially of temporary differences in the calculation of the income and social contribution tax bases, arising substantially from losses on temporarily nondeductible credits, allowance for losses on loans and receivables, and provision for contingencies and for post-employment benefits.

This was considered a key audit matter given the materiality of the recorded amount and the reasonable level of judgment required to determine assumptions about the Bank's future performance and in the study of realization of these assets, as described in Note 14 to the financial statements.



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How our audit addressed this matter

Among other procedures, we involved our tax specialists to validate the taxable bases and the changes in credit in accordance with current legislation. We also analyzed the methodology and assumptions used by the executive board in the study of realization of tax credits, including projections of future income. We verified the mathematical accuracy of the calculation and the consistency between the data used and the accounting balances, as well as consistency with previous assessments, reasonableness of the assumptions used, and sufficiency of the disclosures in explanatory notes.

Based on the results of audit procedures performed on tax credits, which are consistent with the executive board's assessment, we consider that the recorded balances and criteria and assumptions used in the study of realization of tax credits, including projections of future income, prepared by the executive board, as well as the respective disclosures in Note 14 to the financial statements, are acceptable in the context of the financial statements taken as a whole.

Responsibilities of the executive board and those charged with governance for the financial statements

The executive board is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with the International Accounting Standards (IFRS Accounting Standards) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), and for such internal control as it determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the executive board is responsible for assessing the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the executive board either intends to liquidate the Bank or to cease its operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Bank's and its subsidiaries' consolidated financial reporting process.



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Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Brazilian and International Standards on Auditing will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of the audit conducted in accordance with Brazilian and International Standards on Auditing, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identified and assessed the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, designed and performed audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtained audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtained an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Bank's and its subsidiaries' internal control.
- Evaluated the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the executive board.
- Concluded on the appropriateness of the executive board's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Bank to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluated the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.



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- Obtained sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial statements of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current year and are therefore the key audit matters. We described these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Brasília, March 25, 2026

ERNST & YOUNG
Auditores Independentes S/S Ltda.
CRC SP-015199/F

A handwritten signature in blue ink, reading 'Renata Zanotta Calçada'.

Renata Zanotta Calçada
Accountant CRC - RS062793/O-8