



Management Discussion
and Analysis
1Q26



 **BANCO DO BRASIL**



Presentation

The Management Discussion and Analysis Report (MD&A) presents Banco do Brasil's economic and financial situation. Addressed to market analysts, shareholders, and investors with quarterly periodicity. The reader can find information about profitability, productivity, loan portfolio quality, capital structure, capital market, structural data, among others.

The MD&A and other documents can be accessed on the [Investor Relations' website](#), where additional information about Banco do Brasil is also available, such as: structural information, corporate governance and sustainability, material facts and information to the market, presentations, corporate events, among others. All documents related to the earnings release can be consulted in the [Results Center](#) as well as download in the Investor's Kit.

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This report makes references and statements about expectations, planned synergies, growth estimates, earnings projections and future strategies projections regarding Banco do Brasil's Conglomerate. Such statements are based on current expectations, estimates and projections of management about future events and financial trends that may affect the business of the Group.

These references and statements do not guarantee future performance and involve risks and uncertainties that could extrapolate the control of management and can therefore result in balances and values different from those anticipated and discussed in this report. The expectations and projections depend on the market conditions (technological changes, competitive pressures on products, prices, among others), the macroeconomic performance of the country (interest and exchange rates, political and economic changes, inflation, changes in tax legislation, among others) and international markets.

Future expectations based on this report should consider the risks and uncertainties about the business of the Group. Banco do Brasil has no responsibility to update any estimate contained in reports published in previous periods.

The tables and charts in this report show, in addition to the accounting balances and values, financial and managerial numbers. The changes of relative rates are calculated before rounding procedure in millions of R\$. Rounding utilized follows the rules established by Resolution 886/66 of IBGE's Foundation: if the decimal number is equal or greater than 0.5, it increases by one unit, if the decimal number is less than 0.5, there is no increase.

We provide explanatory texts and footnotes to highlight events that may affect comparability between periods, whether due to changes in accounting standards or adjustments made to improve the clarity and comparability of the information.



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Earnings Summary



Adjusted Net Income

R\$3.4 billion

-40.2% QoQ

-53.5% YoY

ROE

7.3%

CET1

11.6 %

Net Interest Income

R\$27.4 billion

-1.3% QoQ
+14.8%YoY

Cost of Credit

R\$18.9 billion

+5.0% QoQ
+85.8% YoY

Fee Income

R\$8.8 billion

-0.2% QoQ
+5.5% YoY

Administrative Expenses

R\$10.0 billion

+1.3% QoQ
+5.5% YoY

Loan Portfolio

R\$1.3 trillion

+0.7% QoQ

+2.2%YoY

Individuals

R\$361.8 billion

+1.4% QoQ
+7.8% YoY

Companies

R\$449.0 billion

-1.3% QoQ
-2.4% YoY

Agribusiness

R\$418.4 billion

+3.0% QoQ
+3.0% YoY

Adjusted Net Income reached R\$ 3.4 billion in 1Q26, a reduction of 53.5% compared to 1Q25 and 40.2% compared to 4Q25. The main components of this result are:

Net Interest Income (NII): reached R\$27.4 billion, a reduction of 1.3% in the quarterly comparison, in line with the seasonality of the period, mainly influenced by the reduction in funding expenses, due to lower LCA volumes and the calendar effect (3 business days less).

Compared to the same period of the previous year, NII grew 14.8%, driven by the evolution of financial revenues (+12.3%), reflecting the advance of credit operations, especially of individuals (+19.1%), and by the growth of the treasury result, with emphasis on the result of securities (+27.2%), due to the greater excess liquidity and the increase in the TMS in the period.

Cost of Credit: corresponded to R\$ 18.9 billion, an increase of 85.8% compared to 1Q25 and 5.0% compared to 4Q25.

Fee Income: totaled R\$8.8 billion in the quarter, remaining stable in the quarterly comparison. Compared to the same period of the previous year, there was a growth of 5.5%, mainly influenced by the asset management lines (+8.6%), Loans operations (+52.3%) and consortium management fees (+14.0%).



Administrative Expenses: reached R\$10.0 billion, up 1.3% QoQ, and 5.5% compared to the same period of the previous year, in line with the 2025 salary adjustment, in addition to investments in technology and cybersecurity.

Expanded Credit Portfolio: totaled R\$1.3 trillion in March/26, up 0.7% in the quarter and 2.2% in 12 months. The main highlights were:

Individuals: reached R\$361.8 billion, an increase of 1.4% in the quarter and 7.8% in 12 months, mainly influenced by the performance of payroll loans. The "Crédito ao Trabalhador" line, launched in March/25.

Companies: it registered R\$449.0 billion, down in the quarter and in 12 months (-1.3% QoQ and -2.4% YoY),

influenced by the reduction in portfolios of MSMEs and Corporate.

Agribusiness: reached a volume of R\$418.4 billion in March/26, with a growth of 3.0% in the quarter and in 12 months. Operations linked to the BB Regulariza Agro Program reached R\$37.9 billion.

Delinquency Indicators: delinquency over 90 days was 5.05%, while the coverage ratio ended the period at 158.4%.

Capital: the CET1 reached 11.59%, with positive effects from operations under MP 1,314/25. The Basel Ratio reached 14.23%.



Performance

Table 1. Summary of Income, Balance Sheet and Multiples

R\$ million, except where indicated	1Q25	4Q25	1Q26	Δ% Y/Y	Δ% Q/Q
 Managerial Income					
Adjusted Net Income	7,374	5,742	3,431	(53.5)	(40.2)
Net Interest Income (NII)	23,881	27,801	27,426	14.8	(1.3)
Cost of Risk	(10,152)	(17,959)	(18,865)	85.8	5.0
Fee Income	8,361	8,835	8,821	5.5	(0.2)
Administrative Expenses	(9,496)	(9,888)	(10,017)	5.5	1.3
Accounting Net Income	6,772	4,972	3,090	(54.4)	(37.9)
R\$ million, except where indicated	Mar/25	Dec/25	Mar/26	Δ% Y/Y	Δ% Q/Q
 Balance Sheet					
Total Assets	2,420,992	2,451,621	2,606,194	7.6	6.3
Securities	522,616	729,784	752,065	43.9	3.1
Total Liabilities	2,236,803	2,259,515	2,411,254	7.8	6.7
Customers Resources	864,972	897,937	934,977	8.1	4.1
Shareholders' Equity	184,189	192,105	194,940	5.8	1.5
 Loan Portfolio					
Expanded Loan Portfolio	1,277,799	1,296,511	1,305,528	2.2	0.7
Expanded Individuals Portfolio	335,806	356,965	361,834	7.8	1.4
Expanded Companies Portfolio	459,885	455,150	449,027	(2.4)	(1.3)
Expanded Agribusiness Portfolio	406,198	406,133	418,388	3.0	3.0
NPL+90d	3.63%	5.17%	5.05%	141 bps	(12) bps
90d Coverage Ratio	187.51%	155.39%	158.39%	(2,912) bps	300 bps
 Capital Ratios					
Tier I Capital Ratio	13.27%	14.26%	13.59%	32 bps	(67) bps
CET1 Ratio	10.97%	12.23%	11.59%	62 bps	(64) bps
Capital Adequacy Ratio	14.14%	15.13%	14.23%	9 bps	(90) bps
Units as detailed	1Q25	4Q25	1Q26	Δ% Y/Y	Δ% Q/Q
 Market Indexes and Multiples					
Return over Assets (ROA)	1.2%	0.9%	0.5%	(68) bps	(38) bps
Return over Equity (ROE)	16.7%	12.4%	7.3%	(941) bps	(516) bps
Cost-to-Income Ratio 12 months	26.5%	27.7%	28.0%	148 bps	28 bps
IOC/Dividends – R\$ million	2,761	1,496	866	(68.6)	(42.1)
IOC/Dividends per Share – R\$	0.48	0.26	0.15	(68.7)	(42.3)
Earnings per Share – R\$	1.19	0.92	0.53	(55.5)	(42.4)
Book Value per Share – R\$	30.59	32.34	32.67	6.8	1.0
Share Price per Share (BBAS3) – R\$	28.19	21.92	23.0	(18.4)	4.9
(P/E) Price / Earnings per Share 12 months	4.84	6.89	9.13	429 bps	223 bps
(P/BV) Price / Book Value per Share	0.92	0.68	0.70	(22) bps	3 bps



Guidance

Banco do Brasil's corporate projections (guidance) are prepared and presented for the reference year, with quarterly monitoring.

The estimates are based on Management's current expectations and projections regarding future events and financial trends that may affect the BB Conglomerate's business and are not a guarantee of future performance. Furthermore, they involve risks and uncertainties that may exceed Management's control, and may therefore result in balances and values different from those presented.

Management's expectations and projections are linked to markets conditions (technological changes, competitive pressures on products, prices, among others), the country's overall economic performance (interest and exchange rates, political and economic changes, inflation, changes in tax legislation, among others) and international markets. More information can be found in the Reference Form, section 3, at the [link](#).

Figure 1. Guidance 2026

 Guidance 2026		Guidance between	Observed 1Q26	Revised
	Loan Portfolio¹	0.5% and 4.5%	1.8%	Unchanged
	Individuals	6% and 10%	7.8%	Unchanged
	Companies	-3% and 1%	-4.5%	Unchanged
	Agribusiness	-2% and 2%	3.0%	Unchanged
	Sustainable Portfolio	2% and 6%	7.0%	Unchanged
	Net Interest Income	4% and 8%	14.8%	7% and 11%
	Cost of Credit²	53^{R\$ bn} and 58	R\$18.9 bn	65^{R\$ bn} and 70
	Fee Income	2% and 6%	5.5%	Unchanged
	Administrative Expenses	5% and 9%	5.5%	Unchanged
	Adjusted Net Income	22^{R\$ bn} and 26	R\$3.4 bn	18^{R\$ bn} and 22

1) Credit projections consider the domestic portfolio plus private securities and guarantees and do not consider government credit. (2) Cost of Credit: corresponds to expected loss expenses (as per CMN Resolution No. 4,966/21), plus discounts granted and less revenue from credit recovery.

1. Consolidated Financial Information Summary



Consolidated Balance Sheet

Table 2. Balance Sheet¹ – Assets, Liabilities and Shareholder's Equity – R\$ million

	Mar/25	Dec/25	Mar/26	Δ% Y/Y	Δ% Q/Q
 Total Assets	2,420,992	2,451,621	2,606,194	7.6	6.3
Availabilities	28,366	19,738	23,947	(15.6)	21.3
Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss	15,417	12,278	15,801	2.5	28.7
Securities	7,040	7,620	9,440	34.1	23.9
Derivative Financial Instruments	8,377	4,657	6,361	(24.1)	36.6
Financial Assets at FVOCI	474,677	640,022	660,740	39.2	3.2
Securities	474,677	640,022	660,740	39.2	3.2
Fin. Assets at Amortized Cost	1,815,729	1,692,398	1,807,409	(0.5)	6.8
Central Bank Compulsory Reserves	114,515	120,016	118,585	3.6	(1.2)
Interbank Investments	363,561	189,483	298,301	(18.0)	57.4
Securities	40,899	82,141	81,885	100.2	(0.3)
Loan Portfolio	1,223,818	1,229,907	1,235,304	0.9	0.4
Other Financial Assets	72,936	70,850	73,334	0.5	3.5
(Expected credit risk losses)	(87,908)	(103,790)	(104,049)	18.4	0.2
(Loan Portfolio)	(83,393)	(98,739)	(98,752)	18.4	0.0
(Other Financial Assets)	(4,515)	(5,052)	(5,296)	17.3	4.8
Tax Assets	88,108	101,077	104,127	18.2	3.0
Current Tax Assets	11,733	12,408	11,093	(5.5)	(10.6)
Deferred Tax Assets (Tax Credit)	76,374	88,669	93,034	21.8	4.9
Investments	18,478	20,526	20,453	10.7	(0.4)
Property	12,501	17,521	18,073	44.6	3.2
Intangible	11,571	12,035	11,729	1.4	(2.5)
Other Assets	44,053	39,816	47,962	8.9	20.5
 Total Liabilities and Shareholder's Equity	2,420,992	2,451,621	2,606,194	7.6	6.3
Total Liabilities	2,236,803	2,259,515	2,411,254	7.8	6.7
Fin. Liabilities at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss	5,098	4,475	6,513	27.7	45.5
Derivative Financial Instruments	5,098	4,475	6,513	27.7	45.5
Financial Liabilities at Amortized Cost	2,123,482	2,149,935	2,296,589	8.2	6.8
Customer Resources	864,972	897,937	934,977	8.1	4.1
Financial Institutions Resources	749,565	800,964	938,415	25.2	17.2
Funds from Issuance of Securities	350,033	319,802	295,092	(15.7)	(7.7)
Other Financial Liabilities	158,912	131,232	128,106	(19.4)	(2.4)
Provisions	32,499	37,199	37,647	15.8	1.2
Provisions for Civil, Tax and Labor Claims	25,681	29,890	30,952	20.5	3.6
Other Provisions	6,818	7,309	6,696	(1.8)	(8.4)
Tax Liabilities	16,258	21,180	20,078	23.5	(5.2)
Current Tax Liabilities	3,323	6,425	4,217	26.9	(34.4)
Deferred Tax Liabilities	12,935	14,754	15,862	22.6	7.5
Other Liabilities	59,465	46,727	50,426	(15.2)	7.9
Shareholder's Equity	184,189	192,105	194,940	5.8	1.5
Capital	120,000	120,000	120,000	0.0	0.0
Instruments Qualifying as CET1	5,100	4,100	4,100	(19.6)	0.0
Capital Reserves	1,416	1,417	1,417	0.1	0.0
Profit Reserves	78,325	82,301	81,435	4.0	(1.1)
Other Comprehensive Income	(20,682)	(19,659)	(19,895)	(3.8)	1.2
(Treasury Shares)	(259)	(258)	(258)	(0.1)	0.0
Retained Earnings	(4,695)	-	3,086	-	-
Non-controlling Interest	4,983	4,204	5,054	1.4	20.2

(1) Prepared based on accounting principles but may include managerial adjustments to provide a clearer understanding of the business and the company's performance.



Consolidated Statement of Income

Table 3. Statement of Income with Reallocations – R\$ million

	1Q25	4Q25	1Q26	Δ% Y/Y	Δ% Q/Q
Net Interest Income ^{1 2 3 4}	23,881	27,801	27,426	14.8	(1.3)
Cost of Credit ^{1 2 5 6}	(10,152)	(17,959)	(18,865)	85.8	5.0
Recovery of Write-offs	1,289	1,777	1,232	(4.4)	(30.7)
Expected Loss Expense	(11,067)	(19,036)	(16,593)	49.9	(12.8)
Discount Granted	(374)	(700)	(3,503)	837.6	400.6
Net Financial Margin	13,730	9,842	8,562	(37.6)	(13.0)
Fee Income	8,361	8,835	8,821	5.5	(0.2)
Administrative Expenses	(9,496)	(9,888)	(10,017)	5.5	1.3
Personnel Expenses	(6,322)	(6,470)	(6,782)	7.3	4.8
Other Administrative Expenses ⁷	(3,174)	(3,418)	(3,236)	1.9	(5.3)
Other Operating Income/Expenses	(1,306)	(1,353)	(1,809)	38.5	33.7
Net Gains from Equity Method Investments	1,759	2,445	1,793	2.0	(26.7)
PREVI – Plano de Benefícios I ⁸	978	822	1,051	7.4	27.8
PREVI – Fundo Utilização Restatement ⁹	381	177	376	(1.3)	112.2
Tax Expenses ⁴	(2,104)	(2,361)	(2,290)	8.8	(3.0)
Other Income/Expenses ^{5 6 7 8 9 10}	(2,320)	(2,437)	(2,739)	18.1	12.4
Provisions	(1,823)	(2,145)	(2,187)	20.0	2.0
Civil, Tax and Labor Claims ^{10 11}	(1,811)	(2,145)	(2,181)	20.4	1.7
Other Provisions	(11)	(0)	(6)	(45.5)	–
Operating Income	9,466	5,291	3,370	(64.4)	(36.3)
Net Non-Operating Income	39	206	206	426.5	(0.1)
Profit Before Taxation and Profit Sharing	9,505	5,497	3,575	(62.4)	(35.0)
Income Tax and Social Contribution ^{3 12}	(425)	1,830	1,101	–	(39.8)
Employee and Directors Profit Sharing ¹³	(937)	(732)	(443)	(52.7)	(39.5)
Non-Controlling Interests	(770)	(853)	(803)	4.4	(5.9)
Adjusted Net Income	7,374	5,742	3,431	(53.5)	(40.2)
One-Off Items	(602)	(769)	(341)	(43.4)	(55.7)
Economic Plans ¹¹	(1,162)	(1,485)	(658)	(43.4)	(55.7)
Tax Effect and Profit Sharing ^{12 13}	560	716	317	(43.4)	(55.7)
Net Income	6,772	4,972	3,090	(54.4)	(37.9)



Reallocations Breakdown

The next table shows the adjustments made to the Income Statement in the BB Consolidated view, presented in the Financial Statements for the period, to obtain the Income Statement with Reallocations. Such adjustments aim to:

- a)** Segregate the one-off items and show the adjusted net income for the period;
- b)** Reallocate lines disposition to better business and performance understanding;
- c)** Allow Net Interest Income (NII) recorded effectively reflects the gain from all earning assets;
- d)** Highlight the credit cost related effects in Allowance for Loan and Lease Losses (ALLL) Extended View. For this, it was necessary to integrate in specific ALLL Expanded View's items:
 - I.** expenses regarding cost of credit;
 - II.** revenues related to the recovery of loans previously written-off as loss, originally accounted for in loans income;
 - III.** losses related to the impairment of financial asset, gain (losses) on disposal of leased assets, respectively accounted for, securities income, sale or transfer of financial assets income and leases income; and
 - IV.** the expenses related to discounts granted on renegotiations, originally accounted for in Other Operating Expenses.


Table 4. Reallocations and One-Off Items Breakdown – R\$ million

#	From	To	Event	1Q25	4Q25	1Q26
1	Net Interest Income	Cost of Credit	Recovery of Write-offs	1,289	1,777	1,232
2	Net Interest Income	Cost of Credit	Discount Granted	(112)	(205)	(3,152)
3	Income Tax and Social Contribution	Net Interest Income	Financial Investment Income	523	735	719
4	Tax Expenses	Net Interest Income	Tax Hedge	(69)	22	(41)
5	Cost of Credit	Other Income/Expenses	Expected Loss without Fin. Interm. Charact.	(420)	(222)	(250)
6	Other Income/Expenses	Cost of Credit	Discount Granted	(261)	(494)	(351)
7	Other Administrative Expenses	Other Income/Expenses	Premiums Paid to Costumers	(457)	(490)	(491)
8	Other Income/Expenses	PREVI – Plano de Benefícios I	Actuarial Assets and Liabilities Valuation Adjust.	978	822	1,051
9	Other Income/Expenses	PREVI – Fundo Utilização Restatement	Actuarial Assets and Liabilities Valuation Adjust.	381	177	376
10	Other Income/Expenses	Civil, Tax and Labor Claims	Other Expenses on Civil Claims	(147)	(149)	(213)
11	Civil, Tax and Labor Claims	Economic Plans	Economic Plans	(1,162)	(1,485)	(658)
12	Income Tax and Social Contribution	Tax Effect and Profit Sharing	Tax Effect and Profit Sharing on One-Off Items	493	629	279
13	Employee and Directors Profit Sharing	Tax Effect and Profit Sharing	Tax Effect and Profit Sharing on One-Off Items	68	87	38



Glossary of Reallocations

(01), (02) & (06) Revenues (expenses) related to the cost of credit accounted for in recovery of write-offs, discounts granted on renegotiations.

(03) Revenues from non-financial companies financial investments

(04) Tax effects on Tax effects on investments abroad hedge over investments abroad.

(05) Allowance for loan losses expenses for credits without financial intermediation characteristics.

(07) Payroll acquisition amortization.

(08) Revenues (expenses) from Previ's actuarial assets and liabilities review.

(09) Financial income from restatement of Previ's Fundo Utilização.

(10) Other expenses arising from civil claims

(11) Expenses with provision arising from lawsuits related to economic plans.

(12) and (13) One-off items effects on the calculation of employee and directors profit sharing and unification of these effects on income and social contribution taxes. The breakdown of the effects of extraordinary items is available in the table below.

Tax Effect and Profit Sharing on One-Off Items

The table below shows the effects of tax expenses (Income Tax and Social Contribution) and employee and directors profit sharing on each one-off item.

Table 5. Tax Effects and Profit Sharing on One-Off Items – R\$ million

	1Q25	4Q25	1Q26	Δ% Y/Y	Δ% Q/Q
 Tax Effect and Profit Sharing on One-Off Items	560	716	317	(43.4)	(55.7)
Economic Plans	560	716	317	(43.4)	(55.7)

2. Net Interest Income

In 1Q26, NII was R\$27.4 billion, down 1.3% QoQ, in line with the seasonality of the calendar effect (64 business days in 4Q25 versus 61 business days in 1Q26). In YoY comparison, up 14.8%, with highlight to the performance of financial income (+12.3%).

In the QoQ comparison, the reduction in commercial funding expenses (-6.1%) stands out, influenced by the decrease in the balance of Agribusiness Credit Notes and the calendar effect.

Compared to the same period of the previous year, the growth in NII (+14.8%) is related to the growth in loan income, notably operations with individuals (+19.1%), and treasury result, with highlight to the performance of the securities income (27.2%).



Accounting NII

Table 6. Key Indicators

	1Q25	4Q25	1Q26	Δ% Y/Y	Δ% Q/Q
CDI / TMS – %	2.99	3.59	3.41	14.0	(5.0)
TJLP – %	2.01	2.28	2.32	15.4	1.3
TR – %	0.41	0.51	0.47	13.5	(9.2)
RDP – % ¹	1.93	2.03	1.99	3.4	(1.8)
Business days	61	64	61	–	(4.7)
Number of days	90	92	90	–	(2.2)
Exchange Rate – US\$ ²	5.74	5.50	5.22	(9.1)	(5.1)

(1) Remuneration of Savings Deposits; (2) Closing exchange rate (PTAX sale) on the last business day of the reference period.

Table 7. Net Interest Income Breakdown – R\$ million

	1Q25	4Q25	1Q26	Δ% Y/Y	Δ% Q/Q
Net Interest Income	23,881	27,801	27,426	14.8	(1.3)
Financial Income	49,239	57,508	55,307	12.3	(3.8)
Loan Operations	42,038	47,352	46,453	10.5	(1.9)
Treasury ¹	7,201	10,156	8,854	23.0	(12.8)
Financial Expenses	(25,357)	(29,707)	(27,880)	9.9	(6.1)
Commercial Funding	(21,089)	(25,000)	(23,396)	10.9	(6.4)
Institutional Funding ²	(4,268)	(4,707)	(4,484)	5.0	(4.7)

(1) It includes the result from interest, tax hedging, derivatives, and other financial instruments that offset the effects of the exchange rate variation on result; (2) It includes senior bonds, subordinated debt, and hybrid capital instruments (except instruments qualifying as CET1).



Financial Income from Loan Operations

In QoQ comparison, noteworthy is the growth in individuals' loan income (+1.2%), in line with the strategy of diversifying the product mix and with the increased representation of "Crédito ao Trabalhador".

In comparison with the same period of the previous year, the evolution of individuals' loan income (+19.1%) and the agribusiness' loan income (+10.7%) stands out.

Table 8. Loan Operations Income – R\$ million

	1Q25	4Q25	1Q26	Δ% Y/Y	Δ% Q/Q
Loan Operations Income	42,038	47,352	46,453	10.5	(1.9)
Individuals	15,031	17,687	17,900	19.1	1.2
Companies	15,027	15,971	15,337	2.1	(4.0)
Agribusiness	9,927	11,379	10,988	10.7	(3.4)
Abroad	1,749	2,006	1,955	11.8	(2.5)
Sale or Transference of Financial Assets	263	256	229	(12.8)	(10.4)
Leasing	26	39	34	31.9	(11.9)
Other	15	15	9	(41.7)	(42.7)

Figure 2. Loan Operations Income Breakdown – %



**Figure 3.** Loan Portfolio Breakdown – %

Financial Expenses from Commercial Funding

Table 9. Commercial Funding Expenses – R\$ million

	1Q25	4Q25	1Q26	Δ% Y/Y	Δ% Q/Q
Commercial Funding Expenses	(21,089)	(25,000)	(23,396)	10.9	(6.4)
Deposits Funding Expenses	(16,529)	(19,424)	(19,000)	14.9	(2.2)
Time Deposits ¹	(6,368)	(8,119)	(7,829)	23.0	(3.6)
Savings Deposits	(3,911)	(4,172)	(4,038)	3.3	(3.2)
Judicial Deposits	(6,251)	(7,134)	(7,132)	14.1	(0.0)
Letters of Credit Issuance Expenses	(6,389)	(8,055)	(6,819)	6.7	(15.3)
Agribusiness Letters of Credit	(5,993)	(7,553)	(6,327)	5.6	(16.2)
Mortgage Bonds	(390)	(489)	(480)	23.1	(1.8)
Other Resources from Issuance	(5)	(13)	(11)	108.2	(13.8)
Credit Guarantee Fund	(233)	(242)	(237)	1.9	(2.0)
Result of Deposits with Central Bank	2,062	2,721	2,659	29.0	(2.3)

(1) It includes expenses with other deposits.

Commercial fundraising expenses was R\$ 23.4 billion in 1Q26, influenced by the decline in Agribusiness Letters of Credit (-16.2%), and by the calendar effect (3 fewer business days compared to the previous quarter). The performance, compared to the same period of the previous year (+10.9%), is mainly explained by the growth in the average balance of commercial funding (+5.5%) and the increase in TMS (+42 bps).

**Table 10.** Funding vs. Selic Rate – R\$ million

	1Q25			4Q25			1Q26		
	Average Balance	Cost	% Selic	Average Balance	Cost	% Selic	Average Balance	Cost	% Selic
Total Funding	1,118,789	(23,285)	69.6	1,154,529	(27,903)	67.3	1,161,565	(26,264)	66.3
Time Deposits ¹	544,072	(12,618)	77.5	579,756	(15,253)	73.3	609,714	(14,961)	71.9
Savings Deposits	214,126	(3,911)	61.0	213,046	(4,172)	54.5	211,731	(4,038)	55.9
Agribusiness Letters of Credit	219,305	(5,993)	91.3	224,183	(7,553)	93.8	198,019	(6,327)	93.7
Demand Deposits	100,073	–	–	90,015	–	–	86,625	–	–
Interbank Deposits	25,975	(372)	–	31,764	(436)	–	39,203	(457)	–
Mortgage Bonds	15,239	(390)	85.6	15,765	(489)	86.4	16,273	(480)	86.6

(1) Includes judicial deposits and other deposits.

Financial Expenses from Institutional Funding

The following table presents the breakdown of institutional funding expenses, which refer to corporate bonds issued by the BB in capital markets, domestic and abroad, whose subscribers are qualified investors. It is worth mentioning that the Hybrid Capital Instrument issued in Brazil, the result of a Loan Agreement with the Federal Government and eligible as CET1, composes shareholders' equity as instruments qualifying as CET1 and its payment are made with resources from retained earnings and profit reserves, that is, they are not reflected in the institutional funding expenses.

Table 11. Institutional Funding Expenses – R\$ million

	1Q25	4Q25	1Q26	Δ% Y/Y	Δ% Q/Q
Institutional Funding Expenses	(4,268)	(4,707)	(4,484)	5.0	(4.7)
Borrowing, Assignments and Onlending	(1,994)	(1,964)	(1,964)	(1.5)	(0.0)
Subordinated Debt	(913)	(1,234)	(1,131)	23.9	(8.4)
Domestic ¹	(692)	(1,203)	(1,131)	63.4	(6.0)
Abroad	(221)	(31)	–	–	–
Securities Issued Abroad	(573)	(476)	(464)	(19.0)	(2.7)
Financial Letters ²	(789)	(1,033)	(926)	17.4	(10.4)

(1) It corresponds to expenses with Perpetual Financial Letters; (2) It represents expenses with senior instruments.



Treasury Result

Treasury result is composed by: (i) securities income, which includes interest income/expenses from trading and banking book portfolios negotiation, in addition to the mark-to-market of trading book; (ii) result of repo agreements; (iii) result of interbank deposits; and (iv) other components, which include the results of derivatives, foreign exchange transactions, exchange rate variation of financial instruments, exchange gain/loss on investments abroad and result of tax hedge (overhedge).

Table 12. Treasury Result – R\$ million

	1Q25	4Q25	1Q26	Δ% Y/Y	Δ% Q/Q
Treasury Result	7,201	10,156	8,854	23.0	(12.8)
Securities ¹	6,321	9,865	8,039	27.2	(18.5)
Repo Operations Result	146	213	134	(7.9)	(36.8)
Interbank Investments	9,825	8,787	6,284	(36.0)	(28.5)
Open Market Funding ²	(9,679)	(8,574)	(6,149)	(36.5)	(28.3)
Interbank Deposits Result	457	446	672	47.0	50.6
Interbank Deposits Investments	829	883	1,129	36.1	27.9
Interbank Deposits Funding	(372)	(436)	(457)	22.8	4.7
Other Treasury Components	277	(368)	9	(96.9)	-

(1) It contains open market funding expenses (own portfolio); (2) Refers to expenses with third-party portfolios.

Securities income was R\$8.0 billion in 1Q26, down 18.5% QoQ, influenced by the calendar effect and by the decline in the TMS. Compared to the same period of the previous year, the increase of 27.2% is explained by the increase in excess liquidity and the dynamics of the TMS during the period.

Table 13. Securities Income – R\$ million

	1Q25	4Q25	1Q26	Δ% Y/Y	Δ% Q/Q
Securities Income	6,321	9,865	8,039	27.2	(18.5)
Interest Income	5,965	9,683	7,929	32.9	(18.1)
Profit/Loss from Negotiation	190	150	186	(2.0)	24.0
Income/Expense from Mark to Market	166	32	(76)	-	-

**Figure 4.** Securities Portfolio by Index (BB Multiple Bank) – %

The following tables show the securities portfolio breakdown. The portfolio is mainly composed of federal government bonds.

Table 14. Securities Portfolio by Category – Market Value – R\$ million

	Mar/25	Share %	Dec/25	Share %	Mar/26	Share %	Δ% Y/Y	Δ% Q/Q
Securities	523,574	100.0	729,784	100.0	752,065	100.0	43.6	3.1
At Fair Value through Profit or Loss	7,076	1.4	7,620	1.0	9,440	1.3	33.4	23.9
At Fair Value through Other Comp. Income	474,963	90.7	640,022	87.7	660,740	87.9	39.1	3.2
At Amortized Cost	41,534	7.9	82,141	11.3	81,885	10.9	97.1	(0.3)

Liquidity Balance

The following table sets forth the liquidity balance, calculated as liquidity assets less liquidity liabilities.

Table 15. Liquidity Balance – R\$ million

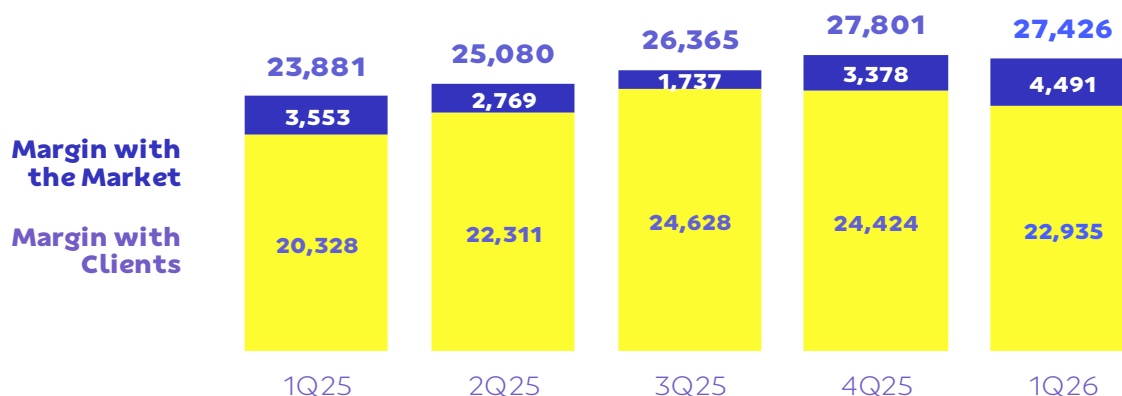
	Mar/25	Share %	Dec/25	Share %	Mar/26	Share %	Δ% Y/Y	Δ% Q/Q
Liquidity Assets (a)	915,501	100.0	939,005	100.0	1,074,313	100.0	17.3	14.4
Securities	523,574	57.2	729,784	77.7	752,065	70.0	43.6	3.1
Interbank Investments	363,561	39.7	189,483	20.2	298,301	27.8	(18.0)	57.4
Available Funds	28,366	3.1	19,738	2.1	23,947	2.2	(15.6)	21.3
Liquidity Liabilities (b)	668,013	100.0	642,127	100.0	776,561	100.0	16.2	20.9
Open Market Funding	642,377	96.2	609,233	94.9	720,634	92.8	12.2	18.3
Interbank Deposits	25,636	3.8	32,894	5.1	55,927	7.2	118.2	70.0
Liquidity Balance (a-b)	247,488	100.0	296,878	100.0	297,752	100.0	20.3	0.3



Managerial NII

Next, the Managerial NII is presented, subdivided into Margin with Clients and with the Market.

Figure 5. Margin with Clients ¹ and with the Market ² – R\$ million



(1) Comparing with the accounting NII presented at the beginning of this chapter, the Margin with Clients is essentially formed by the loan operations income plus private securities, net of opportunity expenses for each type of operation, and by the commercial funding expenses and compulsory deposits, plus opportunity income for each type of operation; (2) The Margin with the Market essentially consists of treasury result (excluding private securities), institutional funding expenses, Banco Patagonia's NII and net income from opportunities (income/expenses) plus income of compulsory applications.

Table 16. Margin with Clients and with the Market – R\$ million

	1Q25	4Q25	1Q26	Δ% Y/Y	Δ% Q/Q
Net Interest Income	23,881	27,801	27,426	14.8	(1.3)
Margin with Clients	20,328	24,424	22,935	12.8	(6.1)
Average Balance	1,117,639	1,132,736	1,151,277	3.0	1.6
Clients Spread %	7.48	8.91	8.21	9.8	(7.8)
Margin with the Market	3,553	3,378	4,491	26.4	33.0

Margin with Clients was R\$23.0 billion in 1Q26, down 6.1% QoQ, mainly influenced by (i) the reduction in the TMS (-18 bps), which influences the liability margin, and by (ii) the calendar effect (3 fewer business days).

Margin with Market was R\$4.5 billion in 1Q26, favored by (i) the decrease in institutional funding expenses, due to the funding mix strategy with perpetual financial bill issuances in Brazil indexed to the TMS.

In comparison with the same period of the previous year, the performance of the Margin with Clients (+12.8%) was influenced both by the increase in the average portfolio balance and by the increase in the clientes' spread, resulting from the management of the credit portfolio mix and fundraising strategy. The growth of the Margin with Market (+26.4%), in the same comparison, is explained by the increase in the TMS (+42 bps).



Assets and Liabilities Analysis

Earning Assets

Table 17. Average Balances and Interest Rate – Earning Assets (YoY) – R\$ million

	1Q25			1Q26		
	Average Balance ¹	Revenues ²	Annual ³ Rate (%)	Average Balance ¹	Revenues ²	Annual ³ Rate (%)
Earning Assets	2,172,095	70,493	13.6	2,325,135	81,500	14.8
Loan Portfolio ⁴	1,218,495	42,038	14.5	1,235,283	46,453	15.9
Securities	514,546	15,739	12.8	744,946	24,975	14.1
Interbank Investments	354,296	10,654	12.6	248,774	7,413	12.5
Remunerated Compulsory Deposits	84,759	2,062	10.1	96,132	2,659	11.5

(1) Arithmetic average of the balances at the end of months; (2) Calculated including the partial effect of the exchange rate variation; (3) Annualized average (252 business days year/business days of the period); (4) It includes credit transactions, leases and acquired portfolios, and private securities with credit characteristic portfolio.

Table 18. Average Balances and Interest Rate – Earning Assets (QoQ) – R\$ million

	4Q25			1Q26		
	Average Balance ¹	Revenues ²	Annual ³ Rate (%)	Average Balance ¹	Revenues ²	Annual ³ Rate (%)
Earning Assets	2,278,296	84,635	15.7	2,325,135	81,500	14.8
Loan Portfolio ⁴	1,221,775	47,352	16.4	1,235,283	46,453	15.9
Securities	709,510	24,893	14.8	744,946	24,975	14.1
Interbank Investments	246,594	9,669	16.6	248,774	7,413	12.5
Remunerated Compulsory Deposits	100,417	2,721	11.3	96,132	2,659	11.5

(1) Arithmetic average of the balances at the end of months; (2) Calculated including the partial effect of the exchange rate variation; (3) Annualized average (252 business days year/business days of the period); (4) It includes credit transactions, leases and acquired portfolios, and private securities with credit characteristic portfolio.



Interest-Bearing Liabilities

Table 19. Average Balances and Interest Rates – Interest-Bearing Liabilities (YoY) – R\$ million

	1Q25			1Q26		
	Average Balance ¹	Expenses ²	Annual Rate (%) ³	Average Balance ¹	Expenses ²	Annual Rate (%) ³
Interest-Bearing Liabilities	1,892,257	(46,656)	9.5	2,008,477	(53,845)	10.3
Open Market Funding	623,137	(19,097)	11.7	688,575	(23,086)	12.8
Time Deposits	544,072	(12,618)	9.0	609,714	(14,961)	9.5
Saving Deposits	214,126	(3,911)	7.1	211,731	(4,038)	7.4
Agribusiness Letters of Credit	219,305	(5,993)	10.5	198,019	(6,327)	12.2
Borrowing and Onlending ⁴	153,810	(1,994)	5.1	158,869	(1,964)	4.9
Subordinated Debt	32,577	(913)	10.7	29,218	(1,131)	14.6
Foreign Securities Borrowing	36,742	(573)	6.1	30,092	(464)	6.0
Interbank Deposits	25,975	(372)	5.6	39,203	(457)	4.6
Mortgage Bonds	15,239	(390)	9.9	16,273	(480)	11.3
Others Commercial Papers ⁵	27,274	(794)	11.1	26,782	(937)	13.3

(1) Arithmetic average of the balances in the end of months; (2) Calculated including the partial effect of the exchange rate variation; (3) Annualized average (252 business days year/business days of the period); (4) It includes Financial and Development Funds; (5) Included: letters of credit, debentures and real estate receivables certificates.

Table 20. Average Balances and Interest Rates – Interest-Bearing Liabilities (QoQ) – R\$ million

	4Q25			1Q26		
	Average Balance ¹	Expenses ²	Annual Rate (%) ³	Average Balance ¹	Expenses ²	Annual Rate (%) ³
Interest-Bearing Liabilities	1,961,616	(56,224)	11.0	2,008,477	(53,845)	10.3
Open Market Funding	650,122	(23,601)	13.7	688,575	(23,086)	12.8
Time Deposits	579,756	(15,253)	10.1	609,714	(14,961)	9.5
Saving Deposits	213,046	(4,172)	7.6	211,731	(4,038)	7.4
Agribusiness Letters of Credit	224,183	(7,553)	12.8	198,019	(6,327)	12.2
Borrowing and Onlending ⁴	157,074	(1,964)	4.9	158,869	(1,964)	4.9
Subordinated Debt	29,671	(1,234)	15.6	29,218	(1,131)	14.6
Foreign Securities Borrowing	31,252	(476)	6.0	30,092	(464)	6.0
Interbank Deposits	31,764	(436)	5.4	39,203	(457)	4.6
Mortgage Bonds	15,765	(489)	11.8	16,273	(480)	11.3
Others Commercial Papers ⁵	28,984	(1,045)	13.7	26,782	(937)	13.3

(1) Arithmetic average of the balances in the end of months; (2) Calculated including the partial effect of the exchange rate variation; (3) Annualized average (252 business days year/business days of the period); (4) It includes Financial and Development Funds; (5) Included: letters of credit, debentures and real estate receivables certificates.



The following tables show change in interest income and expenses depending on the average volume of earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities and on the change in the average interest rate on these assets and liabilities.

Volume and Rate Analysis

Table 21. Change in Volume and Rate – R\$ million

	1Q26 / 1Q25			1Q26 / 4Q25		
	Average Volume ¹	Average Rate ²	Net Change ³	Average Volume ¹	Average Rate ²	Net Change ³
Earning Assets	5,364	5,642	11,007	1,642	(4,777)	(3,136)
Loan Portfolio	631	3,784	4,415	508	(1,408)	(900)
Securities	7,724	1,512	9,236	1,188	(1,106)	82
Interbank Investments	(3,144)	(98)	(3,242)	65	(2,321)	(2,256)
Remunerated Compulsory Deposits	315	283	597	(119)	57	(62)
Interest-Bearing Liabilities	(3,116)	(4,073)	(7,189)	(1,256)	3,635	2,379
Open Market Funding	(2,194)	(1,795)	(3,989)	(1,289)	1,805	516
Time Deposits	(1,604)	(739)	(2,343)	(729)	1,020	291
Saving Deposits	46	(173)	(127)	25	108	133
Agribusiness Letters of Credit	680	(1,014)	(334)	836	390	1,226
Borrowing and Onlending	(63)	93	31	(22)	22	0
Subordinated Debt	130	(348)	(218)	18	86	103
Foreign Securities Borrowing	102	7	109	18	(5)	13
Interbank Deposits	(154)	69	(85)	(87)	66	(21)
Mortgage Bonds	(31)	(60)	(90)	(15)	24	9
Others Commercial Papers	17	(160)	(143)	77	32	109

(1) Net change – average rate; (2) (Interest for the current period/balance in the current period) x (balance in the previous period) – (interest for the previous period); (3) interest for the current period – interest for the previous period.



Spreads

Net Interest Margin

Net Interest Margin (NIM) is calculated by dividing the NII by the average earning assets.

Table 22. NIM and NII – R\$ million

	1Q25	4Q25	1Q26
(a) Average Earning Assets	2,172,095	2,278,296	2,325,135
(b) Average Interest-Bearing Liabilities	1,892,257	1,961,616	2,008,477
(c) NII	23,881	27,801	27,426
(d) Net Interest Gain	23,837	28,411	27,655
(d.I) Interest Income	70,493	84,635	81,500
(d.II) Interest Expense	(46,656)	(56,224)	(53,845)
(e) Other Items ¹	44	(610)	(228)
AIBL / AEA (b/a) – %	87.1	86.1	86.4
Yield Average Assets ^{2 4} (d.I/a) – %	13.6	15.7	14.8
Liabilities Average Cost ^{2 4} (d.II/b) – %	10.2	12.0	11.2
Net Interest Rate ^{2 3} – %	3.4	3.7	3.6
Adjusted NIM ² (d/a) – %	4.5	5.1	4.8
NIM ² (c/a) – %	4.5	5.0	4.8

(1) Includes derivatives, debt assumption contracts, foreign exchange portfolio, recovery of write-offs, gold loans, credit guarantor fund, foreign exchange gain/loss abroad and other income of a financial intermediation nature; (2) Annualized rates; (3) Difference between average rate of earning assets and average rate of interest-bearing liabilities; (4) Calculated with partial effect of exchange rate change.

Table 23. NIM and Risk-Adjusted NIM – %

	1Q25	2Q25	3Q25	4Q25	1Q26
Net Interest Margin (NIM) ¹	4.5	4.6	4.7	5.0	4.8
Risk-Adjusted NIM ²	2.6	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.5

(1) NII/average earning assets, annualized; (2) (NII less cost of credit)/ average earning assets, annualized.



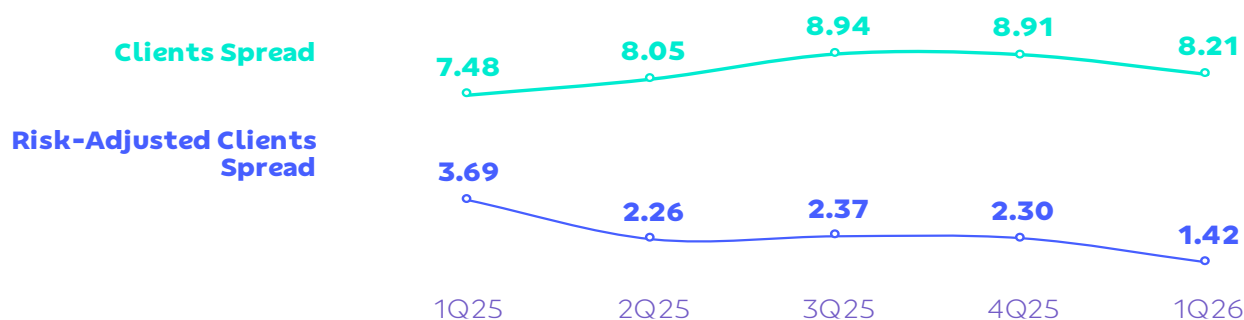
Clients Spread

Table 24. Clients Spread and Risk-Adjusted Clients Spread – R\$ million

	1Q25	4Q25	1Q26	Δ% Y/Y	Δ% Q/Q
Margin with Clients	20,328	24,424	22,935	12.8	(6.1)
Cost of Credit	10,152	17,959	18,865	85.8	5.0
Average Balance with Clients	1,117,639	1,132,736	1,151,277	3.0	1.6
Clients Spread %	7.48	8.91	8.21	9.8	(7.8)
Risk-Adjusted Clients Spread % ¹	3.69	2.30	1.42	(61.5)	(38.3)

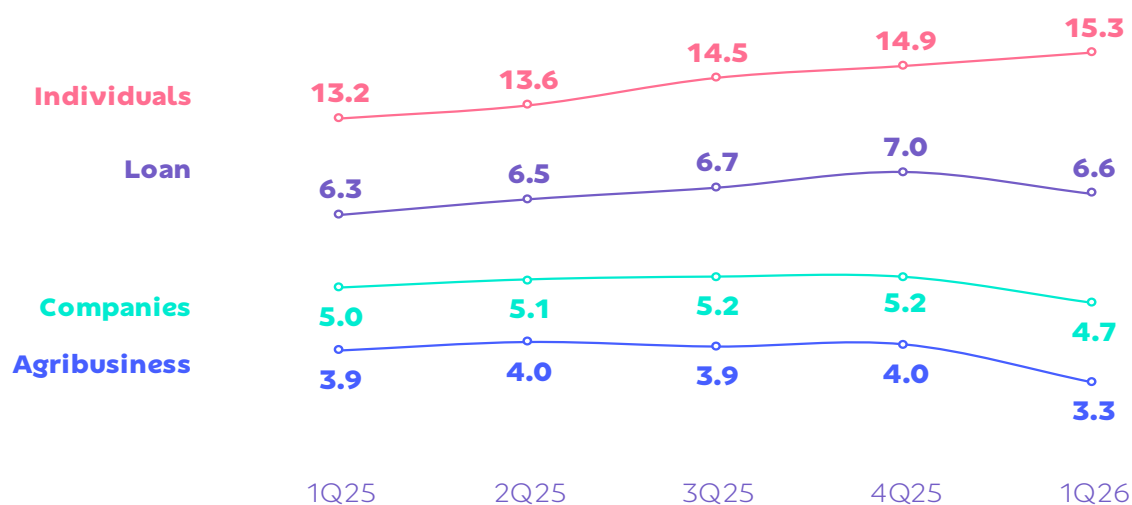
(1) Margin with Clients, net of Cost of Credit, divided by the average balance with clients, annualized.

Figure 6. Clients Spread and Risk-Adjusted Clients Spread – %



Managerial Credit Spread

Figure 7. Managerial Credit Spread ¹ – %



(1) Result of the managerial credit margin divided by the respective average balances of each portfolio, subsequently annualized. It is worth noting that credit spreads do not consider private securities operations, government operations and operations contracted by BB units/subsidiaries abroad.



Balance in Foreign Currencies

Banco do Brasil uses tax hedging strategy, to reduce the earnings volatility, after tax effects on revenues, considering that earnings with the exchange rate variation of investments abroad are not taxed, just as losses do not generate a deduction in the tax base.

Banco do Brasil manages its foreign exchange exposure to minimize its effects on the Consolidated Result. The following table presents the BB's consolidated statement of assets, liabilities, and derivatives in foreign currencies.

Table 25. Balance in Foreign Currencies – R\$ million

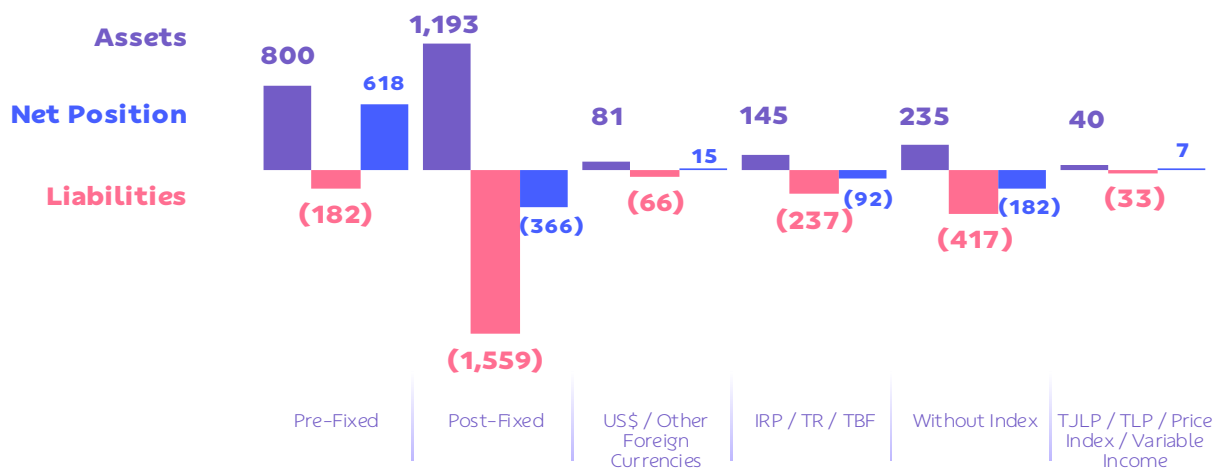
Currency	Balance Sheet		Derivatives		Total	
	Assets	Liabilities	Long	Short	Assets + Long	Liabilities + Short
U.S. Dollar	215,546	234,911	90,996	75,156	306,542	310,067
Euro	18,815	13,116	9,110	15,242	27,925	28,358
Yen	4,187	3,768	1,783	2,322	5,970	6,090
Pound Sterling	613	558	71	158	684	716
Swiss Franc	98	18	2	79	100	97
Gold	393	–	–	–	393	–
Canadian Dollar	33	33	–	–	33	33
Other	10,540	9,287	4,252	246	14,792	9,533
Total	250,225	261,691	106,214	93,203	356,439	354,894
Total Net Position					1,545	
Total Net Position - in US\$ million					296	



Balance Sheet by Index

The following figure presents Banco do Brasil's breakdown of consolidated assets and liabilities, including derivatives and its net position.

Figure 8. Assets and Liabilities by Index and Net Position (Multiple Bank) ¹ – R\$ billion



(1) Managerial classification of assets and liabilities.

Banco do Brasil's consolidated inventory of transactions sensitive to changes in interest rates (by maturity) is presented in the following table.

Table 26. Maturity Mismatch (Banco do Brasil) – R\$ million

	< 1 Mo	1 > 3 Mo	3 > 6 Mo	6 > 12 Mo	1 > 3 Yrs	> 3 Yrs	Total
Assets	1,163,326	80,150	112,779	177,884	416,751	543,184	2,494,075
Pre-Fixed	132,014	54,558	82,853	114,339	224,343	191,583	799,689
Post-Fixed	872,123	17,335	18,221	29,948	101,295	153,883	1,192,806
Savings / TBF	10,246	5,900	2,551	11,125	29,121	86,094	145,037
Price Index	3,855	641	630	5,049	13,618	9,061	32,854
TJLP	42	85	129	147	235	6,679	7,317
US\$ / Other Foreign Currencies	29,622	5,197	2,091	1,421	5,931	36,765	81,028
Variable Income	254	–	–	–	–	–	254
Without Index	115,171	(3,567)	6,304	15,854	42,209	59,119	235,090
Liabilities	(912,567)	(51,956)	(54,941)	(170,872)	(380,148)	(923,590)	(2,494,075)
Pre-Fixed	(40,400)	(9,197)	(10,650)	(63,717)	(26,874)	(31,032)	(181,870)
Post-Fixed	(743,669)	(24,436)	(23,841)	(69,047)	(274,878)	(422,878)	(1,558,750)
Savings / TBF	(11,670)	(9,703)	(4,055)	(16,259)	(42,619)	(152,353)	(236,659)
Price Index	(8,292)	(289)	(460)	(1,167)	(4,149)	(7,800)	(22,156)
TJLP	(283)	(126)	(177)	(209)	(184)	(9,816)	(10,795)
US\$ / Other Foreign Currencies	(7,318)	(5,716)	(8,607)	(10,021)	(10,412)	(24,303)	(66,376)
Without Index	(100,935)	(2,489)	(7,151)	(10,453)	(21,032)	(275,409)	(417,469)
Gap	250,759	28,194	57,838	7,011	36,603	(380,406)	0
Cumulative Gap	250,759	278,954	336,792	343,803	380,406	0	0
Cumul. Gap as % Assets	21.6	348.0	298.6	193.3	91.3	0.0	

3. Fee Income

Fee Income was R\$8.8 billion in the quarter, relatively stable in comparison with the previous quarter.

Compared to the same period of the previous year, there was growth of 5.5%, mainly influenced by the performance of asset management (+8.6%), loans and guarantees (+52.3%) and consortium management fees (+14.0%).



The following table presents the fee income breakdown. The comparison with the previous quarter should be evaluated considering the effects of seasonality (volume of products and services marketed) and the dynamics of the businesses that impact revenue, such as asset management, lending, consortium commercial performance, and capital market activity. This information is available in Chapter 9 of this document.

Table 27. Fee Income – R\$ million

	1Q25	4Q25	1Q26	Δ% Y/Y	Δ% Q/Q
Fee Income	8,361	8,835	8,821	5.5	(0.2)
Asset Management	2,497	2,700	2,712	8.6	0.4
Insur., Pens. Plans & Premium Bonds	1,489	1,411	1,540	3.5	9.2
Checking Account	1,342	1,416	1,336	(0.4)	(5.7)
Consortium Management Fees	818	923	932	14.0	1.1
Credit/Debit Cards	505	520	528	4.6	1.6
Loans and Guarantees	257	390	391	52.3	0.4
Collections	298	289	277	(7.1)	(4.1)
Billings	241	246	243	1.0	(1.3)
Capital Market	167	223	132	(21.0)	(41.1)
Nat. Treas. & Official Funds Manag.	74	71	70	(4.9)	(1.1)
Other	675	645	659	(2.4)	2.1
Business Days	61	64	61	0.0	(4.7)

4. Administrative Expenses

In 1Q26, administrative expenses amounted to R\$10.0 billion, an increase of 1.3% QoQ.

In YTD comparison, administrative expenses grew by 5.5%. The increase reflects both the impact of the salary adjustment and the investments in technology and cybersecurity.

**Table 28.** Administrative Expenses – R\$ million

	1Q25	4Q25	1Q26	Δ% Y/Y	Δ% Q/Q
Administrative Expenses	(9,496)	(9,888)	(10,017)	5.5	1.3
Personnel Expenses	(6,322)	(6,470)	(6,782)	7.3	4.8
Wages and Salaries	(2,966)	(3,678)	(3,156)	6.4	(14.2)
Personnel Administrative Provisions	(1,063)	(65)	(1,191)	12.0	–
Benefits	(1,031)	(1,114)	(1,087)	5.4	(2.5)
Social Charges	(985)	(1,175)	(1,025)	4.2	(12.7)
Pension Plans	(251)	(392)	(294)	17.2	(25.1)
Directors and Officers Remuneration	(15)	(23)	(19)	22.9	(17.0)
Training	(11)	(23)	(11)	(5.6)	(53.9)
Other Administrative Expenses	(3,174)	(3,418)	(3,236)	1.9	(5.3)
Amortization and Depreciation	(615)	(918)	(970)	57.8	5.7
Telecommunic. and Data Processing	(537)	(574)	(552)	2.8	(3.8)
Rent and Property Maintenance	(681)	(442)	(410)	(39.8)	(7.3)
Security and Transport Services	(397)	(395)	(404)	1.8	2.4
Expenses with Outsourced Services	(294)	(322)	(254)	(13.7)	(21.3)
Advertising and Public Relations	(166)	(284)	(155)	(6.9)	(45.4)
PDG (Performance Bonus Program)	(160)	(80)	(132)	(17.5)	65.2
Others	(324)	(403)	(358)	10.5	(11.1)

Personnel Expenses totaled R\$6.8 billion in 1Q26, up 4.8% QoQ. Up 7.3% YTD, mainly justified by salary adjustments of 5.7% granted to bank employees due to the collective bargaining agreement (ACT 24/26) in September/25.

Other Administrative Expenses totaled R\$3.2 billion in 1Q26, down 5.3% QoQ. YTD comparison, Other Administrative Expenses increased by 1.9%, mainly justified by the increase in Amortization and Depreciation (+57.8%), and Data Processing expenses (+2.8%), due to the announced investments in technology.

**Table 29.** BB's Staff Profile

	Mar/25	Jun/25	Sep/25	Dec/25	Mar/26
Employees	86,117	85,959	85,802	85,206	84,619
Gender					
Female	35,242	35,082	34,938	34,689	34,474
Male	50,875	50,877	50,864	50,517	50,145
Educational Level					
High School	9,562	9,478	9,311	9,005	8,656
College	24,353	23,951	23,625	23,129	22,687
Specialization, Master's and Doctorate	52,129	52,458	52,794	53,002	53,208
Others	73	72	72	70	68
Position					
Management	30,457	30,510	30,557	30,513	30,740
Technical	1,302	1,321	1,326	1,331	1,337
Advisor	12,420	12,313	12,593	12,812	12,732
Operational	40,183	40,027	39,544	38,794	37,712
Specialist	1,755	1,788	1,782	1,756	2,098
Interns	475	444	420	431	410
 Turnover - Quarterly Index (%)	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6

The variation in headcount in 12 months occurred due to natural dismissals, with the quarterly turnover rate remaining stable.



Customer Service Network

Banco do Brasil's service network is segmented into its own, shared, and correspondent network.

Table 30. Service Network

	Mar/25	Dec/25	Mar/26	Δ% Y/Y	Δ% Q/Q
Service Network	51,315	56,804	56,617	10.3	(0.3)
Own Service Network	10,651	10,464	10,439	(2.0)	(0.2)
Branches	3,997	3,955	3,942	(1.4)	(0.3)
Service Posts	1,499	1,380	1,386	(7.5)	0.4
Automated Service Posts	5,155	5,129	5,111	(0.9)	(0.4)
MaisBB Network	16,300	19,637	18,866	15.7	(3.9)
Shared Network Channels ¹	24,364	26,703	27,312	12.1	2.3

(1) Consider Banco24Horas.

Table 31. Traditional and Specialized Service Network

	Mar/25	Dec/25	Mar/26	Δ% Y/Y	Δ% Q/Q
Own Service Network	10,651	10,464	10,439	(2.0)	(0.2)
Traditional Service	9,825	9,636	9,612	(2.2)	(0.2)
Traditional Branches	3,171	3,127	3,115	(1.8)	(0.4)
Service Posts	1,499	1,380	1,386	(7.5)	0.4
Automated Service Posts	5,155	5,129	5,111	(0.9)	(0.4)
Specialized Service	826	828	827	0.1	(0.1)
Digital and Specialized Serv. Branches	826	828	827	0.1	(0.1)
Digital Offices	16	16	16	—	—



Indicators

Table 32. Adjusted Coverage Ratios – R\$ million

	1Q25	2Q25	3Q25	4Q25	1Q26
Fee Income (A)	8,361	8,754	8,863	8,835	8,821
Adm. Expenses (B) = (C) + (D)	(9,496)	(9,676)	(9,812)	(9,888)	(10,017)
Personnel Expenses (C)	(6,322)	(6,444)	(6,567)	(6,470)	(6,782)
Other Administrative Expenses (D)	(3,174)	(3,232)	(3,244)	(3,418)	(3,236)
 Personnel Exp. Coverage (A/C) - %	132.3	135.8	135.0	136.6	130.1
 Personnel Exp. Coverage 12 m - %	143.3	140.9	137.3	134.9	134.3
 Adm. Exp. Coverage (A/B) - %	88.0	90.5	90.3	89.4	88.1
 Adm. Exp. Coverage 12 months - %	94.4	93.1	91.4	89.6	89.5

Table 33. Adjusted Cost-to-Income Ratio – R\$ million

	1Q25	2Q25	3Q25	4Q25	1Q26
Administrative Expenses (A)	(9,496)	(9,676)	(9,812)	(9,888)	(10,017)
Personnel Expenses	(6,322)	(6,444)	(6,567)	(6,470)	(6,782)
Other Administrative Expenses	(3,174)	(3,232)	(3,244)	(3,418)	(3,236)
Operating Income (B)	32,597	34,984	34,968	37,721	33,030
Net Interest Income	23,881	25,080	26,365	27,801	27,426
Recovery of Write-offs	1,289	1,991	1,424	1,777	1,232
Discounts Granted	(374)	(525)	(1,424)	(700)	(3,503)
Fee Income	8,361	8,754	8,863	8,835	8,821
Equity Int. in Assoc. Companies and JV	1,759	2,124	1,989	2,445	1,793
Other Operating Income/Expenses	(2,320)	(2,439)	(2,249)	(2,437)	(2,739)
 Cost-to-Income Ratio (A/B) - %	29.1	27.7	28.1	26.2	30.3
 Cost-to-Income Ratio 12 months - %	26.5	27.0	27.6	27.7	28.0

5. Other Operating Income and Expenses

In this section, the main lines that form the result of Other Components of the Income for the Fiscal Year are presented, namely: Other Revenues, Other Expenses and Equity Income, the latter part highlighted in Net Gains from Equity Method Investments and part consolidated in the other lines of the Income Statement for the Fiscal Year.



Other Income and Expenses

The following table presents the main lines that composes the results on other operating income and expenses:

Table 34. Other Operating Income/Expenses – R\$ million

	1Q25	4Q25	1Q26	Δ% Y/Y	Δ% Q/Q
Other Income/Expenses	(2,320)	(2,437)	(2,739)	18.1	12.4
Other Income	1,983	2,790	2,136	7.7	(23.5)
Update of Deposits in Guarantee	658	722	718	9.2	(0.5)
Recovery of Charges and Expenses	473	527	420	(11.2)	(20.3)
Cards Transactions	310	740	191	(38.4)	(74.2)
Clube de Benefícios BB	128	114	109	(15.1)	(4.7)
Non-financial Subsidiaries	69	35	36	(47.5)	1.8
Adjustment of Recoverable Tax	59	314	252	325.1	(19.7)
Other	286	338	410	43.2	21.4
Other Expenses	(4,303)	(5,227)	(4,875)	13.3	(6.7)
Card Transactions	(598)	(1,219)	(949)	58.6	(22.2)
Business Relationship Allowance	(457)	(490)	(491)	7.3	0.1
Expenses with Outsourced Services	(417)	(450)	(449)	7.7	(0.2)
Business Relationship Bonus	(409)	(435)	(432)	5.6	(0.5)
Actuarial Liabilities Update	(335)	(354)	(345)	3.1	(2.3)
Non-financial Subsidiaries	(250)	(171)	(253)	1.3	47.8
Cash Transport Services	(154)	(168)	(167)	8.8	(0.4)
INSS (Social Security) Agreement	(152)	(169)	(174)	14.2	2.6
Life Insurance Premium – Consumer Credit	(131)	(150)	(132)	1.0	(11.5)
ATM Network	(93)	(78)	(66)	(28.8)	(15.3)
Failures/Frauds and Other Losses	(46)	(108)	(48)	3.6	(55.7)
Other	(1,261)	(1,435)	(1,369)	8.6	(4.6)



Information on Subsidiaries and Affiliates

Table 35. Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures in Brazil¹ – R\$ thousand

Investments in Associates and JV in Brazil	Activity	Share	Book Value		Equity Income	
			Mar/25	Mar/26	1Q25	1Q26
Banco Votorantim S.A.	Multiple Bank	(ii) 50.00%	6,183,675	6,336,506	238,798	233,572
BB Administradora de Cartões de Crédito S.A.	Service Rendering	(i) 100.00%	32,318	32,497	7,985	8,164
BB Administradora de Consórcios S.A.	Consortia	(i) 100.00%	1,458,748	1,611,657	384,358	469,209
Ativos S.A. Securitizadora de Créditos Financeiros	Credit Acquisition	(i) 100.00%	1,040,547	1,051,343	60,605	74,174
BB Banco de Investimento S.A. – BBBI	Investment Bank	(i) 100.00%	964,386	835,633	151,677	67,225
► UBS BB Serv. de Assessoria Fin. e Participações S.A.	Investment Bank	(ii) 49.99%	757,985	731,189	(7,558)	(342)
BB Asset	Asset Management	(i) 100.00%	1,971,889	2,030,948	542,055	601,731
BB Elo Cartões Participações S.A.	Holding	(i) 100.00%	10,228,667	10,271,880	469,841	365,914
► Cateno Gestão de Contas de Pagamento S.A. ²	Service Rendering	(ii) 30.00%	2,740,402	2,595,184	69,859	58,251
► Cielo S.A. ³	Service Rendering	(ii) 29.17%	2,805,123	3,335,433	115,165	95,265
► Elo Participações S.A. ⁴	Holding	(ii) 49.99%	425,151	1,435,370	205,925	152,730
Alelo S.A.	Service Rendering	(ii) 49.99%	472,532	658,320	61,760	38,440
Elo Serviços S.A.	Service Rendering	(ii) 33.33%	262,345	337,751	31,197	51,355
BB Leasing S.A. Arrendamento Mercantil	Leasing	(i) 100.00%	4,910,115	4,940,270	79,819	96,272
BB Seguridade Participações S.A. ^{5,6}	Holding	(i) 68.25%	7,565,308	8,245,252	1,343,663	1,463,348
BB Mapfre Participações S.A. ⁷	Holding	(ii) 74.99%	2,227,340	2,113,750	824,451	816,984
Brasilcap Capitalização S.A. ⁷	Capitalization	(ii) 66.77%	572,772	591,485	36,059	69,859
Brasilprev Seguros e Previdência S.A. ⁷	Insurance/Pension	(ii) 74.99%	4,911,287	5,313,380	240,397	342,555
BB Tecnologia e Serviços S.A. – BBTS ⁶	IT	(i) 100.00%	549,972	676,963	24,375	32,065

Investments in Associates and JV Overseas	Activity	Share	Book Value		Equity Income	
			Mar/25	Mar/26	1Q25	1Q26
Banco do Brasil Aktiengesellschaft – BBAG	Holding	(i) 100.00%	864,586	845,311	17,124	43,775
Banco Patagonia S.A.	Multiple Bank	(i) 80.39%	5,059,689	4,926,790	585,092	496,730
BB Americas	Multiple Bank	(i) 100.00%	1,690,027	1,774,186	63,685	77,390
BB Cayman Islands Holding – BBICI	Holding	(i) 100.00%	1,378,362	1,277,882	16,466	14,576
► BB Securities LTD	Brokerage	(i) 100.00%	365,468	329,701	255	(7,863)
BB Securities LLC	Brokerage	(i) 100.00%	439,606	401,289	(515)	3,056
BB USA Holding Company INC	Holding	(i) 100.00%	798	681	–	(10)

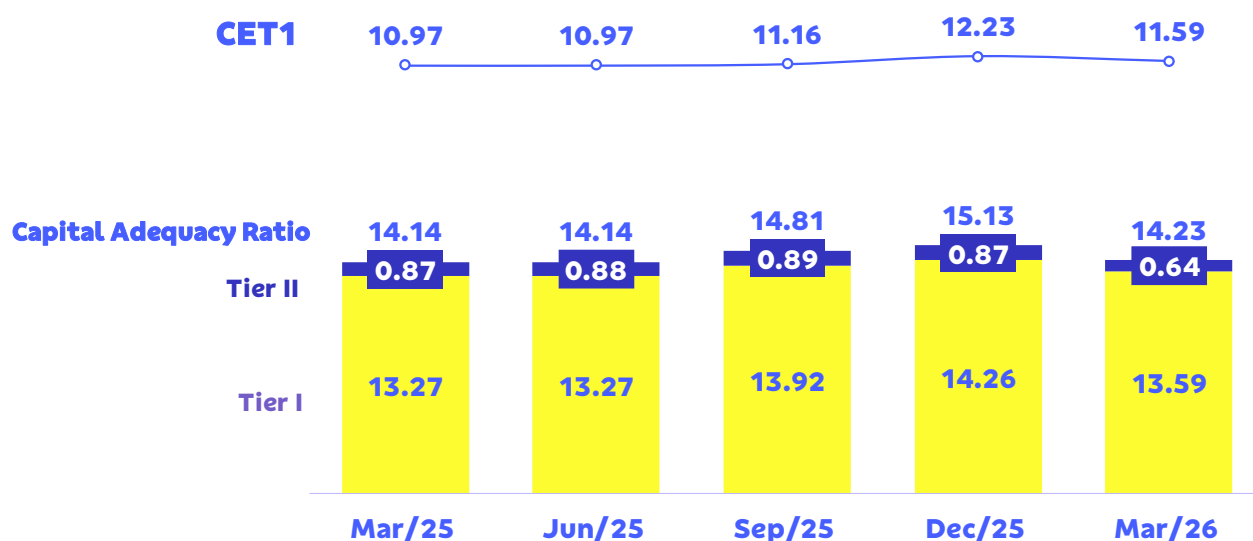
(i) Fully consolidated companies; (ii) Companies valued using the equity method; (1) The net profit and equity method results of foreign subsidiaries are presented without the effects of exchange rate variations. These investments are subject to structural hedging, and their exchange rate impacts are reclassified to expenses related to resources from financial institutions; (2) The Banco do Brasil's indirect participation in Cateno, through its subsidiary BB Elo Cartões Participações S.A. The Banco do Brasil's total participation is 64.49%, due to Cielo S.A. holding a 70.00% direct stake in Cateno; (3) Indirect interest of the Banco do Brasil in Cateno, through its subsidiary BB Elo Cartões Participações S.A. The total share of the Banco do Brasil is 64.49 %. Cielo S.A. holds 70.00 % of direct interest in Cateno. (4) The equity method of accounting for Elo Participações Ltda is calculated in proportion to BB Elo Cartões' monthly contribution to the company's business, as per the agreement of November 1, 2017, between BB Elo Cartões and Bradescard; (5) The investment value considering the quoted market price is R\$ 47,898,750 thousand; (6) Refers to the percentage of the equity interest, considering the acquisition of shares by the invested entity held in treasury; (7) Equity interest held by BB Seguros Participações S.A. It includes harmonization adjustments in accounting practices.

6. Capital Management

Risk and capital management are critical to the sustainability of the banking system. The methods of identifying, measuring, evaluating, monitoring, reporting, controlling and mitigating risks safeguard financial institutions in adverse times and support the generation of positive and recurring results over time.

The Capital Adequacy Ratio was 14.23% in March 2026. The Tier I Capital Ratio was 13.59%, of which 11.59% consisted of Core Capital. Referential Equity, which takes into account the Basel regulatory capital calculation requirements, was R\$195.6 billion, up 2.9% YoY.

Risk management at Banco do Brasil includes all the relevant risks declared in Banco do Brasil's risk inventory. Management activities are carried out by specialized structures, according to the objectives, policies, strategies, processes, and systems described in each of these risks.

**Figure 9.** Capital Adequacy Ratio – %

The Capital Adequacy Ratio is calculated according to the criteria established by CMN Resolutions No. 4,955/2021 and No. 4,958/2021, which deal with the calculation of the Referential Equity – RE and the Minimum Required Referential Equity – MRER in relation to the Risk-Weighted Asset – RWA, respectively. The technical terms used for capital regulation are available in the glossary.

BB promotes capital management with a three-year prospective view and considers the Risk Appetite and Tolerance Statement, the Corporate Strategy, the Master Plan and the Corporate Budget.

The focus is on organic capital generation and sustainable growth of business with appropriate risk-adjusted return.

In 1Q26, Banco do Brasil continued to make progress in incorporating the regulatory adjustments associated with the adoption of the new accounting framework for financial instruments (CMN Resolution No. 4,966/2021) and the respective prudential transition regime related to the effects of the adoption on regulatory capital, as established by

CMN Resolution No. 5,199/2024 (phasing applicable to the period).

In addition, the standardized methodology for calculating the capital required for operational risk (RWA_{OPAD}) remained in application, pursuant to the Central Bank of Brazil (BCB) Resolution No. 356/2023, with reflections on the dynamics of RWA and, consequently, on the capital ratios (CET1, Tier I and Total Capital)

The scope of consolidation used as the basis for verifying operational limits is the Prudential Conglomerate, defined in CMN Resolution No. 4,950/2021.

Under the terms of the Financial Institutions Accounting Plan (Cosif), the Prudential Conglomerate covers not only financial institutions, but also consortium administrators, payment institutions, companies that acquire operations or directly or indirectly assume credit risk, over which they have direct and indirect control, and investment funds in which the conglomerate substantially retains risks and benefits.



Figure 10. CET1 – Waterfall (%)

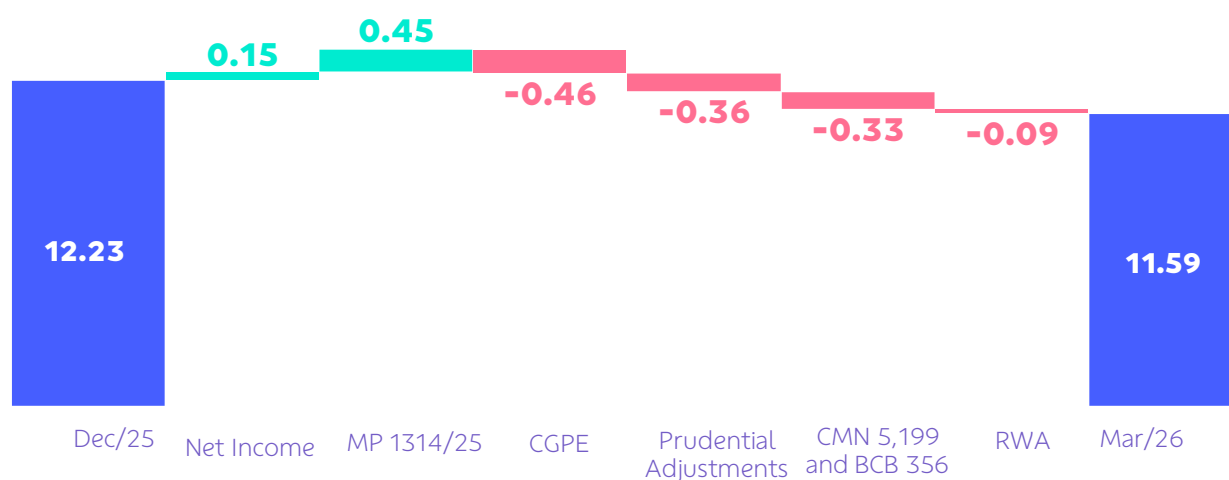


Table 36. Capital Adequacy Ratio – R\$ million

	Mar/25	Jun/25	Sep/25	Dec/25	Mar/26
 Referential Equity (RE)	190,119	189,167	195,705	204,529	195,560
Tier I	178,385	177,432	183,971	192,794	186,759
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital (CET1)	147,484	146,717	147,477	165,282	159,267
Shareholders Equity	175,342	175,291	178,573	184,878	186,994
Instruments Eligible to Capital	5,100	5,100	4,100	4,100	4,100
Adjustment Resulting from the Application of Res. CMN 5.199/24 ¹	8,018	8,018	8,018	8,018	5,345
Prudential Adjustments	(40,977)	(41,692)	(43,214)	(31,715)	(37,172)
Additional Tier I Capital	30,901	30,716	36,494	27,512	27,492
Tier II	11,735	11,735	11,735	11,735	8,801
Eligible to Capital Subordinated Debts	11,735	11,735	11,735	11,735	8,801
FCO Funding ²	11,735	11,735	11,735	11,735	8,801
 Risk-Weighted Assets (RWA)	1,344,673	1,337,457	1,321,763	1,351,829	1,374,409
Credit Risk (RWACPAD) ³	1,094,138	1,076,266	1,060,782	1,090,837	1,093,994
Market Risk (RWAMPAD)	32,945	43,601	40,699	40,710	48,292
Operational Risk (RWAOPAD)	217,590	217,590	220,282	220,282	232,123
Tier I Capital Ratio (Tier I/RWA) - (%)⁴	13.27	13.27	13.92	14.26	13.59
CET1 Ratio (CET1/RWA) - (%)⁴	10.97	10.97	11.16	12.23	11.59
Capital Adequacy Ratio (RE/RWA) - (%)⁴	14.14	14.14	14.81	15.13	14.23

(1) As per Explanatory Note 30-f; (2) In compliance with the provisions of article 31 of CMN Resolution No. 4,955/2021, in 2025, the FCO balances correspond to the application of the 40% limiter (50% in 2024) to the amount computed in Level II on June 30, 2018; (3) In accordance with CMN Resolution No. 4,958/2021, it corresponds to the application of the "F" factor to the RWA amount, with "F" equal to 8%; (4) Amounts from the DLO (Statement of Operational Limits).



Risk-Weighted Asset – RWA

Figure 11. RWA Consumption – R\$ billion

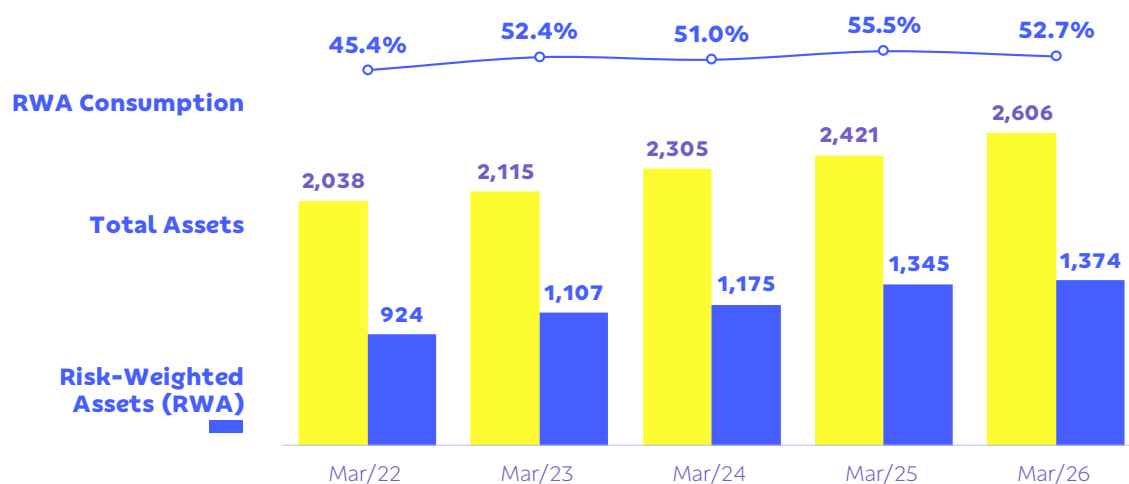
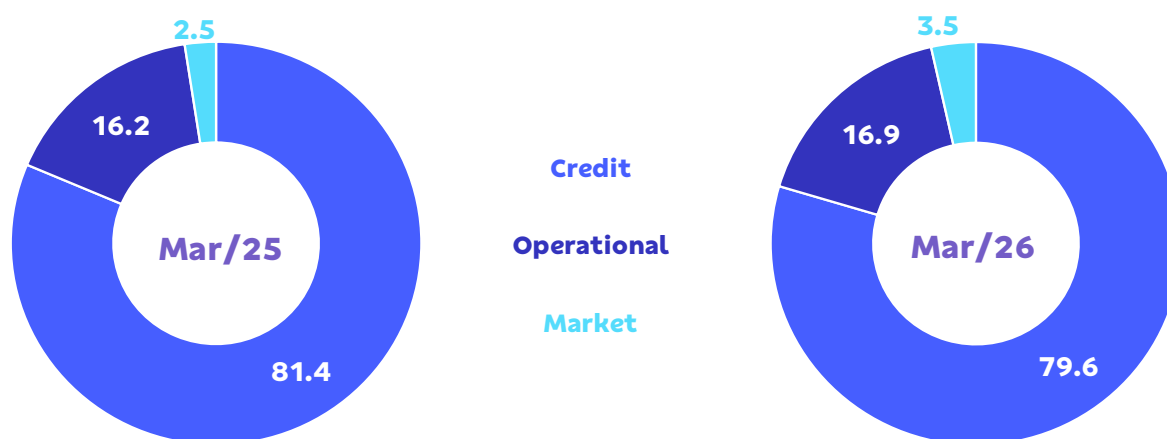


Figure 12. RWA Breakdown – %



The following is the MRER referring to the RWA portions subject to credit, operational and market risks, using a standardized approach. The current "F" factor is 8.0%. For the RWA_{CPAD} , the weighting relative to the calculation of the capital required for the credit risk using a standardized approach is considered.

**Table 37.** RWA_{CPAD}¹ MRER – R\$ million

	Mar/25			Dec/25			Mar/26		
	RWA _{CPAD}	MRER	%	RWA _{CPAD}	MRER	%	RWA _{CPAD}	MRER	%
Total	1,094,138	87,531	100.0	1,090,837	87,267	100.0	1,093,994	87,520	100.0
Loan Operations	663,230	53,058	60.6	658,525	52,682	60.4	666,669	53,334	60.9
Securities and Derivatives	34,680	2,774	3.2	25,971	2,078	2.4	25,541	2,043	2.3
Tax Credits	85,742	6,859	7.8	96,259	7,701	8.8	87,403	6,992	8.0
Other Credits	171,951	13,756	15.7	150,441	12,035	13.8	148,572	11,886	13.6
Permanent Assets	53,384	4,271	4.9	70,295	5,624	6.4	75,299	6,024	6.9
Loans to Release	30,981	2,478	2.8	29,338	2,347	2.7	31,097	2,488	2.8
Guarantees Provided	12,963	1,037	1.2	13,992	1,119	1.3	15,845	1,268	1.4
Inv. in Clearings Guarantee Funds	26	2	0.0	341	27	0.0	353	28	0.0
Other	41,182	3,295	3.8	45,675	3,654	4.2	43,214	3,457	4.0

(1) As of 07.01.2023, the RWA_{CPAD} began to be calculated in accordance with the procedures for calculating the portion defined by BCB Resolution No. 229/22, replacing Circular No. 3,644/13, which was revoked by the Central Bank.

Table 38. RWA_{OPAD}¹ MRER – R\$ million

	Mar/25	Dec/25	Mar/26
	RWA _{OPAD}	RWA _{OPAD}	RWA _{OPAD}
Total	217,590	220,282	232,123
Interest Component	50,409	53,512	55,768
Services Component	53,940	53,075	54,109
Financial Component	5,011	10,273	7,837
Business Indicator (BI)	109,361	116,860	117,714
BIC	16,254	17,379	17,507
ILM Factor (Internal Loss Multiplier)	0	1.1279%	1.1525%
Retail Brokerage	18,740	19,602	20,177
RWAopad (SAOR)	–	245,025	252,212
RWAopad (ASA)	–	212,034	212,034
Transition Percentage Rule (Central Bank Resolution No. 356)	–	25%	50%

(1) As of January 1, 2025, Central Bank of Brazil (BCB) Resolution No. 356 came into effect, establishing new procedures for calculating the portion of risk-weighted assets (RWA) related to the calculation required for operational risk using a standardized approach (RWA_{OPAD}). For FIs whose application of the new format results in a value higher than the RWA_{OPAD} determined on the base date of December 31, 2024, the portion considered for the year 2026 will consist of the RWA_{OPAD} determined on December 31, 2024, plus 50% of the difference between the new RWA_{OPAD} calculation and the value originally determined on said base date.

**Table 39.** RWA_{MPAD}^1 MRER – R\$ million

	Mar/25			Dec/25			Mar/26		
	RWA_{MPAD}	MRER	%	RWA_{MPAD}	MRER	%	RWA_{MPAD}	MRER	%
Total	32,945	2,636	100.0	40,710	3,257	100.0	48,292	3,863	100.0
FX	9,794	784	29.7	21,833	1,747	53.6	25,200	2,016	52.2
Interest Rate	9,660	773	29.3	8,067	645	19.8	9,124	730	18.9
CVA	6,127	490	18.6	4,791	383	11.8	4,194	335	8.7
DRC ¹	2,494	199	7.6	3,071	246	7.5	6,161	493	12.8
Commodities	4,860	389	14.8	2,946	236	7.2	3,581	286	7.4
Shares	9	1	0.0	2	0	0.0	33	3	0.1

(1) As of 07.01.2024, the RWA_{DRC} began to be determined in accordance with Central Bank of Brazil (BCB) Resolution 313/23.


Table 40. RWA_{CPAD}¹ Segregated by Risk-Weighted Factor – R\$ million

	Loans		Tax Credits		Securities and Financial Derivatives		Other Receivables		Permanent Assets		Other		Total	
	RWA _{CPAD} ²	MRER ³	RWA _{CPAD} ²	MRER ³	RWA _{CPAD} ²	MRER ³	RWA _{CPAD} ²	MRER ³	RWA _{CPAD} ²	MRER ³	RWA _{CPAD} ²	MRER ³	RWA _{CPAD} ²	MRER ³
Total	666,669	53,334	87,403	6,992	25,541	2,043	148,572	11,886	75,299	6,024	90,509	7,241	1,093,994	87,520
RWA 2%	–	–	–	–	102	8	–	–	–	–	355	28	457	37
RWA 20%	2,338	187	–	–	151	12	–	–	–	–	1,658	133	4,147	332
RWA 25%	1,760	141	–	–	330	26	–	–	–	–	5	0	2,095	168
RWA 30%	8,268	661	–	–	106	8	0	0	–	–	1,955	156	10,329	826
RWA 40%	1,287	103	–	–	8,664	693	8,593	687	–	–	8,233	659	26,776	2,142
RWA 45%	–	–	–	–	–	–	23,118	1,849	–	–	6,480	518	29,598	2,368
RWA 50%	1,386	111	–	–	–	–	84	7	–	–	419	34	1,889	151
RWA 60%	273	22	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	0	274	22
RWA 65%	42,433	3,395	–	–	1,132	91	38,184	3,055	–	–	19,038	1,523	100,787	8,063
RWA 70%	57,496	4,600	–	–	–	–	1,177	94	–	–	814	65	59,487	4,759
RWA 75%	263,683	21,095	–	–	–	–	6,500	520	–	–	5,639	451	275,821	22,066
RWA 85%	25,515	2,041	–	–	342	27	8,531	682	–	–	5,189	415	39,577	3,166
RWA 90%	22,078	1,766	–	–	–	–	786	63	–	–	275	22	23,138	1,851
RWA 100%	149,705	11,976	86,085	6,887	12,813	1,025	58,167	4,653	17,680	1,414	26,075	2,086	350,525	28,042
RWA 110%	57,966	4,637	–	–	–	–	2,281	182	–	–	1,222	98	61,469	4,918
RWA 112.5%	706	56	–	–	–	–	1	0	–	–	386	31	1,093	87
RWA 130%	6,620	530	–	–	–	–	0	(0)	–	–	3,118	249	9,738	779
RWA 150%	25,156	2,013	–	–	617	49	1,151	92	–	–	9,646	772	36,571	2,926
RWA 190%	–	–	–	–	50	4	–	–	17,231	1,379	–	–	17,281	1,383
RWA 250%	–	–	1,318	105	–	–	–	–	40,239	3,219	–	–	41,558	3,325
RWA 280%	–	–	–	–	126	10	–	–	149	12	–	–	274	22
RWA 1,250%	–	–	–	–	1,109	89	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,109	89

(1) As of 07.01.2023, the RWA_{CPAD} began to be calculated in accordance with the procedures for calculating the portion defined by Central Bank of Brazil (BCB) Resolution No. 229/22, replacing Circular No. 3,644/13, which was revoked by the Central Bank of Brazil; (2) Sum of the products of exposures by the respective Risk-Weighted Factors, adjusted for the Conversion Factor; (3) Risk Factor-weighted exposure multiplied by 8.0%.

Liquidity Coverage Ratio – LCR

The Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) is required for financial institutions that are classified in the S1 segment, in accordance with CMN Resolution 4,401/2015 and corresponds to the ratio of the balance of high-quality liquid assets (HQLA) over the total forecasted cash outflows for a 30-day period.

The LCR calculation follows the standardized stress scenario model established by Central Bank of Brazil through Circular BCB 3,749/2015. This model complies with international guidelines and aims to guarantee the existence of sufficient high quality liquid assets to support a financial stress scenario with a 30 – day term. In March/26, the LCR indicator was 167.7%

Net Stable Funding Ratio – NSFR

The Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) is a requirement for financial institutions classified in S1 segment, in accordance with CMN Resolution 4,616/2017. The calculation of NSFR follows a methodology established by Central Bank of Brazil, through Circular BCB 3,869/2017, which is aligned with Basel international guidelines and aims to ensure that financial institutions finance their activities with stable funding in a long-term view. In March/26, the NSFR indicator was 113.9%

The NSFR is defined by the ratio of Available Stable Funding (ASF) over Required Stable Funding (RSF), in which:

The available Stable Funding (ASF): it refers to liabilities and equity weighted by a discount factor. The ASF is comprised mainly by capital and retail and wholesale funding.

Required Stable Funding (RSF): it refers to the balance in stock, weighted by the respective weighting factors, of the elements recorded in assets and of exposures not accounted for in the institution's balance sheet (off balance exposures). The RSF is comprised mainly by loans, compulsory deposits, private and sovereign bonds, interbank applications, permanent assets and tax credit.

7. Loans

The expanded loan portfolio was R\$1.3 trillion in March/26, up 0.7% QoQ and up 2.2% YoY.

The individuals expanded portfolio grew 1.4% QoQ and 7.8% YoY, mainly driven by the performance of payroll loans (+1.2% QoQ and +7.2% YoY) and credit card operations (+1.3% QoQ and +22.2% YoY). The private payroll loan segment was largely influenced by the performance of the “Crédito ao Trabalhador.

The companies expanded portfolio contracted both in the quarter and in the 12-month comparison (-1.3% QoQ and -2.4% YoY), impacted by the MSME portfolio and securities operations with large corporates.

The agribusiness expanded portfolio was R\$418.4 billion in March/26, with growth in both the quarterly and annual comparisons (+3.0% QoQ and +3.0% YoY). Operations linked to the BB Regulariza Agro Program were R\$37.9 billion.



Expanded Loan Portfolio

Table 41. Loan Portfolio and Expanded Loan Portfolio – R\$ million

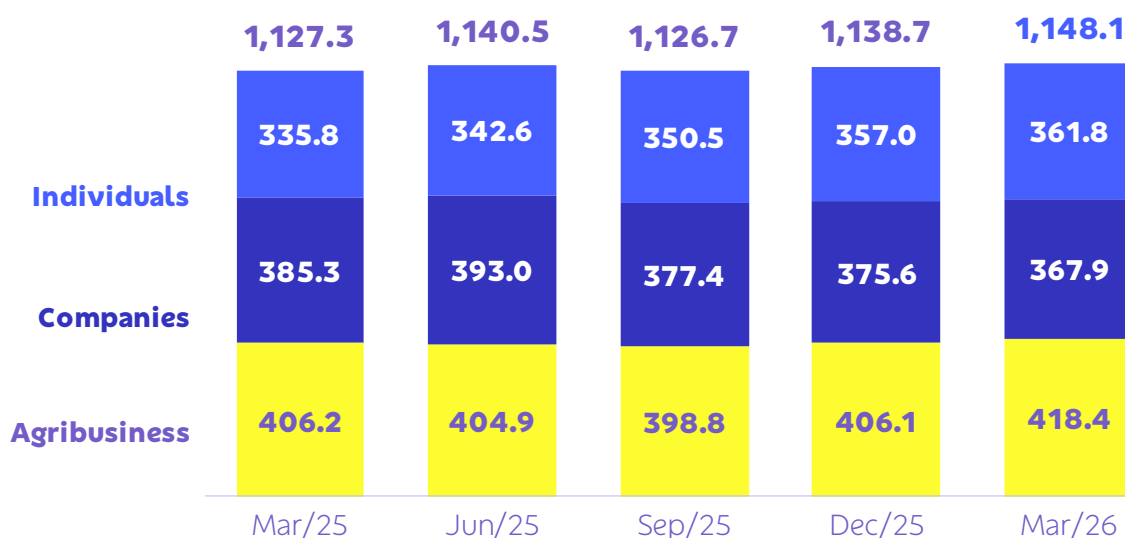
	Mar/25	Share %	Dec/25	Share %	Mar/26	Share %	Δ% Y/Y	Δ% Q/Q
 Loan Portfolio (a)¹	1,223,818	100.0	1,229,907	100.0	1,235,304	100.0	0.9	0.4
Brazil	1,161,239	94.9	1,165,218	94.7	1,173,537	95.0	1.1	0.7
Individuals	335,734	27.4	356,878	29.0	361,744	29.3	7.7	1.4
Companies	419,307	34.3	402,207	32.7	393,405	31.8	(6.2)	(2.2)
Corporate	220,908	18.1	207,500	16.9	200,832	16.3	(9.1)	(3.2)
MSME	123,784	10.1	115,192	9.4	111,445	9.0	(10.0)	(3.3)
Government	74,615	6.1	79,516	6.5	81,128	6.6	8.7	2.0
Agribusiness	406,198	33.2	406,133	33.0	418,388	33.9	3.0	3.0
Individuals	368,285	30.1	364,973	29.7	372,496	30.2	1.1	2.1
Companies	37,912	3.1	41,160	3.3	45,892	3.7	21.0	11.5
Abroad	62,579	5.1	64,689	5.3	61,768	5.0	(1.3)	(4.5)
 Private Securities and Guarantees (b)²	53,981	100.0	66,604	100.0	70,224	100.0	30.1	5.4
 Expanded Loan Portfolio (a + b)¹	1,277,799	100.0	1,296,511	100.0	1,305,528	100.0	2.2	0.7
Brazil	1,201,889	94.1	1,218,249	94.0	1,229,248	94.2	2.3	0.9
Individuals	335,806	26.3	356,965	27.5	361,834	27.7	7.8	1.4
Companies	459,885	36.0	455,150	35.1	449,027	34.4	(2.4)	(1.3)
Agribusiness	406,198	31.8	406,133	31.3	418,388	32.0	3.0	3.0
Abroad	75,911	5.9	78,262	6.0	76,280	5.8	0.5	(2.5)
 BB Market Share - %	17.9		16.4		16.3			

(1) It includes, in addition to the loan portfolio, securities with and without credit characteristics; (2) Line composed of private securities without credit characteristics and guarantees.



The next figure presents the view of the expanded portfolio of Individuals, companies, and agribusiness, according to 2026 Guidance.

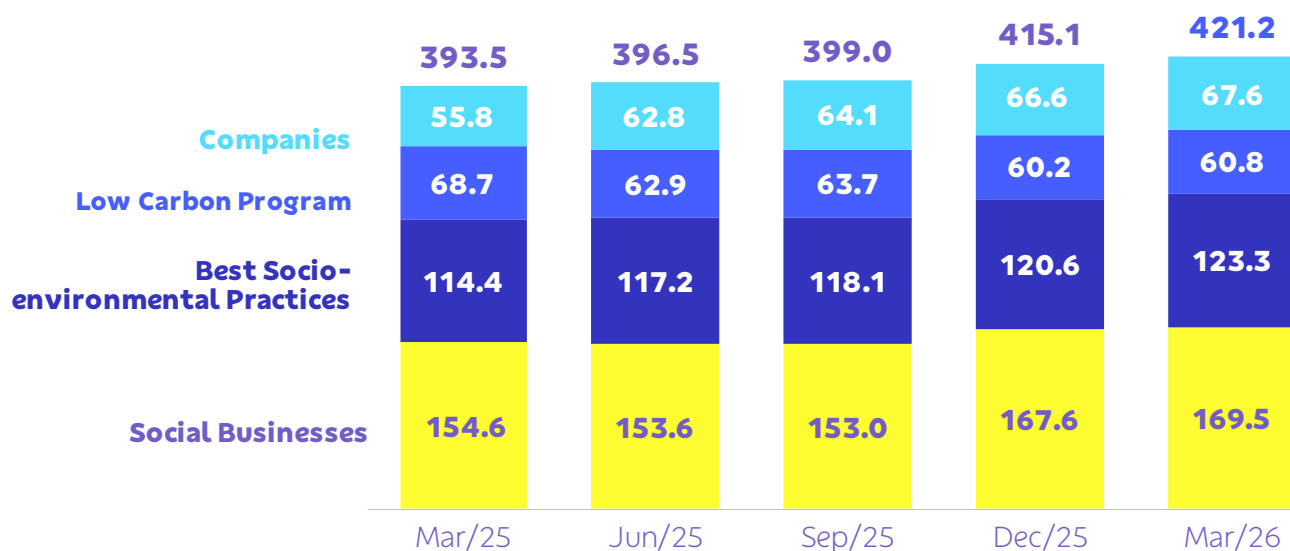
Figure 13. Portfolio – Guidance View – R\$ billion



Reinforcing BB's commitment to a more sustainable future, BB monitors projections for its sustainable portfolio, which encompasses credit lines with an environmental and social focus, as well as financing for activities or segments that generate positive socio-environmental impacts, supported by second-party opinion validation. Further information on Banco do Brasil's ESG businesses and its sustainable portfolio is available in the ESG Strategic Book at the end of this document.

The Banco do Brasil's sustainable business portfolio was R\$421.2 billion, up 7.0% YoY, and corresponds to 34.1% of the loan portfolio.

Figure 14. Sustainable Business Portfolio – R\$ billion

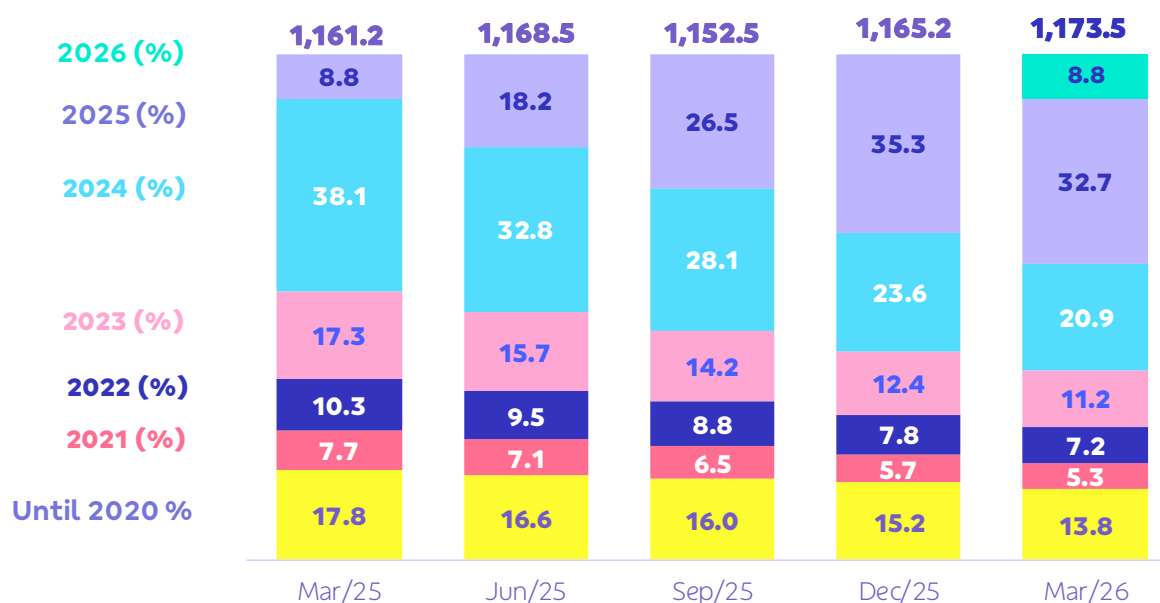




The following figure shows the domestic loan portfolio considering the contracting period. In some cases, there is the possibility of disbursement occurring in installments. In these cases, all the installments are considered in the period they were contracted.

Considering the portfolio in March/26, 62.5% of the assets were contracted between 2024 and 2026.

Figure 15. BB's Loan Portfolio in Brazil by Contracted Period – %



The following tables shows the concentration level of the portfolio with customers and business groups with which Banco do Brasil has relationship.

Table 42. 100 Largest Customers in Relation to the Loan Portfolio and RE– R\$ million

	Mar/25	Dec/25	Mar/26	Loan Portfolio ¹	RE ²
1st Customer	15,473	16,866	16,768	1.4%	8.6%
2nd to 20th	92,859	91,483	89,715	7.3%	45.9%
21st to 100th	95,677	95,260	90,273	7.3%	46.2%
Top 100 Largest	204,009	203,609	196,756	15.9%	100.6%

(1) Loan Portfolio. (2) Referential Equity.



Credit Risk

Cost of Credit

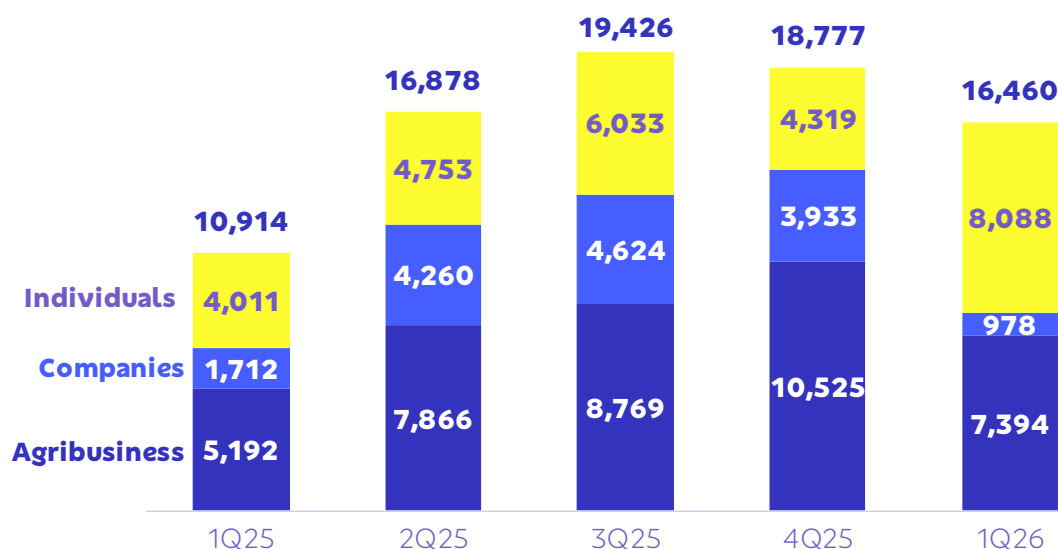
The Cost of Credit, which comprises expected loss expenses (as defined by CMN Resolution No. 4,966/21), combined with discounts granted and net of recovery of write-offs revenues, was R\$18.9 billion in 1Q26.

In the quarter, there was a resolution, through the assignment of credits, of the specific case in the Corporate segment, related to a Wholesale customer observed in 4Q25. The effects of the resolution were mainly concentrated in the Credit Risk and Discounts Granted lines, in the same order of magnitude, with no material impact on the Cost of Credit or on the quarter's result, with the normalization on the delinquency indicators.

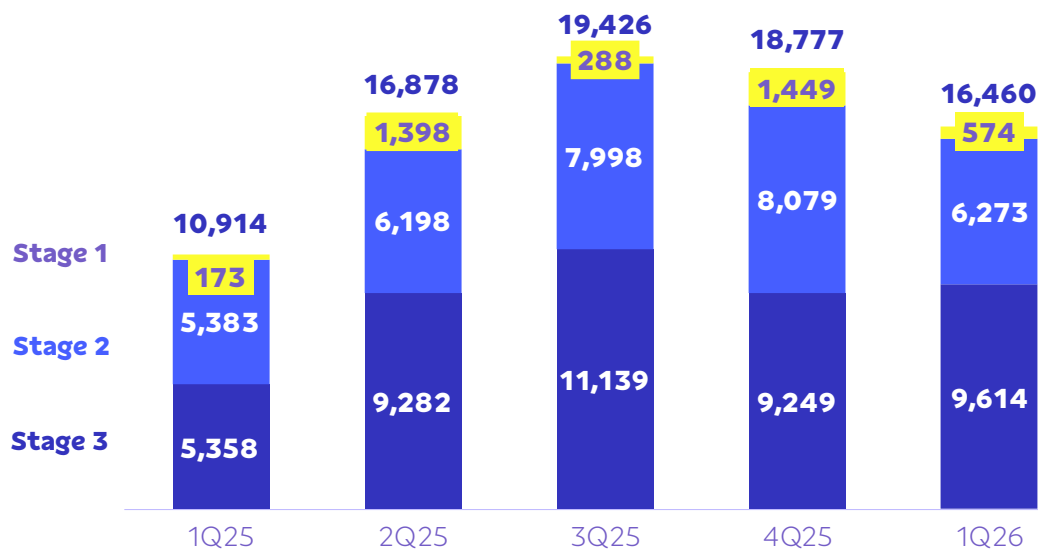
Table 43. Cost of Credit of the Expanded Loan Portfolio – R\$ million

	1Q25	4Q25	1Q26	Δ% Y/Y	Δ% Q/Q
Cost of Credit	(10,152)	(17,959)	(18,865)	85.8	5.0
Credit Risk	(11,067)	(19,036)	(16,593)	49.9	(12.8)
Recovery of Write-offs	1,289	1,777	1,232	(4.4)	(30.7)
Discount Granted	(374)	(700)	(3,503)	837.6	400.6

Figure 16. Internal Loan Portfolio Expected Loss Expense^{1 2} by Segment– R\$ million



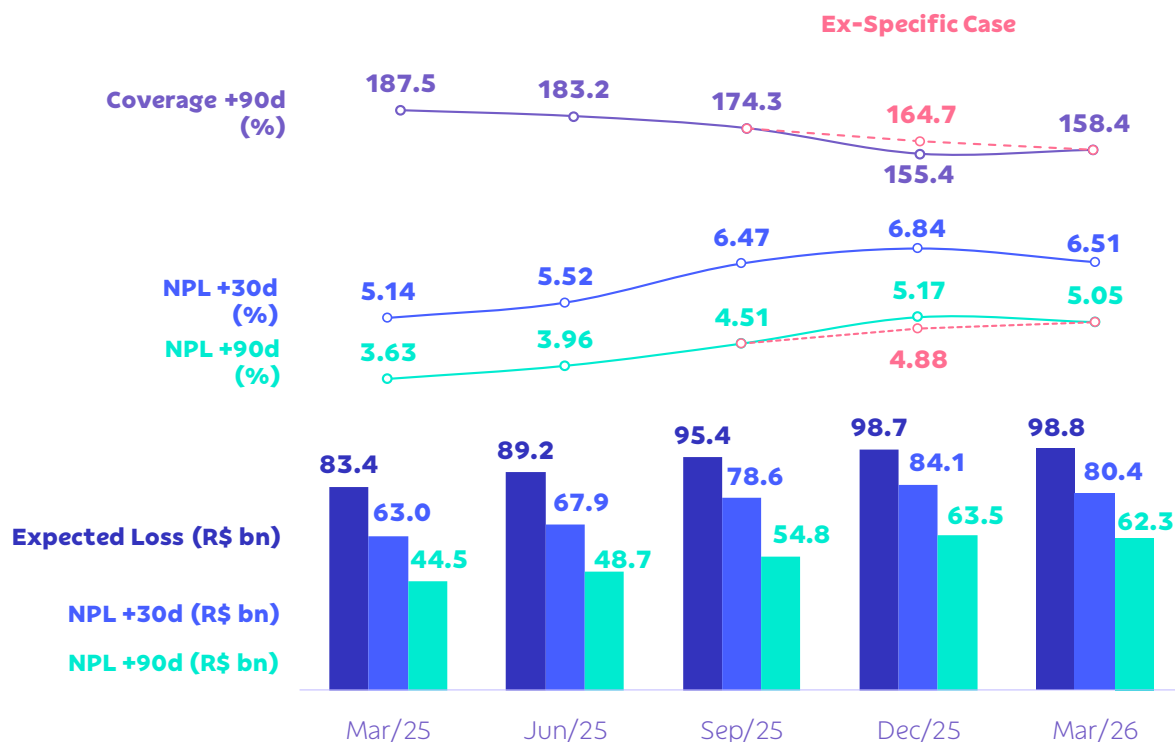
(1) Expected Loss Expense in 1Q25 and 2Q25 does not include securities with credit characteristics in its balance. (2) It does not consider expenses related to Expected Losses on the External Portfolio, securities without credit characteristics, guarantees, outstanding loans, and other financial instruments.


Figure 17. Internal Loan Portfolio Expected Loss Expense^{1 2} by Stage– R\$ million


(1) Expected Loss Expense in 1Q25 and 2Q25 does not include securities with credit characteristics in its balance. (2) It does not consider expenses related to Expected Losses on the External Portfolio, securities without credit characteristics, guarantees, outstanding loans, and other financial instruments.

NPL & Coverage

The over-90-day delinquency rate ended March/26 at 5.05% and the coverage ratio was 158.4%.

Figure 18. NPL +30d, NPL+90d and Loan Portfolio Coverage Index – %




As of March/26, 91.7% of the loan portfolio was classified under Stages 1 and 2.

Figure 19. Participation of the Stages in the Loan Portfolio

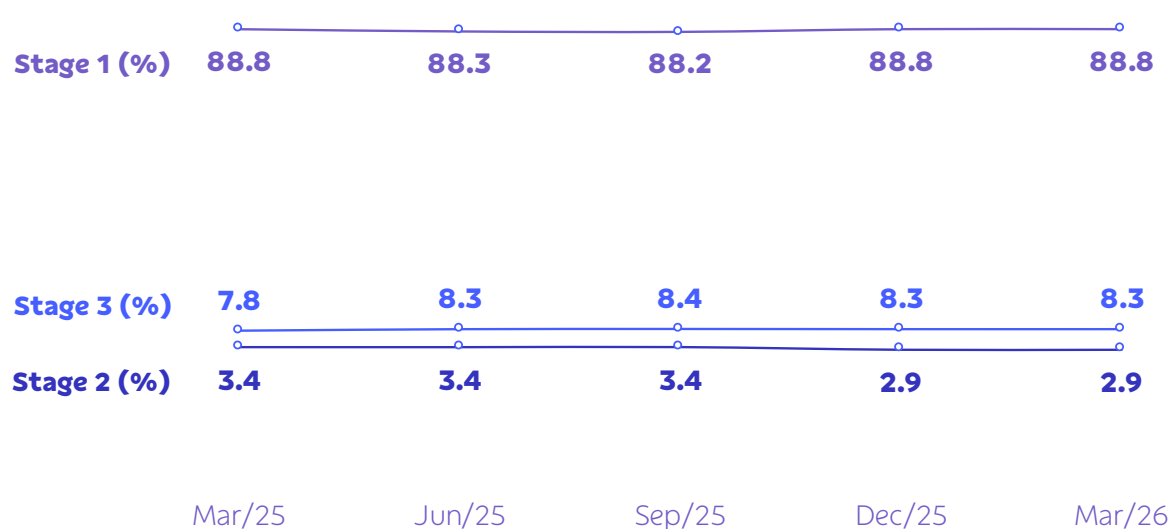


Table 44. Loan Portfolio and Expected Loss by Stage – R\$ million

	Dec/25			Mar/26				
	Loan Portfolio	Expected Loss		Loan Portfolio	Expected Loss			
	Balance (a)	Balance (b)	(b)/(a) - %	Balance (a)	Δ% over Dec/25	Balance (b)	Δ% over Dec/25	(b)/(a) - %
Stage 1	1,091,933	14,600	1.3	1,096,766	0.4	15,384	5.4	1.4
Stage 2	35,658	11,859	33.3	35,775	0.3	11,654	(1.7)	32.6
Stage 3	102,316	72,280	70.6	102,763	0.4	71,715	(0.8)	69.8
Total	1,229,907	98,739	8.0	1,235,304	0.4	98,752	0.0	8.0



The New NPL/Loan Portfolio index is calculated by the ratio between: (i) the quarterly change of the operations overdue for more than 90 days balance plus the quarterly write-off, and (ii) the loan portfolio balance of the previous quarter.

In 1Q26, the New NPL was R\$15.4 billion and its coverage was 107.8%.

Figure 20. New NPL – % on the Loan Portfolio

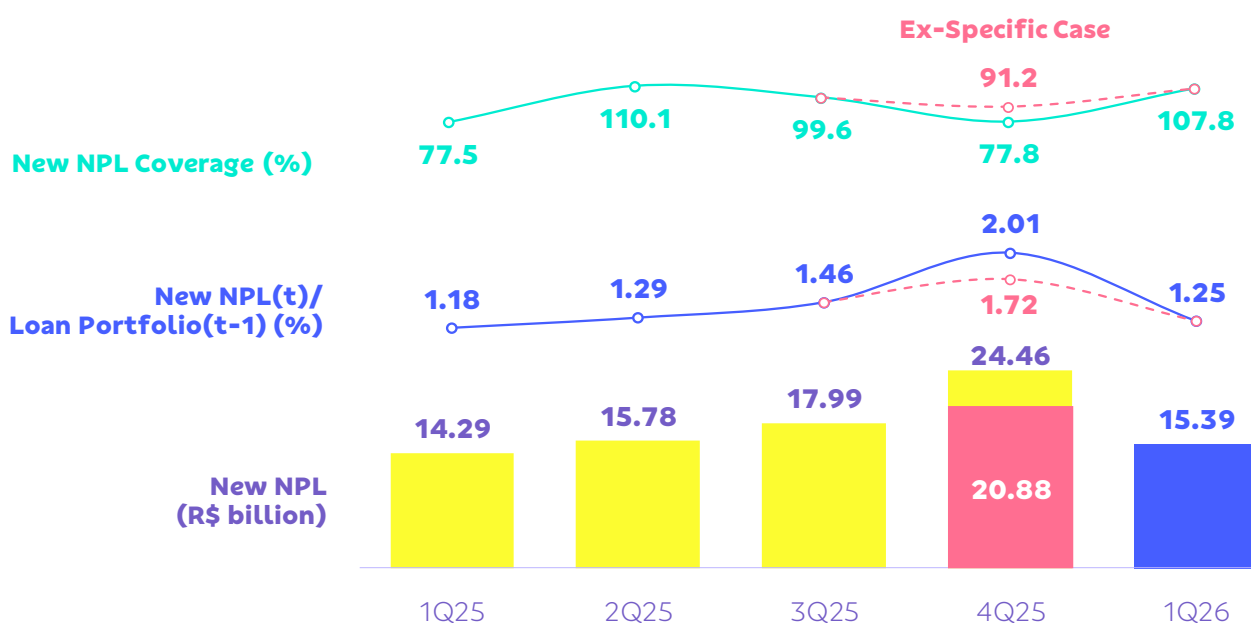
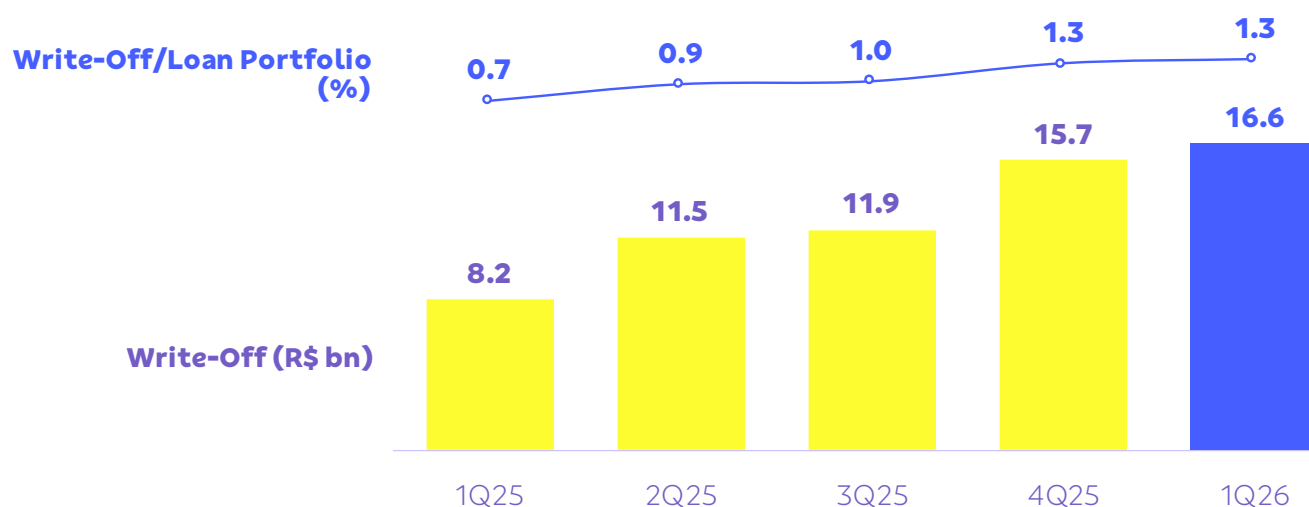


Figure 21. Write-Off – % on the Loan Portfolio





Credits Renegotiated and Restructured (2Rs)

CMN Resolution No. 4,966/21 introduced significant changes in the treatment of debt renegotiations and restructurings, aiming to align the practices of Brazilian financial institutions with international standards.

Renegotiated Credits

Renegotiated credits include operations in which the originally agreed terms have been modified, or where the credit line has been replaced through partial or full settlement or refinancing of the original obligation. It is important to note that such restructuring does not automatically imply a deterioration in credit quality.

Restructured Credits

Restructured loans refer to renegotiated credit operations in which significant concessions were granted to the client due to a deterioration in their credit quality—concessions that would not have been offered under normal circumstances. These adjustments are made with the objective of aligning the loan conditions to the client's financial situation.

Table 45. Credits Renegotiated and Restructured – Multiple Bank¹– R\$ million

	1Q25	2Q25	3Q25	4Q25	1Q26	Δ% over 4Q25	Δ% over 1Q26
Credits Renegotiated and Restructured	84,898	86,725	82,332	79,770	71,460	(10.4)	(15.8)
Initial Balance	83,503	84,898	86,725	82,332	79,770	(3.1)	(4.5)
Renegotiation	4,731	5,144	3,526	3,339	2,862	(14.3)	(39.5)
Restructuring	4,876	7,670	6,804	6,755	4,728	(30.0)	(3.0)
Amortization Net of Interest ²	(4,206)	(7,668)	(9,583)	(5,924)	(9,316)	57.2	121.5
Write-Off Credits	(4,006)	(3,319)	(5,141)	(6,733)	(6,584)	(2.2)	64.3
Final Balance	84,898	86,725	82,332	79,770	71,460	(10.4)	(15.8)
NPL +90d – %	19.1	21.2	21.2	25.2	21.8	(340) bps	266 bps
Coverage Ratio – %	235.2	218.6	223.2	180.4	184.7	424 bps	(5,056) bps
Restructuring Ratio – %	45.6	47.1	52.1	54.0	55.1	112 bps	949 bps

(1) According to Financial Statements Note 12-i; It does not include extended rural loan repayments supported by specific legislation. (2) Principal payments and interest payment net, including extended operations in the period and settlements involving full repayment of the principal amount.



Credit Regularization

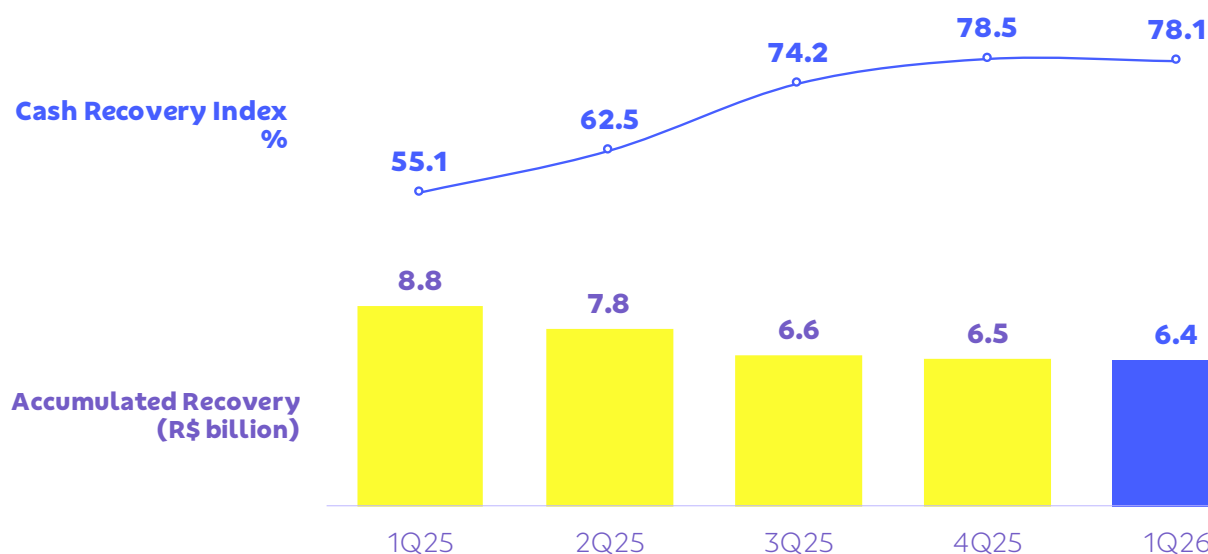
Collections and Credit Recovery

Banco do Brasil adopts strategies to regularize overdue loans as quickly as possible, acting preventively to avoid further deterioration in credit risk stages. The primary focus in regularization is lump-sum repayment, which contributes to reducing provisions and improving the quality of renegotiated assets.

Loss Recovery

Over the past twelve months, accumulated loss recovery was R\$6.4 billion, of which R\$5.0 billion (78.1%) came from lump-sum repayments. In 2025, Banco do Brasil has intensified its focus on upfront recovery, helping to avoid increases in expected losses on term operations and further enhancing the quality of recoveries.

Figure 22. Accumulated Recovery (R\$ billion) and Cash Recovery Index¹ – %



(1) 12 months accumulated.



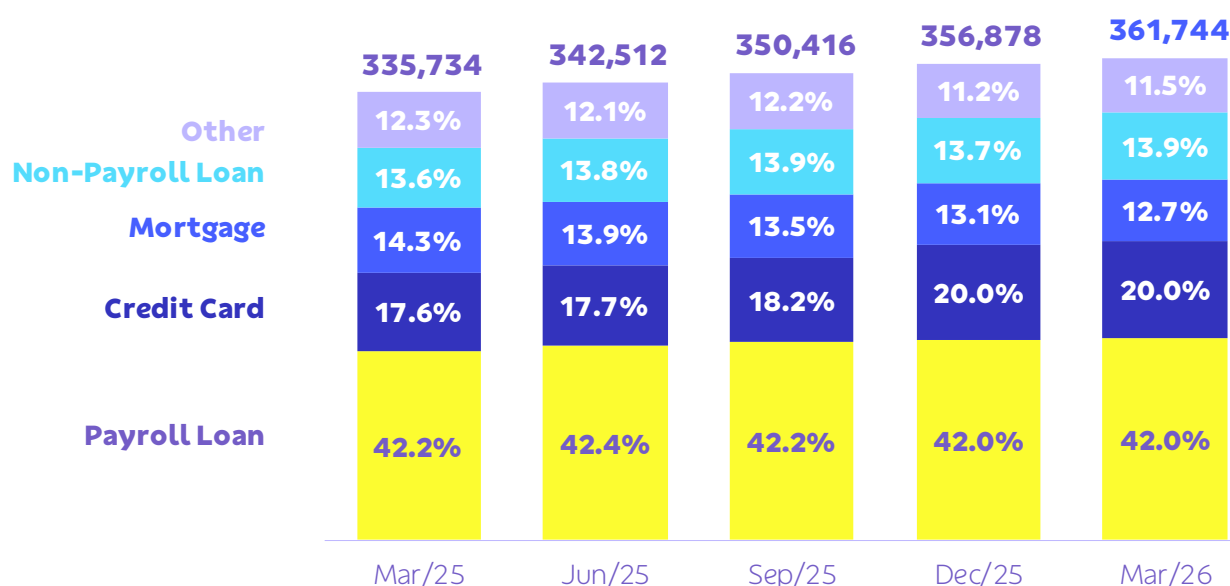
Individuals Loan Portfolio

The expanded individuals portfolio grew 1.4% QoQ and 7.8% YoY, mainly due to the performance of payroll loans (+1.2% QoQ and +7.2% YoY) and credit card (+1.3% QoQ and +22.2% YoY). The private payroll loan segment was driven by the growth of “Crédito ao Trabalhador”.

Table 46. Individuals Loan Portfolio – R\$ million

	Mar/25	Share %	Dec/25	Share %	Mar/26	Share %	Δ% Y/Y	Δ% Q/Q
 Loan Portfolio (a)	335,734	100.0	356,878	100.0	361,744	100.0	7.7	1.4
Direct Consumer Credit	187,236	55.8	198,906	55.7	202,005	55.8	7.9	1.6
Payroll Loan	141,624	42.2	149,978	42.0	151,814	42.0	7.2	1.2
Public Sector	112,338	33.5	111,837	31.3	112,126	31.0	(0.2)	0.3
Retirees	27,355	8.1	27,038	7.6	27,712	7.7	1.3	2.5
Private Sector	1,931	0.6	11,103	3.1	11,976	3.3	520.2	7.9
Non-Payroll Loan	45,612	13.6	48,927	13.7	50,191	13.9	10.0	2.6
Credit Card	59,066	17.6	71,269	20.0	72,170	19.9	22.2	1.3
Mortgage	48,105	14.3	46,662	13.1	45,910	12.7	(4.6)	(1.6)
Renegotiated Loan	24,165	7.2	24,401	6.8	24,054	6.6	(0.5)	(1.4)
Individuals	17,042	5.1	15,278	4.3	14,903	4.1	(12.6)	(2.5)
Rural Producer	7,123	2.1	9,123	2.6	9,151	2.5	28.5	0.3
Auto Loans	12,756	3.8	11,044	3.1	12,675	3.5	(0.6)	14.8
Organic Portfolio	4,643	1.4	3,672	1.0	3,356	0.9	(27.7)	(8.6)
Acquired Portfolio	8,113	2.4	7,372	2.1	9,319	2.6	14.9	26.4
Overdraft Account	3,055	0.9	3,253	0.9	3,608	1.0	18.1	10.9
Microcredit	231	0.1	239	0.1	232	0.1	0.6	(2.6)
Other	1,119	0.3	1,106	0.3	1,089	0.3	(2.7)	(1.5)
 Private Securities and Guarantees (b)	72	0.0	87	0.0	90	0.0	24.3	3.1
 Expanded Loan Portfolio (a + b)	335,806	100.0	356,965	100.0	361,834	100.0	7.8	1.4

Figure 23. Expanded Individuals Loan Portfolio Breakdown – R\$ million



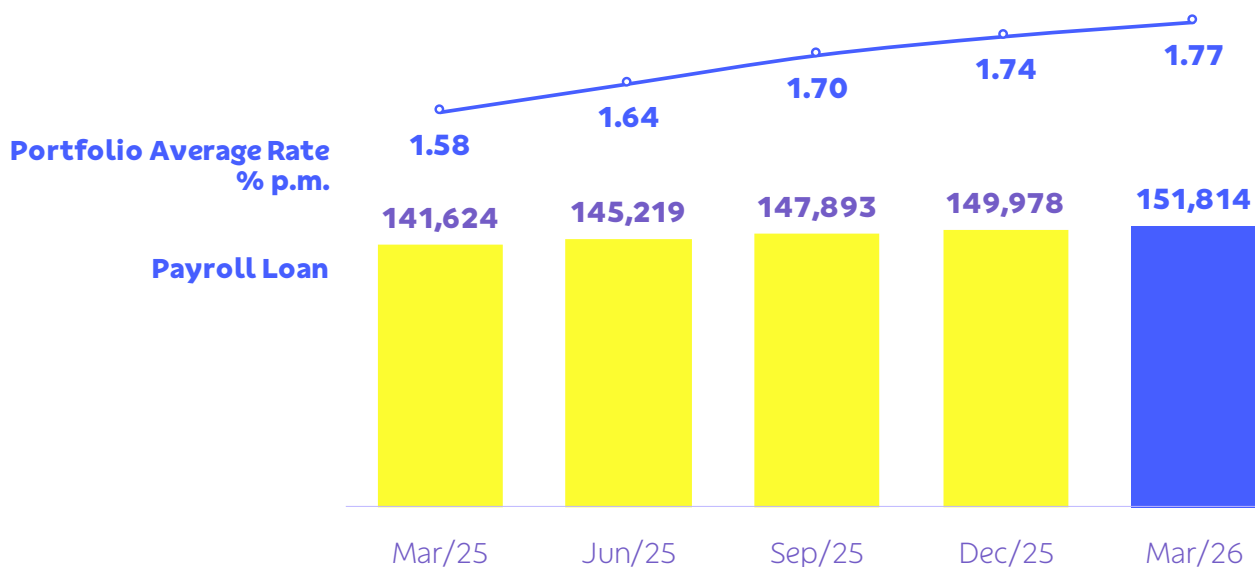


Payroll Loan

The balance of the payroll loan portfolio was R\$151.8 billion in March/26, up 7.2% YoY.

The average rate of the payroll loan operations contracted is 1.77% p.m., with average maturity of 70 months.

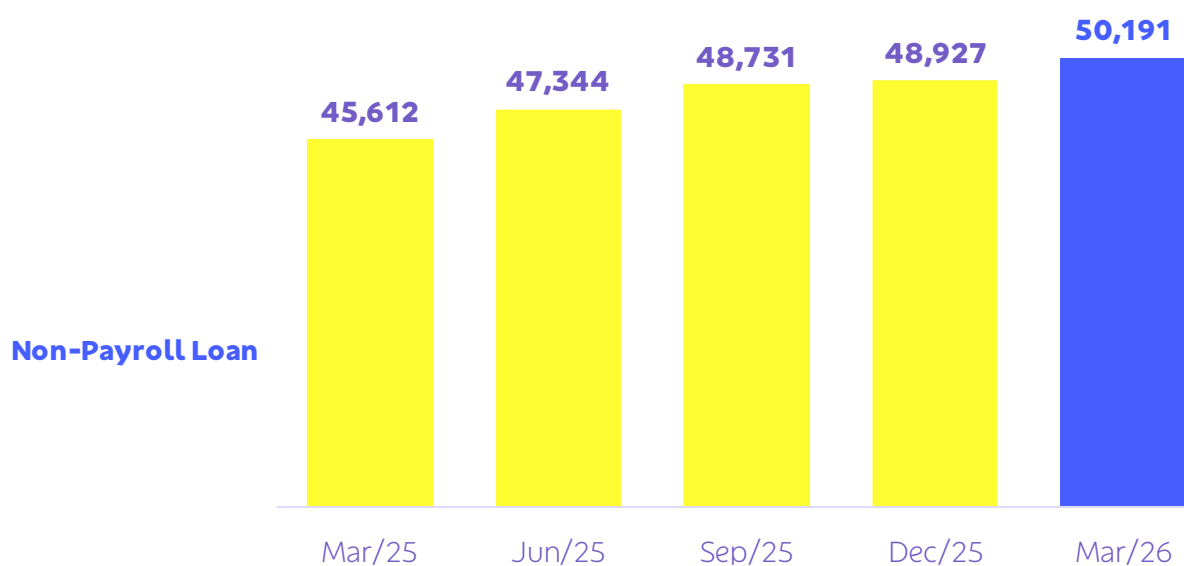
Figure 24. Payroll Loan – R\$ million



Non-Payroll Loan

The Non-Payroll Loan Portfolio was R\$50.2 billion in March/26, up 10.0% YoY and 2.6% QoQ.

Figure 25. Non-Payroll Loan – R\$ million

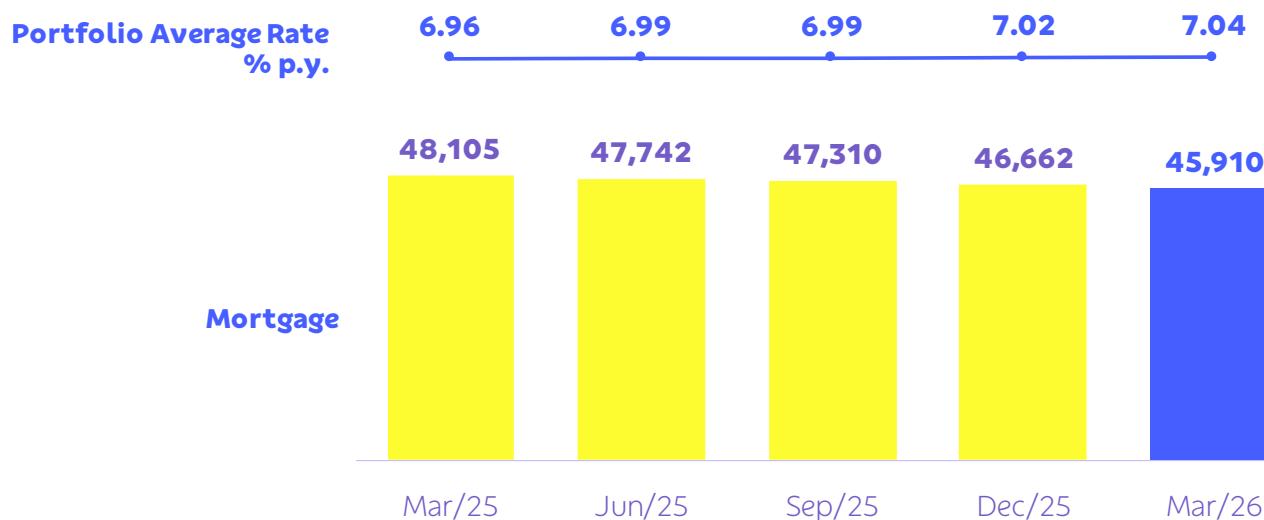




Mortgage

The mortgage portfolio was R\$45.9 billion in March/26, down 4.6% YoY, and a loan-to-value of 62.2%. In the same period, the portfolio had an average rate of 7.04% p.y., with average maturity of 265 months.

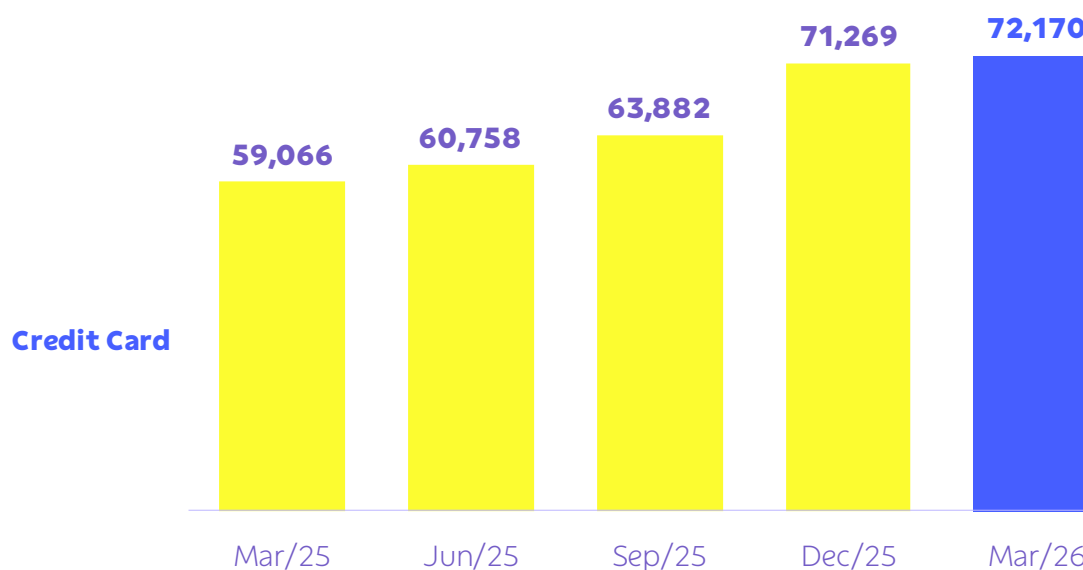
Figure 26. Mortgage – R\$ million



Credit Card

Credit card operations increased 22.2% YoY.

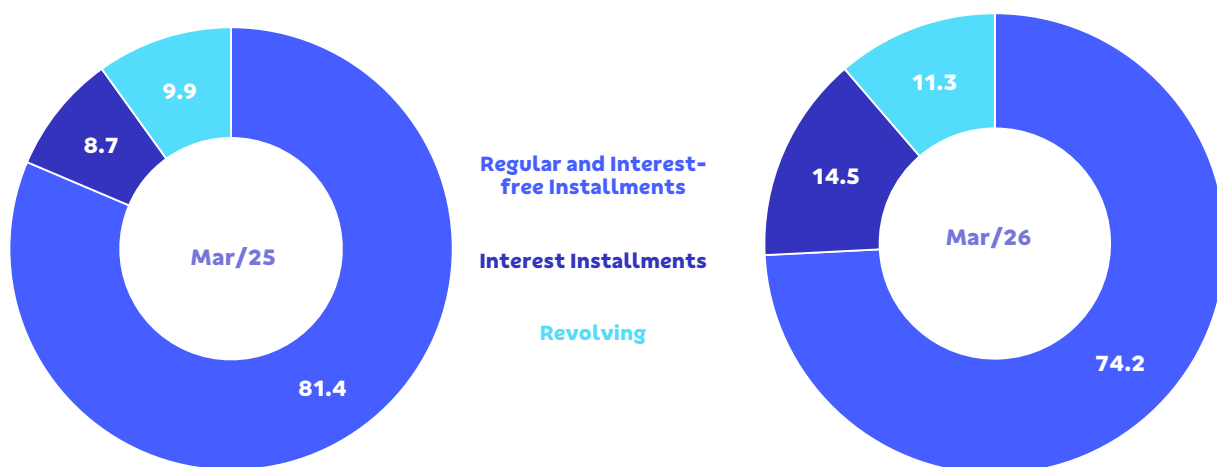
Figure 27. Credit Card – R\$ million





The figure below shows the profile of the individual credit card portfolio by type and segregated according to interest sensitivity.

Figure 28. Credit Card – Portfolio Composition – %





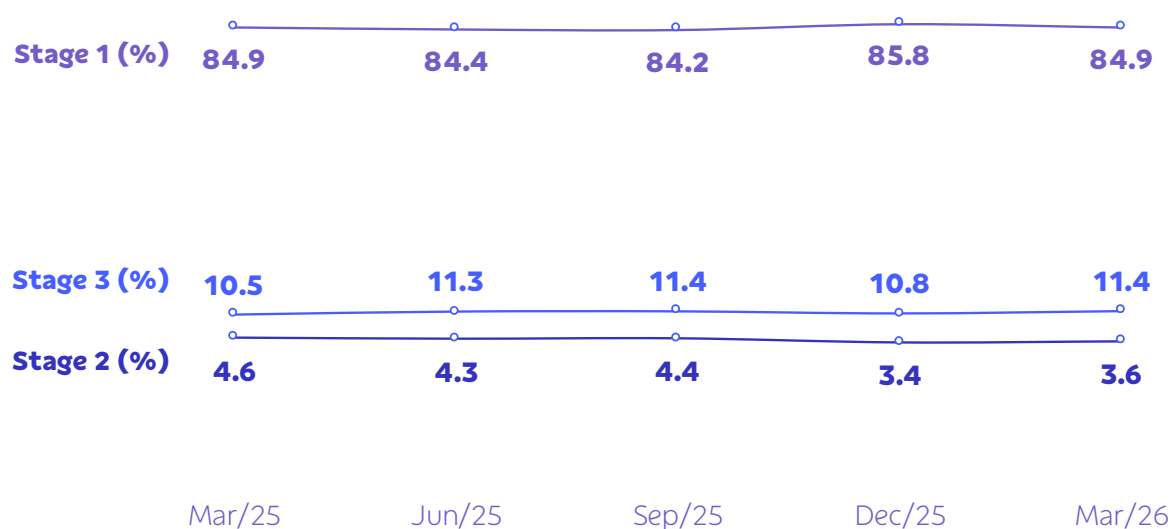
Individuals Credit Risk

The following table details the balance of the individual loan portfolio and the expected loss by stage.

Table 47. Individuals Loan Portfolio and the Expected Loss by Stage – R\$ million

	Dec/25			Mar/26				
	Loan Portfolio		Expected Loss	Loan Portfolio		Expected Loss		
	Balance (a)	Balance (b)	(b)/(a) - %	Balance (a)	Δ% over Dec/25	Balance (b)	Δ% over Dec/25	(b)/(a) - %
Stage 1	306,349	3,906	1.3	307,224	0.3	3,865	(1.1)	1.3
Stage 2	11,975	3,446	28.8	13,134	9.7	3,990	15.8	30.4
Stage 3	38,554	25,457	66.0	41,386	7.3	28,618	12.4	69.1
Total	356,878	32,809	9.2	361,744	1.4	36,473	11.2	10.1

Figure 29. Participation of the Stages in the Individuals Loan Portfolio





The NPL+90d (ratio between operations overdue for more than 90 days and the balance of the loan portfolio) ended March/26 in 6.82%. Disregarding the debt composition line of the individuals loan portfolio, the NPL+90d would be 5.61%.

Figure 30. Individuals NPL +30d, NPL+90d and Loan Portfolio Coverage Index – %

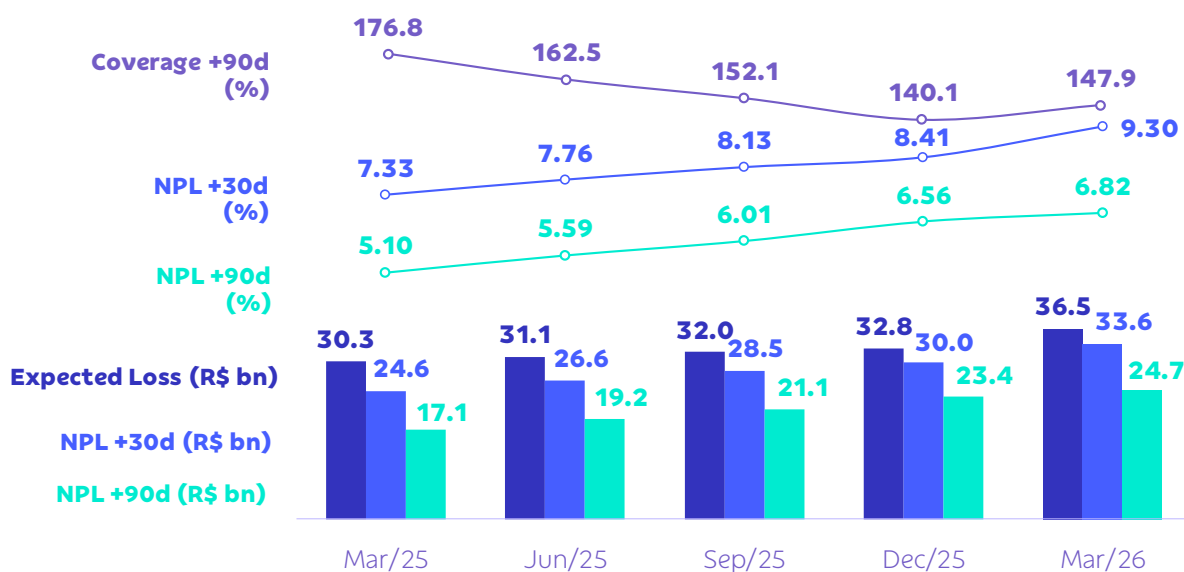
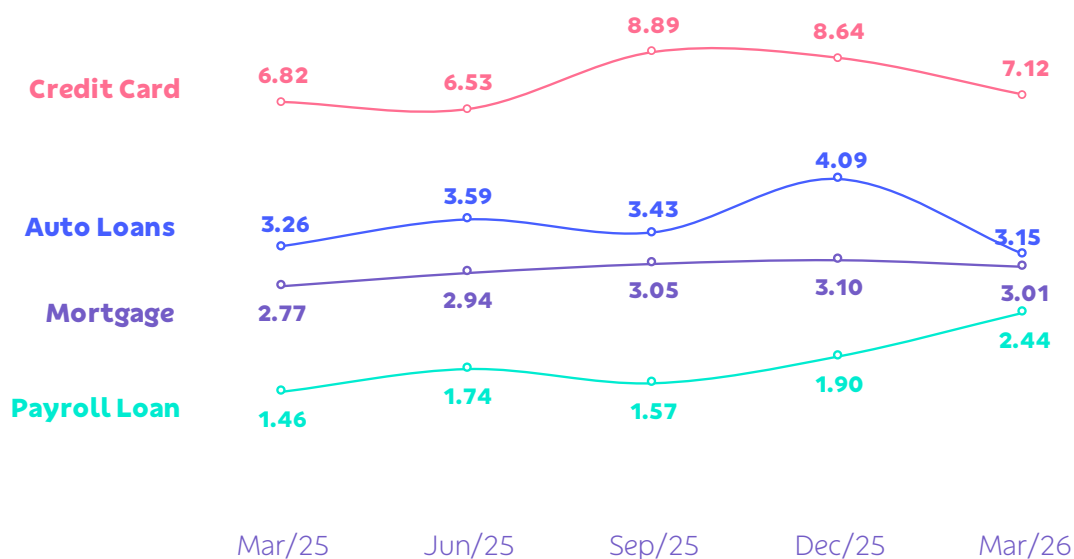


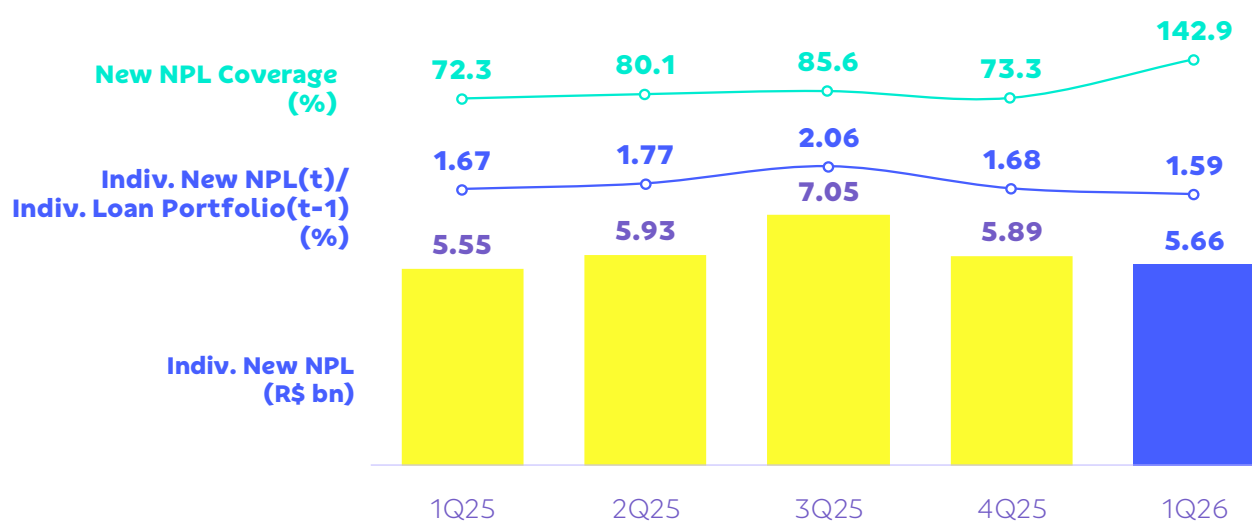
Figure 31. NPL+90d Individuals Portfolio – % by Credit Line





The next figure shows the individuals loan portfolio's non-performance loans formation. The index closed March/26 at 1.59%. The New NPL coverage was 142.9%.

Figure 32. New NPL – Individuals Loan Portfolio





Companies Loan Portfolio

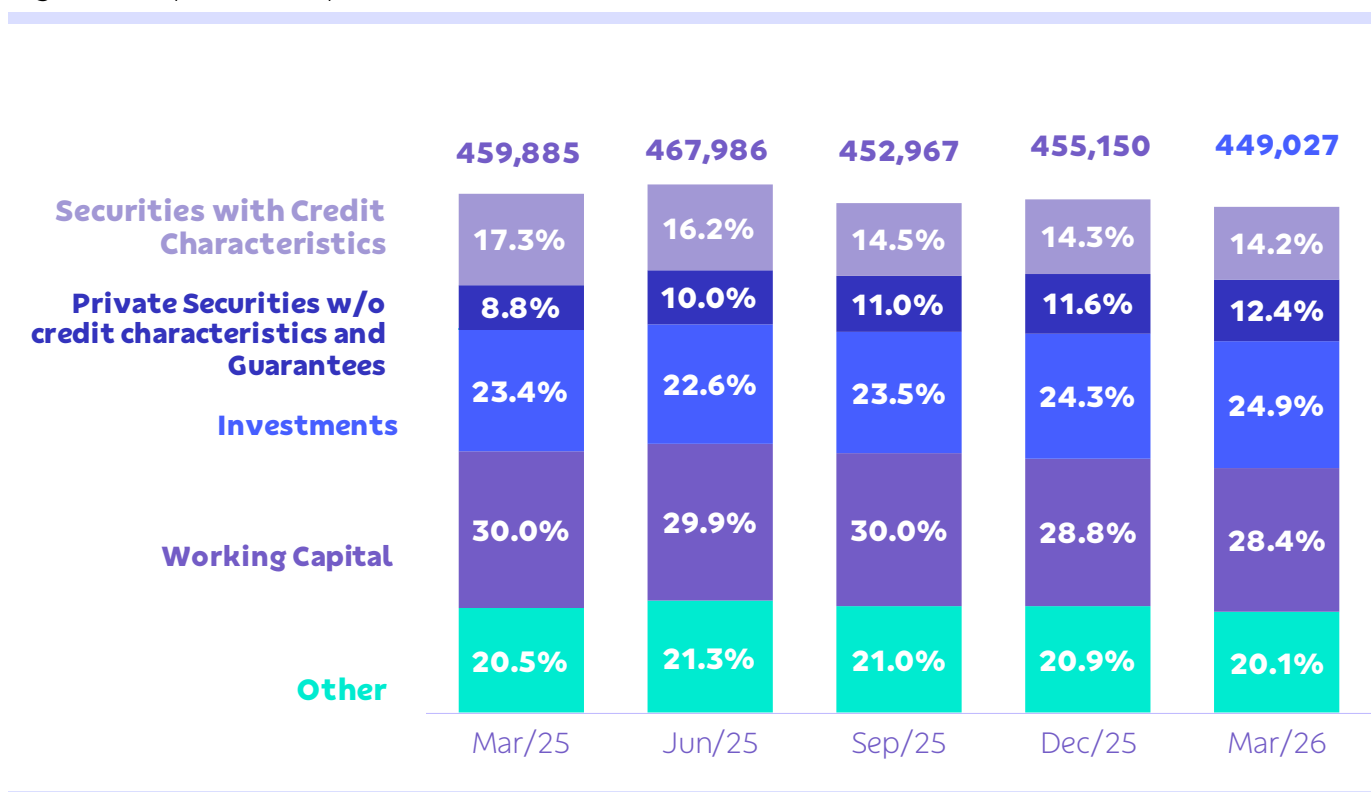
The companies expanded portfolio declined both in the quarter and in the 12-month comparison (-1.3% QoQ and -2.4% YoY), impacted by the MSME portfolio (-3.3% QoQ and +10.0% YoY) and by securities operations with large corporates (-1.7% QoQ and +19.8% YoY).

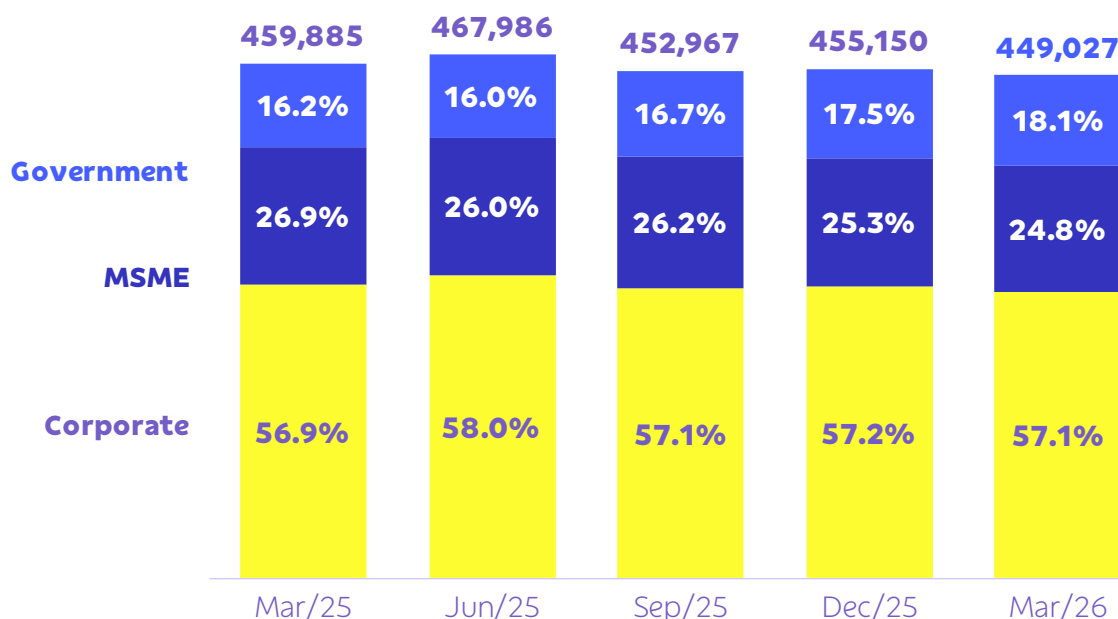
Table 48. Companies Loan Portfolio – R\$ million

	Mar/25	Share %	Dec/25	Share %	Mar/26	Share %	Δ% Y/Y	Δ% Q/Q
 Loan Portfolio (a)	419,307	91.2	402,207	88.4	393,405	87.6	(6.2)	(2.2)
Broad Working Capital	165,124	35.9	154,804	34.0	150,889	33.6	(8.6)	(2.5)
Working Capital	138,086	30.0	131,253	28.8	127,395	28.4	(7.7)	(2.9)
Receivables	21,798	4.7	18,941	4.2	18,691	4.2	(14.3)	(1.3)
Pre-Approved-Credit	4,736	1.0	4,174	0.9	4,291	1.0	(9.4)	2.8
Overdraft Account	504	0.1	436	0.1	512	0.1	1.5	17.3
Investments	107,509	23.4	110,805	24.3	111,909	24.9	4.1	1.0
ACC/ACE¹	24,033	5.2	26,780	5.9	24,593	5.5	2.3	(8.2)
Debt Composition	22,996	5.0	20,490	4.5	17,092	3.8	(25.7)	(16.6)
Corporate	8,667	1.9	9,167	2.0	7,810	1.7	(9.9)	(14.8)
MSME	14,329	3.1	11,324	2.5	9,283	2.1	(35.2)	(18.0)
Securities with Credit Characteristics	79,603	17.3	64,947	14.3	63,858	14.2	(19.8)	(1.7)
Credit Card	6,723	1.5	7,558	1.7	7,438	1.7	10.6	(1.6)
Mortgage	3,867	0.8	4,662	1.0	4,888	1.1	26.4	4.8
Other ¹	9,452	2.1	12,161	2.7	12,738	2.8	34.8	4.7
 Priv. Sec. w/o Credit Charac. and Guarantees (b)	40,578	8.8	52,943	11.6	55,622	12.4	37.1	5.1
 Expanded Loan Portfolio (a+b)	459,885	100.0	455,150	100.0	449,027	100.0	(2.4)	(1.3)

(1) Series reprocessed between ACC and Other.

Figure 33. Expanded Companies Loan Portfolio Breakdown – R\$ million



**Figure 34.** Expanded Companies Loan Portfolio Breakdown – R\$ million

Corporate

Corporate are included in the segment with annual revenues over R\$200 million.

Corporate Portfolio was R\$256.4 billion in March/26, down 1.5% QoQ and down 1.9% YoY.

Private Securities and Guarantees

The main private securities instruments used by the Corporates to finance their business are debentures, Receivables Investment Funds (FIDC), Real Estate Receivables Certificates (CRI), and Agribusiness Receivables Certificates (CRA).

Debentures

Debentures are private securities representing the debt of publicly or privately held corporations ("S.A.")

and the main instrument for raising funds in the capital market.

For corporate, debenture issues are competitive sources of funding when compared to traditional credit lines, as they often have a lower funding cost.

For investors, debentures usually offer good returns, usually indexed to the CDI or to price indexes.

Receivables Investment Funds (FIDC)

The Receivables Investment Funds represent a pool of resources that allocate a portion of their net worth to invest in credit rights arising from commercial, industrial, real estate, financial or service operations receivable by the companies, such as trade bills, contracts, checks, among others.



The rights of these credits are negotiable, that is, the corporate assigns to the fund, anticipating the receipt of the resource, whose anticipation is discounted by a variable rate with the credit risk of these receivables, optimizing the cash management without the need to raise its degree of indebtedness.

Real Estate Receivables Certificates (CRI)

The Real Estate Receivables Certificates are securities backed by real estate credits, representing portions of a credit right belonging to Corporates.

Agribusiness Receivables Certificates (CRA)

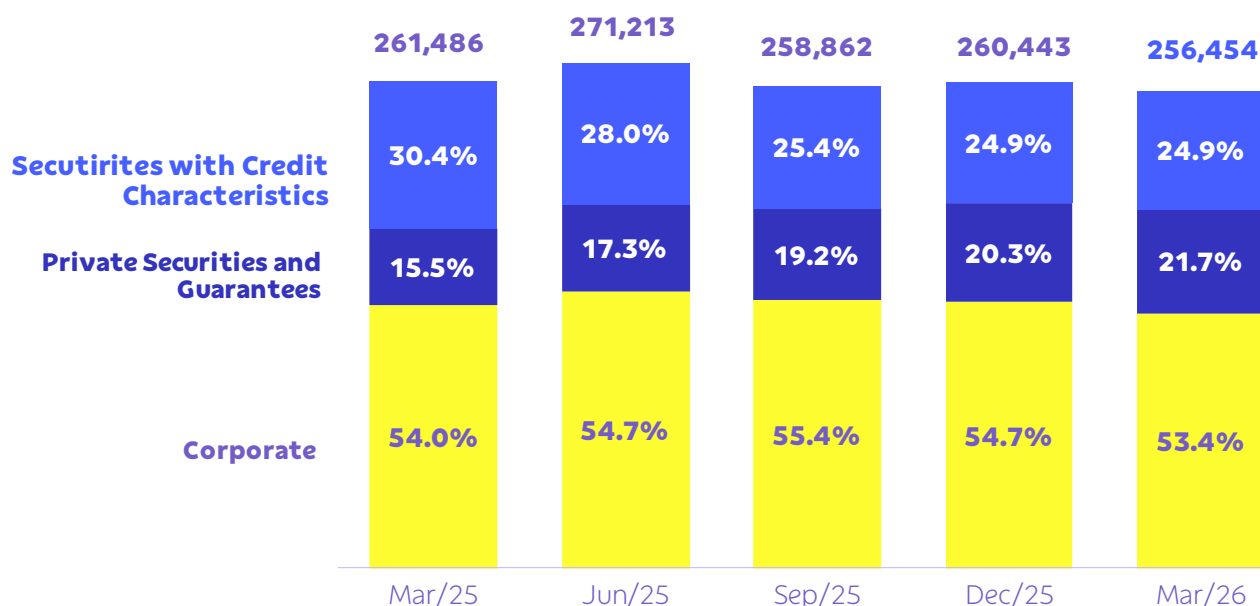
Agribusiness Receivables Certificates are securities backed by credit rights arising from deals carried out

between rural producers, or their cooperatives, and third parties, related to the financing of agribusiness activities.

Guarantees

Among the businesses focused on providing guarantees, an important front of activity is that of completion guarantees in the scope of Project Finance. This is the provision of guarantees aimed at guaranteeing the creditors of investment projects during the implementation phase of the projects. In this front, BB's support for infrastructure projects stands out, especially those of renewable energy generation (mainly wind and solar).

Figure 35. Expanded Corporate Portfolio – R\$ million





Micro, Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (MSME)

Micro, Small and Medium-sized Enterprises are included in the segment with annual revenues of up to R\$200 million.

The MSME loan portfolio ended March/26 at R\$111.4 billion (-3.3% QoQ and -10.0% YoY), mainly influenced by the decline in debt composition (-18.0% QoQ and -35.2% YoY) and working capital operations (-2.4% QoQ and -9.9% YoY). Of the total portfolio balance, 93.2% is allocated to clients with a relationship length of over two years.

Highlight for Pronampe and PEAC FGI operations, which was R\$37.8 billion in March/26, up 4.7% QoQ and up 31.5% YoY, strengthening the quality of operations and improving the portfolio mix.

Table 49. MSME Loan Portfolio – R\$ million

	Mar/25	Share %	Dec/25	Share %	Mar/26	Share %	Δ% Y/Y	Δ% Q/Q
Loan Portfolio	123,784	100.0	115,192	100.0	111,445	100.0	(10.0)	(3.3)
Broad Working Capital	82,733	66.8	75,553	65.6	73,999	66.4	(10.6)	(2.1)
Working Capital	73,035	59.0	67,448	58.6	65,808	59.0	(9.9)	(2.4)
Receivables	5,313	4.3	4,103	3.6	3,956	3.5	(25.5)	(3.6)
Pre-Approved-Credit	3,887	3.1	3,571	3.1	3,730	3.3	(4.0)	4.4
Overdraft Account	498	0.4	431	0.4	506	0.5	1.5	17.2
Investments	11,790	9.5	11,891	10.3	11,602	10.4	(1.6)	(2.4)
Debt Composition	14,329	11.6	11,324	9.8	9,283	8.3	(35.2)	(18.0)
ACC/ACE	4,883	3.9	4,460	3.9	4,618	4.1	(5.4)	3.5
Credit Card	4,224	3.4	4,426	3.8	4,451	4.0	5.4	0.6
Mortgage	1,138	0.9	1,275	1.1	1,355	1.2	19.0	6.3
Other	4,687	3.8	6,263	5.4	6,138	5.5	31.0	(2.0)

Loan to the Government

Banco do Brasil supports the states, Federal District and the municipalities in their demands, financing investment programs that aims to improve quality and transparency of public administration, urban mobility, health, education, and public safety, generating real benefits for the population and contributing to the development of the country.

In March/26 loan to the Government was R\$81.1 billion, up 8.7% YoY. R\$6.1 billion were disbursed in the quarter to the states and municipalities to enable investment programs included in the multi-annual plan.

Under Central Bank of Brazil CMN Resolution No 229/2022, Article 23, a Risk Weighting Factor (FPR) of 0% must be applied to the portion of exposure covered by credit guarantees provided by the National Treasury transactions, without thereby compromising capital.

The government portfolio has an important participation of on-lending in foreign currency, which implies in variations in function of the behavior of the exchange rate.



Concentration of Companies by Macro-Sector

The next table presents the concentration by economic macro-sectors of the companies and of the agribusiness companies portfolio, considering the Multiple Bank, operations with securities and guarantee and the external portfolio. The portfolio is constituted from exposures to customers according to their respective economic activity principal, being aggregated according to the macro-sectoral structure adopted by BB.

Table 50. Concentration of Companies and Agro Companies Loan Portfolio by Macro-Sector – R\$ million

	Mar/25	Share %	Dec/25	Share %	Mar/26	Share %	Δ% Y/Y	Δ% Q/Q
Total	548,381	100.0	544,292	100.0	540,943	100.0	(1.4)	(0.6)
Public Administration	74,853	13.6	79,705	14.6	81,324	15.0	8.6	2.0
Food Products of Vegetable Origin	54,880	10.0	55,295	10.2	56,383	10.4	2.7	2.0
Services	54,868	10.0	54,945	10.1	55,704	10.3	1.5	1.4
Financials	43,441	7.9	47,667	8.8	48,889	9.0	12.5	2.6
Electric Utilities	35,021	6.4	33,192	6.1	33,339	6.2	(4.8)	0.4
Oil and Gas	37,281	6.8	35,297	6.5	33,324	6.2	(10.6)	(5.6)
Transportation	26,951	4.9	25,204	4.6	25,369	4.7	(5.9)	0.7
Metalworking and Steel	24,365	4.4	24,145	4.4	23,405	4.3	(3.9)	(3.1)
Food Products of Animal Origin	20,756	3.8	20,872	3.8	21,399	4.0	3.1	2.5
Automobiles and Components	23,594	4.3	19,547	3.6	20,137	3.7	(14.7)	3.0
Agricultural Inputs	17,140	3.1	18,113	3.3	17,737	3.3	3.5	(2.1)
Retail	19,032	3.5	16,561	3.0	16,219	3.0	(14.8)	(2.1)
Chemicals	17,104	3.1	16,285	3.0	15,949	2.9	(6.8)	(2.1)
Electrical and Electronic Goods	15,431	2.8	13,744	2.5	13,555	2.5	(12.2)	(1.4)
Construction Materials	15,662	2.9	13,079	2.4	12,911	2.4	(17.6)	(1.3)
Pulp and Paper	6,890	1.3	10,727	2.0	10,598	2.0	53.8	(1.2)
Housing	11,681	2.1	11,349	2.1	10,196	1.9	(12.7)	(10.2)
Wholesale and Industries	10,164	1.9	10,448	1.9	10,010	1.9	(1.5)	(4.2)
Textiles	9,694	1.8	8,712	1.6	8,348	1.5	(13.9)	(4.2)
Furniture and Forest Products	6,704	1.2	7,404	1.4	7,154	1.3	6.7	(3.4)
Telecommunication Services	6,064	1.1	5,345	1.0	5,060	0.9	(16.6)	(5.3)
Heavy Construction	5,867	1.1	5,736	1.1	3,558	0.7	(39.4)	(38.0)
Leather and Shoes	2,418	0.4	2,371	0.4	2,228	0.4	(7.9)	(6.1)
Beverages	1,484	0.3	2,126	0.4	1,932	0.4	30.1	(9.2)
Other Activities	7,036	1.3	6,421	1.2	6,218	1.1	(11.6)	(3.2)
Total	548,381	100.0	544,292	100.0	540,943	100.0	(1.4)	(0.6)
Domestic Loan Portfolio	457,220	83.4	443,367	81.5	439,297	81.2	(3.9)	(0.9)
Abroad Loan Portfolio	37,269	6.8	35,004	6.4	31,921	5.9	(14.4)	(8.8)
Guarantees + Securities	53,893	9.8	65,920	12.1	69,725	12.9	29.4	5.8



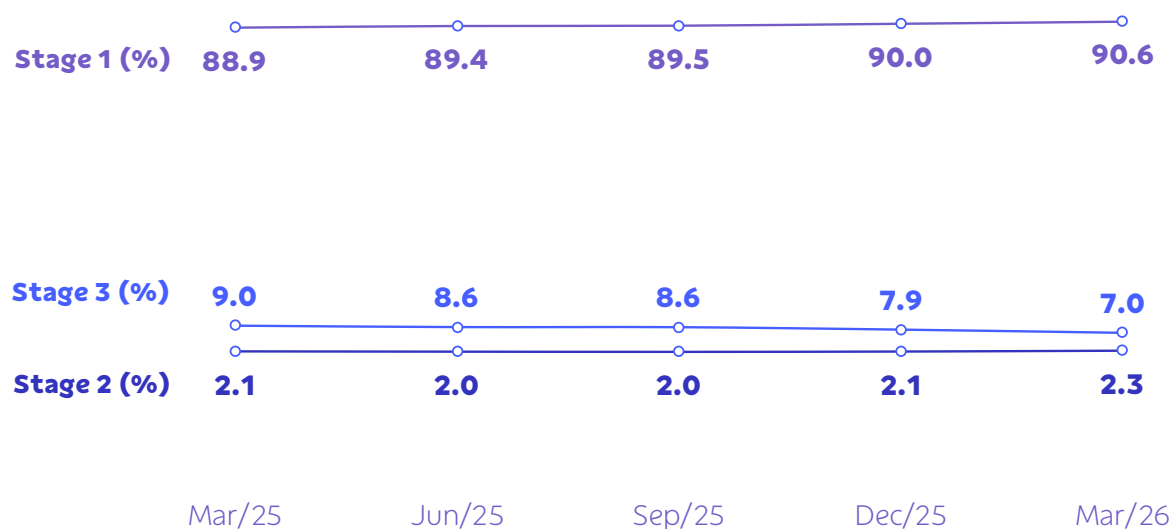
Companies Credit Risk

The following table details the balance of the companies loan portfolio and the expected loss by stage.

Table 51. Companies Loan Portfolio and the Expected Loss by Stage – R\$ million

	Dec/25			Mar/26				
	Loan Portfolio		Expected Loss	Loan Portfolio		Expected Loss		
	Balance (a)	Balance (b)	(b)/(a) - %	Balance (a)	Δ% over Dec/25	Balance (b)	Δ% over Dec/25	(b)/(a) - %
Stage 1	362,103	1,649	0.5	356,570	(1.5)	1,489	(9.7)	0.4
Stage 2	8,303	2,006	24.2	9,145	10.1	2,219	10.6	24.3
Stage 3	31,802	22,564	71.0	27,690	(12.9)	17,268	(23.5)	62.4
Total	402,207	26,219	6.5	393,405	(2.2)	20,976	(20.0)	5.3

Figure 36. Participation of the Stages in the Companies Loan Portfolio





The NPL+90d (ratio between operations overdue for more than 90 days and the balance of the loan portfolio) ended March/26 at 2.87% and the coverage at 185.6%. The NPL+30d was 3.93%.

Figure 37. Companies NPL +30d, NPL+90d and Loan Portfolio Coverage Index – %

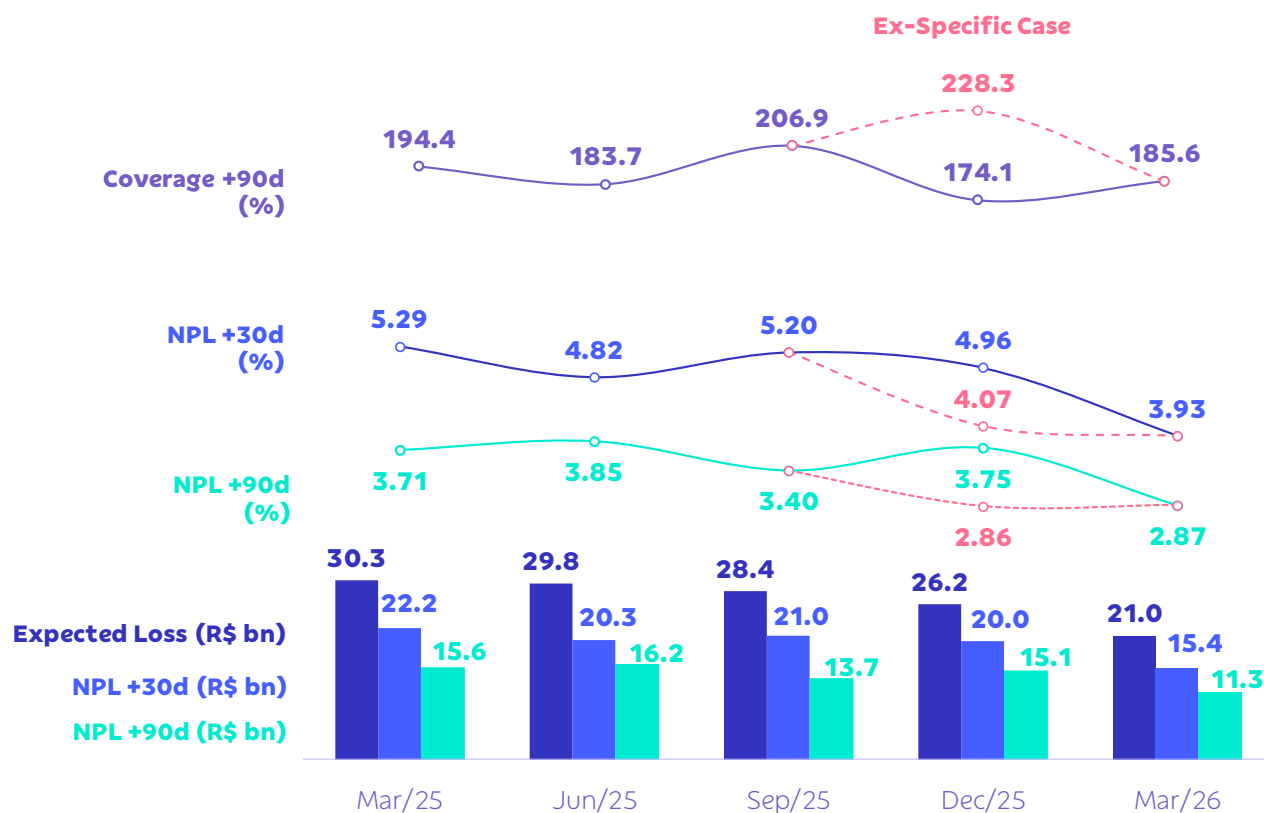
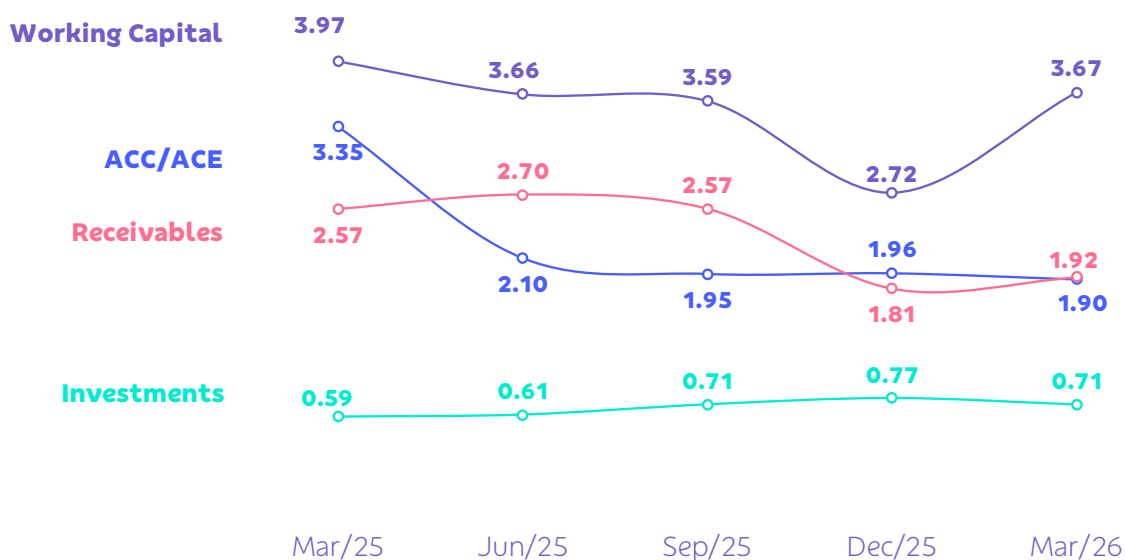


Figure 38. NPL+90d Companies Portfolio – % by Credit Line

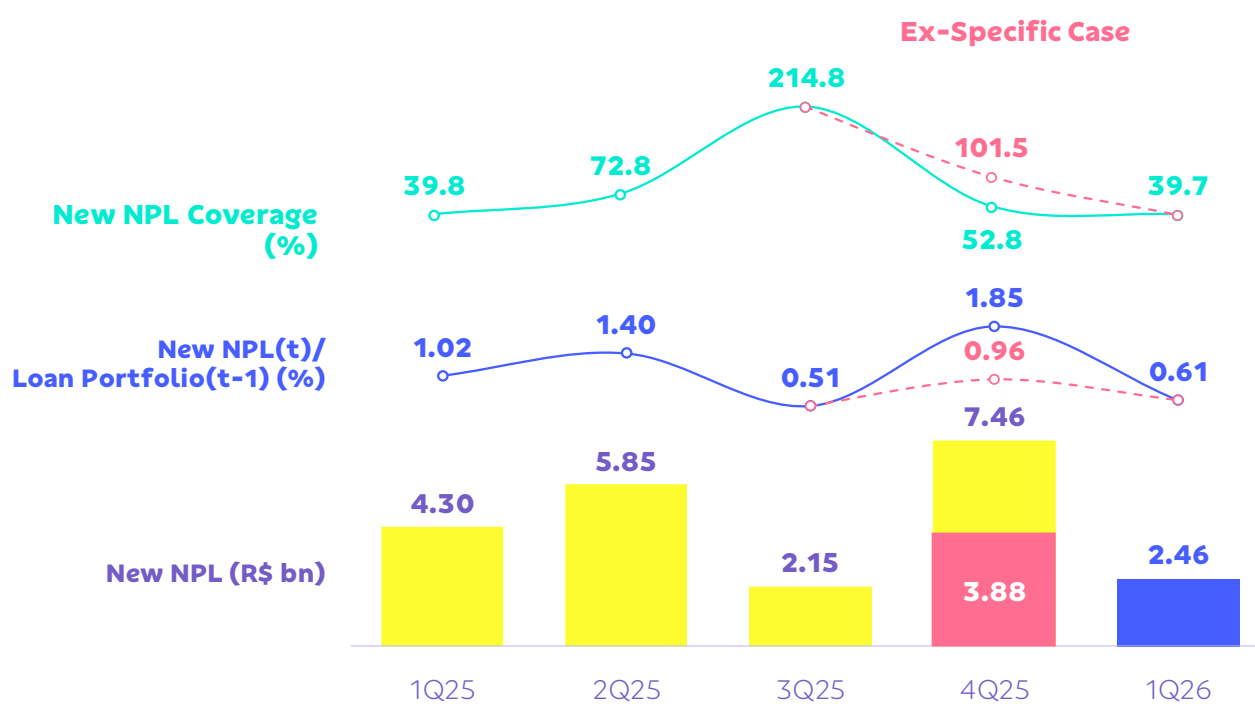


When considering only the MSME segment, the NPL +90d was 8.79%, and excluding the debt composition operations from this portfolio, the default rate would be 6.52%.



The New NPL of the Companies Portfolio was R\$2.5 billion and its coverage ended March/26 at 39.7%.

Figure 39. New NPL – Companies Loan Portfolio





Agribusiness Loan Portfolio

The agribusiness loan portfolio ended 1Q26 at R\$418.4 billion, up 3.0% both QoQ and YoY, with highlights on industrialization operations (+48.6% QoQ and +125.3% YoY) and those linked to the BB Regulariza Agro Program (+68.0% QoQ), which closed the period with a balance of R\$37.9 billion.

Table 52. Agribusiness Loan Portfolio – R\$ million

	Mar/25	Share %	Dec/25	Share %	Mar/26	Share %	Δ% Y/Y	Δ% Q/Q
Loan Portfolio	406,198	100.0	406,133	100.0	418,388	100.0	3.0	3.0
Rural Credit	361,116	88.9	367,029	90.4	382,501	91.4	5.9	4.2
Working Capital for Input Purchase	109,500	27.0	96,314	23.7	93,658	22.4	(14.5)	(2.8)
Agricultural Investment	86,354	21.3	82,338	20.3	79,618	19.0	(7.8)	(3.3)
Pronaf	67,395	16.6	68,855	17.0	69,692	16.7	3.4	1.2
FCO Rural	34,910	8.6	38,200	9.4	38,836	9.3	11.2	1.7
Agricultural Selling	12,718	3.1	6,812	1.7	5,838	1.4	(54.1)	(14.3)
Pronamp	35,609	8.8	35,606	8.8	37,732	9.0	6.0	6.0
BNDES/Finame Rural	7,670	1.9	7,311	1.8	7,131	1.7	(7.0)	(2.5)
Industrialization	4,396	1.1	6,663	1.6	9,903	2.4	125.3	48.6
Other	2,565	0.6	2,374	0.6	2,189	0.5	(14.6)	(7.8)
BB Regulariza Agro (MP 1314)	–	–	22,557	5.6	37,904	9.1	–	68.0
Loans to Companies	2,441	0.6	4,815	1.2	5,122	1.2	109.8	6.4
Rural Prod. Bills	35,414	8.7	28,339	7.0	25,023	6.0	(29.3)	(11.7)
CDCA	7,227	1.8	5,950	1.5	5,742	1.4	(20.5)	(3.5)

The following table shows the balance of agribusiness loan portfolio and the breakdown by customer size.

Table 53. Agribusiness Loan Portfolio by Customer Size – R\$ million

	Mar/25	Share %	Dec/25	Share %	Mar/26	Share %	Δ% Y/Y	Δ% Q/Q
Loan Portfolio	406,198	100.0	406,133	100.0	418,388	100.0	3.0	3.0
Medium and Large	273,845	67.4	272,212	67.0	280,298	67.0	2.4	3.0
Small	75,944	18.7	80,054	19.7	82,692	19.8	8.9	3.3
Companies	8,087	2.0	12,198	3.0	14,541	3.5	79.8	19.2
Agroindustrial Cooperatives	5,682	1.4	7,380	1.8	10,092	2.4	77.6	36.7
Rural Product Bills and Guarantees	35,414	8.7	28,339	7.0	25,023	6.0	(29.3)	(11.7)
CDCA	7,227	1.8	5,950	1.5	5,742	1.4	(20.5)	(3.5)



The following table shows the balance of agribusiness loan transactions by financed item.

Table 54. Agribusiness Loan Portfolio by Financed Item – R\$ million

	Mar/25	Share %	Dec/25	Share %	Mar/26	Share %	Δ% Y/Y	Δ% Q/Q
Loan Portfolio	406,198	100.0	406,133	100.0	418,388	100.0	3.0	3.0
Rural Credit	361,116	88.9	367,029	90.4	382,501	91.4	5.9	4.2
Livestock	89,997	22.2	86,366	21.3	84,934	20.3	(5.6)	(1.7)
Meat	67,522	16.6	64,663	15.9	63,309	15.1	(6.2)	(2.1)
Milk	22,475	5.5	21,703	5.3	21,625	5.2	(3.8)	(0.4)
Machinery and Equipment	57,152	14.1	54,142	13.3	52,350	12.5	(8.4)	(3.3)
Soybean	48,473	11.9	39,733	9.8	40,204	9.6	(17.1)	1.2
Agricultural Storage	16,242	4.0	17,503	4.3	17,691	4.2	8.9	1.1
Corn	19,596	4.8	16,397	4.0	16,438	3.9	(16.1)	0.3
Soil Improvement	15,384	3.8	15,531	3.8	15,520	3.7	0.9	(0.1)
Pasture	10,049	2.5	10,231	2.5	10,314	2.5	2.6	0.8
Coffee	11,550	2.8	9,846	2.4	10,052	2.4	(13.0)	2.1
Aviculture	5,603	1.4	6,453	1.6	7,237	1.7	29.2	12.1
Sugarcane	4,656	1.1	4,357	1.1	4,743	1.1	1.9	8.9
Cotton	2,171	0.5	2,426	0.6	2,900	0.7	33.6	19.5
Swine Production	2,746	0.7	2,437	0.6	2,599	0.6	(5.4)	6.6
Rice	2,915	0.7	2,474	0.6	2,516	0.6	(13.7)	1.7
Trucks/vehicles	2,402	0.6	2,173	0.5	2,053	0.5	(14.5)	(5.5)
Eucalyptus/Pinus/Forests	1,049	0.3	1,260	0.3	1,316	0.3	25.5	4.4
Wheat	1,380	0.3	1,308	0.3	1,226	0.3	(11.2)	(6.3)
BB Regulariza Agro (MP 1.314/25)	–	–	22,557	5.6	37,904	9.1	–	68.0
Other	69,751	17.2	71,835	17.7	72,504	17.3	3.9	0.9
Loans to Companies	2,441	0.6	4,815	1.2	5,122	1.2	109.8	6.4
Rural Product Bills and Guarantees	35,414	8.7	28,339	7.0	25,023	6.0	(29.3)	(11.7)
CDCA	7,227	1.8	5,950	1.5	5,742	1.4	(20.5)	(3.5)

During the nine first months of 2025/26 crop (July/25 to March/26), Banco do Brasil disbursed R\$150.7 billion in agribusiness credit, in addition to R\$17.4 billion in credit lines for the agribusiness value chain.

More than 391 thousand operations were contracted in the period, with 73.2% allocated for family farming (Pronaf) and mid-sized producers (Pronamp).

Table 55. Rural Credit Disbursements by Purpose – R\$ million

	Crop 24/25	Crop 25/26	Δ% Crop 24/25
Total	152,487	150,722	(1.2)
Companies	86,687	64,681	(25.4)
Family – Pronaf	19,777	18,245	(7.7)
Medium – Pronamp	18,684	15,667	(16.1)
BB Regulariza Agro (MP 1.314/25)	–	36,360	–
Agro Securities	27,339	15,768	(42.3)



Risk Mitigators

Banco do Brasil encourages the use of risk mitigation mechanisms for contracting agricultural costing operations. The strategy is improved with each new harvest, expanding the protection mechanisms so that producers can invest safely.

The mitigation strategy considers various information, such as the risk of the activity, the crop

to be financed, and the location of the financing. This information makes it possible to direct the most appropriate protection mechanism to the risk profile of each operation and agricultural enterprise.

The following table presents the recent history of the use of risk mitigators in the contracting of agricultural costing operations for the respective crops.

Table 56. Insurance in the Working Capital for Input Purchase – R\$ million

	Crop 23/24	Share %	Crop 24/25	Share %	Crop 25/26	Share %
Working Capital for Input Purchase	59,159	100.0	44,687	100.0	33,803	100.0
Total Insured	32,061	54.2	22,247	49.8	12,612	37.3
Crop Insurance	25,716	43.5	17,459	39.1	9,254	27.4
Proagro	6,208	10.5	4,705	10.5	3,333	9.9
Hedge Price	136	0.2	83	0.2	24	0.1
Without Insurance	27,099	45.8	22,440	50.2	21,191	62.7

The risks assumed as a result of the contracting of crop agricultural insurance were distributed as follows in 1Q26: Brasilseg 25.0%; IRB Brasil Resseguros 15.8%; Hannover Ruck SE 15.8%; Arch Re 13.5%; Mapfre Re 13.5%, among others.

Agribusiness Market Share

Historically, Banco do Brasil remains the main financial agent of agribusiness in the country, contributing significantly to meeting the credit demand of the segment. According to data from the Central Bank of Brazil, in March/26, BB held a 48.5% stake in financing for the sector. In direct loans to rural producers (market share in Individual Agro Credit), the market share is 55.1%.

The distribution of agribusiness operations by Brazilian region shows the share of each in the loan portfolio.

Table 57. Agribusiness Loan Portfolio by Region – %

Region	Mar/23	Mar/24	Mar/25	Mar/26
Midwest	34.4	35.2	34.0	33.9
South	23.6	22.4	22.6	22.9
Southeast	23.8	22.9	23.6	23.8
North	9.1	9.8	9.8	9.5
Northeast	9.1	9.7	10.0	9.9



In March/26, sustainable agro operations accounted for 42.0% of the total agribusiness portfolio.

Table 58. Breakdown of the Sustainable Loan Portfolio – Agribusiness – R\$ million

	Mar/25	Share %	Dec/25	Share %	Mar/26	Share %
Sustainable Loan Portfolio - Agriculture	174,083	100.0	172,143	100.0	175,571	100.0
Best Socio-environmental Practices	105,418	60.6	111,940	65.0	114,791	65.4
Pronaf Mais Alimentos	47,701	27.4	48,810	28.4	50,257	28.6
Investment Loans	42,888	24.6	48,198	28.0	49,919	28.4
Working Capital (Pronaf)	14,828	8.5	14,932	8.7	14,614	8.3
Low Carbon Program	68,665	39.4	60,203	35.0	60,780	34.6
Working Capital (No-till)	58,326	33.5	49,183	28.6	48,979	27.9
Low Carbon/Renovagro Program	10,339	5.9	11,020	6.4	11,801	6.7



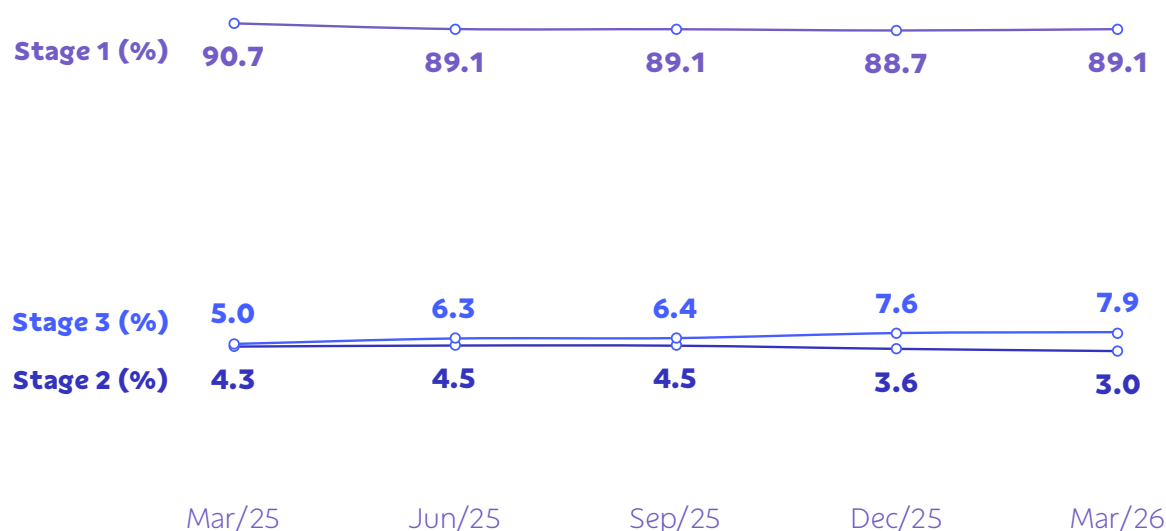
Agribusiness Credit Risk

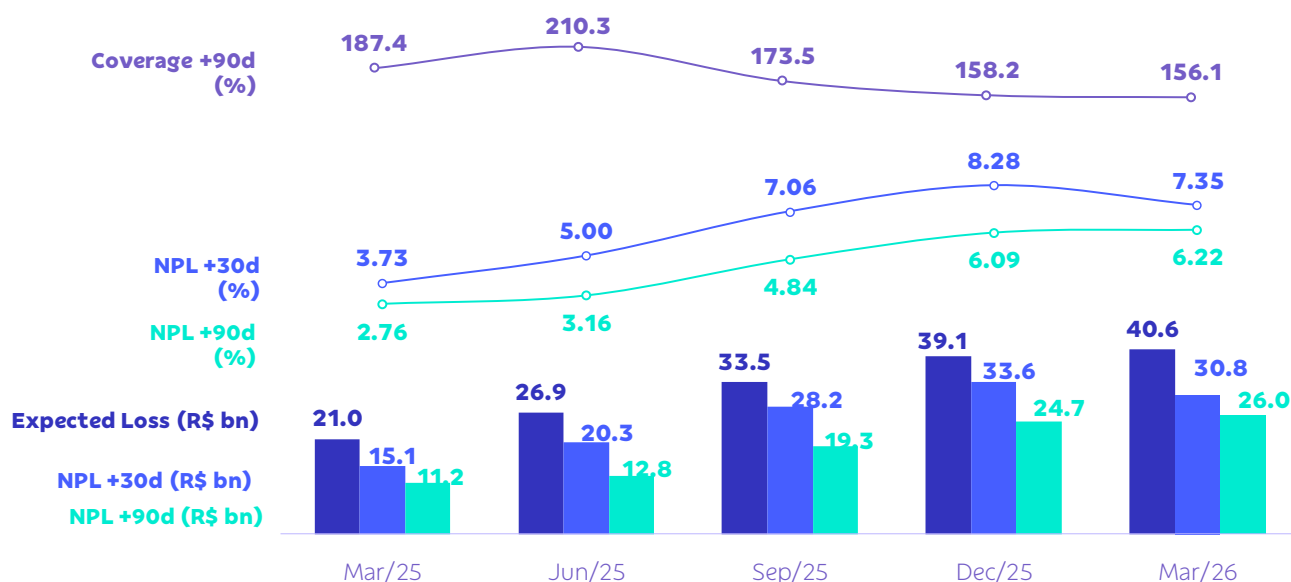
The following table details the balance of the companies loan portfolio and the expected loss by stage.

Table 59. Agribusiness Loan Portfolio and the Expected Loss by Stage – R\$ million

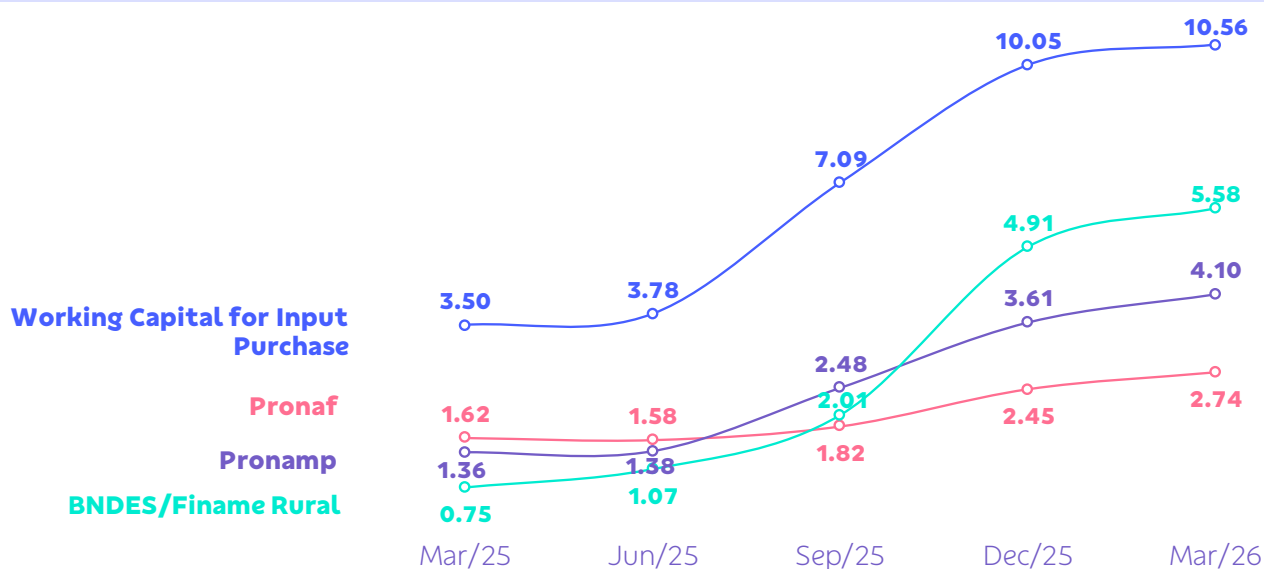
	Dec/25			Mar/26				
	Loan Portfolio		Expected Loss	Loan Portfolio		Expected Loss		
	Balance (a)	Balance (b)	(b)/(a) - %	Balance (a)	Δ% over Dec/25	Balance (b)	Δ% over Dec/25	(b)/(a) - %
Stage 1	360,299	8,817	2.4	372,739	3.5	9,804	11.2	2.6
Stage 2	14,817	6,347	42.8	12,746	(14.0)	5,378	(15.3)	42.2
Stage 3	31,017	23,967	77.3	32,902	6.1	25,456	6.2	77.4
Total	406,133	39,131	9.6	418,388	3.0	40,638	3.9	9.7

Figure 40. Participation of the Stages in the Agribusiness Loan Portfolio



**Figure 41.** Agribusiness NPL+30d, NPL+90d and Loan Portfolio Coverage Index – %

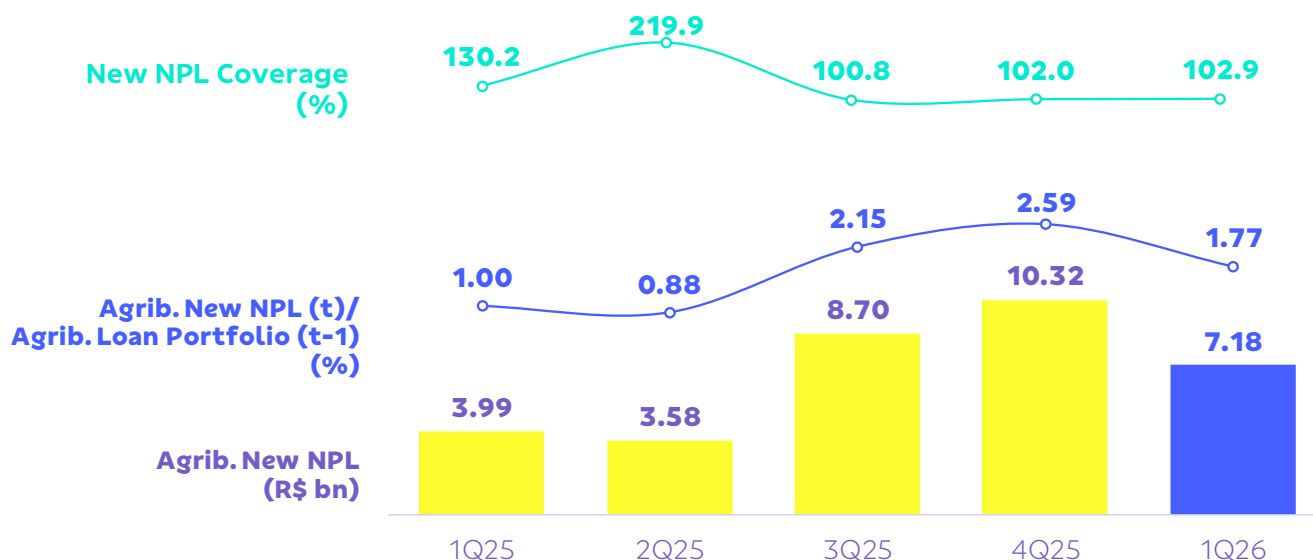
The following figure details the agribusiness loan portfolio NPL+90d by credit line.

Figure 42. NPL+90d Agribusiness Portfolio – % by Credit Line



The next figure shows the agribusiness loan portfolio's new NPL. The index closed the quarter at 1.77%. New NPL coverage was 102.9%

Figure 43. New NPL – Agribusiness Loan Portfolio



Provisional Presidential Decree (MP) 1,314/25

On September 05, 2025, MP No. 1,314 was published, which allowed the provision of a rural credit line for the settlement or amortization of debts of Rural Producers and Agricultural Cooperatives (as Rural Producers), who have faced cash flow difficulties, high indebtedness in the SNCR and impossibility of settling Rural Credit and Rural Product Bills operations due to accumulated losses due to adverse weather events.

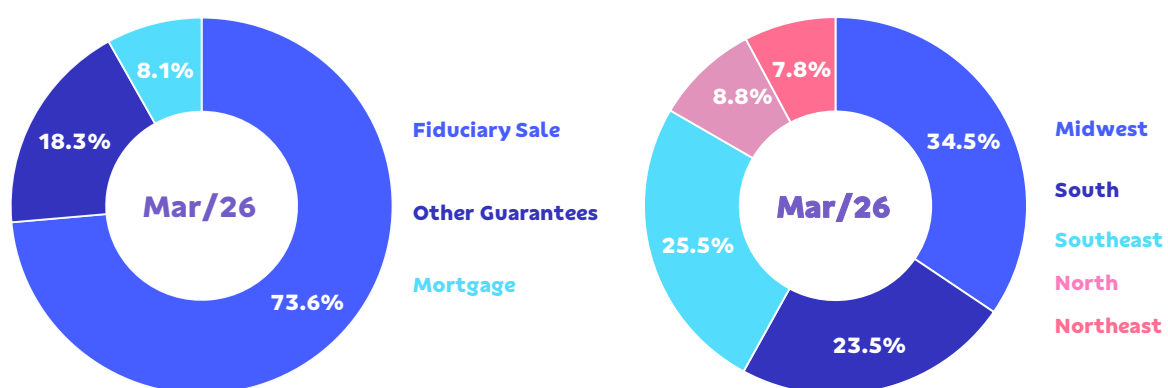
The program was divided into verticals: BB Regulariza Dívidas Agro (Free Resources) and BNDES Program for the Settlement of Rural Debts (Funding from Social Fund/BNDES), with payment terms of up to 9 years (with interest charged during the grace period), semiannual or annual amortizations, in addition to guarantees admitted by the Bank, giving preference to real estate, and the pledge of future harvests and pledges of harvested products are prohibited.

Operations Profile

By the end of March/26, Banco do Brasil reached the volume of R\$37.9 billion (91.4% in free resources), covering 25.5 thousand customers, with 73.6% of the amount of these operations secured with Fiduciary Sale. Furthermore, the ratio of Expected Loss over the portfolio is 8.9%.



Figure 44. Distribution of Tied Guarantees and Balance by Region



8. Funding

Commercial funding was R\$1.1 trillion in March/26, up 1.6% QoQ and up 3.6% YoY. In the 12-month comparison, the performance of time deposits stands out, which showed an expansion of 13.3%, as did judicial deposits, with an increase of 19.2%.



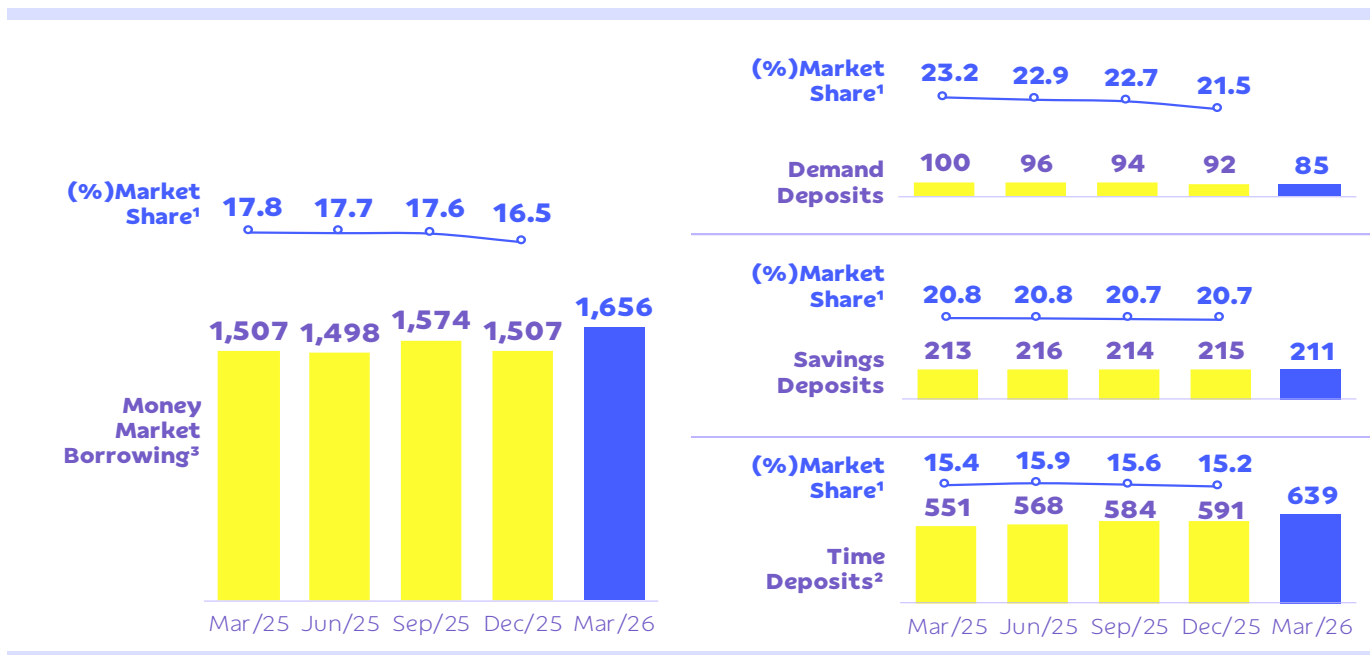
Balance and Market Share

Table 60. Commercial Funding – R\$ million

	Mar/25	%	Dec/25	%	Mar/26	%	Δ% Y/Y	Δ% Q/Q
Commercial Funding	1,105,710	100.0	1,127,461	100.0	1,145,421	100.0	3.6	1.6
Time Deposits ¹	301,827	27.3	327,124	29.0	342,007	29.9	13.3	4.5
Judicial Deposits	249,312	22.5	263,612	23.4	297,080	25.9	19.2	12.7
Savings Deposits	213,379	19.3	215,189	19.1	211,234	18.4	(1.0)	(1.8)
Agribusiness Letters of Credits	225,379	20.4	213,144	18.9	193,802	16.9	(14.0)	(9.1)
Demand Deposits	100,454	9.1	92,013	8.2	84,656	7.4	(15.7)	(8.0)
Mortgage Bonds	15,184	1.4	16,104	1.4	16,225	1.4	6.9	0.7
Other Resources from Issuance	174	0.0	275	0.0	417	0.0	139.6	51.5

(1) It includes other deposits.

Figure 45. BB's Funding Market Share – R\$ billion



(1) Market share in the BI was obtained from the report of the Central Bank of Brazil selected data from supervised entities available at <https://www3.bcb.gov.br/infdata/?lang=1>. Position: December 2025, last available; (2) Includes judicial deposits and other deposits; (3) Includes total deposits and money market borrowing. Historical series updated by the Central Bank of Brazil.



The following table shows the balance of BB's institutional funding, which mostly consists of issuance of securities acquired by qualified investors.

Table 61. Institutional Funding – R\$ million

	Mar/25	%	Dec/25	%	Mar/26	%	Δ% Y/Y	Δ% Q/Q
Institutional Funding	248,887	100.0	249,116	100.0	246,502	100.0	(1.0)	(1.0)
Borrowing, Assignments and Onlending	151,326	60.8	158,836	63.8	161,854	65.7	7.0	1.9
Securities Issued Abroad	36,404	14.6	31,463	12.6	30,311	12.3	(16.7)	(3.7)
Financial Letters	28,646	11.5	28,766	11.5	24,978	10.1	(12.8)	(13.2)
Subordinated Debt – Domestic	22,214	8.9	30,050	12.1	29,359	11.9	32.2	(2.3)
Subordinated Debt – Abroad	10,296	4.1	–	–	–	–	–	–

The following tables show BB's funding abroad balance (by type and by product).

Table 62. Commercial Funding Abroad – Modality – US\$ million

	Mar/25	%	Dec/25	%	Mar/26	%	Δ% Y/Y	Δ% Q/Q
Funding Abroad	27,541	100.0	27,617	100.0	28,527	100.0	3.6	3.3
Interbanking Deposits and Loans	9,167	33.3	10,619	38.5	10,804	37.9	17.8	1.7
Companies	7,877	28.6	8,167	29.6	8,576	30.1	8.9	5.0
Fixed Inc. Sec. and Cert. of Deposit	6,289	22.8	4,110	14.9	4,255	14.9	(32.4)	3.5
Individuals	3,232	11.7	3,350	12.1	3,553	12.5	9.9	6.1
Repo	975	3.5	1,372	5.0	1,340	4.7	37.4	(2.3)

Table 63. Commercial Funding Abroad – Product – US\$ million

	Mar/25	%	Dec/25	%	Mar/26	%	Δ% Y/Y	Δ% Q/Q
Funding Abroad	27,541	100.0	27,617	100.0	28,527	100.0	3.6	3.3
Time Deposits	9,047	32.8	9,726	35.2	10,429	36.6	15.3	7.2
Loans	5,712	20.7	5,902	21.4	6,229	21.8	9.0	5.5
Fixed Inc. Sec. and Cert. of Deposit	6,289	22.8	4,110	14.9	4,255	14.9	(32.4)	3.5
Demand Deposits	2,014	7.3	1,876	6.8	1,821	6.4	(9.6)	(3.0)
Repo	975	3.5	1,372	5.0	1,340	4.7	37.4	(2.3)
Call Account	1,143	4.1	1,565	5.7	1,463	5.1	28.0	(6.5)
Pledge	911	3.3	1,616	5.9	1,524	5.3	67.2	(5.7)
Savings Deposits	1,114	4.0	1,186	4.3	1,209	4.2	8.5	1.9
Over	336	1.2	264	1.0	258	0.9	(23.3)	(2.5)



Sources and Uses

The indicators presented in the following table shows the relation between funding sources and investments at Banco do Brasil. BB aims to diversify its funding sources by offering attractive alternatives to customers and providing a reduction in the funding cost for Banco do Brasil.

The loan portfolio remains the main use of funding with a share of 97.0% of total uses. The following

table also shows the relation between the adjusted loan portfolio and the commercial funding, which disregards the credit originated by domestic onlendings.

More information on the Bank's liquidity can be found in the Risk Management Report, available at <https://ri.bb.com.br/en/>.

Table 64. Sources and Uses – R\$ million

	Mar/25	%	Dec/25	%	Mar/26	%	Δ% Y/Y	Δ% Q/Q
Sources	1,240,081	100.0	1,256,560	100.0	1,273,338	100.0	2.7	1.3
Commercial Funding	1,105,710	89.2	1,127,461	89.7	1,145,421	90.0	3.6	1.6
Time Deposits	551,139	44.4	590,736	47.0	639,087	50.2	16.0	8.2
Savings Deposits	213,379	17.2	215,189	17.1	211,234	16.6	(1.0)	(1.8)
Letters of Credit – Agribusiness	225,379	18.2	213,144	17.0	193,802	15.2	(14.0)	(9.1)
Demand Deposits	100,454	8.1	92,013	7.3	84,656	6.6	(15.7)	(8.0)
Letters of Credit – Real Estate	15,184	1.2	16,104	1.3	16,225	1.3	6.9	0.7
Other Resources from Issuance	174	0.0	275	0.0	417	0.0	139.6	51.5
Institutional Funding	248,887	20.1	249,116	19.8	246,502	19.4	(1.0)	(1.0)
Borrowing, Assignments and Onlending	151,326	12.2	158,836	12.6	161,854	12.7	7.0	1.9
Securities Issued Abroad	36,404	2.9	31,463	2.5	30,311	2.4	(16.7)	(3.7)
Subordinated Debt – Domestic ¹	22,214	1.8	30,050	2.4	29,359	2.3	32.2	(2.3)
Financial Letters	28,646	2.3	28,766	2.3	24,978	2.0	(12.8)	(13.2)
Subordinated Debt – Abroad	10,296	0.8	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deposits with Central Bank	(114,515)	(9.2)	(120,016)	(9.6)	(118,585)	(9.3)	3.6	(1.2)
Uses	1,240,081	100.0	1,256,560	100.0	1,273,338	100.0	2.7	1.3
Loan Portfolio	1,223,818	98.7	1,229,907	97.9	1,235,304	97.0	0.9	0.4
Available Funds	16,263	1.3	26,653	2.1	38,034	3.0	133.9	42.7
Loan Portfolio/Total Deposits	141.5		137.0		132.1		(9.4) p.p.	(4.8) p.p.
Loan Portfolio/Commercial Funding	110.7		109.1		107.8		(2.8) p.p.	(1.2) p.p.
Loan Portfolio/Uses	98.7		97.9		97.0		(1.7) p.p.	(0.9) p.p.

(1) Includes the update and interest of the domestic Hybrid Capital and Debt Instrument, in the amount of R\$ 4,100 million in Mar/26.



The next table presents the domestic subordinated financial letters, in line with the strategy of replacing part of the Tier I Capital instruments abroad with issues in the domestic market.

Table 65. Domestic Subordinated Letters of Credit – R\$ million

	Issued Value	Remuneration p.a.	Issue Date	Maturity	Mar/26
Subordinated Letters of Credit					29,354
	2,329	100% of CDI + 2.60%	2022	Perpetual	2,540
	200	100% of CDI + 2.50%	2023	Perpetual	226
	2,640	100% of CDI + 2.25%	2023	Perpetual	2,872
	2,751	100% of CDI + 1.90%	2024	Perpetual	2,804
	5,180	100% of CDI + 1.20%	2024	Perpetual	5,597
	14,093	100% of CDI + 1.30%	2025	Perpetual	14,968
	300	100% of CDI + 1.25%	2025	Perpetual	347

The following table shows the current fixed income securities issued by Banco do Brasil, individually or through Specific Purpose Entities (SPE), in the international capital market.

In April 2026, Banco do Brasil S.A. has issued a sustainability senior bond, in the form of a nature bond, in the amount of US\$ 500 million, maturing on October 23, 2031, with a coupon of 5.625% p.y. and a final return for the investor of 5.875% p.y. This was the first benchmark-sized nature bond issued by a commercial financial institution worldwide, demonstrating its leading role in sustainable finance and expanding the Bank's presence in financial instruments aligned with the socio-environmental and climate agenda.

The issuance resources will be allocated to initiatives aimed at the productive recovery of degraded areas, fostering soil restoration, increasing agricultural productivity, and reducing pressure for the conversion of new areas, with a focus on food production.

Table 66. Current Bonds Issued Abroad

Banco do Brasil's Issues									
Issue Date	Maturity Date	Issued Amount (US\$ thousand)	Outstanding Amount (US\$ thousand)	Coupon and Frequency ¹ (% p.a.)	Issue Price	Return for Investor (% p.a.)	Spread over US Treasury (bps)	Currency	Rating S&P/Moody's/Fitch
09/30/2021	09/30/2026	750,000	750,000	3.250 S	100.000	3.25	244.5	USD	SR/ Ba2 / BB
01/11/2022	01/11/2029	500,000	500,000	4.875 S	99.561	4.95	328.7	USD	SR/ Ba2 / BB
04/18/2023	04/18/2030	750,000	750,000	6.25 S	98.612	6.50	301.8	USD	SR/ Ba2 / BB
03/18/2024	03/18/2031	750,000	750,000	6.00 S	98.323	6.30	220	USD	SR/ Ba2 / BB
Special-Purpose Entities' Issues									
Issue Date	Maturity Date	Issued Amount (US\$ thousand)	Outstanding Amount (US\$ thousand)	Coupon and Frequency ¹ (% p.a.)	Issue Price	Return for Investor (% p.a.)	Spread over US Treasury (bps)	Currency	Rating S&P/Moody's/Fitch
07/02/2019	06/15/2026	200,000	10,000	3.70 Q	100.00	3.700	N/A	USD	BBB
12/06/2022	12/15/2029	750,000	562500	2.75 + 3mSfr Q	100.00	2.75 + 3mSfr Q	N/A	USD	BBB
12/06/2022	12/15/2032	150,000	135000	6.65 Q	100.00	6.65 Q	N/A	USD	BBB
12/09/2014	11/01/2034	500,000	500,000	2.92826 + 6mSfr Q	100.00	2.92826 + 6mSfr Q	N/A	USD	AA-
12/23/2015	12/16/2030	320,000	320,000	3.62826 + 6mSfr Q	100.00	3.62826 + 6mSfr Q	N/A	USD	AA-

(1) A: Annual; S: Semiannual; Q: Quarterly.

9. Financial Solutions

Banco do Brasil offers its clients a wide variety of financial solutions that meet the needs of individuals and organizations.

Banco do Brasil seeks to provide the best experience, quickly and securely, through its network of branches and digital channels.

The solutions are aligned with the different phases of life and the demands of the public. They cover payment services, with a portfolio for individuals, legal entities, agribusiness, and government. They also include third-party asset management, with a variety of investment products. In addition, they cover capital market operations, important sources of financing for productive activity and fundraising instruments. Finally, they offer the flexibility of consortia.



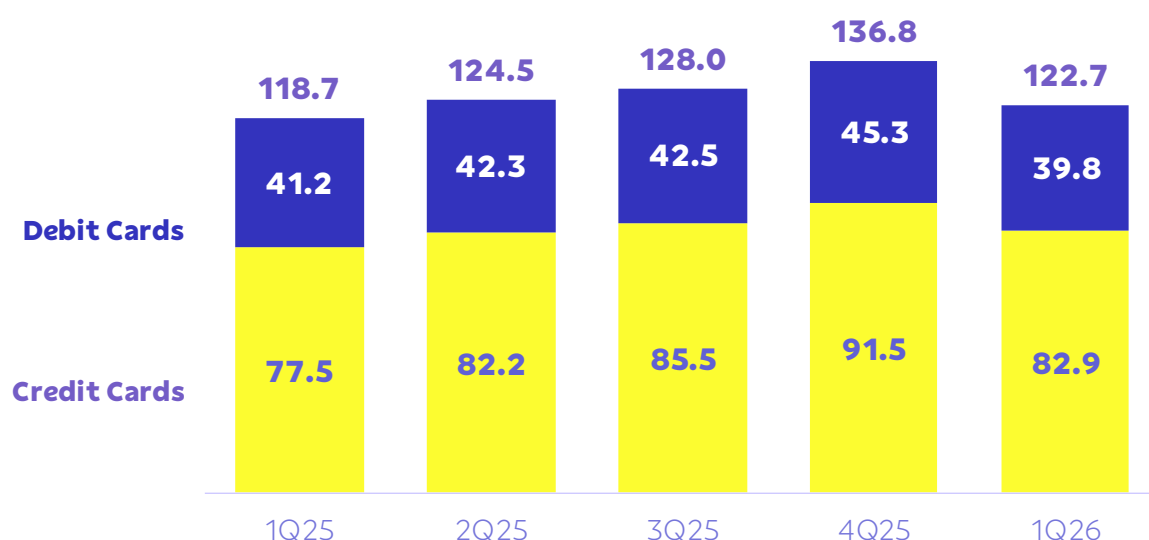
Payment Methods

Banco do Brasil plays an important role in the payments market in the country and seeks to maintain this position by expanding its portfolio of solutions, improving processes and investing in people, innovation, technology and sustainable development, always with the central objective of ensuring the satisfaction and security of its millions of customers, who have at their disposal digital and physical channels to serve them according to their needs.

Cards

In addition to being a significant source of revenue, BB cards are high-value products that enhance customer recurrence, serving as a channel to strengthen relationships and create opportunities to promote other products. They encourage banking and financial inclusion, as well as engaging and retaining customers.

Figure 46. BB's Cards Turnovers – R\$ billion



As part of its card strategy, the Bank works to expand its customer base and improve their experience with innovative solutions in the context of payment and financing solutions, digital enhancement and integration with other products in the BB portfolio.

Table 67. Card Base – Recurring Usage¹ – million

	1Q25	2Q25	3Q25	4Q25	1Q26	Δ% Y/Y	Δ% Q/Q
Credit Cards	11.1	11.3	11.7	11.4	11.5	3.3	0.5
Debit Cards	14.3	14.4	14.5	13.4	14.1	(1.3)	5.0

(1) At least one use in the quarter.



Income from Card Business

To provide a better overview of the income from card business, the results of Banco do Brasil and ELBBs are presented, as in the previous quarter, weighted by the percentage of equity participation in each company, being 49.99% in Livelu, 49.99% in Alelo, 33.33% in Elo Serviços, 30.00% in Cateno and 29.17% in Cielo, in 1Q26.

Table 68. Income from Card Business¹ – R\$ million

	1Q25	4Q25	1Q26	Δ% Y/Y	Δ% Q/Q
Fee Income	3,267	3,517	3,350	2.5	(4.7)
Financial Income	2,062	2,888	3,799	84.2	31.5
Financial Expense ¹	(1,391)	(1,432)	(4,506)	223.8	214.7
Other Income and Expenses ²	(1,794)	(1,619)	(2,404)	34.0	48.5
Taxes	(1,007)	(1,344)	(108)	(89.3)	(92.0)
Managerial Result³	1,136	2,010	131	(88.5)	(93.5)

(1) Includes Expected Loss. (2) Revenue from Exchange Rate Spread, Relationship Program Expenses, Card Brands, Processing, Customer Service and Service Provided. (3) Consolidation of net income from BB issuance with the income lines of the ELBBs payment methods.

Pix

In 1Q26, Pix maintained its position as a protagonist in the modernization of payments in Brazil. The continuous growth of active Pix keys shows the wide acceptance of the system, which has been the main payments market in the country since 2023.

During this period, Banco do Brasil recorded growth in Pix transactions, with a 20% increase in quantity and a 30% increase in financial volume compared to the same quarter of 2025. The data reinforces the preference of individual and corporate clients for the mobile channel, which accounts for 93% of operations.

BB Pay

BB Pay and ITP (Payment Transaction Initiator) are part of a BB platform that simplifies receiving payments, offering various solutions such as payment links, Tap on Phone, and API integration for e-commerce. With these solutions, companies can operate digital payments securely and conveniently through the BB App.

In 1Q26, BB Pay processed R\$ 6.1 billion in over 6.4 million complete transactions across various platform usage options. The volume of completed transactions during this period was 66.9% higher than that observed in 1Q25.

Banco do Brasil stands out as one of the leading operators in the ITP model within the Open Finance ecosystem, allowing the Bank to offer its clients a more fluid and integrated experience in initiating payments, without the need for traditional intermediation, reinforcing its role as an agent of innovation in the financial system.

Cash Management Services

BB offers integrated solutions for payments, receipts, and reconciliations that allow companies to manage their financial resources efficiently. At the end of the quarter, more than 56,000 clients were registered as integrated via Cash APIs, an increase of 8.9% compared to 2025.

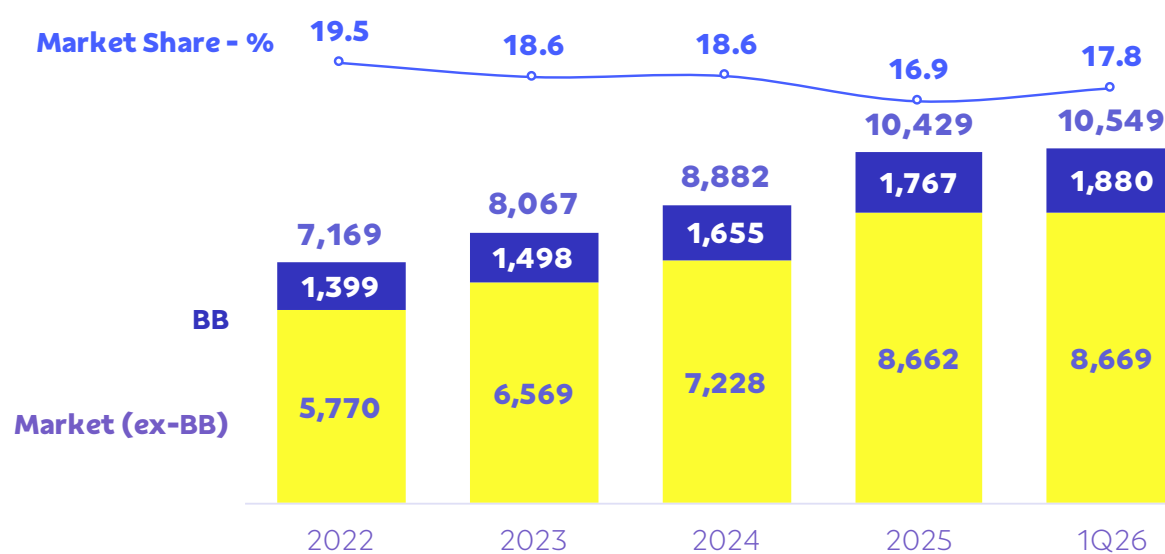


Third-Party Resource Management

BB Asset's main activities are the management and administration of funds as well as managed portfolios.

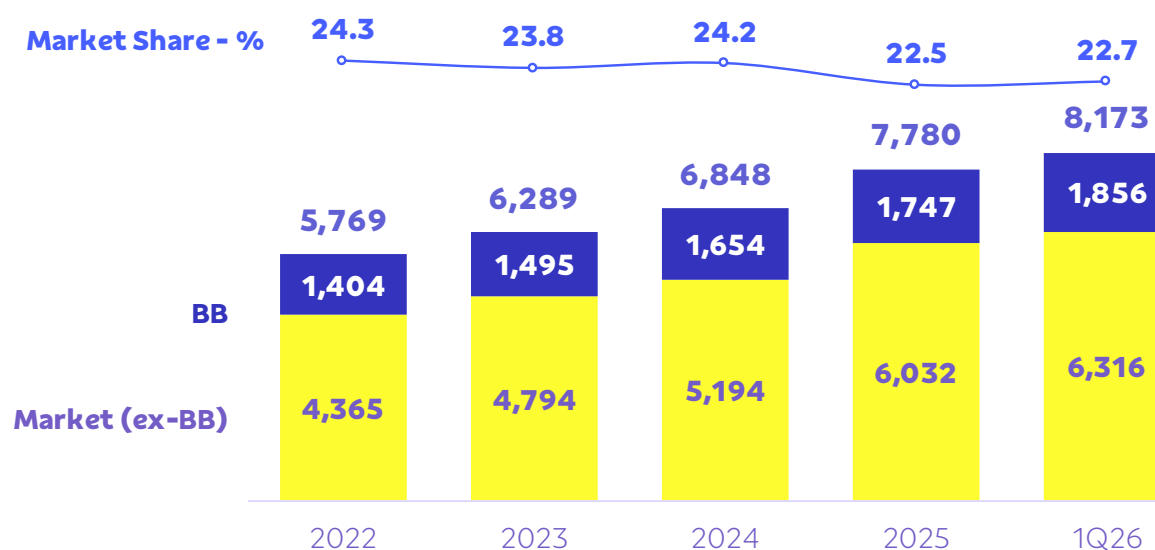
The following graphs show the balance of third-party funds managed and managed and BB Asset's participation in the Investment Fund Management Ranking and in the Global Asset Management Ranking of the Brazilian Association of Financial and Capital Markets Entities – ANBIMA.

Figure 47. Resource Management and Market Share – R\$ billion



Source: ANBIMA.

Figure 48. Fiduciary Management and Market Share – R\$ billion



Source: ANBIMA.



Regarding investor segmentation, according to ANBIMA's Management Ranking, BB Asset remained the leader in the segments: Institutional Investors, Public Authorities, Traditional Retail and RPPS.

The following tables show the distribution of resources under management by segment and ANBIMA class.

Table 69. Investment Funds by Segment – R\$ million

	Mar/25	Share %	Dec/25	Share %	Mar/26	Share %	Δ% Y/Y	Δ% Q/Q
Total	1,736,268	100.0	1,766,734	100.0	1,880,082	100.0	8.3	6.4
Institutional Investors	620,637	35.7	678,605	38.4	702,457	37.4	13.2	3.5
Government	560,512	32.3	500,458	28.3	555,084	29.5	(1.0)	10.9
Corporate	155,245	8.9	147,299	8.3	156,919	8.3	1.1	6.5
High Income	118,729	6.8	143,506	8.1	149,319	7.9	25.8	4.1
Retail	98,428	5.7	98,200	5.6	104,734	5.6	6.4	6.7
RPPS	91,661	5.3	98,907	5.6	104,406	5.6	13.9	5.6
Others	91,054	5.2	99,758	5.6	107,163	5.7	17.7	7.4

Source: ANBIMA.

Table 70. Investment Funds by ANBIMA Class¹ – R\$ million

	Mar/25	Share %	Dec/25	Share %	Mar/26	Share %	Δ% Y/Y	Δ% Q/Q
Investment Fund	1,736,268	100.0	1,766,734	100.0	1,880,082	100.0	8.3	6.4
Fixed	1,196,211	68.9	1,219,662	69.0	1,318,552	70.1	10.2	8.1
Pension Plans	405,593	23.4	430,846	24.4	444,963	23.7	9.7	3.3
Multimarket	26,220	1.5	23,750	1.3	23,837	1.3	(9.1)	0.4
Stocks	23,833	1.4	24,273	1.4	25,559	1.4	7.2	5.3
Others ²	84,411	4.9	68,203	3.9	67,172	3.6	(20.4)	(1.5)

(1) Data on the distribution by ANBIMA Class are obtained from the ANBIMA Management Ranking; (2) Includes Foreign Exchange, FIP, FIDC, ETF, Real Estate Fund and Off Shore. Source: ANBIMA.



Portfolio with Social and Environmental Characteristics

BB Asset reaffirms its commitment to good social, environmental and governance (ESG) practices and continues to make progress in generating sustainable business.

Currently, BB Asset manages and manages twenty-nine sustainable investment funds (SI) and eleven funds that integrate ESG issues, in accordance with CVM Resolution No. 175. The following table summarizes the balance of assets under management in the 40 funds with an ESG investment strategy, highlighting that the IS funds are aligned with the BB Agenda 30, as well as the IS fund for ex-BB distribution, the result of a partnership with Régia Capital.

Table 71. Management of Investment Funds with Social and Environmental Characteristics – R\$ million

	Mar/25	Dec/25	Mar/26	Δ% Y/Y	Δ% Q/Q
Total	7,616	15,664	17,820	134.0	13.8
Brasilprev TOP Estratégia JGP Equilíbrio PREV	2,064	3,686	5,243	154.0	42.3
BB Espelho JGP Institucional Equilíbrio	694	3,070	3,270	371.0	6.5
BB Espelho JGP Equilíbrio	2,683	2,927	2,811	4.8	(4.0)
Fundos IS Parceira Régia Capital – Distribuição ex-BB	728	2,192	2,173	198.3	(0.8)
BB Espelho SulAmérica Crédito ASG	263	1,752	2,030	672.3	15.9
BB Ações Governança	588	694	854	45.2	23.1
Brasilprev TOP ESG MM	–	419	460	–	9.9
BB Bromélia	–	239	246	–	2.9
BB Nordea Global Climate and Environment ¹	275	235	212	(23.1)	(10.1)
Other	321	451	520	62.2	15.2

Source: Brazilian Securities and Exchange Commission (CVM).

In addition to the funds with an ESG investment strategy listed above, BB Asset transfers 50% of the management fee of BB Renda Fixa Referenciado DI 50 FIC FI, 20% of the management fee of the BB Ações Sustentabilidade IS Fund, 10% of the management fee of the BB Multimercado Balanced and BB Multimercado Balanceado Longo Prazo Private Funds and 10% of the management fee of the BB Ações Diversidade IS FIC FIA Fund to the Banco do Brasil, where they are applied in projects that aim to contribute to the social transformation and sustainable development of the country.



Capital Markets

The capital market is one of the main sources of financing for productive activity in economies around the world. In addition to enabling business growth, capital raising instruments also contribute to generating and diluting the risk of new investments.

Banco do Brasil has a prominent presence in the Brazilian capital market through its wholly-owned subsidiary, Banco do Brasil Banco de Investimento S.A. (BB-BI), and the joint venture UBS BB Investment Bank (UBS BB).

In 1Q26, the conglomerate's companies participated in 31 capital market transactions, 28 of which were fixed income and three were variable income.

The main products and services include Domestic Market Fixed Income and Securitization; International Market Fixed Income; Equity and Advisory services in mergers, acquisitions and project finance, including consulting on corporate reorganizations, private placements and financing structuring.

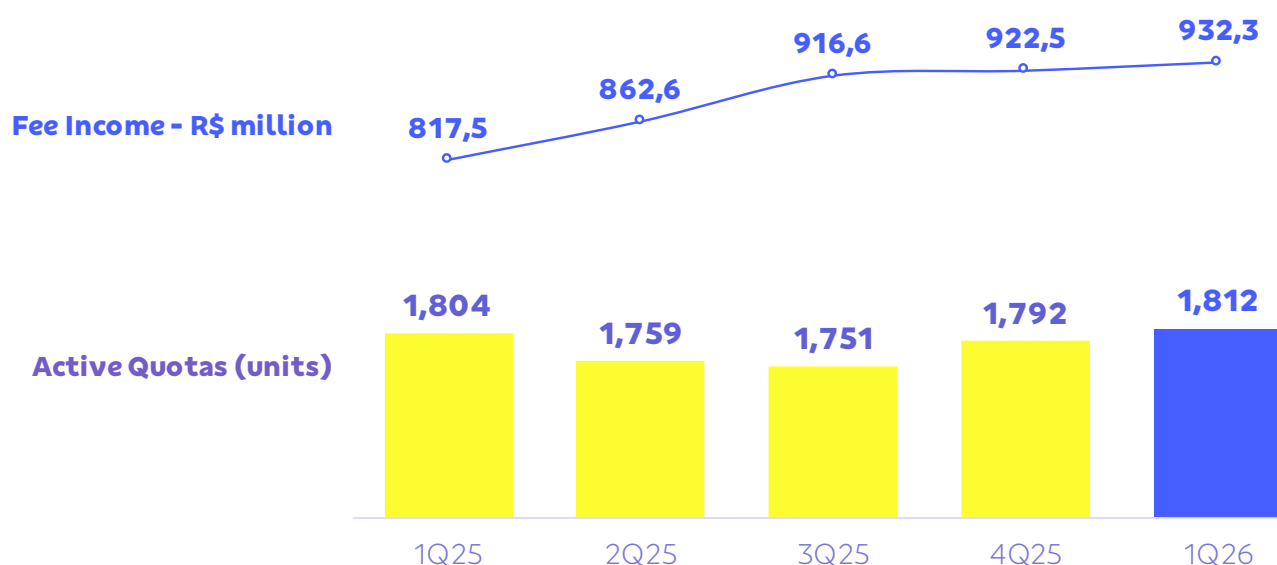
Consortium

According to the latest data released by the Brazilian Association of Consortium Administrators – ABAC, February/2026 edition, the consortium market reached R\$ 80 billion in credits sold, a growth of 15.4% compared to the same period of the previous year.

Banco do Brasil operates in the consortium market through its subsidiary, BB Administradora de Consórcios S.A., which has a portfolio of 1.8 million active quotas, representing a 13.9% market share. Furthermore, the company remains the market leader in portfolio volume with R\$ 150.3 billion.

In 1Q26, BB Consórcios sold more than 134,000 new consortium shares, reaching a business volume of R\$ 10.5 billion. The highlight continues to be the "Automobile" segment, which registered growth of 30% compared to 4Q25 and 13.9% compared to the same period in 2025.

Figure 49. Consortium – Fee Income and Active Quotas



10. Other Information

This chapter presents other information about Banco do Brasil's employee benefit plans as well as additional information about BB's presence abroad.

The first part presents information on the actuarial assets of Previ's Plan 1 and the actuarial liabilities of the assistance plan administered by Cassi. The values are calculated every six months based on an actuarial valuation report and their availability is subject to compliance with the requirements established by legislation and regulatory authorities.

The second part contains the main information regarding BB's external network and Banco Patagonia. BB's presence abroad aims to maintain its position of reference for Brazilian companies and individuals in international markets.



Actuarial Assets and Liabilities

Previ

The plan's actuarial balance is measured on a semiannual basis (June and December) and contemplates: (i) the plan's surplus/deficit amount at the end of the current semester and (ii) the plan's estimated financial results of the subsequent semester, considering current service cost projections, contributions, liabilities interest costs and return on assets.

BB performs the advanced monthly recognition based on the estimated financial result of the Plan for the end of the following semester.

The most relevant variations are concentrated in the definition of the values related to Plan 1 – Previ.

Table 72. Assets Breakdown – %

	Mar/25	Jun/25	Sep/25	Dec/25	Mar/26
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Fixed Income	64.0	64.0	66.6	69.3	69.3
Variable Income	26.3	26.3	24.1	22.0	22.0
Real Estate Investments	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.4	5.4
Loans and Financing	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7
Others	1.1	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.7
 Amounts Listed in Fair Value of Plan Asset					
In the Entity's Own Financial Instruments	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.3	4.3
In Properties or Other Assets Used by Entity	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6

Table 73. Main Actuarial Assumptions – %

	Mar/25	Jun/25	Sep/25	Dec/25	Mar/26
Real Discount Rate (p.y.)	10.7	6.8	9.5	9.8	9.8
Nominal Rate of Return on Investments (p.y.)	14.9	10.6	13.8	13.7	13.7

Table 74. Effects of Previ (Plano 1) Accounting – CVM Deliberation No.110/2022 – R\$ million

	1Q25	2Q25	3Q25	4Q25	1Q26
(a) Fair Value of the Plan's Assets	182,839	191,481	191,481	202,191	202,191
(b) Present Value of Actuarial Liabilities	(129,071)	(142,875)	(142,875)	(139,573)	(139,573)
(c) Surplus/(Deficit) BB (a+b) x 0.5	26,884	24,303	24,303	31,309	31,309
(d) Actuarial Assets (Initial Period)	26,884	28,023	24,303	25,282	31,309
(e) Anticipated Financial Results	977	977	821	821	1,050
(f) Contributions of Funds	162	162	158	210	162
(g) Actuarial Valuation	–	(4,858)	–	4,995	–
(h) Actuarial Assets/(Liabilities) ¹	28,023	24,303	25,282	31,309	32,521

(1) Refers to the sponsor's share of the surplus/(deficit). For more information, EN 28 – Employee Benefits.



Previ - Plano 1: Surplus Allocation Fund

Table 75. Previ (Plano 1) – Fundos de Utilização¹ – R\$ million

	1Q25	2Q25	3Q25	4Q25	1Q26
Initial Balance	12,026	12,245	12,351	12,400	12,368
Contributions to Plano 1	(162)	(167)	(158)	(210)	(162)
Restatement	381	273	208	177	376
Closing Balance	12,245	12,351	12,400	12,368	12,581

(1) Constituted by resources transferred from the Fundo de Destinação (from the surplus of the plan). It can be used by the Bank, as a form of reimbursement or as a reduction in future contributions, after complying with the requirements established by the applicable legislation. It is corrected by the actuarial target (INPC + 4.75% p.y.).

Cassi

BB sponsors a health plan administered by Cassi, whose main purpose is to assist members and their registered beneficiaries in the coverage of their health expenses.

The following table sets forth the evolution of Cassi's actuarial liability, pursuant to CVM Deliberation No. 110/2022.

Table 76. Effects of the Cassi Accounting – CVM Deliberation No.110/2022 – R\$ million

	1Q25	2Q25	3Q25	4Q25	1Q26
(a) Fair Value of the Plan's Assets ¹	–	–	–	361	361
(b) Present Value of Actuarial Liabilities	(8,459)	(9,333)	(9,333)	(9,166)	(9,166)
(c) Deficit² BB (a+b)	(8,459)	(9,333)	(9,333)	(8,805)	(8,805)
(d) Actuarial Liabilities (Initial Period)	(8,459)	(8,535)	(9,333)	(9,423)	(8,805)
(e) Amounts recognized in statement of income	(308)	(308)	(317)	(317)	(313)
(f) BB – Amount paid ¹	–	476	–	874	–
(g) Actuarial Valuation	232	(966)	227	61	238
(h) Actuarial Liabilities² (d+e+f+g)	(8,535)	(9,333)	(9,423)	(8,805)	(8,880)

(1) Recognition of the advance of employers' contributions on the 13th salary from the years 2026 to 2028, as a guarantor asset of Cassi's Associates Plan. (2) Refers to the sponsor's share of the surplus/(deficit). For more information please see Explanatory Note 28 – Employee Benefits.



International Businesses

Operating internationally since 1941, and present in strategic locations in various countries to provide banking services, the Banco do Brasil's international service network has extensive experience in international financial markets. Banco do Brasil guarantees all its clients, whether public sector institutions, companies of all sizes, or individuals, the same solidity and security they have always enjoyed, even outside of Brazil.

In addition to this structure, Banco do Brasil has agreements with other financial institutions abroad to serve its clients, with 492 banks acting as BB correspondents in 84 countries.

Table 77. Foreign Service Network

Branches	Sub-Branches	Shared Services Units
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Asuncion – Paraguay ▶ Frankfurt – Germany ▶ Grand Cayman – Cayman Islands ▶ London – England ▶ Miami – USA ▶ New York – USA ▶ Tokyo – Japan ▶ Shanghai – China 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Hamamatsu – Japan ▶ Nagoya – Japan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ BB USA Servicing Center / Orlando – USA ▶ BB Europa Servicing Center / Lisbon – Portugal
	Subsidiaries And Branches	Securities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ BB Americas. Inc. / Miami – USA ¹ ▶ Banco Patagonia / Buenos Aires – Argentina ² ▶ BB AG (Aktiengesellschaft) / Vienna – Austria ³ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Banco do Brasil Securities LLC – USA ▶ BB Securities Ltd – England

(1) Banco do Brasil Americas has branches in Miami, Lighthouse Point, Orlando and Aventura; (2) Banco Patagonia has a service network with 191 points and presence in all provinces of Argentina; (3) Besides Vienna, BB AG (Aktiengesellschaft) has a branch in Lisbon.

Table 78. Consolidated Abroad – Assets – R\$ million

	Mar/25	Dec/25	Mar/26	Δ% Y/Y	Δ% Q/Q
 Assets	243,254	223,022	222,146	(8.7)	(0.4)
Short-term Interbank Investments	46,462	48,800	52,309	12.6	7.2
Securities	43,724	41,021	42,299	(3.3)	3.1
Loans	60,753	64,100	61,102	0.6	(4.7)
Other Assets	11,668	7,867	9,851	(15.6)	25.2
BB Group	80,647	61,234	56,585	(29.8)	(7.6)

Table 79. Consolidated Abroad – Liabilities – R\$ million

	Mar/25	Dec/25	Mar/26	Δ% Y/Y	Δ% Q/Q
 Liabilities	243,254	223,022	222,146	(8.7)	(0.4)
Deposits	78,694	80,104	78,734	0.1	(1.7)
Funds from Acceptances and Securities Issuance	26,347	22,747	22,234	(15.6)	(2.3)
Borrowings	32,591	31,694	31,651	(2.9)	(0.1)
Subordinated Debt and Perpetual Bonuses	10,296	–	–	–	–
Other Liabilities	26,252	34,644	30,619	16.6	(11.6)
BB Group	41,900	32,496	37,641	(10.2)	15.8
 Shareholders' Equity	27,174	21,337	21,267	(21.7)	(0.3)
Controlling	25,940	20,266	20,057	(22.7)	(1.0)
Non-Controlling Interest ¹	1,234	1,071	1,210	(1.9)	13.0

(1) It corresponds to non-controlling shareholders' participation of Banco Patagonia.

**Table 80.** Consolidated Abroad – Statement of Income – R\$ million

	1Q25	4Q25	1Q26	Δ% Y/Y	Δ% Q/Q
Income after Taxes and Statutory Participations ¹	1,317	959	1,130	(14.2)	17.9
Non-Controlling Interest ²	143	121	124	(13.4)	2.6
Net Income	1,459	1,079	1,254	(14.1)	16.2

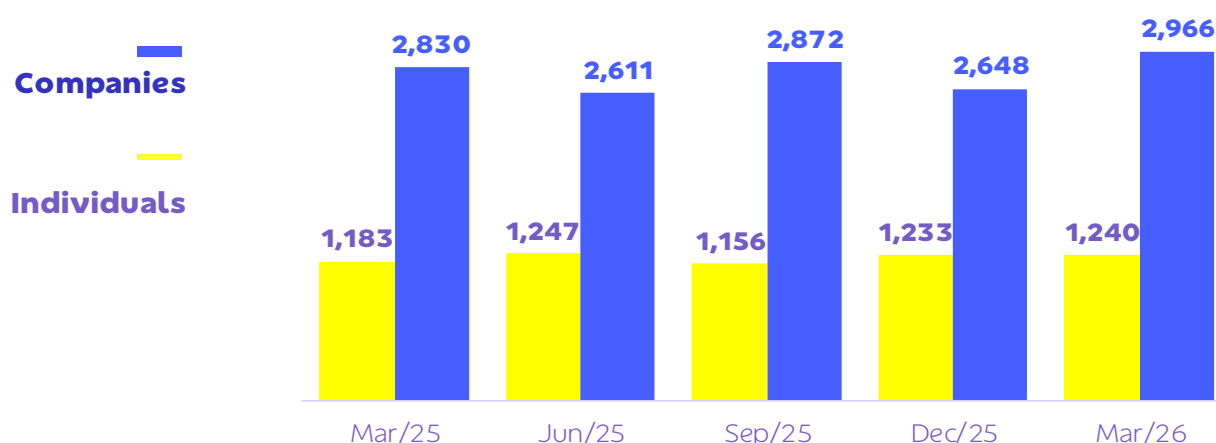
(1) It refers to operating net income, as per the Financial Statements Note 35-b. (2) It corresponds to non-controlling shareholders' participation of Banco Patagonia.

Banco Patagonia

All the numbers presented in this chapter reflect the entirety of the balances, equity, and income accounts. More detailed information is available on Banco Patagonia's [official website](#).

Table 81. Banco Patagonia – Balance Sheet Highlights – R\$ million

	Mar/25	Dec/25	Mar/26	Δ% Y/Y	Δ% Q/Q
Assets	33,482	32,365	34,018	1.6	5.1
Loans	11,718	14,229	14,284	21.9	0.4
Deposits	23,573	21,963	22,599	(4.1)	2.9
Shareholders' Equity	6,294	5,467	6,137	(2.5)	12.3

Figure 50. Banco Patagonia – Funding – US\$ million

**Table 82.** Banco Patagonia – Main Statement of Income Items – R\$ million

	1Q25	4Q25	1Q26	Δ% Y/Y	Δ% Q/Q
Income from Financial Intermediation	1,163	1,124	1,124	(3.3)	0.0
Expected Loss	(135)	(190)	(152)	12.9	(19.8)
Gross Income from Financial Intermediation	1,028	934	972	(5.5)	4.0
Fee income	330	263	281	(14.7)	7.0
Administrative Expenses	(430)	(409)	(413)	(3.8)	1.1
Other	(119)	(181)	(176)	48.2	(2.5)
Income Before Taxes	809	607	663	(18.0)	9.2
Income and Social Contribution Taxes	(81)	2	(43)	(47.1)	0.0
Net Income	728	609	620	(14.8)	1.9

For management and control, Banco Patagonia has measurement tools that allow for integrated management of interest rate risk along with liquidity risk (ALM strategy).

Table 83. Banco Patagonia – Net Interest Income – R\$ million

	1Q25	4Q25	1Q26	Δ% Y/Y	Δ% Q/Q
Net Interest Income - Banco Patagonia	1,199	1,281	1,188	(0.9)	(7.2)
Loan Operations	928	1,197	1,144	23.3	(4.4)
Treasury	1,308	1,129	907	(30.7)	(19.7)
Funding Expenses	(993)	(1,037)	(801)	(19.4)	(22.8)
Financial Expense for Institutional Funding	(44)	(8)	(62)	41.5	693.4

Table 84. Banco Patagonia – Profitability, Capital and Credit Indicators – %

	1Q25	2Q25	3Q25	4Q25	1Q26
ROE ¹	(1.4)	4.0	(0.3)	4.5	4.5
Capital Adequacy Ratio	29.4	26.2	22.9	28.2	30.1
Coverage Index (+90 days)	165.8	115.8	92.9	91.2	82.3
NPL+90 days	0.7	1.2	1.7	2.1	2.9

(1) The calculation is annualized (multiplication of quarterly results by four). Considers IFRS.

Strategic Books

Customer Experience



A bank for every customer

Banco do Brasil advanced in the personalization and efficiency of its relationship with customers by expanding analytical capabilities, omnichannel presence and digital solutions. With improvements in channels, increased use of AI, higher engagement and the evolution of satisfaction indicators, BB reinforces its responsible and innovative approach, maintaining close relationships with customers, offering comprehensive solutions for different profiles and strengthening its relevance across all customer journeys.

In 1Q26, initiatives focused on customer experience were concentrated on strengthening security, transparency, personalization and relationship efficiency, always aligned with the corporate strategy and sustainable value creation.

CRM, Omnichannel and AI

- In the first quarter of 2026, Banco do Brasil advanced in strengthening CRM, omnichannel presence and the use of Artificial Intelligence as key components of its customer-centric strategy. Initiatives were focused on the evolution of the operating model, the intensive use of data and channel integration, with increased personalization and commercial effectiveness.
- CRM performance evolved with the consolidation of the squad-based model, strengthened governance and integration with Martech, increasing execution speed and improving control over customer journeys and campaigns. In the period, 1,722 personalized initiatives were

carried out, involving 85 products and distributed across 15 types of channels. These initiatives resulted in 701 million offers sent, with more than 300 million effective contacts reaching 35 million customers, and an average effectiveness rate of 8.4%.

- The evolution of CRM 360 increased the integration and quality of information made available to the branch network, incorporating analytical functionalities aimed at portfolio management, action prioritization and risk identification. NPL insights began to support commercial and managerial decision-making, enhancing preventive actions throughout the customer relationship.
- Omnichannel presence ensured consistency and continuity of interactions. In the first quarter of 2026, CRM 360 recorded 4.6 million text interactions across prefixes integrated into the platform, growing 7% compared to the previous quarter. WhatsApp accounted for 64.9% of interactions, increasing 15.8%, and the information was fully internalized to feed analytical models.
- In addition, a pilot initiative began to automate service records, capturing topics discussed, products offered and customer sentiment.
- Integration with Marketing Cloud evolved by enabling managers to monitor customer engagement in communications and act with more precise segmentation.
- The use of Artificial Intelligence supported the personalization of communications, audience segmentation and offer prioritization, while reinforcing the alignment of commercial

proposals with suitability and governance guidelines.

- The integration between CRM, omnichannel presence and AI was associated with commercial performance. In the first quarter of 2026, 67% of Individuals Loan Portfolio disbursements were granted to customers previously approached through CRM campaigns. Digital channels accounted for 56% of operations, with a 30.4% increase in disbursement volume compared to the same period of the previous year, and campaign effectiveness increased by 68.1% compared to 4Q25.

Engagement and Monetization

- In the Central Bank of Brazil (Bacen) Complaints Ranking, BB completed 15 consecutive quarters in the top position among the five largest banks within financial conglomerates.
- This performance reinforces progress in delivering consistent services and alignment with the objective of providing the best customer experience.

Rejuvenation and Innovation

- In 2026, Banco do Brasil is strengthening its strategy for the youth segment, structured around the pillars of attraction and monetization, with an integrated, segmented and experience-driven approach, aligned with digital, social and economic transformations and focused on building relevant relationships throughout the entire life cycle.
- The strategy combines financial education from an early age, simplified digital journeys and initiatives within educational ecosystems to attract new customers, with personalized solutions, portfolio allocation and primacy induction to expand the base of profitable young customers, supported by high levels of engagement, relevance in credit, growth in

investments and relationship initiatives such as the Rolê que Rende BB movement.

Business and Profitability

- In the payroll clients segment, Banco do Brasil intensified customer attraction, onboarding and loyalty initiatives, expanding the relationship beyond salary accounts. In the period, this strategy resulted in a 17.7% increase in total contribution margin and a 6% rise in salary portability inflows in favor of the Bank, compared to 1Q25.
- Banco do Brasil maintained leadership in strategic partnerships with the public sector, with emphasis on payroll loan agreements, especially with INSS, SIAPE and government entities, in addition to Crédito do Trabalhador.

Customer Benefits

- The BB Benefits Program continued to consolidate value for customers, reaching more than 6.8 million participants (+10.2% in 12 months).
- In the period, Automatic Conversion of Benefits totaled R\$39.4 million, growing 1.5% in the quarter, while Cashback with Points solutions amounted to R\$47.5 million.

Ponto BB

- In March, Ponto BB Belém was inaugurated, with potential to integrate in-person service, digital services and remote connections, reinforcing the phygital model and brand positioning, consolidating the strategy focused on customer experience, with the presence of local partners and cultural events within the BB space.

High Income

- BB advanced in the personalization of services for the high-income segment, with integrated deliveries combining human interaction, digital solutions, relevant benefits and high perceived value experiences, in line with the brand repositioning and the strengthening of the value proposition for high-income customers.
- Highlights include the inauguration of Casa Estilo in Belém, a milestone in the proximity and advisory service strategy, and the expansion of the High Estilo model to 51 municipalities, with more than double the number of customers served and a 22% increase in the specialist structure, reinforcing Banco do Brasil's positioning as a reference in wealth management and expanding advisory capacity and productivity.
- The quarter also recorded the strengthening of the segment's value ecosystem, with the consolidation of the Altus Liv card as a key High Estilo product, the expansion of relationship initiatives and institutional brand activation, as well as progress in network training initiatives, reinforcing the strategy of sustainable growth, customer loyalty and long-term value generation in the high-income segment.

Private

- It includes the customer profiles: Investors and Megaproducers, sub-segmented according to the volume of investments (according to ANBIMA's guidelines, customers with investments of R\$ 5 million or more are eligible) and/or the Gross Agricultural Income (RBA).
- BB has the largest network of Private Offices in Brazil, distributed throughout the country and abroad, including services by BB Securities Miami, BB Americas and a *banking* structure in Lisbon.
- The strategy focused on being close and relevant in customers' lives contributes to achieving high satisfaction levels (NPS and CSAT) in the segment.

In addition, the segment recorded a 20% increase in investment funds, 8.7% growth in credit card billings and a 4.8% expansion in credit operations compared to the same period of 2025.

Business Relationship

MSME Customers

- BB has a client base of 3.1 million Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs). Of this total, 1.25 million clients regularly access BB Digital PJ channels and the BB PJ App, with 59% of them making their transactions directly through the app, reflecting the consistent advancement in the digitalization of relationships and operations. For in-person and specialized service, the Bank has 4.4 thousand corporate service points across the country, including 219 specialized Companies branches, nine of which are exclusively dedicated to the High Companies segment.
- In March, BB expanded its digital service offering with the nationwide rollout of the digital branch. The initiative was enabled through the implementation of four platforms, located in João Pessoa (PB), Maringá (PR), Uberlândia (MG) and Sorocaba (SP), with an estimated capacity to serve approximately 88 thousand clients. With a fully remote structure, the digital branch provides service via chat, video calls and telephone, combining convenience, agility and high technical expertise in customer support.
- The GEINV Companies office was implemented, focused on MSMEs with an investor profile, consolidating a more specialized service model oriented toward value generation. The initiative resulted in a 167% increase in the number of clients served and an increase of R\$ 34 billion in assets under management associated with the new advisory model.

- The Digital Corporate Account recorded a 68% increase in new openings compared to 1Q25, driven by simplified onboarding.

In credit and value chains, the highlights include:

- Expansion of the availability of credit lines with guarantee funds (Pronampe/Procred360 and PEAC-FGI): R\$ 4.7 billion.
- R\$ 1.7 billion disbursed in the quarter in foreign trade.
- More than 440 affiliated brands under BB Franquias, with an outstanding balance of R\$ 2.9 billion.

Analytics and Innovation

- In 1Q26, Banco do Brasil made consistent progress in the use of analytics as a structural pillar of its commercial strategy, reinforcing an increasingly data-driven approach. In this context, the potential models for Retail Companies clients were modernized, with methodological enhancements that increased alignment between observed customer behavior, budget allocation and business induction mechanisms.
- Noteworthy are also the advances in the revamp of the Best Pix Offer model, now based on an integrated view of the customer lifecycle within the product, coherently encompassing Pix Incoming, Pix Outgoing and Pix Automatic flows. This analytical approach was instrumental for Banco do Brasil to reach a record volume of 1.1 million Retail Companies clients receiving via Pix in 1Q26, reinforcing the product's relevance as a core transactional instrument.
- In 1Q26, the Painei PJ, BB's solution designed to support the financial management of micro and small companies, reached 233 thousand users and R\$ 580 million in reconciled sales volume, reinforcing the effectiveness of integrated banking and management solutions.
- ARI stands out as a competitive edge in AI applied to MSMEs: 1.8 million companies served, more than 140 million monthly recommendations, 89% positive ratings and an estimated reduction

of up to 90% in operational and reputational risks.

Inclusion, Entrepreneurship and Financial Education

- BB recognizes female entrepreneurship as a strategic driver for economic growth and social transformation. Currently, the Bank serves 1.3 million women-led businesses, representing approximately 41% of the Retail Companies client base and 36% of the Loan Portfolio allocated to small businesses. These figures highlight the relevance of women entrepreneurs within BB's client base and the Institution's commitment to promoting productive inclusion and equal opportunities. In 1Q26, disbursements totaled R\$ 1.8 million in Giro Mulher and R\$ 169.7 million in FCO Mulher.
- Liga PJ reached more than 1.5 million views on Instagram and 1.8 million cumulative reads on its newsletter, consolidating BB as a benchmark in financial education for small businesses.

Corporate Wholesale

- The Corporate service is aimed at companies with Annual Gross Revenue (FBA) between R\$ 50 million and R\$ 1.3 billion, offering specialized advice, customized solutions and incentives for business in the Value Chain, Capital Markets, agribusiness, services and ESG agenda.
- In 1Q26, BB Corporate started the celebrations of its 30th anniversary, reinforcing its track record of leadership and specialization in serving large corporations. The institutional launch of the campaign marked a new cycle of initiatives aimed at the market, clients and stakeholders, highlighting the strength of its relationship model, integrated service approach and BB Corporate's ability to structure complex financial solutions aligned with changes in the economic environment.
- The segment has acted in a structured manner to enhance the offering of integrated solutions across the Value Chain, strengthening BB's

presence in corporate ecosystems and fostering greater connectivity among the different links of production chains. In this context, the use of the Analytics Platform, known as ODIN, has been consolidated as a key tool supporting Value Chain engagement in the Corporate segment. The solution expands the client view based on their productive ecosystems and supports the structuring of the business agenda across the chain, contributing to stronger relationships, the delivery of integrated solutions and a more proactive approach to risk management.

- **Corporate & Investment Banking**

- The segment is aimed at companies with Annual Gross Revenue (FBA) of more than R\$ 1.3 billion, segmented into Ultra and Large, with specialized service by economic sector applied to about 1.2 thousand corporate groups, organized by anchor sectors, promoting synergy between companies in similar production chains.
- BB offers a complete portfolio of solutions in Corporate & Investment Banking, with support for capital market operations through the UBS BB Joint venture, credit and cash management, foreign trade, Project finance, support for agribusiness and promotion of Value Chains integrating Retail, Private and External Network clients.

Digital Strategy



Technology that Transforms

In the first quarter of 2026, Banco do Brasil continued to generate value for its clients, society and the market. Supported by a robust and efficient technology infrastructure and closely monitoring market developments, Banco do Brasil maintained its leadership by evolving its operating model, investing in innovation and technological modernization, and expanding both its digital channels base and its capacity to generate business through them, in addition to increasing the use of Artificial Intelligence and analytics. Furthermore, the Bank strengthened its performance in digital ecosystems and enhanced its solutions focused on financial education and transaction security.

Digital Channels

The base of active clients on digital channels reached 35.6 million in 1Q26, up 17.9% YoY. Digital channels accounted for approximately 94% of total transactions in the quarter, evidencing increasingly frequent, efficient use aligned with customers' preferences for convenience and autonomy.

Business origination in the digital environment maintained consistent performance, growing 21.2% compared to the same period of the previous year. This result was driven by the continuous enhancement of digital journeys, particularly in account opening, credit, payments and renegotiation, supported by the intensive use of data and analytical models for offer personalization.

Cloud and Technological Modernization

The hybrid cloud strategy continued to advance, combining public and private clouds in alignment with business needs. Critical solutions such as Pix, Open Finance, chatbots and fraud monitoring operate under this model, which prioritizes scalability, security and speed of delivery. In the quarter, Banco do Brasil carried out more than 100 cloud deployments per day, accelerating the development cycle and reducing solution implementation time.

Artificial Intelligence, Data and Governance

The Artificial Intelligence has consolidated itself as a strategic lever to enhance operational efficiency, mitigate risks and improve customer experience. In the quarter, the launch of Banco do Brasil's first autonomous AI agent stood out, applied to foreign exchange operations, significantly reducing average document review time and increasing service capacity.

The consolidation of Plata.IA as a corporate platform for artificial intelligence assistants strengthened the organization, standardization and governance of AI solutions within the Bank, by integrating corporate data sources,

applying unified standards for architecture, security and metrics, and accelerating value generation for the business, with mapped potential gains of approximately 100 thousand hours in productivity.

Model governance evolved to incorporate generative and agentic AI solutions, ensuring responsible and ethical use in compliance with regulatory requirements, with transparency, traceability and lifecycle control of models.

Digital Culture and Capacity Building

From a cultural perspective, the Digital Acceleration Movement (MAD) continued to scale in 1Q26, engaging thousands of employees across the Bank's strategic units and fostering increasingly integrated collaboration between technology and business. The model contributes to productivity gains, reduced delivery time and a stronger customer focus.

Additionally, the AcademIA BB 2026 program is being consolidated as a structuring initiative for capacity building in Artificial Intelligence and Data, to be implemented throughout 2026. The program expands, at scale, the development of strategic capabilities across different audiences — from business areas to technical units — focusing on the practical, responsible and results-oriented use of artificial intelligence, contributing to enhanced operational efficiency, more qualified decision-making and the continuous advancement of the Bank's analytical maturity.

Digital Security and Financial Education

Digital security remained a strategic priority for Banco do Brasil, supporting the expansion of digital business in an environment of increasing risk. Ongoing investments in protection have strengthened authentication and validation mechanisms, with more robust solutions integrated into the digital experience, balancing security, operational efficiency and customer convenience. The advancement of fully digital journeys, combined with the adoption of new credentials such as BB Authenticator, contributed to improved operational flow, reduced complaints and higher customer satisfaction, reinforcing trust in the brand and the Bank's long-term operational resilience.

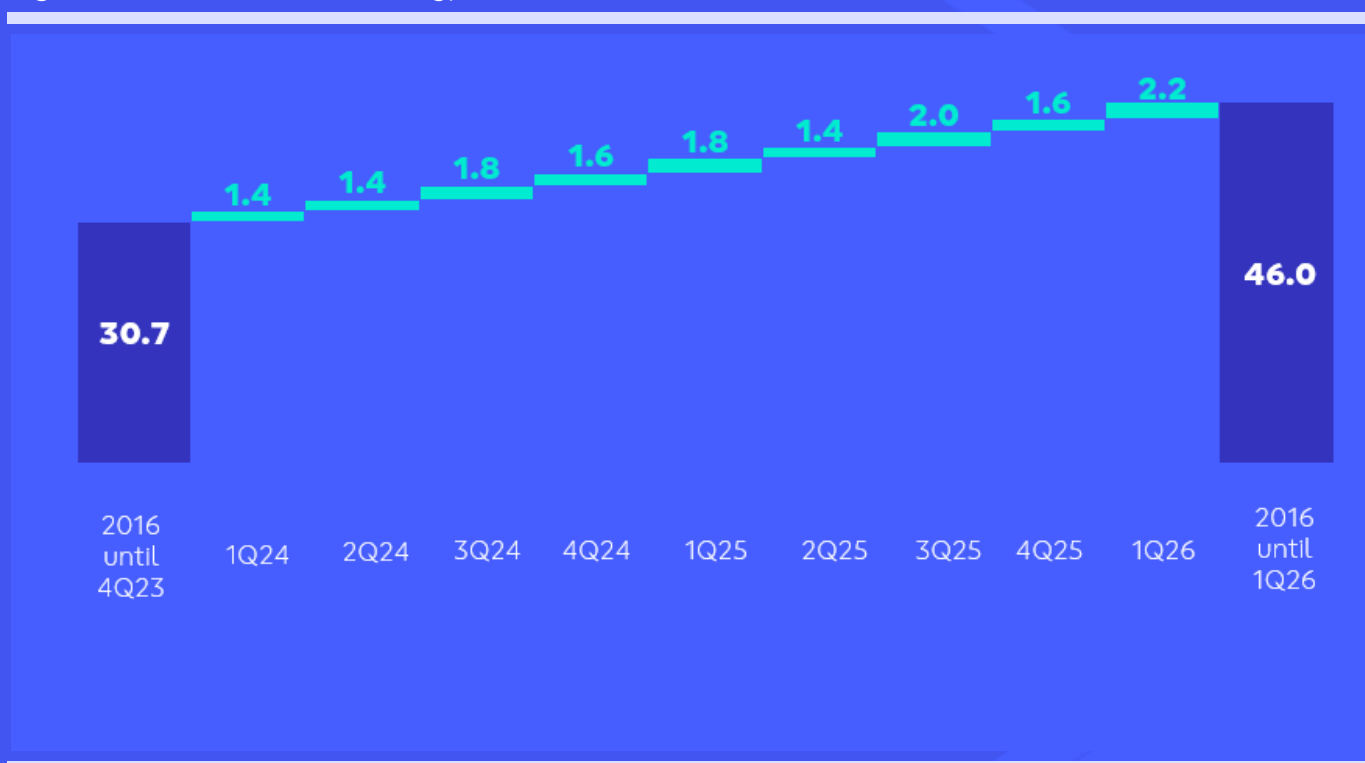
Figure 51. Digital Strategy Highlights



Investments in Technology

In 1Q26, Banco do Brasil continued to invest in technology and security, delivering high-quality digital experience anytime, anywhere and in any way clients prefer. From 2016 to 1Q26, Banco do Brasil invested R\$ 46.0 billion in technology. The objective is to ensure the Digital Transformation Movement, organic growth and service continuity, while maintaining the principles of innovation, agility, flexibility, reliability and cybersecurity.

Figure 52. Investments in Technology – R\$ billion



Investment Advisory

Investment Strategy

Banco do Brasil's investment strategy advances as the relationship and proximity to the client, intelligence and execution operate in an increasingly integrated manner, accompanying an investor who demands context, convenience and greater precision in decision-making. This proposal is based on three pillars: specialized advice, an open, complete platform and transversal innovation, materialized in data-driven digital solutions, a combination that expands commercial relevance and deepens the relationship with the customer.

The objective is to expand access and adherence to investment choices, while maintaining technical rigor and governance discipline. Thus, innovation is no longer a channel attribute and becomes an experience architecture, connecting content, recommendation, and hiring with greater personalization and continuity throughout the entire journey.

Dedicated Investment Advisory

The solidity of an investment strategy is also revealed in the ability to transform presence into a qualified relationship. In this regard, Banco do Brasil reinforces one of its most relevant differentials: the combination of national capillarity, proximity to the customer and technical capacity to support decisions throughout different stages of the equity journey.

This structure is supported by more than 47 thousand professionals certified by Anbima and Planejar (CFP®), reinforcing BB's ability to offer specialized guidance in a broad service network, with a focus on the customer and a consultative view. On an increasingly diverse basis, the combination of technical knowledge, territorial presence and reading of individual needs strengthens loyalty, deepens the relationship and expands the Bank's ability to accompany investors from simpler decisions to more sophisticated allocation strategies.

Portfolio

It is in the portfolio that Banco do Brasil's investment strategy is most objectively translated. In 1Q26, BB reinforced its operations with an open and complete platform, capable of meeting different investment profiles, objectives and horizons. More than breadth of offer, the Bank consolidates an ecosystem that combines solidity, diversification and sophistication, strengthening the permanence of the client throughout their investment journey.

At the base of this structure, solutions aimed at resource preservation, liquidity, and predictability continue to play a relevant role in the investor relationship strategy. In addition to sustaining recurrence and permanence of resources, these fronts strengthen loyalty and create conditions for the gradual evolution of the customer towards more diversified and sophisticated strategies.

This movement is also reflected in the advancement of diversification solutions. At BB, Tesouro Direto grew 50% compared to the same period of the previous year, showing greater adherence to products that combine accessibility, financial planning and long-term portfolio building. In equities, the growth of 18.3% on the same basis of comparison signals greater customer engagement with strategies that require more monitoring, qualified information and confidence in the distribution channel. Taken together, these results indicate a base more willing to expand its exposure to new investment alternatives, supported by a portfolio architecture that favors recurrence, relationship deepening, and journey evolution.

In the fund ecosystem, the quarter's performance also reinforces BB's competitiveness. The Bank's Fixed Income Funds grew 21.8%, reaffirming a performance superior to the market in 1Q26, in the retail segment for individuals and high income. This behavior shows the confidence of investors in the professional management of the institution and reaffirms the strength of a shelf built with consistency, history and risk discipline.

The portfolio's sophistication agenda also advances through Sustainable Investment Funds, which grew 127% compared to 1Q25, reaching a balance of R\$15.65 billion.

By connecting different strategies, risk profiles and financial objectives, Banco do Brasil reinforces its ability to serve investors at different stages of maturity, from reserve construction to more advanced diversification. The results demonstrate BB's qualified performance in the creation of sophisticated solutions, as well as its strength in a segment that requires careful analysis, robust governance and a relationship of trust with the investor.

Digital Solutions

Banco do Brasil's digital front has been assuming an increasingly central role in the investment experience. In 1Q26, App Investimentos registered 11.8 million accesses, with an increase of 18.5% over 1Q25, maintaining a score of 4.7 and consolidating itself as a relevant environment for relationship and conversion. This advance becomes even more significant when observed together with the evolution of customer behavior: 82.2% of the contracts occurred through digital channels in the quarter, an increase of 8.6 percentage points, and the volume contracted in these channels grew 22.5% compared to 1Q25. The data shows an operation that not only digitizes the journey but improves its commercial efficiency and its ability to scale.

The differential is in the way innovation has been translated into concrete benefit for the investor. Investment recommendations using artificial intelligence reached R\$1.0 billion in contracts in the quarter, based on suggestions aligned with individual preferences, most traded products and collaborative filtering. In practice, this means an experience that is more adherent to the customer's profile, with greater relevance in the offer and better ability to support decisions in an environment of greater complexity.

The new home of the Investimentos App, the personalized templates, the hyper-personalized catalog of recommendations and the integration with knowledge trails in InvesTalk reinforce a position in which technology, content and advice complement each other to raise the quality of the experience.

There is also an innovation aimed at habit formation, financial education and the renewal of the investor base. Cofrinho BB reached a net worth of R\$ 1.5 billion, with more than 60% of the public made up of customers up to 40 years old, showing how the Bank can transform a simple solution into a gateway to a more recurring and higher value financial relationship over time.

In the field of content and positioning, InvesTalk also advanced significantly. In the period, it registered more than 30 million searches, 980 thousand new users and three million pageviews (+19% vs 1Q25). By bringing together fluid experience, personalization, financial education and conversion capacity in the same architecture, Banco do Brasil reinforces a smarter digital journey, more connected to investor behavior and more relevant for the sustainable growth of the investment relationship.

Sustainability

Corporate Sustainability

Banco do Brasil adopts best practices in Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG), establishing actions for the identification and management of risks and opportunities. These premises are embedded in BB Agenda 30, materialized through BB Commitments 2030 for a More Sustainable World (long-term commitments) and the Bank's Sustainability Plan.

The long-term commitments establish targets across three strategic fronts: sustainable finance; environmental, social and climate governance; and positive impacts on the value chain. They reflect engagement with global priorities (Sustainable Development Goals – SDGs and the Paris Agreement) and strengthen the integration of sustainability into the business strategy.

Among the targets is the development of a R\$500 billion sustainable credit portfolio by 2030, including R\$200 billion allocated to sustainable agriculture, R\$30 billion to renewable energy financing and R\$5 billion to fostering the bioeconomy.

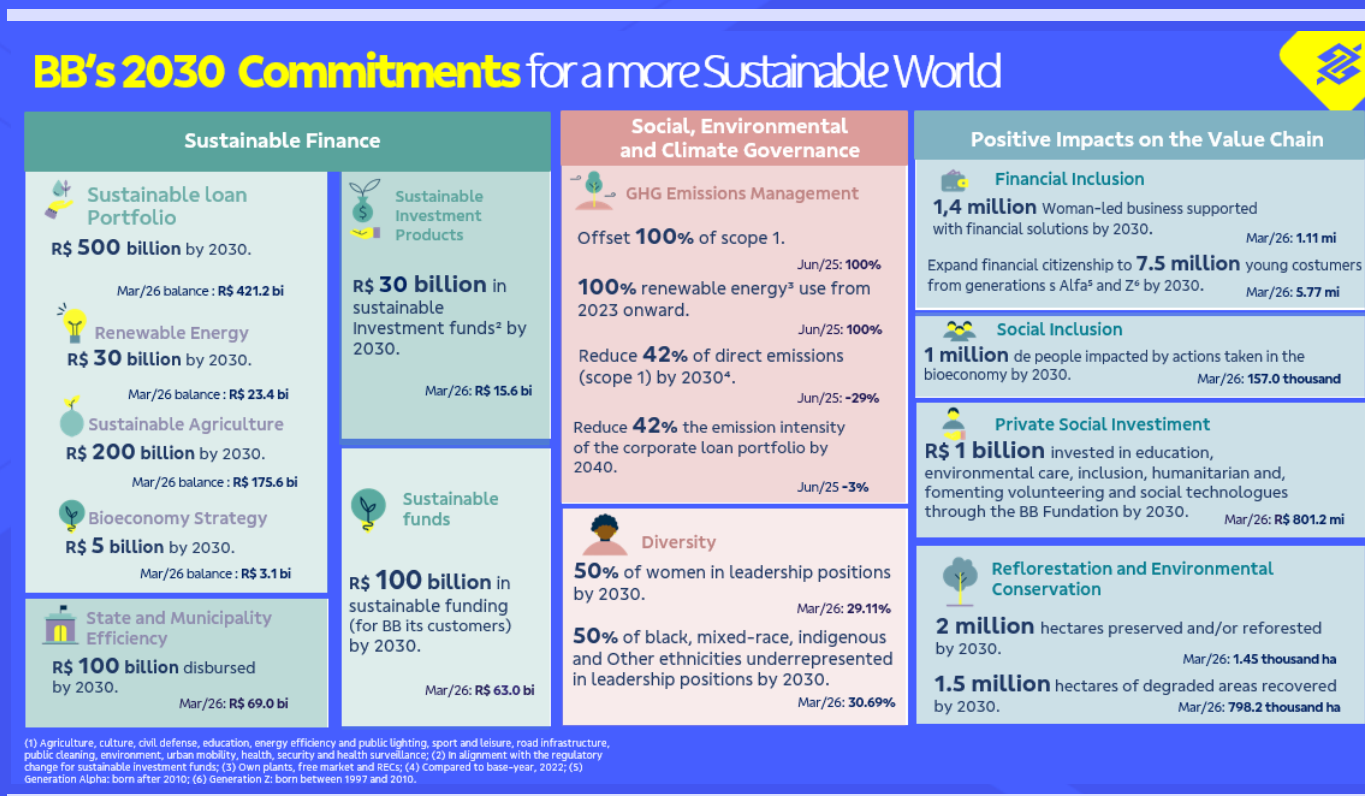
In September 2025, alongside the new Commitments, the 10th version of the Sustainability Plan was launched, with 100 strategic actions for the 2025–2027 period, linked to 20 sustainability challenges. The plan mobilizes the entire organizational structure of the Bank, engaging most Strategic Units in its implementation. Over two decades, through this Agenda, sustainable practices and businesses have been enhanced, with efforts focused on the responsible management of natural resources, respect for human rights and value generation for society and the environment.

The commitment to developing business solutions with social, environmental and climate aspects is also guided and formalized in the Social, Environmental and Climate Responsibility Policy (PRSAC), revised in December 2025 to better align with current sustainability challenges and the institution's corporate strategy.

With national recognition in the development of financial solutions and business models that support the transition to a sustainable and inclusive economy, BB considers climate change in its strategic planning and invests in business opportunities related to a low-carbon economy. The achievement of sustainability indicators and targets is reflected in the remuneration of the entire workforce, including senior management, ensuring alignment between business, people and social, environmental and climate issues.

BB remains committed to raising funds for sustainable investments, aligned with Anbima's new regulation for IS funds, as well as with its strategic objectives related to diversity, forest preservation and reforestation.

Figure 53. BB 2030 Commitments for a Sustainable + World



Sustainable Funding

BB reached R\$45 billion in funding allocated to investments in ESG initiatives. The resources were obtained through the issuance of ESG bonds and operations with multilateral institutions, investment banks and international commercial banks.

Banco do Brasil continuously acts as one of the leading players in mobilizing international resources aimed at financing the climate agenda, economic and social development and supporting activities with positive environmental impact, in line with its sustainability strategy and commitments undertaken in the scope of sustainable finance.

Sustainable international funding concretely reflects the execution of the sustainability strategy, combining performance and delivery of results beyond financial outcomes, maximizing results through partnerships with key stakeholders in this agenda.

In the first quarter of 2026, the highlight was the start of disbursements under the Climate Financing

Initiative, structured based on an international operation carried out with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD). The initiative is innovative in Brazil and aims to support companies and rural producers in reducing greenhouse gas emissions by financing investments in energy efficiency, low-carbon technologies and the use of renewable sources, with previously defined and monitored targets and performance indicators.

With the beginning of the disbursement phase, Banco do Brasil advanced in the internalization and allocation of raised funds, reinforcing its role as a financial agent in converting international funding into productive credit directed to the climate agenda.

Regarding the Eco Invest Brasil program, in 1Q26, BB reached R\$3.9 billion in contracts, corresponding to 80% of the amount allocated for the first auction, which directs resources to circular economy, energy efficiency, bioeconomy and green infrastructure. Still for the first auction, a second disbursement of resources was received, in the amount of R\$400

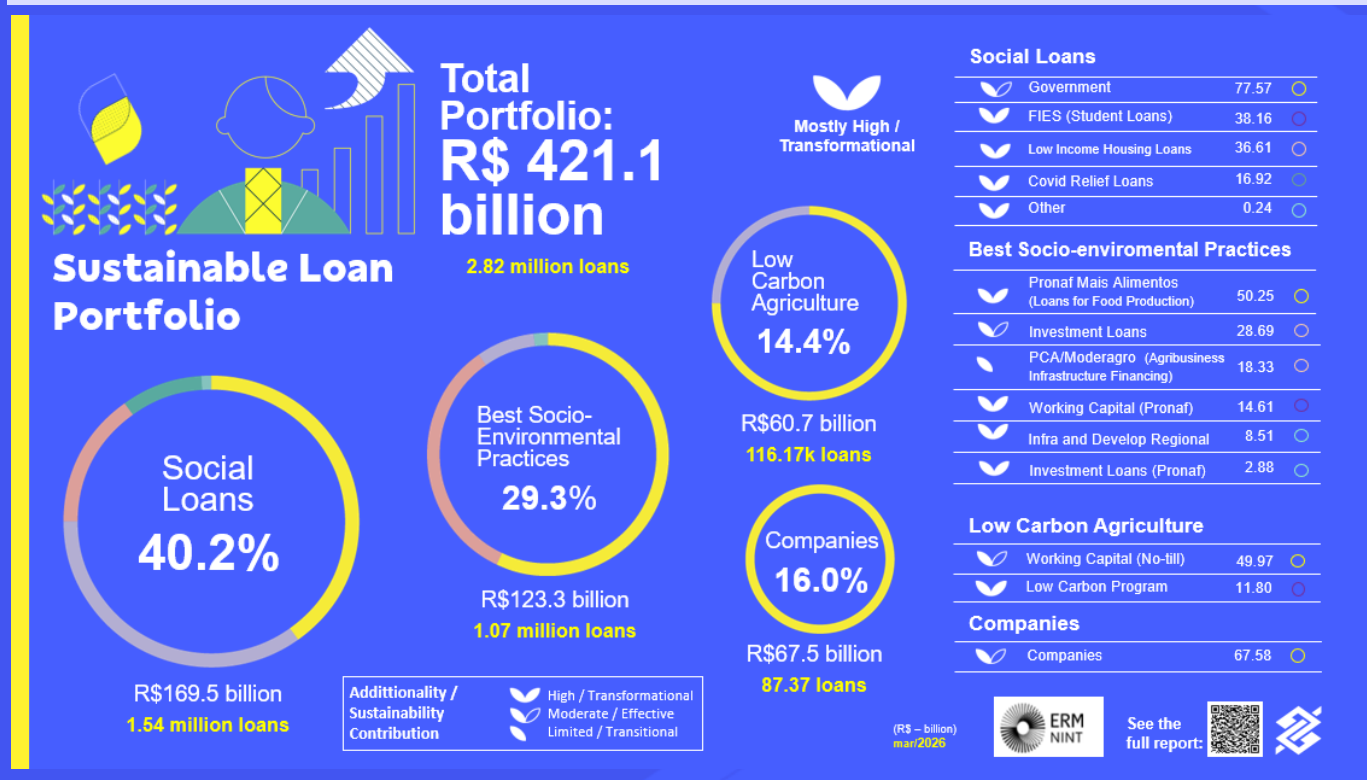
million. Studies and project assessments were initiated for the allocation of resources from the second auction, aimed at converting degraded pastures into productive areas, focused on food production, with mobilization of R\$6.8 billion. The commitment undertaken is to restore 275,000 hectares over the 24-month period of resource allocation.

Sustainable Business

In line with BB's long-term commitments and aiming to support customers in the transition to a more sustainable economy, in 1Q26 the Sustainable Loan Portfolio reached R\$421.2 billion in sustainable credit operations, an increase of 7.0% over 12 months. This amount was granted through credit lines focused on environmental and social aspects or to finance activities and segments with positive socio-environmental impact in the sectors of renewable energy, energy efficiency, sustainable construction, transport and tourism, water, fisheries, forestry, sustainable agriculture, waste management, education, health and local and regional development, reinforcing BB's role in the country's development and in building a more sustainable future.

The Sustainable Loan Portfolio is subject to an independent assessment that considers the main domestic and international ESG taxonomies in the classification of customers and credit lines that compose the portfolio. The methodology is continuously reviewed to incorporate best practices and leading references in recent years, as well as to include new products with relevant attributes

Figure 54. Additionality/Contribution of the Sustainable Business Portfolio



Bioeconomy and Value Chain

Banco do Brasil has played a strategic role in the development of biodiversity in the country, supporting family farmers, associations and cooperatives engaged in bioeconomy through financial resources, credit lines with differentiated conditions, specialized service and financial advisory.

In recent years, BB has strengthened and expanded its performance in this field, with new initiatives and strategic partnerships that broaden access to credit, foster innovation, and connect bioeconomy producers and enterprises to markets and sustainable growth opportunities.

The Bank's activities are based on active listening and personalized service, with dedicated task forces to deliver banking services to remote regions. The combination of technology and tradition enables overcoming logistical and cultural barriers, promoting productive inclusion and territorial development.

As a result, Banco do Brasil has consolidated its position as one of the main financiers of forest and biodiversity products in the country, with R\$ 3.1 billion allocated to bioeconomy and value chain projects, positively impacting more than 157 thousand people.

Carbon Market

BB has reinforced its performance in the voluntary carbon market by supporting clients in the structuring of projects that generate carbon credits with significant environmental additionality. The Bank provides advisory for GHG emissions inventories, decarbonization plans and product life cycle assessment, in addition to offering carbon credits to offset non-mitigated emissions.

In addition to trading carbon credits to offset clients' emissions, BB acts as an intermediary between entities that demand and those that supply carbon credits. The Bank also offers specific credit lines to foster projects that contribute to decarbonization, such as renewable energy and energy efficiency.

As of December 2025, BB contributed to the preservation or reforestation of 1.0 million hectares through carbon projects and credit operations. Forest conservation carbon projects (REDD+) combine environmental preservation with income generation for landowners.

In 2025, the Bank structured a pioneering carbon credit initiative in indigenous territory, in partnership with the Paíter Suruí Indigenous Land, in Rondônia, ensuring that the project is conducted in an ethical manner, free of charge for the community and with a strong component of capacity building and transfer of technical knowledge to local leaders. The initiative reinforces the Bank's role in supporting innovative socio-environmental projects, promotes indigenous protagonism and broadens these communities' access to the carbon market, with international certification and the prospect of generating long-term sustainable economic benefits.

In the context of commitments undertaken and institutional announcements related to COP 30, the Bank also structured a carbon project in the Chico Mendes Extractive Reserve, in Acre, integrating environmental conservation, community strengthening and social development. With the participation of Fundação Banco do Brasil in supporting associated social actions, the project ensures the leading role of local associations in governance and in the benefits generated, contributing significantly to forest preservation, to the fulfillment of the Bank's public commitments and to the consolidation of a carbon market model with positive socio-environmental impact.

Human Rights and Diversity, Equity & Inclusion

In alignment with Human Rights, engagement with Diversity, Equity & Inclusion remained a strategic guideline throughout the first quarter of 2026, reflecting BB's public commitments and its efforts to address inequalities that affect historically underrepresented groups. This approach considers individuals, territories and the social contexts with which BB engages, and is reflected both internally and in the way the Bank positions itself and operates within society.

In this context, Banco do Brasil presents tangible progress in expanding representativeness across different governance bodies. Currently, women represent 44% of the Executive Board and 50% of the Board of Directors. In addition, two members of the Executive Board and one member of the Board of Directors self-identify as Black, two members of the Executive Board and one member of the Board of Directors self-identify as part of the LGBTQIAPN+ community, and one member of the Board of Directors is a person with disabilities.

This trajectory is supported by a workforce recognized as one of the most diverse in the market, as acknowledged by B3 through the iDiversa index, and is further reflected in the Bank's public engagement in initiatives, events and partnerships.

As part of its institutional performance in the Human Rights and DE&I agenda, the Bank participated in and hosted the 2026–2027 planning meeting of the Diversity, Equity & Inclusion Pact in Federal State-Owned Enterprises, an initiative coordinated by the Secretariat for the Coordination and Governance of State-Owned Enterprises (SEST), linked to the Ministry of Management and Innovation in Public Services (MGI). The Pact is part of the Inova program, established by Decree 12,303/2024, and aims to promote more inclusive practices in public companies and expand the representation of historically underrepresented groups.

Reinforcing its commitment to promoting women's

rights and gender equity, BB actively participated in the 70th Commission on the Status of Women, in New York, USA, contributing to discussions aimed at promoting and strengthening access to justice for all women and girls, including through the advancement of inclusive and equitable legal systems, the elimination of discriminatory laws, policies and practices, and the removal of structural barriers to foster gender equality worldwide. In parallel, BB also took part in the international debate on strategies to prevent and eradicate femicide during CSW70, organized by the Presidency of Brazil and the Permanent Missions of Brazil and Mexico to the United Nations.

The Bank also participated, alongside the Presidency of the Republic and Petrobras, in the Corporate Responsibility event focused on addressing femicide, gender-based violence and cultural transformation. The meeting brought together representatives from government, public and private companies, and civil society to promote actions under the Brazil Pact Against Femicide, a commitment launched by the three branches of government to establish coordinated initiatives to address violence against girls and women.

At BB's headquarters, a roundtable discussion with women entrepreneurs was also held. The initiative aimed to deepen the understanding of their experience in their relationship with the Bank through direct and structured engagement. During the meeting, relevant insights were gathered on service, credit, channels and products, supporting the identification of opportunities to enhance the customer journey for this segment. Female entrepreneurship is recognized by BB as a strategic driver of economic growth and social transformation in Brazil.

Advancing in the promotion of inclusion and respect for diversity, BB implemented improvements in its customer registry, expanding gender identity options to also include transgender individuals. This measure



Glossary

ADB: Average Daily Balance.

Adjusted Net Income: net income excluding one-off items.

Administrative Expenses Coverage: ratio between fee income and administrative expenses.

ALLL Extended View: according to BCB Res. No. 2,682/99, revoked by CMN Res. No. 4,966/21 on 01/01/2025, it corresponds to the credit risk expenses added to the amounts of credit recovered from losses, in addition to discounts granted and impairment losses.

Annualized Return on Equity: ratio between the net income and the average shareholders' equity, excluding non-controlling interest. The ratio is annualized.

Average Risk: required provisions over loan portfolio ratio.

Clients Spread: the result of the managerial financial margin with clients ("margin with clients") divided by the respective average balances of asset credit, private securities and similar.

Commercial Funding: includes Time Deposits, Judicial Deposits, Savings Deposits, Demand Deposits, Agribusiness Letters of Credit – LCA, Mortgage Bonds – LCI, and Other Resources from Issuances.

Correspondent Agents: are companies contracted by financial institutions and other institutions authorized by the Central Bank of Brazil to provide services to clients and customers of such institutions.

Cost of credit: accounts for the expected loss expenses plus the discounts granted and deducted from the revenues from credit recovery.

Cost of risk: ratio between the net ALLL expenses and the average loan portfolio of the period.

Cost to Income Ratio: productivity indicator that measures the relation between administrative expenses and operating revenues.

Credit Risk: allowance for losses associated with credit risk expenses, as BCB Res. No. 4,966/21.

Credit Spread: is the result of the managerial financial margin of credit (total, individuals, companies and agribusiness) divided by its respective average balances. Credit spreads do not consider private securities and deals acquired and/or contracted by the Bank's branches/subsidiaries abroad. Companies credit spread, different from the total credit spread, does not consider government portfolio.

Domestic Loan Portfolio: corresponds to the loan portfolio or the expanded loan portfolio, considering only the operations carried out in the country (Brazil).

Earning Assets: the sum of all assets that produce a financial return to the institution.

Expanded Loan Portfolio: refers to the loan portfolio combined with private securities and guarantees transactions.

Expected Loss: the expectation of losses associated with the credit risk of financial instruments.

Extraordinary Items: relevant revenues or expenses registered in the Income Statement that are originated from transactions that are not part of the day-to-day business of the Bank and/or refer to items or events that happened in previous years and impacted the current period.

Guarantees: transactions where BB ensures the payment of its client's obligations towards third parties.

Impairment Losses: grouping of accounts that record permanent losses in bonds and securities,



expenses with provision for impairment in bonds and securities and the negative result from sales or transfers of financial assets that were written off by the selling or transferring institution.

Institutional Funding: includes funding from institutional investors, with the use of instruments such as Borrowing, Assignments and Onlending, Domestic and Abroad Subordinated Debt, Securities Issued Abroad and Financial Letters.

Interest Bearing Liabilities: include the sum of all liabilities that carry an expense for the institution.

Loan Portfolio: accounts for the sum of loans, financing, leasing, other credit with loan characteristics and acquired loan portfolio.

Loan Portfolio Coverage Ratio: ratio between the balance of provisions and the balance of operations due for more than 90 days of the loan portfolio (total, individuals, companies, agribusiness or renegotiated).

Managerial Net Interest Income: is calculated by the sum of the Margin with Clients and the Margin with the Market.

Margin with Clients: essentially formed by the revenue from loans, plus private securities with credit characteristics, discounted from opportunity expenses for each type of operation and by the expenses of commercial funding (without compulsory investments), plus opportunity revenues for each type of operation.

Margin with the Market: essentially formed by the treasury result (without private TVMs), institutional funding expenses, Banco Patagonia's total NII and the net result of opportunities (revenues/expenses) plus the result of compulsory investments.

Micro, Small and Middle Market Companies (MSME): companies with up to R\$200 million in annual revenues

Net Interest Income (NII): it is calculated as the difference between income and expenses from financial intermediation considering the reallocations.

It represents the performance of financial intermediation transactions before ALLL.

Net Interest Margin: Net Interest Income divided by the average balance of earning assets.

NPL +90d: ratio between the balance of more than 90 days overdue operations and the loan portfolio balance.

Opportunity Expenses/Revenues: opportunity expense is defined, in the case of fixed rate transactions, considering the funding cost at the time of contracting, not being affected by the variation in the Selic rate and/or Term Structure of Interest Rates (ETTJ). Regarding the loans allocated to individuals and companies with free resources, it's opportunity cost can be backed by TMS (Average Selic Rate) and/or ETTJ. The opportunity cost for the agribusiness portfolio and other-directed resources is calculated based on the source of funds and the need to make any compulsory investment with a portion of the funds from the relevant source. Opportunity income, similarly, is predominantly post-fixed and based on the TMS of the period.

Organic Loan Portfolio: Loan Portfolio excluding the acquired portfolios.

Overdue Renegotiated Loan Portfolio: it comprises the renegotiated loans for debts composition due to delay in payments by customers. Furthermore, it does not comprise the rollover of agribusiness loans made in accordance with the Federal Regulation.

Personnel Expenses Coverage: ratio between fee income and personnel expenses.

Private Securities: transactions characterized by the acquisition of securities (commercial paper and debentures) mainly issued by private companies.

Reallocations: adjustments made in the Corporate Law Income Statement to provide a better understanding of the business and the company's performance.

Restructured Credits: renegotiated loan operations with significant concessions to the counterparty due



to a material deterioration in its credit quality, which would not be granted if such deterioration did not occur.

Renegotiated Credits: loan operations with changes in the conditions originally agreed upon or with the replacement of the original financial instrument by another instrument, either by liquidating the respective obligation or by partially or fully refinancing it.

Banco do Brasil's Capital Regulation

Additional Tier 1 Capital: Hybrid Capital and Debt Instruments that meet the CMN Res. No. 4,955/21 requirements can make up Tier 1, as long as they are authorized by the Central Bank.

Common Equity Tier 1: Shareholders' Equity and result, deducted the Prudential Adjustments.

Minimum Required Reference Equity (MRRE): is the equity required (capital volume required) from institutions, conglomerates, and other institutions authorized to operate by the Central Bank, to face the risks to which they are exposed due to the activities they are involved in, and it is defined by CMN Res. No. 4,958/21.

Prudential Adjustments: the Regulatory Adjustments are deductions from the Common Equity Tier 1 Capital of elements that can degrade its quality due to their low liquidity, difficulty to evaluate or reliance on future profits to be realized.

Structural Hedge: transactions made by the Bank to protect itself against variations in the value of assets kept abroad in foreign currency.

Tax Hedge: transactions made by BB on top of the Structural Hedge to mitigate the effects of taxation on gains and losses made through the Hedge position.

Reference Equity (RE): sum of Tier 1 with Tier 2.

RWA: risk-weighted assets are used to determine the minimum amount of regulatory capital that must be held by banks to maintain their solvency.

RWACPAD: assets weighting related to credit risk exposures.

RWAMPAD: assets weighting related to market risk exposures, subject to the calculation of capital requirements under standardized approach.

RWAOPAD: assets weighting related to operational risk exposures.

Tier 1: sum of Common Equity Tier 1 and Additional Tier 1 Capital.

Tier 2: subordinated debt instruments that meet the CMN Res. No. 4,955/21 requirements can make up Tier 2, as long as they are authorized by the Central Bank.



Vice Presidency of Financial Management and Investor Relations

Chief Financial Officer

Marco Geovanne Tobias da Silva

Head of IR

Janaína Storti

Executive Manager

Felipe de Mello Pimentel

Specialist

Marcelo Oliveira Alexandre

Managers

Fabíola Lopes Ribeiro

Daniela Priscila da Silva

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Fernanda Vasconcelos de Meneses

Fernando Cassimiro de Macedo

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Gustavo Correia de Brito

Laura Daianna Fernandes Cunha

Luiz Felipe Alves Abreu

Luiz Fernando de Almeida

Márcia Lima Rodrigues

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Independent auditors' limited assurance report on the supplementary consolidated financial information included in the Management Discussion and Analysis Report

To
The Shareholders, Board of Directors and Management of
Banco do Brasil S.A.
Brasília - Federal District

Introduction

We have been engaged by Banco do Brasil S.A. ("Bank") to prepare a report on the presentation of the supplementary consolidated accounting information included in the Management Discussion and Analysis Report of Banco do Brasil S.A. for the three-month period ended March 31, 2026, in the form of an independent limited assurance conclusion that, based on the work performed and the evidence obtained, we have no knowledge of any fact that leads us to believe that the Bank's assertion that the supplementary consolidated financial information included in the Management Discussion and Analysis Report is not adequately presented, in all material respects, in accordance with the consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with the accounting practices adopted in Brazil, applicable to institutions authorized to operate by the Central Bank of Brazil, related to the base date of March 31, 2026, the Bank's accounting records, and the information referred to in the Summary Consolidated Financial Information section of the Bank's Management Discussion and Analysis Report ("supplementary accounting information"), which include the item "Breakdown of Reallocations", prepared by and under the responsibility of the Bank's Management.

Supplementary accounting information has been compiled and presented based on the consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with Brazilian accounting practices applicable to institutions authorized to operate by the Central Bank of Brazil, related to the base date of March 31, 2026, and the Bank's accounting records, reviewed by us in accordance with Brazilian and international auditing standards, on which we issued an audit report on May 12, 2026.



The compiled supplementary accounting information includes reallocations in accordance with the interpretations and judgments of the Bank's Management, in accordance with the preparation criteria described in the Summary Consolidated Financial Information section, in the item Breakdown of Reallocations of the Management Discussion and Analysis Report.

Responsibilities of the Bank's Management

Management is responsible for the preparation and presentation of the consolidated financial statements related to the base date of March 31, 2026, prepared in accordance with the accounting practices adopted in Brazil, applicable to financial institutions authorized to operate by the Central Bank of Brazil, as well as for the presentation of the supplementary consolidated financial information included in the Summary Consolidated Financial Information section of the Bank's Management Discussion and Analysis Report, whose amounts are obtained from the Bank's consolidated financial statements reviewed by us or from the Bank's accounting records. The Bank's Management is responsible for the design, implementation and maintenance of the relevant internal controls that it has determined as necessary to allow such information to be free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error.

Responsibility of independent auditors

Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on whether the presentation of the supplementary consolidated accounting information included in the 'Summary Consolidated Financial Information' section of the Bank's Management Discussion and Analysis Report relating to the three-month period ended March 31, 2026, prepared by the Bank, is adequately presented, in all material respects, in accordance with the consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with the accounting practices adopted in Brazil, applicable to institutions authorized to operate by the Central Bank of Brazil related to the base date of March 31, 2026, and with the information referred to in the 'Summary Consolidated Financial Information' section of the Bank's Management Discussion and Analysis Report ("supplementary accounting information"), which include the item 'Breakdown of Reallocations' within the same section, and to prepare a report in the form of an independent limited assurance conclusion, based on the evidence obtained.

We conducted our engagement in accordance with NBC TO 3000 – “Trabalho de Asseguração Diferente de Auditoria e Revisão” and ISAE 3000 – Assurance Engagements Other Than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information issued by the Federal Accounting Council and the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board, respectively. These standards require that the work be planned and procedures performed in order to obtain a significant level of assurance as to whether the presentation of supplementary consolidated accounting information included in the Summary Consolidated Financial Information section of the Bank's Management Discussion and Analysis Report is adequately presented in all material respects, in accordance with the consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with the accounting practices adopted in Brazil, applicable to institutions authorized to operate by the Central Bank of Brazil related to the base date of March 31, 2026, and with the information referred to in the Summary Consolidated Financial Information section of the Bank's Management Discussion and Analysis Report, as a basis for our limited assurance conclusion.

KPMG Auditores Independentes Ltda. ("KPMG") applies the Brazilian Standard on Quality Management (NBC PA 01), which requires the firm to plan, implement and operate a quality management system, including policies or procedures related to compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards and applicable statutory and regulatory requirements. We have met the independence and other ethical requirements of the Accountant's Professional Code of Ethics and Professional Standards (including Independence Standards) based on the fundamental principles of integrity, objectivity, professional competence and due care, confidentiality and professional behavior.

KPMG Auditores Independentes Ltda., uma sociedade simples brasileira, de responsabilidade limitada e firma-membro da organização global KPMG de firmas-membro independentes licenciadas da KPMG International Limited, uma empresa inglesa privada de responsabilidade limitada.

KPMG Auditores Independentes Ltda., a Brazilian limited liability company and a member firm of the KPMG global organization of independent member firms affiliated with KPMG International Limited, a private English company limited by guarantee.



The procedures selected depend on our understanding, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the supplementary consolidated accounting information, whether due to fraud or error.

The procedures applied in a limited assurance engagement vary in terms of nature and timing, and their extent is smaller than a reasonable assurance engagement. Therefore, the level of assurance obtained from a limited assurance engagement is significantly lower than the assurance that would have been obtained if a reasonable assurance engagement had been carried out. Therefore, we do not express an audit opinion or reasonable assurance on the presentation of the supplementary consolidated accounting information included in the Summary Consolidated Financial Information section of the Bank's Management Discussion and Analysis Report for the three-month period ended March 31, 2026.

Our conclusion does not include aspects related to the forward-looking information included in the Management Discussion and Analysis Report, nor does it provide any assurance as to whether the assumptions used by Management provide a reasonable basis for the estimates presented. Therefore, our report does not provide any type of assurance on the scope of future information (such as goals, expectations, and future plans) and descriptive information that may be subject to subjective evaluation.

Conclusion

Our conclusion was based on and is limited to the matters described in this report.

We believe that the evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to support our conclusion.

Based on the procedures performed and the evidence obtained, we have no knowledge of any fact that leads us to believe that the presentation of the supplementary consolidated accounting information included in the Management Discussion and Analysis Report was not adequately prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with the accounting practices adopted in Brazil, applicable to institutions authorized to operate by the Central Bank of Brazil, related to the base date of March 31, 2026, the Bank's accounting records, and with the information referred to in the Summary Consolidated Financial Information section, in the item "Breakdown of Reallocations", of the Bank's Management Discussion and Analysis Report.

Brasília, May 13, 2026

KPMG Auditores Independentes Ltda.
CRC SP-014428/F-0

Original report in Portuguese signed by
João Paulo Dal Poz Alouche
Contador CRC 1SP245785/O-2



Management Report

1Q26



Management Report | 1Q26



Net Income

R\$ 3.1 billion in 1Q26 – R\$ 6.8 billion in 1Q25

Income from Financial Intermediation

R\$ 8.0 billion in 1Q26 – R\$ 13.1 billion in 1Q25

Allowance for losses associated with credit risk

R\$ 16.8 billion in 1Q26 – R\$ 11.5 billion in 1Q25

Fee Income

R\$ 8.8 billion in 1Q26 – R\$ 8.4 billion in 1Q25

Administrative and Personnel Expenses

R\$ 10.5 billion in 1Q26 – R\$ 10.0 billion in 1Q25

Capital Adequacy Ratio

14.23 %

CET1 Ratio

11.59 %

In March 2026, our assets reached R\$ 2.6 trillion. The Loan Portfolio exceeded R\$ 1.2 trillion, with emphasis on the Individuals Loan Portfolio segment, while Customers Resources totaled R\$ 935.0 billion. CET1 was 11.59%, adequate to continue supporting the growth of our operations.

Financial Intermediation Income grew 21.2% compared to 1Q25, reflecting the increase in income from loan operations and in Securities Income. Financial Intermediation Expenses increased 34.6% in the same comparison period, driven both by the growth in funding balances and by the average Selic rate in the year.

Expected Loss Expense mainly reflected the increase in NPL in operations with rural producers. In this context, we implemented effective mitigation measures, such as the review of collection processes, enhancement of Guarantees and prioritization of disbursements in accordance with the resilience matrix.

Additionally, the Bank remained close to clients and fulfilled its role in the agribusiness segment. The BB Regulariza Dívidas Agro program, based on Provisional Presidential Decree No. 1,314/2025, totaled R\$ 37.9 billion across more than 73.3 thousand operations.

With a robust and scalable digital platform that integrates digital and physical channels and serves 35.6 million active customers in digital channels, we deliver a bank for each client — deeply digital, strategically comprehensive and essentially human. Artificial intelligence and data analytics enhance personalized advisory, while the proximity of human service strengthens relationships and business.

The diversification of Fee Income, which grew 5.5% year-over-year, was supported by fund management, consortiums, and commissions from insurance, pension and capitalization bonds, demonstrating our commercial strength and significant synergy within the conglomerate companies.

Administrative Expenses increased 5.6% compared to 1Q25, in line with business activity, reflecting employee salary adjustments and investments in technology, artificial intelligence and cybersecurity.

As a result, Net Income in 1Q26 totaled R\$ 3.1 billion, and value added reached R\$ 11.5 billion, considering taxes, salaries, dividends and other components.

In 2026, we continue to strengthen the foundations for Banco do Brasil's sustainability, from disciplined credit management to digital integration, from revenue diversification to continuous investment in technology and people, with discipline in strategic execution and a commitment to generating sustainable value for shareholders and society.



The main highlights of the period

Crédito do Trabalhador Program

Our private payroll loan portfolio within Crédito ao Trabalhador reached R\$ 15.1 billion, with more than 1.7 million operations, serving over 1.2 million workers in 98.8% of Brazilian municipalities. Banco do Brasil's performance reinforces its historical role as a driver of responsible credit policies aligned with the country's economic and social development.

BB in the Central Bank of Brazil Complaints Ranking

We have completed 15 consecutive quarters in the leading position among the five largest financial conglomerate banks, reinforcing our commitment to excellence in customer relationships.

BB Regulariza Agro

The total volume of operations carried out during the term of Provisional Presidential Decree No. 1,314/2025 reached R\$ 37.9 billion in rural debt by the end of March, encompassing working capital, investments and Rural Product Bills. The initiative comprised more than 73.3 thousand operations, benefiting 25.5 thousand rural producers, with an approach guided by technical rigor and individualized analysis of repayment capacity and the quality of Guarantees. As a result, we supported the restoration of clients' cash flow and the continuity of productive activity, reaffirming our role as the main financial partner of agribusiness.

BB and Visa carry out the first e-commerce transaction with an AI agent in Brazil

In March, we advanced in innovation by carrying out, in partnership with Visa, the first e-commerce transaction with an autonomous artificial intelligence agent in Brazil. The initiative establishes a new security standard in e-commerce by combining biometric authentication, payment with tokenized BB cards and the use of Click to Pay technology, with the transfer of transaction risk to the issuer. This advancement significantly reduces fraud incidence, enhances customer experience and strengthens the payments ecosystem, reinforcing our leadership in anticipating global trends and in the technological evolution of digital commerce.

Pix in Argentina

We strengthened our international presence in payment methods with the launch of Pix abroad, a pioneering initiative that enables in-person payments outside Brazil with the same experience as Pix in the country. Initially implemented in Argentina, in partnership with Banco Patagonia, the solution integrates foreign exchange and payments in a seamless flow, with debit in reais directly from the client's account. The initiative reinforces our strategic positioning in innovation, expands convenience for Brazilians abroad and consolidates regional integration through strategic partnerships, with potential for expansion into other markets.



Modular Branch

We advanced in the modernization of our service network with the inauguration of our first Modular Branch. The new model enables faster, more flexible and sustainable deployments, using prefabricated modules that maintain the full branch environment, reducing lead times, costs and environmental impacts. The initiative expands our capacity to respond to local demands and emergency situations, strengthens proximity to communities, and consolidates a more efficient and innovative approach to the management of Banco do Brasil's physical network.

Casa Estilo

In March, we inaugurated our first Casa Estilo in Belém (PA), focused on serving high-income clients. The new space reflects our repositioning, with a focus on proximity, specialized service and enhanced customer experience, integrating human interaction with digital convenience. The initiative strengthens our presence in a strategic region and adds to other recent institutional milestones, contributing to value creation at BB Estilo, a segment that has shown consistent growth in client base, assets under management, card billings and satisfaction indicators, while supporting our expansion plan into new locations.

Companies Digital Branch

We expanded our digital service offering for SME clients with the nationwide rollout of the digital branch. The initiative was enabled through the implementation of four platforms located in João Pessoa (PB), Maringá (PR), Uberlândia (MG) and Sorocaba (SP), with an estimated service capacity of approximately 88 thousand clients. With a fully remote structure, the digital branch provides service through chat, video calls and telephone, combining convenience, agility and a high level of technical expertise in the support delivered.

Disbursements under PEAC FGI and Pronampe

In 2026, we continued to operate in credit lines supported by guarantee funds, focusing on transactions with a stronger risk-return profile. Disbursements to micro, small and medium-sized companies, supported by PEAC-FGI and Pronampe, totaled R\$ 5.0 billion in the quarter, an increase of 33% compared to 1Q25. We also advanced in the resilience framework, expanding operations backed by receivables and guarantees, strengthening the quality and sustainability of the Loan Portfolio.

Shareholders

We have a shareholder base of 1.5 million shareholders, of which 99.1% are local individuals. At the end of March, 32.5% of our shares in free float were held by these clients, 17.5% by local corporate investors and 50.0% by investors residing abroad. Our shares (BBAS3) accounted for 2.64% of the Ibovespa in the first four months of 2026. On the last trading session of March, BBAS3 closed at R\$ 23.00.

As disclosed in the material fact dated January 19, a payout of 30% was approved for the 2026 fiscal year. In 1Q26, R\$ 866 million were distributed as interest on equity (JCP), corresponding to R\$ 0.152 per share.



In April, we held BB Day, an event in which the Bank's Management presented perspectives on business dynamics and Banco do Brasil's strategic positioning. The event, held in a hybrid format, brought together investors, press and analysts, and was broadcast live on BB's YouTube channel.

To access the event, please follow the [link here](#).

Strategy and Corporate Governance

Banco do Brasil's Corporate Strategy (ECBB) translates our vision for the future, our priorities and our choices, guiding the institution's strategic positioning.

Our purpose — to be close and relevant in people's lives at all times — and our values guide behaviors and reinforce our commitment to value creation for clients, partners and society as a whole.

With a five-year horizon and annual review, we conceive Corporate Strategy as a continuous, dynamic and collaborative process, capable of adapting to changes in the business environment and to society's demands.

For the 2026–2030 cycle, we reinforced our long-term vision and the development of growth avenues through a methodology based on scenario analysis and possible futures, strengthening of our organizational capabilities and investment in innovation and digital transformation.

Our strategic guidelines and objectives follow five guiding principles, reflecting deliberate choices to ensure Banco do Brasil's competitiveness and long-term sustainability:

- Smart and sustainable financial management
- Purpose-driven digital transformation
- Continuous value creation and innovation
- Expansion into new business arenas
- Efficient and integrated governance

Our culture is what drives and connects us. It fosters continuous learning, values diversity and creates an environment of trust and safety for people. Our employees and collaborators are the ones who turn strategy into reality, strengthening innovation, value generation and proximity to clients and to society.

Corporate Governance ensures integrity, transparency, fairness, accountability and sustainability in the conduct of business. Since 2006, we have been listed on B3's Novo Mercado, the segment with the highest corporate governance standards. Our governance structure comprises the General Shareholders' Meeting; the Board of Directors (CA) and its advisory committees — Audit Committee (Coaud); People, Eligibility, Succession and Remuneration Committee (Corem); Risk and Capital Committee (Coris); Technology and Innovation Committee (Cotei); and Corporate Sustainability Committee (Cosem); the Executive Board, composed of the Board of Officers (Chief Executive Officer and Executive Vice Presidents) and the other statutory Officers; and the Fiscal Council (CF).

The Board of Directors, the body responsible for setting the general guidelines for BB's business and that of its subsidiaries and controlled entities, includes independent members, as established in BB's Bylaws (Art. 18, §7), in line with B3 Novo Mercado regulations, applicable rules and corporate governance best practices. In addition, the Board reflects diversity in gender, race and professional background and, in its current



composition, includes 50% female leadership, a practice reinforced by rules and indicators for racial and gender representation that further enhance the performance and diversity of the Bank's Corporate Governance.

Technology that Transforms

In the first quarter of 2026, Banco do Brasil continued to generate value for its clients, society and the market. With a robust technological infrastructure, we remained attentive to market developments and maintained our leading position: we advanced our ways of working; invested in innovation and technological modernization; expanded the base of our digital channels and their capacity to generate business; and increased the use of Artificial Intelligence and Analytics. In addition, we expanded integration with multiple ecosystems and enhanced our financial education and security solutions.

New way of working

We continued to evolve our way of working through the Digital Acceleration Movement, maintaining a focus on agility, innovation and operational efficiency. More than 5 thousand employees are already working under this model, covering several of the Bank's strategic units and materializing our institutional commitment to continuously improving our ways of working. By scaling this initiative, BB strengthens its capacity to innovate, better serve its clients and sustain long-term growth, leveraging several organizational capabilities.

Investments in innovation and technological modernization

We invested R\$ 2.2 billion in technology in the first quarter alone and, since 2016, this amount totals R\$ 46.0 billion. These ongoing investments in technology and security support a high-quality

digital experience, enabling clients to use our services where, when and how they choose.

We remain attentive to major market trends, monitoring technological and business developments to support the Bank's strategy and evolution. In this context, we adopted a smart cloud computing strategy, with a hybrid architecture of public and private clouds that ensures agility and scalability for the business. Solutions such as Pix, Open Banking, chatbots and fraud monitoring already operate under this model, with more than 100 cloud deployments per day. We reinforced our leadership by launching Pix abroad, in addition to innovating with BB Cripto, which allows the purchase and sale of major cryptocurrencies through the BB App. We also advanced in branch modernization, improving connectivity in 97% of approximately 4,000 units across the country, strengthening the phygital strategy and integration between physical and digital channels.

Digital channels

Digital channels — BB App, WhatsApp BB and web platforms — remained the main interaction channel with clients, accounting for approximately 94.1% of total transactions carried out in the quarter. This level reflects not only increased adoption, but also more frequent and more effective use of digital services, aligned with clients' preference for convenience and security.



Artificial Intelligence and Analytics: leadership and innovation

We continued to make structured progress in consolidating our Artificial Intelligence and Data strategy, reinforcing the alignment between institutional guidelines, strategic priorities, and results-driven execution. The adoption of these technologies is focused on generating sustainable value, supported by robust governance, scale, and measurable business impact.

In this context, Artificial Intelligence and Analytics have been consolidated as key drivers for increasing operational efficiency, mitigating risks, enhancing customer experience, and improving decision-making. The initiatives in production reflect Banco do Brasil's maturity in applying these technologies, combining innovation, institutional discipline, and integration with business processes, with predictable outcomes, high security standards, and regulatory compliance. In the first quarter of 2026, we surpassed the milestone of 2,000 cataloged solutions, including more than 1,200 models encompassing traditional, generative, and agentic AI, applied to strategic fronts such as customer service, credit, risk, and operational efficiency.

During the period, our pioneering progress in the application of agentic AI stands out, with the launch of the Autonomous Foreign Exchange Agent, which automates, in a governed manner, document analysis and the structuring of operations, achieving up to a 90% reduction in average analysis time, while also expanding operational capacity and improving customer experience. The solution sets a technological benchmark for future autonomous AI applications at the Bank.

In parallel, we continued to strengthen an integrated ecosystem of AI and Analytics solutions,

enhancing large-scale data usage. Plata.IA has been consolidated as a corporate platform that democratizes access to artificial intelligence and accelerates productivity gains, while ModelAI modernizes data modeling, increasing efficiency, reliability, and scale of analytical initiatives. Additionally, solutions such as ODIN, focused on relational intelligence, as well as advances in client allocation with AI and risk management models, increase decision accuracy and drive value generation across multiple business fronts.

The expansion of these initiatives is supported by an integrated and continuously evolving governance model, which ensures transparency, traceability, and regulatory compliance for traditional models, generative artificial intelligence, and autonomous agents, reinforcing our leadership in the safe, responsible, and strategic adoption of these technologies in the financial system.

Additionally, AcademIA BB 2026 reaffirms our commitment to the future of work by structuring continuous training in Artificial Intelligence throughout the year, with a focus on the practical and responsible use of generative and agentic AI. In 1Q26, more than 41.1 thousand employees completed at least one course from the AI and Analytics Learning Tracks, totaling 73.3 thousand courses completed, evidencing consistent progress in the democratization of knowledge and in the consolidation of a data- and AI-driven culture. Aligned with the Corporate Strategy 2026–2030, the program connects people, strategy, and business, contributing to the generation of sustainable value for customers, shareholders, and society.

Integration Business

BB's Integration Business solutions reinforce the strategy to expand digital reach through the offering of products and services on third-party platforms. In the first quarter, efforts were



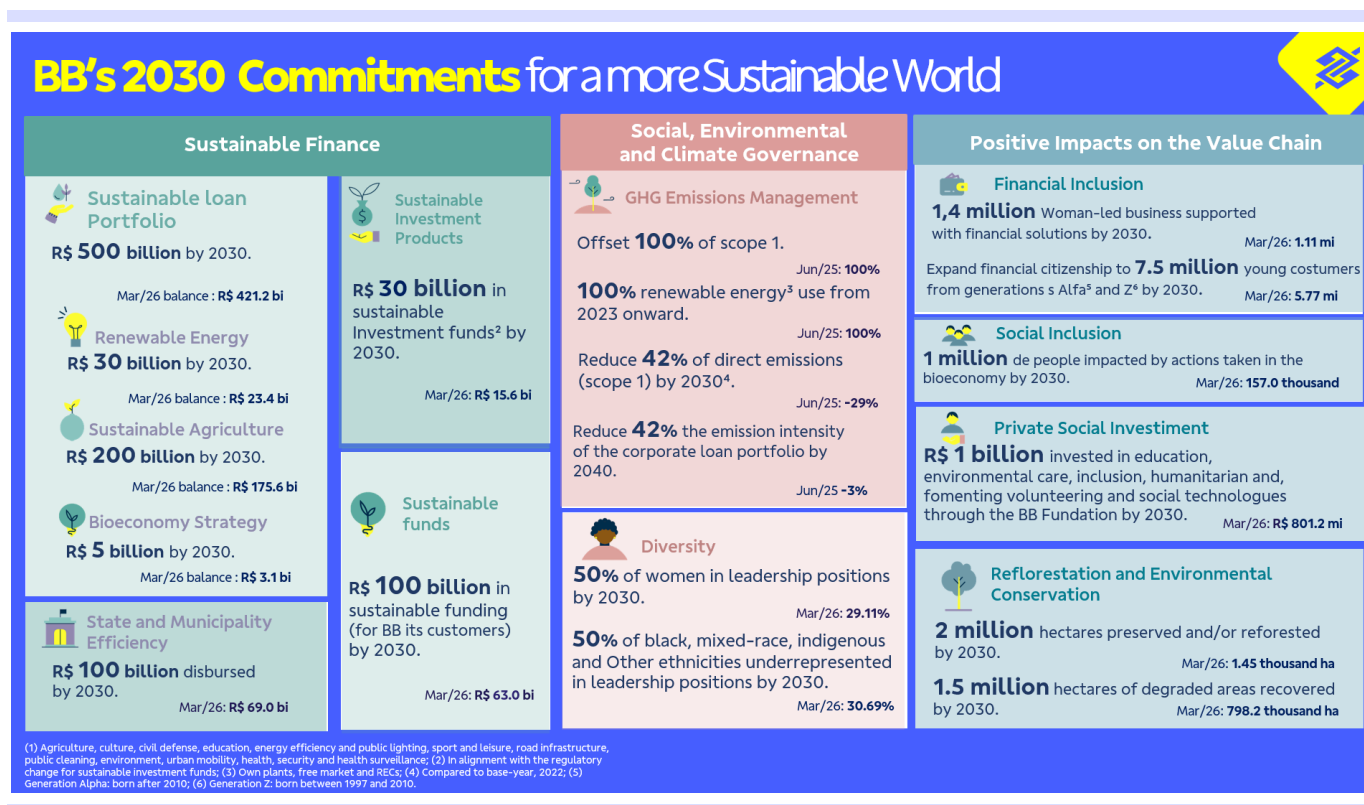
concentrated on the evolution of the BB Developers Portal and on the management of the APIs ecosystem, focusing on scale, efficiency and user experience. Currently, BB offers more than 30 integration solutions via APIs, covering areas such as payment methods, credit, insurance, financial management and investments, with a monthly average of 1.97 billion calls over the last 12 months and continuous growth in the base of integrated clients.

BB Shopping and BB Ventures also stand out. In the first quarter of 2026, BB Shopping recorded approximately 8 million transactions, totaling more than R\$ 316 million in sales of non-financial products and services to 2.9 million clients. BB Ventures maintains a portfolio of 50 invested startups, distributed across five investment funds — three multi-investor funds and two exclusive to the BB Conglomerate — strengthening the Bank's presence in innovation and new business opportunities.

ESG (Environmental, Social and Governance) Agenda

We adopt best Environmental, Social and Governance practices, focused on the identification, assessment and management of risks and opportunities. These principles are embedded in the BB Agenda 30, materialized in the BB Commitments 2030 — which establish long-term guidelines for a more sustainable world — and in the Bank's Sustainability Plan, which guides the implementation of initiatives and the delivery of results.

The BB Commitments 2030 establish targets across three strategic fronts: sustainable finance; environmental, social and climate governance; and positive impacts along the value chain. These fronts reflect our engagement with global sustainable development priorities and reinforce the integration of the ESG agenda into business practices, risk management and long-term value creation for clients, shareholders and society.



Sustainable Funding

We reached R\$ 45 billion in funding allocated to investments in ESG initiatives. These resources were raised through the issuance of ESG bonds and structured transactions with multilateral institutions, investment banks and international commercial banks.

We continue to act as a leading player in mobilizing international resources aimed at financing the climate agenda, economic and social development and supporting activities with positive environmental impact, in line with our sustainability strategy and the commitments undertaken within the scope of sustainable finance.

In 1Q26, a highlight in this sustainable funding front was the beginning of disbursements under the Climate Finance Initiative, structured based on an international operation carried out with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD). The initiative is pioneering in Brazil and aims to support companies and rural producers in reducing greenhouse gas emissions,

through the financing of investments in energy efficiency, low-carbon technologies and the use of renewable sources, with previously defined and monitored performance targets and indicators. With the start of disbursements, we advanced in the allocation and deployment of the funds raised, reinforcing our role as a financial intermediary in channeling international funding into productive credit aligned with the climate agenda.

Regarding the Eco Invest Brasil program, in 1Q26 we reached R\$ 3.9 billion in contracts, corresponding to 80% of the amount planned for the first auction, which allocates resources to projects focused on circular economy, energy efficiency, bioeconomy and green infrastructure. Still under the first auction, we received the second disbursement of funds, totaling R\$ 400 million.

Additionally, we initiated studies and project assessments for the allocation of resources from the second auction, aimed at converting degraded pastures into productive areas focused on food



production, with an expected mobilization of R\$ 6.8 billion. The commitment undertaken is the recovery of 275 thousand hectares over the 24-month investment period.

Finally, we were awarded in the third auction of the Program, raising R\$ 1 billion, linked to a counterpart commitment to support investments of up to R\$ 3 billion. These resources will be directed to supporting startups and leveraging small and medium-sized companies operating in the strategic pillars of Eco Invest: energy transition, bioeconomy, circular economy, green infrastructure and adaptation.

Sustainable Business

In line with BB's long-term commitments and aiming to support clients in the transition to a more sustainable economy, in March the Sustainable Loan Portfolio reached R\$ 421.2 billion in sustainable credit operations, an increase of 7.0% over 12 months. This amount was extended through credit lines with environmental and social focus or to finance activities and segments with positive socio-environmental impact, reinforcing BB's role in the country's development and in building a more sustainable future.

The Sustainable Loan Portfolio is subject to an independent assessment, which considers the main national and international ESG taxonomies in the classification of clients and credit lines that comprise the portfolio. The methodology is continuously reviewed to incorporate best practices and leading references in recent years, as well as to include new products with ESG attributes.

Bioeconomy and Value Chain

We have contributed to biodiversity development in Brazil by providing financial resources, specialized service, credit lines with attractive conditions and financial advisory services to support family farmers, associations and cooperatives operating in the bioeconomy. Our approach involves active listening and personalized service, with dedicated task forces to deliver banking services to remote regions. We combine technology and tradition to overcome logistical and cultural barriers.

Through this approach, we have consolidated our position as one of the main financiers of forestry products and biodiversity, with R\$ 3.1 billion allocated to bioeconomy projects in the Legal Amazon, positively impacting more than 157 thousand people.



In addition, with the purpose of fostering business within the corporate ecosystem and positioning ourselves as a strategic partner for medium-sized and large companies, we provide specialized advisory and tailored solutions that promote sustainable value creation across the entire production chain. By connecting large companies, MSMEs, cooperatives, rural producers and end consumers, we strengthen commercial relationships across all links of the value chain through agreements and solutions that expand access to credit, increase the efficiency of financial flows and contribute to more sustainable operations.




Diversity, Equity and Inclusion

We remain committed to Diversity. Currently, women account for 44% of the Board of Officers (BoO) and 50% of the Board of Directors (BoD). In addition, two members of the BoO and one member of the BoD self-identify as Black. Two members of the BoO and one member of the BoD self-identify as part of the LGBTQIAPN+ community. Finally, the BoD also includes one member who self-identifies as a person with disabilities (PWD). We have also established targets to expand diversity across the Bank's leadership.



Below, we present the evolution in the number of women holding management positions at Banco do Brasil:


	mar/25		mar/26	
	Number of Women		Number of Women	
Board of Directors	4	50%	4	50%
Executive Board	4	44%	4	44%
Executive Management	9	28%	8	25%

 = Percentage of women by hierarchical level

We have one of the most diverse workforces in the market, as recognized by B3 through the iDiversa index. Entry into Banco do Brasil is through public examinations and, with regard to base salary or the reference amount established for entry-level positions, there is no difference in compensation between men and women. Likewise, compensation related to the performance of functions and personal allowances is defined and calculated without gender distinction, with a ratio of 1:1 between men and women.

The tables below present the number and proportion of women at each hierarchical level at Banco do Brasil, as well as the ratio of base salary between women and men.

	mar/25		mar/26	
	Number of Women		Number of Women	
Total Bank	35,242	41%	34,474	41%
Operational	18,254	45%	17,318	46%
Managerial	11,308	37%	11,398	37%
Advisory	4,325	35%	4,291	34%
Specialist	661	38%	746	36%
Technical	694	53%	721	54%

 = Percentage of women by hierarchical level

Salary-base female/male ratio	mar/25	mar/26
Executive ¹	1	1
Managerial	1	1
Technical	1	1
Operational	1	1
Advisory	1	1
Others	1	1

¹Includes statutory officers

As part of our institutional engagement in the Human Rights and Diversity, Equity and Inclusion (DE&I) agenda, we participated in and hosted the 2026–2027 planning meeting of the Diversity, Equity and Inclusion Pact in Federal State-Owned Enterprises, an initiative coordinated by the Secretariat for Coordination and Governance of State-Owned Enterprises (SEST), under the Ministry of Management and Innovation in Public Services (MGI). The Pact is part of the Inova Program, established by Decree No. 12,303/2024, and aims to promote more inclusive practices in public companies, as well as to expand the representation of historically underrepresented groups.

Reaffirming our commitment to the promotion of women's rights and gender equity, we actively participated in the 70th Commission on the Status of Women, held in New York, United States, taking part in discussions focused on promoting and strengthening access to justice for all women and girls. The discussions addressed, among other topics, the strengthening of more inclusive and equitable legal systems, the elimination of



discriminatory laws, policies and practices, and the removal of structural barriers to advancing gender equity worldwide. In parallel, we participated in the international debate on strategies to prevent and eradicate femicide, held during CSW70 and organized by the Presidency of Brazil and by the Permanent Missions of Brazil and Mexico to the United Nations.

At our headquarters, we held the SME Clients Roundtable – Women Entrepreneurs. The initiative aimed to deepen our understanding of the experience of women entrepreneurs in their relationship with the Bank, based on direct and structured listening. During the meeting, relevant insights were shared regarding service, credit, channels and products, contributing to the identification of opportunities to enhance the

customer journey for this segment. We recognize female entrepreneurship as a strategic driver for economic growth and social transformation in the country.

Advancing the promotion of inclusion and respect for diversity, we implemented improvements in client registration, expanding gender identity options to also include transgender and travesti individuals. This measure contributes to proper identification and service for this public, historically the segment of the LGBTQIAPN+ population most exposed to situations of violence and, therefore, a priority for affirmative actions. Gender self-identification can be carried out at the branch network and will subsequently also be made available in employee records.

Major Awards and Recognition

In March, we received the **Banking Transformation Award**, which recognizes innovative and transformational practices in the financial sector, reaffirming Banco do Brasil's relevance in the Diversity, Equity and Inclusion agenda. This recognition reflects consistent progress in this strategic front, supported by initiatives such as the BB Diversity Equity Fund and the direct support to entrepreneurship projects in underrepresented communities, expanding the reach and effectiveness of the Bank's actions. The award also highlights BB's alignment with the 2030 Agenda and the UN Global Compact, consolidating inclusion as a pillar of the corporate strategy and as a key driver for digital transformation and the country's socioeconomic development.

Independent Audit

BB strictly complies with all legislation and regulations applicable to independent auditing, ensuring transparency and compliance in its processes. KPMG Auditores Independentes Ltda. is the firm engaged to provide external audit services on the financial statements.

With respect to non-audit services provided by the firm within BB, they do not represent a conflict of interest nor compromise its independence in conducting the work. Information regarding non-audit service fees is disclosed annually in our Reference Form, in accordance with CVM Resolution 162/2022.



Additional Clarifications

We have R\$ 1.0 billion in unrecognized tax credits, as disclosed in Note 22 – Taxes (item “f”). In compliance with Article 243 of Law No. 6,404/1976, we inform that the Company’s investments in associates and subsidiaries are disclosed in Notes 2 – Presentation of the Financial Statements and 14 – Investments.

We annually disclose the investments made in public policies in our Annual Letter on Public Policies and Corporate Governance, available at ri.bb.com.br.

Banco do Brasil, its shareholders, management and members of the Fiscal Council undertake to resolve all disputes or controversies related to the Novo Mercado Regulation through the B3 Arbitration Chamber, in accordance with the arbitration clause set forth in Banco do Brasil’s Bylaws.

This Management Report was prepared based on the Individual and Consolidated Financial Statements prepared in accordance with the Accounting Standards for Institutions Regulated by the Central Bank of Brazil (Cosif). For further information, the Reference Form, the Performance Analysis report and the Institutional Presentation are available at ri.bb.com.br.

Acknowledgements

We extend our sincere appreciation to our employees, who demonstrate commitment, dedication and the ability to innovate every day. Their efforts to adapt, create and enhance solutions, while maintaining a focus on excellent client relationships, are essential to achieving our purpose. We also thank our clients and shareholders, whose trust is fundamental. We reaffirm our commitment to sustainable value creation, balancing consistent results with social, environmental and ethical responsibility in all our actions.

**Financial
Statements**
March 31, 2026



BANCO DO BRASIL



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In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

Statements of financial position

	Note	Banco do Brasil		Consolidated	
		March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025
Assets					
Cash and due from banks	7	21,464,374	17,192,762	23,946,939	19,737,849
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		10,494,582	8,297,752	15,801,373	12,277,786
Securities	10.b	4,158,990	3,669,173	9,440,412	7,620,302
Derivative financial instruments	11	6,335,592	4,628,579	6,360,961	4,657,484
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		651,714,300	631,884,974	660,739,749	640,022,346
Securities	10.c	651,714,300	631,884,974	660,739,749	640,022,346
Financial assets at amortized cost		1,763,899,432	1,655,274,123	1,807,408,860	1,692,398,143
Deposits with Central Bank of Brasil	8	118,584,591	120,016,133	118,584,591	120,016,133
Interbank investments	9	297,064,540	187,012,603	298,301,396	189,483,316
Securities	10.d	73,384,339	72,422,703	81,884,731	82,141,286
Loan portfolio	12	1,210,031,716	1,204,776,235	1,235,304,143	1,229,907,027
Other financial assets	13	64,834,246	71,046,449	73,333,999	70,850,381
Expected credit risk losses		(102,919,022)	(102,776,536)	(104,048,557)	(103,790,491)
Loan portfolio	12	(97,936,565)	(98,004,759)	(98,752,443)	(98,738,685)
Other financial assets	9 and 13	(4,982,457)	(4,771,777)	(5,296,114)	(5,051,806)
Tax assets		100,102,907	97,419,480	104,127,395	101,077,006
Current tax assets		10,054,059	11,548,781	11,093,424	12,408,456
Deferred tax assets (tax credit)	22	90,048,848	85,870,699	93,033,971	88,668,550
Investments		44,738,999	41,173,368	20,453,000	20,526,343
Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures	14	44,627,127	41,064,231	20,311,356	20,388,708
Other investments		144,127	143,790	144,127	143,790
Impairment losses		(32,255)	(34,653)	(2,483)	(6,155)
Property for use	15	17,523,537	16,967,411	18,073,325	17,521,224
Property for use		28,102,153	27,335,964	28,738,462	27,959,857
Right of use assets		4,548,280	4,377,166	4,853,755	4,680,985
Accumulated depreciation		(15,104,232)	(14,723,055)	(15,493,445)	(15,094,171)
Impairment losses		(22,664)	(22,664)	(25,447)	(25,447)
Intangibles	16	11,646,690	11,953,028	11,729,401	12,034,747
Intangible assets		22,582,599	22,251,907	23,160,653	22,811,545
Accumulated amortization		(10,896,376)	(10,259,346)	(11,361,828)	(10,707,374)
Impairment losses		(39,533)	(39,533)	(69,424)	(69,424)
Other assets	13	45,329,809	37,388,944	47,962,269	39,815,755
Total assets		2,563,995,608	2,414,775,306	2,606,193,754	2,451,620,708
Liabilities					
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		6,496,148	4,476,749	6,512,590	4,474,734
Derivative financial instruments	11	6,496,148	4,476,749	6,512,590	4,474,734
Financial liabilities at amortized cost		2,276,617,205	2,135,779,671	2,295,828,798	2,149,141,134
Customers resources	17	897,473,419	860,648,320	934,977,009	897,937,449
Financial institutions resources	18	884,405,158	755,054,062	863,572,857	727,039,247
Resources from issuance of debt securities	19	299,737,221	326,682,384	303,892,571	331,537,120
Other financial liabilities	20	195,001,407	193,394,905	193,386,361	192,627,318
Provisions		36,596,342	36,048,625	37,647,460	37,198,751
Provisions for civil, tax and labor claims	21	30,529,873	29,455,991	30,951,645	29,889,800
Other provisions		6,066,469	6,592,634	6,695,815	7,308,951
Provisions for expected credit losses on financial guarantee contracts and other commitments	31	756,015	789,283	760,523	793,913
Tax liabilities		17,310,121	16,230,257	20,078,405	21,179,813
Current tax liabilities		1,710,558	1,721,395	4,216,882	6,425,409
Deferred tax liabilities	22	15,599,563	14,508,862	15,861,523	14,754,404
Other liabilities	20	39,699,502	36,862,963	50,426,054	46,727,068
Total liabilities		2,377,475,333	2,230,187,548	2,411,253,830	2,259,515,413
Shareholders' equity					
Capital	23.b	120,000,000	120,000,000	120,000,000	120,000,000
Instruments qualifying to common equity tier 1 capital	23.c	--	--	4,100,000	4,100,000
Capital reserves	23.d	1,416,070	1,416,070	1,417,307	1,417,307
Profit reserves	23.d	82,221,366	83,087,465	81,486,681	82,301,417
Other comprehensive income (loss)	23.h	(19,894,936)	(19,658,517)	(19,894,936)	(19,658,517)
Treasury shares	23.l	(257,260)	(257,260)	(258,497)	(258,497)
Retained earnings (accumulated losses)		3,035,035	--	3,035,035	--
Non-controlling interest	23.i	--	--	5,054,334	4,203,585
Total shareholders' equity	23	186,520,275	184,587,758	194,939,924	192,105,295
Total liabilities and equity		2,563,995,608	2,414,775,306	2,606,193,754	2,451,620,708

See the accompanying notes to the financial statements.



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

Statements of income

	Note	Banco do Brasil		Consolidated	
		01/01 to 03/31/2026	01/01 to 03/31/2025	01/01 to 03/31/2026	01/01 to 03/31/2025
Income from financial intermediation		72,422,469	59,344,968	75,071,108	61,919,432
Loan portfolio	12.b	41,329,731	36,113,509	43,000,221	37,152,800
Interbank investments	9.b	6,048,095	8,218,419	6,052,171	8,222,818
Securities	10.f	23,173,073	13,704,391	24,251,112	15,238,568
Derivative financial instruments	11.e	(916,796)	(1,175,717)	(1,020,500)	(1,199,447)
Reserve requirement	8.b	2,623,582	2,036,017	2,623,582	2,036,017
Other financial assets		164,784	448,349	164,522	468,676
Expenses from financial intermediation		(49,856,533)	(36,734,131)	(50,243,641)	(37,314,998)
Financial institutions resources	18.d	(23,946,698)	(14,746,304)	(23,372,314)	(14,156,512)
Customers resources	17.c	(18,109,947)	(15,518,763)	(18,987,416)	(16,610,045)
Resources from issuance of debt securities	19.d	(9,287,108)	(8,473,583)	(9,453,576)	(8,663,989)
Other funding expenses	20.b	1,487,220	2,004,519	1,569,665	2,115,548
Allowance for losses associated with credit risk		(16,650,212)	(11,275,937)	(16,843,154)	(11,486,677)
Loan portfolio	12.h	(16,473,323)	(11,474,103)	(16,618,829)	(11,525,107)
Financial guarantees provided and other commitments	31.b	33,365	152,216	33,582	168,800
Other financial assets	9.b, 10.f, 13.c	(210,254)	45,950	(257,907)	(130,370)
Net Income from financial intermediation		5,915,724	11,334,900	7,984,313	13,117,757
Other operating income/expenses		(3,467,149)	(2,624,493)	(3,359,839)	(2,498,012)
Service fee income	24	4,987,516	4,658,011	8,821,279	8,361,470
Personnel expenses	25.a	(6,204,690)	(5,737,466)	(6,781,843)	(6,322,175)
Other administrative expenses	25.b	(3,946,914)	(3,719,124)	(3,726,189)	(3,631,345)
Tax expenses	22.c	(1,631,641)	(1,547,309)	(2,330,922)	(2,173,423)
Income from equity method investments	14.a	3,836,734	3,806,784	1,793,243	1,758,903
Other income/(expenses)	26	(508,154)	(85,389)	(1,135,407)	(491,442)
Provisions	21.b	(2,637,946)	(2,825,246)	(2,631,989)	(2,838,360)
Provisions for civil, tax and labor claims		(2,631,712)	(2,813,799)	(2,625,755)	(2,826,913)
Other		(6,234)	(11,447)	(6,234)	(11,447)
Operating income		(189,371)	5,885,161	1,992,485	7,781,385
Net non-operating Income		141,664	(27,893)	205,798	39,089
Profit before taxation and profit sharing		(47,707)	5,857,268	2,198,283	7,820,474
Income tax and social contribution	22	3,480,615	1,807,031	2,099,299	590,415
Employee and directors profit sharing		(400,046)	(865,457)	(404,415)	(869,297)
Non-controlling interest	23.i	--	--	(803,163)	(769,527)
Net income		3,032,862	6,798,842	3,090,004	6,772,065
Net income attributable to shareholders					
Shareholders of the bank		3,032,862	6,798,842	3,090,004	6,772,065
Non-controlling interests		--	--	803,163	769,527
Earnings per share	23.e				
Weighted average number of shares – basic and diluted		5,709,057,927	5,709,128,303		
Basic and diluted earnings per share (R\$)		0.53	1.19		

See the accompanying notes to the financial statements.



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

Statements of comprehensive income

	Banco do Brasil		Consolidated	
	01/01 to 03/31/2026	01/01 to 03/31/2025	01/01 to 03/31/2026	01/01 to 03/31/2025
Net income attributable to controlling interests	3,032,862	6,798,842	3,090,004	6,772,065
Net income attributable to non-controlling interests	--	--	803,163	769,527
Net income attributable to shareholders	3,032,862	6,798,842	3,893,167	7,541,592
Items that may be subsequently reclassified to the income Statement				
Financial assets at fair value in other comprehensive income	(278,299)	1,190,997	(335,568)	1,033,702
Unrealized gains/(losses)	(350,049)	2,085,402	(329,704)	2,056,214
Realized (gains)/losses - reclassified to profit or loss	(524)	80,203	(132,596)	(122,934)
Tax effect	72,274	(974,608)	126,732	(899,578)
Share in the comprehensive income of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures	125,461	(111,501)	135,859	12,663
Unrealized gains/(losses) on financial assets at FVOCI	38,345	(92,212)	(5,368)	86,536
Unrealized gains/(losses) on cash flow hedge	43,135	(28,212)	43,135	(28,212)
Unrealized gains/(losses) on other comprehensive income	130,975	(20,020)	192,247	(25,262)
Tax effect	(86,994)	28,943	(94,155)	(20,399)
Hedge of net investment abroad	49,259	74,930	49,259	74,930
Unrealized gains/(losses)	89,562	136,235	89,562	136,235
Tax effect	(40,303)	(61,305)	(40,303)	(61,305)
Foreign currency exchange adjustments	(58,781)	(645,758)	(60,151)	(784,709)
Items that will not be subsequently reclassified to the income Statement				
Financial assets at fair value in other comprehensive income	(74,059)	124,937	21,203	115,129
Unrealized gains/(losses)	(134,653)	226,549	38,550	206,001
Tax effect	60,594	(101,612)	(17,347)	(90,872)
Other comprehensive income net of tax effects	(236,419)	633,605	(189,398)	451,715
Total comprehensive income	2,796,443	7,432,447	3,703,769	7,993,307
Comprehensive income attributable to controlling interests	2,796,443	7,432,447	2,853,585	7,405,669
Comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling interests	--	--	850,184	587,638

See the accompanying notes to the financial statements.



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

Statements of changes in shareholders' equity

Banco do Brasil	Note	Capital	Capital reserves	Profit reserves		Other comprehensive income (loss)	Treasury shares	Retained earnings (accumulated losses)	Total
				Legal reserve	Statutory reserves				
Balances at December 31, 2024		120,000,000	1,410,594	15,221,388	66,401,024	(21,892,443)	(262,046)	--	180,878,517
Adoption of CMN Resolution n° 4,966/2021		--	--	--	--	577,266	--	(11,530,338)	(10,953,072)
Balances at Jan 1, 2025		120,000,000	1,410,594	15,221,388	66,401,024	(21,315,177)	(262,046)	(11,530,338)	169,925,445
Financial assets at fair value	23.h	--	--	--	--	1,239,832	--	--	1,239,832
Foreign exchange variation of investments abroad	23.h	--	--	--	--	(645,758)	--	--	(645,758)
Cash flow hedge	23.h	--	--	--	--	(15,516)	--	--	(15,516)
Hedge of net investment abroad	23.h	--	--	--	--	74,930	--	--	74,930
Change in participation in the capital of associates/subsidiaries	23.h	--	--	--	--	(2,020)	--	--	(2,020)
Other		--	--	--	--	(17,863)	--	36,300	18,437
Share-based payment transactions		--	4,879	--	--	--	4,381	--	9,260
Net income	23.g	--	--	--	--	--	--	6,798,842	6,798,842
Allocation - Interest on own capital	23.f	--	--	--	(2,760,569)	--	--	--	(2,760,569)
Balances at March 31, 2025		120,000,000	1,415,473	15,221,388	63,640,455	(20,681,572)	(257,665)	(4,695,196)	174,642,883
Changes in the period		--	4,879	--	(2,760,569)	633,605	4,381	6,835,142	4,717,438
Balances at December 31, 2025		120,000,000	1,416,070	16,128,978	66,958,487	(19,658,517)	(257,260)	--	184,587,758
Financial assets at fair value	23.h	--	--	--	--	(381,380)	--	--	(381,380)
Foreign exchange variation of investments abroad	23.h	--	--	--	--	(58,781)	--	--	(58,781)
Cash flow hedge	23.h	--	--	--	--	23,725	--	--	23,725
Hedge of net investment abroad	23.h	--	--	--	--	49,259	--	--	49,259
Change in participation in the capital of associates/subsidiaries	23.h	--	--	--	--	839	--	--	839
Other		--	--	--	--	129,919	--	2,173	132,092
Net income	23.g	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,032,862	3,032,862
Allocation - Interest on own capital	23.f	--	--	--	(866,099)	--	--	--	(866,099)
Balances at March 31, 2026		120,000,000	1,416,070	16,128,978	66,092,388	(19,894,936)	(257,260)	3,035,035	186,520,275
Changes in the period		--	--	--	(866,099)	(236,419)	--	3,035,035	1,932,517

See the accompanying notes to the financial statements.



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

Consolidated	Note	Capital	Instruments qualifying to common equity tier 1 capital	Capital reserves	Profit reserves		Other comprehensive income (loss)	Treasury shares	Retained earnings (accumulated losses)	Non-controlling interest	Total
					Legal reserve	Statutory reserves					
Balances at December 31, 2024		120,000,000	5,100,000	1,412,071	15,221,388	65,994,017	(21,892,443)	(263,523)	--	4,501,238	190,072,748
Adoption of CMN Resolution n° 4,966/2021		--	--	--	--	--	577,266	--	(11,530,338)	(87,858)	(11,040,930)
Balances at Jan 1, 2025		120,000,000	5,100,000	1,412,071	15,221,388	65,994,017	(21,315,177)	(263,523)	(11,530,338)	4,413,380	179,031,818
Financial assets at fair value	23.h	--	--	--	--	--	1,239,832	--	--	(37,559)	1,202,273
Foreign exchange variation of investments abroad	23.h	--	--	--	--	--	(645,758)	--	--	(138,953)	(784,711)
Cash flow hedge	23.h	--	--	--	--	--	(15,516)	--	--	--	(15,516)
Hedge of net investment abroad	23.h	--	--	--	--	--	74,930	--	--	--	74,930
Change in participation in the capital of associates/subsidiaries	23.h	--	--	--	--	--	(2,020)	--	--	104	(1,916)
Other		--	--	--	--	--	(17,863)	--	36,300	(5,482)	12,955
Share-based payment transactions		--	--	4,397	--	--	--	4,863	--	--	9,260
Change in noncontrolling interest		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(18,130)	(18,130)
Net income	23.g	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6,772,065	769,527	7,541,592
Interest on instruments qualifying to common equity		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(102,581)	--	(102,581)
Unrealized gains		--	--	--	--	(129,358)	--	--	129,358	--	--
Allocation - Interest on own capital	23.f	--	--	--	--	(2,760,569)	--	--	--	--	(2,760,569)
Balances at March 31, 2025		120,000,000	5,100,000	1,416,468	15,221,388	63,104,090	(20,681,572)	(258,660)	(4,695,196)	4,982,887	184,189,405
Changes in the period		--	--	4,397	--	(2,889,927)	633,605	4,863	6,835,142	569,507	5,157,587
Balances at December 31, 2025		120,000,000	4,100,000	1,417,307	16,128,978	66,172,439	(19,658,517)	(258,497)	--	4,203,585	192,105,295
Financial assets at fair value	23.h	--	--	--	--	--	(381,380)	--	--	(13,049)	(394,429)
Foreign exchange variation of investments abroad	23.h	--	--	--	--	--	(58,781)	--	--	(1,370)	(60,151)
Cash flow hedge	23.h	--	--	--	--	--	23,725	--	--	--	23,725
Hedge of net investment abroad	23.h	--	--	--	--	--	49,259	--	--	--	49,259
Change in participation in the capital of associates/subsidiaries	23.h	--	--	--	--	--	839	--	--	254	1,093
Other		--	--	--	--	--	129,919	--	2,173	61,186	193,278
Change in noncontrolling interest		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	565	565
Net income	23.g	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,090,004	803,163	3,893,167
Interest on instruments qualifying to common equity		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(5,779)	--	(5,779)
Unrealized gains		--	--	--	--	51,363	--	--	(51,363)	--	--
Allocation - Interest on own capital	23.f	--	--	--	--	(866,099)	--	--	--	--	(866,099)
Balances at March 31, 2026		120,000,000	4,100,000	1,417,307	16,128,978	65,357,703	(19,894,936)	(258,497)	3,035,035	5,054,334	194,939,924
Changes in the period		--	--	--	--	(814,736)	(236,419)	--	3,035,035	850,749	2,834,629

See the accompanying notes to the financial statements.



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

Statements of cash flows

	Note	Banco do Brasil		Consolidated	
		01/01 to 03/31/2026	01/01 to 03/31/2025	01/01 to 03/31/2026	01/01 to 03/31/2025
Cash flows from operating activities					
Net income		3,032,862	6,798,842	3,090,004	6,772,065
Adjustments to net income		10,723,270	5,877,606	14,749,819	8,821,330
Expected credit risk losses		16,650,212	11,275,937	16,843,154	11,486,677
Depreciation and amortization		1,419,492	1,036,972	1,460,826	1,071,986
Exchange (gain) loss on the conversion of assets and liabilities into foreign currency		(3,667,010)	(6,633,734)	(3,930,771)	(7,112,837)
Share of (earnings) losses of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures	14	(3,836,734)	(3,806,784)	(1,793,243)	(1,758,903)
(Gain) loss on the disposal of assets		(171,399)	(15,741)	(169,690)	(14,242)
Civil, tax and labor claims and other provisions	21	2,637,946	2,825,246	2,631,989	2,838,360
Adjustment of actuarial assets/liabilities and surplus allocation funds	28.d.4/f	(1,061,582)	(1,012,174)	(1,061,582)	(1,012,174)
Effect of changes in foreign exchange rates in cash and cash equivalents		2,297,304	4,470,492	2,475,992	4,902,711
Non-controlling interests		--	--	803,163	769,527
Income tax and social contribution		(3,480,615)	(1,807,031)	(2,099,299)	(590,415)
Other adjustments		(64,344)	(455,577)	(410,720)	(1,759,360)
Adjusted net income		13,756,132	12,676,448	17,839,823	15,593,395
Changes in assets and liabilities		877,842	29,900,086	2,779,589	32,073,345
(Increase) decrease in Central Bank compulsory reserves		2,431,540	3,082,273	2,431,540	3,082,273
(Increase) decrease in short-term interbank investments		(112,035,689)	14,632,220	(111,969,581)	14,393,679
(Increase) decrease in financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		(489,876)	(12,077,896)	(1,820,239)	(15,416,601)
(Increase) decrease in derivatives		361,645	1,085,071	383,638	1,101,458
(Increase) decrease in loans, net of expected losses		(22,284,618)	(17,265,912)	(22,503,609)	(16,012,707)
(Increase) decrease in other financial assets		4,935,653	2,191,848	(3,658,765)	(6,400,993)
(Increase) decrease in other assets		(15,643,304)	(11,329,668)	(7,369,891)	(5,584,422)
Income tax and social contribution paid		(72,121)	(1,542,124)	(2,707,490)	(5,040,874)
(Decrease) increase in customer resources		39,750,126	(4,529,213)	39,964,587	(5,970,029)
(Decrease) increase in financial institution resources		130,590,351	25,080,445	137,762,632	32,286,717
(Decrease) increase in funds from issuance of securities		(23,428,700)	20,648,334	(24,188,186)	19,517,316
(Decrease) increase in other financial liabilities		(7,826,819)	(1,101,245)	(9,253,220)	4,233,368
(Decrease) increase in other liabilities		4,589,654	11,025,953	5,708,173	11,884,160
CASH PROVIDED BY (USED IN) OPERATING ACTIVITIES		14,633,974	42,576,534	20,619,412	47,666,740
Cash flows from investing activities					
Purchase of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		(46,410,495)	(106,319,649)	(48,006,769)	(113,002,831)
Disposal of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		35,870,961	61,760,481	37,026,571	69,421,747
Purchase of securities at amortized cost		--	(11,648,340)	(635,359)	(13,097,167)
Redemption of securities at amortized cost		119,651	168,815	2,476,516	168,815
Dividends received from associates and joint ventures		8,465,648	7,011,815	1,806,712	3,586,758
Purchase of property and equipment		(1,076,675)	(799,701)	(1,097,887)	(816,685)
Disposal of property and equipment		3,536	9,845	3,586	6,854
Purchase of intangible assets		(441,257)	(897,866)	(444,600)	(898,652)
Capital investment in Broto S.A.		(9,000)	--	(9,000)	--
Disposal of interest in Cadam S.A.		39,804	--	39,804	--
CASH PROVIDED BY (USED IN) INVESTING ACTIVITIES		(3,437,827)	(50,714,600)	(8,840,426)	(54,631,161)
Cash flows from financing activities					
(Decrease) increase in subordinated debts		(3,624,702)	5,607,019	(3,624,702)	5,607,019
Dividends paid to non-controlling shareholders		--	--	(1,634,422)	(1,429,575)
Interest on own capital paid		(1,635,144)	(3,584,289)	(1,635,144)	(3,584,289)
Repayments and extinguishments of lease liabilities		(351,138)	(382,433)	(351,138)	(382,433)
CASH PROVIDED BY (USED IN) FINANCING ACTIVITIES		(5,610,984)	1,640,297	(7,245,406)	210,722
Net variation of cash and cash equivalents		5,585,163	(6,497,769)	4,533,580	(6,753,699)
At the beginning of the period		58,474,875	81,150,329	59,635,525	83,167,243
Effect of changes in foreign exchange rates in cash and cash equivalents		(2,297,304)	(4,470,492)	(2,475,992)	(4,902,711)
At the end of the period		61,762,734	70,182,068	61,693,113	71,510,833
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		5,585,163	(6,497,769)	4,533,580	(6,753,699)

See the accompanying notes to the financial statements.



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

Statements of value added

		Banco do Brasil				Consolidated			
		01/01 to 03/31/2026		01/01 to 03/31/2025		01/01 to 03/31/2026		01/01 to 03/31/2025	
Income		57,755,338		49,788,514		63,487,635		55,503,512	
Income from financial intermediation		72,422,469		59,344,968		75,071,108		61,919,432	
Service fee income		4,987,516		4,658,011		8,821,279		8,361,470	
Allowance for losses associated with credit risk		(16,650,212)		(11,275,937)		(16,843,154)		(11,486,677)	
Other income/(expenses)		(3,004,435)		(2,938,528)		(3,561,598)		(3,290,713)	
Expenses from financial intermediation		(49,856,533)		(36,734,131)		(50,243,641)		(37,314,998)	
Inputs purchased from third parties		(2,334,211)		(2,202,795)		(2,069,434)		(2,077,028)	
Materials, water, electric and gas		(113,102)		(122,098)		(119,673)		(132,192)	
Expenses with outsourced services	25	(192,927)		(207,521)		(93,200)		(136,970)	
Communications	25	(88,523)		(110,225)		(105,839)		(127,389)	
Data processing	25	(637,996)		(535,242)		(446,591)		(409,974)	
Transport	25	(14,051)		(23,223)		(19,110)		(39,075)	
Security services	25	(377,093)		(349,934)		(385,156)		(358,150)	
Financial system services	25	(99,681)		(117,121)		(126,766)		(148,610)	
Advertising and marketing	25	(97,220)		(102,117)		(106,139)		(111,159)	
Maintenance and upkeep	25	(316,864)		(330,801)		(226,650)		(226,389)	
Other		(396,754)		(304,513)		(440,310)		(387,120)	
Gross added value		5,564,594		10,851,588		11,174,560		16,111,486	
Depreciation and amortization		(1,419,492)		(1,036,972)		(1,460,826)		(1,071,986)	
Value added produced by entity		4,145,102		9,814,616		9,713,734		15,039,500	
Value added received through transfer		3,836,734		3,806,784		1,793,243		1,758,903	
Income from equity method investments		3,836,734		3,806,784		1,793,243		1,758,903	
Added value to distribute		7,981,836	100.00%	13,621,400	100.00%	11,506,977	100.00%	16,798,403	100.00%
Value added distributed		7,981,836	100.00%	13,621,400	100.00%	11,506,977	100.00%	16,798,403	100.00%
Personnel		5,990,692	75.05%	6,072,319	44.58%	6,537,601	56.81%	6,616,031	39.39%
Salaries and fees		2,903,649		3,477,023		3,306,714		3,882,636	
Employee and directors profit sharing		400,046		865,457		404,415		869,297	
Benefits and staff training		1,317,128		1,027,125		1,390,911		1,086,262	
FGTS (Government severance indemnity fund for employees)		220,713		206,984		229,960		216,775	
Other charges		1,149,156		495,730		1,205,601		561,061	
Taxes, rates and contributions		(1,102,774)	-13.82%	431,130	3.17%	1,012,435	8.81%	2,318,697	13.80%
Federal		(1,395,138)		149,160		391,567		1,752,303	
State		503		463		503		463	
Municipal		291,861		281,507		620,365		565,931	
Interest on third parties' capital		61,056	0.77%	319,109	2.34%	63,774	0.55%	322,083	1.92%
Rent	25	61,056		319,109		63,774		322,083	
Interest on own capital		3,032,862	38.00%	6,798,842	49.91%	3,893,167	33.83%	7,541,592	44.89%
Federal government's interest on own capital		433,050		1,380,285		433,050		1,380,285	
Other shareholders' interest on own capital		433,049		1,380,284		433,049		1,380,284	
Interest on the instrument eligible to the federal government's common equity tier 1 capital		--		--		5,779		102,581	
Retained earnings		2,166,763		4,038,273		2,218,126		3,908,915	
Non-controlling interest in retained earnings		--		--		803,163		769,527	

See the accompanying notes to the financial statements.



1 – The Bank and its operations

Banco do Brasil S.A. (“Banco do Brasil” or the “Bank”) is a publicly-traded company, which engages economic activities pursuant to art. 173 of the Brazilian Federal Constitution, subject to the rules of Brazilian Corporate Law, and is governed by Laws 4,595/1964, 13,303/2016 and the respective ruling Decree. The Brazilian Federal Government controls the Bank. Its headquarters and domicile are located at Setor de Autarquias Norte, Quadra 5, Lote B, Edifício Banco do Brasil, Brasília, Federal District, Brazil.

The Bank has its shares traded in the segment known as “Novo Mercado of B3 S.A. – Brasil”, “Bolsa”, “Balcão (B3)”, under the ticker “BBAS3” and its American Depositary Receipts (ADRs) on the over-the-counter market in the United States under the ticker “BDORY”. The Bank’s shareholders, managers and members of the Fiscal Council are subject to the provisions of B3’s Novo Mercado Regulation. The provisions of Novo Mercado will prevail over the statutory provisions, in case of prejudice to the rights of the recipients of the public offers provided for in the Bylaws.

The Bank is a multiple-purpose bank with operations throughout the national territory also develops activities in important financial centers globally. The Bank and its subsidiaries’ business activities include the following:

- all banking operations (such as retail, commercial, investment, services, etc);
- banking and financial services, including foreign exchange transactions and other services such as insurance, pension plans, capitalization bonds, securities brokerage, credit/debit card management, consortium management, investment funds and managed portfolios; and
- all other types of transactions available to banks within Brazil’s National Financial System.

The Bank also acts as an agent for execution of the Brazilian Federal Government’s credit and financial policies, Brazilian Law requires the Bank to perform functions, specifically those under art. 19 of Law 4,595/1964:

- act as financial agent for the National Treasury;
- provide banking services on behalf of the Federal Government and other governmental agencies;
- provide clearing services for checks and other documents;
- buy and sell foreign currencies as determined by the National Monetary Council (CMN) for the Bank’s own account and for the account of the Central Bank of Brasil (Bacen);
- provide receipt and payment services for Bacen, in addition to other services;
- finance the purchase and development of small and medium-sized farms; and
- disseminate and provide credit; among others.

With a history of 217 years, the Bank operates in a responsible manner to promote social inclusion through the generation of jobs and income.

The Bank finances the production and commercialization of agricultural goods; fosters rural investments such as storage, processing, industrialization of agricultural products and modernization of machinery and implements; and adapting rural properties to environmental legislation. Thus, the Bank supports Brazilian agribusiness in all stages of the production chain.

The Bank offers to micro and small companies, working capital, financing for investments, and foreign trade solutions, in addition to several other options related to cash flow, insurance, pension and services. The Bank provides financing alternatives and business models that promote the transition to an inclusive economy to several companies, including Individual Microentrepreneurs (Microempreendedores Individuais – MEI).

In foreign trade financing, the Bank operates government policy instruments regarding productive development, entrepreneurship, social and financial inclusion, including the Income Generation Program (Programa de Geração e Renda – Exportação – Proger) and the Export Financing Program (Programa de Financiamento às Exportações – Proex).

Banco do Brasil also acts as a Financial Market System Operating Institution (IOSMF) executing check clearing services through the Check Clearing Centralizer (Compe), a Financial Market Infrastructure (IMF), that forms part of the Brazilian Payment System (SPB), in accordance with BCB Resolutions nº 304 and 314/2023.

More information about the subsidiaries is included in Note 2, while Note 6 contains a description of the Bank’s business segments.



2 – Presentation of financial statements

a) Statement of compliance

These individual and consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting practices adopted in Brazil applicable to institutions authorized by the Central Bank of Brasil (Cosif), including accounting guidelines issued by Brazilian Corporate Law in compliance with the rules and instructions of the Brazilian Securities Commission (Comissão de Valores Mobiliários - CVM), when applicable. All relevant information specific to the financial statements is highlighted and corresponds to that used by Management in its administration.

As permitted by article 77 of CMN Resolution No. 4,966/2021, the consolidated financial statements prepared and disclosed in accordance with the Accounting Standards for Institutions regulated by the Central Bank of Brazil ("Cosif") are presented on an additional basis to the consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards – Accounting Standards (IFRS), which are prepared and disclosed separately by the Bank, in accordance with the provisions of CMN Resolution No. 4,818/2020.

These individual and consolidated financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorized for issuance on May 12, 2026.

b) Functional and presentation currency

These individual and consolidated financial statements are presented in Brazilian reais (R\$), which is the Bank's functional and presentation currency. Unless otherwise indicated, the quantitative financial information is presented in thousands of Reais – BRL (R\$ thousand).

c) Going concern

Management has assessed the Bank's ability to continue its normal operations and is satisfied that it has the adequate resources to continue as a going concern for the foreseeable future. In addition, Management is not aware of any material uncertainty that could generate significant doubts about its ability to continue as a going concern. In making this assessment, management has considered a wide range of information including projections of profitability, regulatory capital requirements and funding needs. The assessment also includes consideration of reasonably possible downside economic scenarios and their potential impacts on the profitability, capital and liquidity of the Bank.

d) Changes in material accounting policies

These individual and consolidated financial statements were prepared using the same policies and accounting methods used to prepare the individual and consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2025, except in the cases indicated in item "g" of this Note.

e) Consolidated financial statements

The consolidated financial statements include the operations of the Bank performed by its domestic and foreign agencies and also include the operations of the Bank's controlled entities. The consolidated financial statements reflect the assets, liabilities, income and expenses of Banco do Brasil and its controlled entities, in accordance with CPC 36 (R3) – Consolidated financial statements.

In the preparation of the consolidated financial statements, amounts resulting from transactions between consolidated companies, including the equity interest held by one in another, balance sheet accounts, revenues, expenses and unrealized profits, net of tax effects, were eliminated. Foreign exchange gains and losses arising from agency operations are presented within the statement of income line items where the related income and expenses of these operations are recognized. Foreign exchange gains and losses on assets and liabilities of overseas branches and subsidiaries are presented under "Expenses from financial institutions resources" (as per note 18.d) aiming to offset the foreign exchange effects on financial liabilities designated as hedging instruments to protect the Bank's results from currency fluctuations (as per note 14.a and 18.d).

In the consolidated financial statements, there was a reclassification of the Instrument qualifying as CET1 - hybrid capital and debt instrument to Shareholder's equity (Note 23.c).

Non-controlling interests are presented in the statements of financial position as a segregated component of equity. The result attributable to non-controlling interests is shown separately in the statements of income and in the statements of comprehensive income.



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

Non-exclusive and open-ended funds, originating from the initial investment of BB Gestão de Recursos – Distribuidora de Títulos e Valores Mobiliários S.A. – BB Asset's own resources, are intended for external investors, and it does not intend to assume or substantially retain the risks and benefits of these investment funds.

Equity interests included in the consolidated financial statements, segregated by business segments:

	Activity	Country of incorporation	Functional currency	Equity interest (%)	
				Mar 31, 2026	Dec 31, 2025
Banking segment					
Banco do Brasil AG	Banking	Austria	Real	100.00%	100.00%
BB Leasing S.A. – Arrendamento Mercantil	Leasing	Brazil	Real	100.00%	100.00%
Banco do Brasil Securities LLC.	Broker	USA	Real	100.00%	100.00%
BB Securities Ltd.	Broker	England	Real	100.00%	100.00%
BB USA Holding Company, Inc.	Holding	USA	Real	100.00%	100.00%
BB Cayman Islands Holding	Holding	Cayman Islands	Real	100.00%	100.00%
Banco do Brasil Americas	Banking	USA	American Dollar	100.00%	100.00%
Banco Patagonia S.A.	Banking	Argentina	Argentinian Peso	80.39%	80.39%
Investment segment					
BB Banco de Investimento S.A.	Investment bank	Brazil	Real	100.00%	100.00%
Segment of fund management					
BB Gestão de Recursos – Distribuidora de Títulos e Valores Mobiliários S.A. – BB Asset	Asset management	Brazil	Real	100.00%	100.00%
Segment of insurance, private pension fund and capitalization					
BB Seguridade Participações S.A. ¹	Holding	Brazil	Real	68.26%	68.26%
BB Corretora de Seguros e Administradora de Bens S.A. ¹	Broker	Brazil	Real	68.26%	68.26%
BB Seguros Participações S.A. ¹	Holding	Brazil	Real	68.26%	68.26%
Segment of payment methods					
BB Administradora de Cartões de Crédito S.A.	Service rendering	Brazil	Real	100.00%	100.00%
BB Elo Cartões Participações S.A.	Holding	Brazil	Real	100.00%	100.00%
Other segments					
Ativos S.A. Securitizadora de Créditos Financeiros	Credits acquisition	Brazil	Real	100.00%	100.00%
Ativos S.A. Gestão de Cobrança e Recuperação de Crédito	Collection management	Brazil	Real	100.00%	100.00%
BB Administradora de Consórcios S.A.	Consortium	Brazil	Real	100.00%	100.00%
BB Marketplace Intermediação de Negócios e Serviços S.A.	Service rendering	Brazil	Real	100.00%	100.00%
BB Tecnologia e Serviços	IT	Brazil	Real	100.00%	100.00%
BB Impacto ASG I Fundo em Investimento em Multiestratégia Investimento no Exterior ²	Investment funds	Brazil	Real	100.00%	100.00%
BB Ventures I Fundo de Investimento em Participações Multiestratégia – Investimento no Exterior ²	Investment funds	Brazil	Real	100.00%	100.00%
FIP Agventures II Multiestratégias ²	Investment funds	Brazil	Real	55.08%	55.08%

1 - Refers to the percentage of the equity interest, considering the acquisition of shares by the invested entity held in treasury.

2- Investment funds in which the Bank substantially assumes or retains risks and benefits.



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

The consolidated financial statements also include securitization instruments controlled by the Bank, direct or indirect, described as follows.

Dollar Diversified Payment Rights Finance Company (SPE Dollar)

SPE Dollar was organized under the laws of the Cayman Islands for the following purposes:

- fund raising by issuance of securities in the international market;
- use of resources obtained by issuing securities to pay for the purchase, with the Bank, of the rights to payment orders issued by banking correspondents located in the U.S. and by the agency of BB New York, in USD, for any agency in Brazil (Rights on Consignment); and
- making payments of principal and interest on securities issued and other payments defined in the contract of issuance of these securities.

The SPE Dollar pays the obligations under the securities with USD funds received from the payment orders, has no material assets or liabilities other than rights and obligations under the securities contracts, and lastly has no subsidiaries or employees.

Loans Finance Company Limited (SPE Loans)

SPE Loans was organized under the laws of the Cayman Islands for the following purposes:

- fund raising by issuance of securities in the international market;
- closing and booking repurchase agreements with the Bank;
- purchasing of protection against credit risk of the Bank through a credit derivative, which is actionable only in case of the Bank's default in any of the obligations assumed in repurchase agreements.

The amounts, terms, currencies, rates and cash flows of the repurchase agreements are identical to those of the securities. The rights and income created from the repurchase agreements cover and match the obligations and expenses created by the securities. As a result, the SPE Loans does not generate profit or loss and does not hold any assets and liabilities other than those from the repurchase agreements, credit default swap and outstanding securities.

Information for comparability purposes

We present below the effects of voluntary changes made to the presentation of foreign exchange variation results in the Income Statement with the aim of better reflect the economic substance of transactions within this report.

In accordance with CPC 23, comparative balances have been retrospectively restated. Consequently, the corresponding amounts in the Statement of value added were adjusted, as well as the related notes.

Statement of Income

01/01 to 03/31/2025	Banco do Brasil			Consolidated		
	Original report	Adjustments	Restarted balances	Original report	Adjustments	Restarted balances
Income from financial intermediation	61,983,104	(2,638,136)	59,344,968	64,566,016	(2,646,584)	61,919,432
Loan portfolio	35,952,497	161,012	36,113,509	36,991,788	161,012	37,152,800
Other financial assets	3,247,497	(2,799,148)	448,349	3,276,272	(2,807,596)	468,676
Expenses from financial intermediation	(39,372,267)	2,638,136	(36,734,131)	(39,961,582)	2,646,584	(37,314,998)
Financial institutions resources	(16,934,235)	2,187,931	(14,746,304)	(16,380,056)	2,223,544	(14,156,512)
Customers resources	(13,330,832)	(2,187,931)	(15,518,763)	(14,386,501)	(2,223,544)	(16,610,045)
Other funding expenses	(633,617)	2,638,136	2,004,519	(531,036)	2,646,584	2,115,548



In thousands of Reals, unless otherwise stated

f) Convergence to IFRS Accounting Standards

The Accounting Pronouncements Committee (CPC) issues pronouncements and accounting interpretations aligned with International Financial Reporting Standards – Accounting Standards (IFRS) and approved by the CVM. CMN approved the following pronouncements, fully observed by the Bank:

CPC	Resolutions
CPC 00 (R2) – Conceptual framework for Financial Reporting	CMN Resolution 4,924/2021
CPC 01 (R1) – Impairment of Assets	CMN Resolution 4,924/2021
CPC 03 (R2) – Statement of Cash Flows	CMN Resolution 4,818/2020
CPC 05 (R1) – Related Party Disclosures	CMN Resolution 4,818/2020
CPC 06 (R2) – Lease	CMN Resolution 4,975/2021
CPC 10 (R1) – Share-based Payment	CMN Resolution 3,989/2011
CPC 23 – Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors	CMN Resolution 4,924/2021
CPC 24 – Events after the Reporting Period	CMN Resolution 4,818/2020
CPC 25 – Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets	CMN Resolution 3,823/2009
CPC 28 – Investment Property	CMN Resolution 4,967/2021
CPC 33 (R1) – Employee Benefits	CMN Resolution 4,877/2020
CPC 41 – Earnings per Share	CMN Resolution 4,818/2020
CPC 46 – Fair Value Measurement	CMN Resolution 4,924/2021
CPC 47 – Revenue from Contracts with Customers	CMN Resolution 4,924/2021

CMN also issued proprietary rules that partially incorporate the pronouncements issued by the CPC and are applicable to the individual and consolidated financial statements:

CMN Standard	Based on CPC Pronouncement
CMN Resolution 4,524/2016 – Recognition of foreign exchange hedging transactions for investments abroad.	CPC 48
CMN Resolution 4,534/2016 – Accounting recognition and measurement of Intangibles asset components.	CPC 04 (R1)
CMN Resolution 4,535/2016 – Recognition and accounting record of the components of property and equipment in use.	CPC 27
CMN Resolution 4,817/2020 – Accounting measurement and recognition of investments in associates, subsidiaries and joint ventures.	CPC 18 (R2) and CPC 45
CMN Resolution 4,966/2021 – Concepts and accounting criteria applicable to financial instruments, as well as for the designation and recognition of hedge relationships (hedge accounting).	CPC 48

The Bank also applied the following pronouncements that are not in conflict with Cosif, as determined by article 22, paragraph 2, of Law No. 6,385/1976:

CPC Pronouncement
CPC 09 (R1) – Statement of Added Value (DVA)
CPC 12 – Present Value Adjustment
CPC 22 – Operating Segments
CPC 36 (R3) – Consolidated Financial Statements

g) Recently issued standards, applicable or to be applied in future periods

Standards Applicable in Current Periods

g.1) CMN Resolution 5,185, of November 21, 2024

The regulation amends CMN Resolution 4,818/2020, which consolidates the general criteria for the preparation and disclosure of individual and consolidated financial statements by financial institutions and other entities authorized to operate by the Bacen.

According to the regulation, effective as of fiscal year 2026, the Bank must prepare and disclose the financial information report related to sustainability, adopting CBPS 01 and CBPS 02 pronouncements as an integral part of the annual consolidated financial statements. The regulation also establishes that, in the first year, disclosure must occur within 180 days from the reporting date (June 30, 2027).

**Standards Applicable in Future Periods****g.2) CMN Resolution 4,966, of November 25, 2021**

Although in force since January 1, 2025, CMN Resolution No. 4,966/2021 includes provisions with deferred application and transitional regimes, whose effects to the Bank converge on January 1, 2027, as described below:

(i) Hedge accounting

The Bank will apply the new hedge accounting requirements starting on January 1, 2027, as provided for in Article 75 of CMN Resolution No. 4,966/2021.

(ii) Present value adjustment of restructured financial assets

Until December 31, 2026, the Bank uses the renegotiated effective interest rate to calculate the present value of restructured contractual cash flows, and will begin to observe the definitive treatment set forth in CMN Resolution No. 4,966/2021 as of January 1, 2027, as permitted by Article 71-A.

g.3) CMN Resolution 5,252, of September 25, 2025

The Resolution establishes accounting concepts and criteria related to the measurement, recognition, derecognition, and disclosure of sustainability assets and liabilities. This standard comes into effect on January 1, 2027.

g.4) CMN Resolution 5,281, of February 26, 2026

The Resolution establishes accounting criteria related to the measurement, recognition, derecognition, and disclosure of virtual assets. This standard comes into effect on January 1, 2027.



3 – Description of significant accounting policies

The accounting practices adopted by Banco do Brasil are applied consistently in all periods presented in these financial statements and applied to all the entities of the Group Banco do Brasil.

a) Statement of income

On an accrual basis accounting, revenues and expenses are reported in the period in which they are incurred, regardless of receipt or payment. The operations with floating rates are adjusted pro rata die, based on the variation of the indexes agreed, and operations with fixed rates are recorded at future redemption value, adjusted for the unearned income or prepaid expenses for future periods. The operations indexed to foreign currencies are converted at the reporting date using current rates.

b) Cash and cash equivalents

They comprise cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments readily convertible into cash, with a maximum maturity of three months from the date of acquisition, to be used in short-term commitments, and subject to an insignificant risk of change in value. The balances of cash and cash equivalents in local currency, foreign currency, investments in repurchase agreements – bank position, investments in interbank deposits and investments in foreign currencies were considered.

c) Financial Instruments

The Bank classifies its financial instruments based on the contractual characteristics of the asset's cash flows, as well as the business model under which the assets are managed by the entity. All financial assets and liabilities are initially recognized on the date of their acquisition, origination, or issuance, that is, the date on which the Bank becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. The classification of financial assets and liabilities is determined at the initial recognition date.

Classification and Reclassification

Business Model: Reflects how the Bank manages the cash flows of its financial assets. The Bank's management has evaluated, among other factors:

- How the performance of the business model and financial assets is reported to key management personnel;
- The risks that affect the performance of the business model and how these risks are managed; and
- How business managers are compensated.

Based on this assessment, the Bank determined the business model for its financial assets according to whether the cash flows arise from:

- Receipt of contractual cash flows;
- Sale of financial assets; or
- Both.

SPPI Criterion (Solely Payments of Principal and Interest): When the contractual terms of financial instruments are consistent with a basic lending agreement, considering the time value of money, credit risk, transaction costs, profit margin, and other risks related to lending.

Contractual Characteristics of Cash Flows: The Bank analyzes the contractual characteristics of the cash flows of its financial assets to verify whether these flows represent solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the outstanding principal amount. If the contractual terms expose the Bank to risks or volatility in cash flows unrelated to a basic lending agreement, the cash flow does not represent SPPI. Any misalignment in this characteristic will result in the financial instrument being measured at fair value through profit or loss.



Reclassification: Financial assets are reclassified when there are changes in the business models for managing their cash flows, and this reclassification must occur prospectively on the first day of the subsequent financial reporting period. The reclassification of financial liabilities is prohibited.

c.1) Financial Assets

Recognition and Measurement

In general, financial assets are initially recognized at fair value, plus transaction costs individually attributable to the operation, and net of any amounts received upon acquisition or origination of the instrument (except for assets measured at fair value through profit or loss – FVTPL). Subsequently, they are measured at amortized cost or fair value. They are measured at present value, reflecting the application of the effective interest method. The accounting policies applied to each class of financial instruments are as follows:

Amortized Cost (AC) – An asset is measured in this category when its contractual cash flows consist SPPI, and management maintains it within a business model aimed at receiving the respective contractual cash flows.

Assets measured in this category are initially recognized at fair value, including transaction costs, and subsequently evaluated at amortized cost using the effective interest rate. Financial income and expenses are recorded on an accrual basis and added to the principal amount each period, with the asset value reduced by principal amortizations and expected credit losses. Financial income earned is recorded in the income statement under financial intermediation revenues.

For the application of the effective interest rate concept to credit operations and other transactions with credit-granting characteristics classified in this category, the Bank uses a differentiated methodology for recognizing revenues and expenses related to transaction costs and amounts received upon origination of the instrument, without incorporating materiality criteria.

The differentiated methodology consists of:

- Recognition of revenues in the income statement on a pro rata temporis basis, considering the original contractual interest rate; and
- Recognition of revenues and expenses related to transaction costs and other amounts received upon origination of the financial instrument on a straight-line basis, according to the contract characteristics.

The main assets measured in this category are:

Interbank Investments

Interbank investments consist of investments in the open market (repurchase agreement operations) and interbank deposit applications. These assets are presented at their application or acquisition value, plus accrued income up to the balance sheet date, including interest, and reduced by expected losses when applicable.

Open Market Applications (Repurchase Agreement Operations):

The Bank invests in securities and financial instruments with a resale commitment, primarily comprising federal government bonds. Repurchase commitments are considered secured financial transactions. The repurchase agreement asset is subdivided into:

- pending resale – banked position: This consists of securities acquired with a resale commitment that have not been transferred, meaning they have not been sold with a repurchase commitment.
- pending resale – financed position: This includes securities acquired with a resale commitment that have been transferred, meaning they have been sold with a repurchase commitment.

Loan portfolio - they are financial assets with fixed or determinable payments.

Carrying amount of the credit portfolio is reduced by an expected loss allowance, which is recognized in the income statement as "Expected losses associated with credit risk," representing management's estimate of expected losses in the portfolio.



The Bank does not recognize revenue of any nature that has not yet been received (except for income arising from the recovery of financial assets previously written off, as provided for in regulation) for credit operations with recovery issues— that is, those overdue for more than 90 days or classified as such based on qualitative criteria. These amounts are recognized in the income statement only upon actual receipt.

Revenue recognition resumes from the period in which the credit operation is no longer classified as a financial asset with credit recovery issues.

Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI) - An asset is measured in this category when its contractual cash flows consist of SPPI, and management maintains it within a business model aimed at generating returns both through the receipt of its contractual cash flows and the sale of the financial asset with a substantial transfer of risks and rewards. These assets are initially and subsequently recognized at fair value, including transaction costs, with unrealized gains and losses recognized against other comprehensive income, net of tax effects.

The main assets measured in this category are:

Debt Instruments - Debt instruments grant their holders the right to receive money or another financial asset from another entity, according to contractually defined terms and rates. These include government bonds, foreign government securities, and other similar financial assets.

Equity Instruments - Any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity or an investment fund after deducting all its liabilities.

This category includes equity instruments of other entities that are irrevocably designated at initial recognition, provided that such assets are not held within a business model whose primary objective is to realize returns through selling the instruments.

Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (FVTPL) - Financial assets that do not meet the classification criteria of the previous categories are classified in this category. Generally, assets are measured in this category when their contractual cash flows do not have the characteristic of SPPI, or when management holds them with the objective of generating cash flows through the sale of the assets.

The main assets measured in this category are:

Debt Instruments - Debt instruments grant their holders the right to receive money or another financial asset from another entity, according to contractually defined terms and rates. These include government bonds, foreign government securities, and other similar financial assets.

Equity Instruments - Any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity or an investment fund after deducting all its liabilities.

Derivative Financial Instruments - Derivatives such as:

- Swaps, futures, forwards, options, and other similar derivatives based on interest rates, exchange rates, stock prices, commodities, and credit risk. Derivatives are recorded at fair value and maintained as assets when their fair value is positive and as liabilities when their fair value is negative.
- Derivatives not qualified for hedge accounting but used to manage exposure to market risks, primarily interest rates, currencies, and credit.
- Derivatives contracted at the request of clients, solely for the purpose of protecting against risks inherent to their economic activities.

c.2) Financial Liabilities

A financial instrument is classified as a financial liability when there is a contractual obligation for its settlement to be made through the delivery of cash or another financial asset, regardless of its legal form.

Financial liabilities should be classified under the amortized cost category, except for derivative liabilities, which should be classified under the FVTPL category.

Financial liabilities generated in transactions involving the lending or leasing of financial assets are also exceptions to classification at amortized cost. These must be classified under the FVTPL category.



Additionally, financial liabilities arising from the transfer of financial assets, as well as credit commitments and undrawn credit facilities, must be recognized and measured in accordance with specific provisions.

The main liabilities measured at amortized cost are:

Customer resources – Consisting of demand deposits, savings deposits, and voluntary term deposits, which are mostly characterized as products without a defined maturity.

Financial Institution resource (Open Market Funding) – The Bank raises funds through the sale of securities and financial instruments with repurchase agreements, primarily comprising government bonds. Repurchase agreements are considered secured financial transactions and are accounted for at their sale value, plus accrued interest.

Securities sold under repurchase agreements are not derecognized, as the Bank retains substantially all risks and rewards of ownership. The corresponding cash received, including appropriate interest, is recognized as a liability measured at amortized cost, reflecting the economic substance of the transaction as a debt of the Bank. Open market funding is subdivided into different categories:

- Proprietary portfolio, which consists of securities with repurchase agreements not linked to resales—that is, the Bank's proprietary portfolio securities linked to the open market.
- Third-party portfolio, which includes securities acquired with resale commitments and transferred—that is, sold with repurchase agreements.

The Bank provides financial guarantees to clients in favor of third parties in loan agreements. Financial guarantee contracts require payments to a creditor on behalf of a third-party debtor when the latter fails to make payments in accordance with the terms of the debt instrument.

After initial recognition, financial guarantees provided are measured at the higher of:

- The provision for expected credit loss associated with credit risk; and
- The fair value at initial recognition, less the cumulative amount of recognized revenue.

d) Derecognition of Financial Instruments

Financial assets – are derecognized when:

- The contractual rights to the related cash flows expire; or
- The asset is transferred, and the transfer qualifies for derecognition.

Rights and obligations retained in the transfer are recognized separately as assets and liabilities, where appropriate. If control over the asset is retained, the Bank continues to recognize it to the extent of its ongoing involvement, which is determined by the degree to which it remains exposed to changes in the value of the transferred asset.

A financial asset is derecognized due to expected credit loss when it is unlikely that the Bank will recover its value.

Financial liabilities – are derecognized when the contractual obligation expires, is settled, canceled, or extinguished.

e) Financial Instruments for Hedging

The Bank uses derivative instruments to manage exposure to interest rate, foreign exchange, and credit risks, including exposure arising from future transactions and firm commitments. To manage a specific risk, the Bank applies hedge accounting to transactions that meet specific criteria.

At the beginning of the hedge relationship, the Bank formalizes the process through documentation of the relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument, including the nature of the risk, the objective, and the strategy for designating the hedge, utilizing derivative financial instruments for this purpose.

Additionally, the Bank continuously determines, evaluates, and monitors the methodology and strategies to assess their effectiveness and ensure they are highly effective—that is, the hedging instruments offset, in the same proportions, the fair value variations attributed to the respective hedged items during the established hedge relationship period, with the objective of mitigating risk factors.



The effectiveness assessment of hedge structures is conducted both prospectively and retrospectively (throughout the operations). For this purpose, certain methodologies are employed, such as:

- Dollar Offset Method (or Ratio Analysis) – Based on the comparison of the fair value variation of the hedging instrument with the fair value variation of the hedged item.
- Correlation coefficient between the present value variation of the hedging instrument and the present value variations of the hedged item.
- Beta coefficient of regression between the regressor (represented by the present value variation of the hedging instrument) and the regressand (represented by the present value variation of the hedged item).

In risk management, it is expected that hedging instruments and hedged items move in opposite directions and in the same proportions to mitigate risk factors. Currently, the designated coverage ratio is 100% of the risk factor eligible for hedging. Sources of ineffectiveness are generally related to counterparty credit risk, early settlement risk of the hedged item, and potential mismatches in maturity between the hedging instrument and the hedged item.

f) Expected Credit Losses

The expected credit losses are determined based on internal models, including forward-looking factors that consider the current and future economic situation. The Bank employs a comprehensive methodology with risk parameters to calculate the provision for expected credit losses for most of its financial instruments.

The Bank also observes the provision levels established by current regulations for incurred credit risk losses related to delinquent financial assets (assets with a delay of more than 90 days), without prejudice to the establishment of provisions in amounts sufficient to cover the total expected loss in the realization of these assets. The provision levels for these operations will correspond to the value resulting from the application of the percentages defined in the regulations, considering the delay periods and the defined portfolios, based on the gross carrying amount of the asset.

The model for calculating expected credit losses at the Bank includes the assessment of financial assets in three stages:

Stage 1 – Performing Operations – Assets classified in this stage are considered in normal conditions and that have not incurred a significant increase in credit risk since their origination. This also includes assets with principal or interest payments that are past due by up to 30 days. Upon evaluation, the Bank may include in this stage instruments with delays of up to 60 days, provided there is evidence that there has been no significant increase in credit risk compared to that assessed at initial recognition. In this case, the expected loss is calculated based on the probability that the financial asset will become a credit-impaired financial asset within the next 12 months.

Stage 2 – Assets with Significant Increase in Credit Risk (SICR) – Assets in this stage have delays exceeding 30 days (or 60 days, subject to evaluation) on principal or interest payments or other indicators of a significant increase in credit risk compared to the original assessment. In this case, the expected loss is calculated based on the probability that the instrument will become a credit-impaired asset over its entire expected lifetime.

Stage 3 – Credit-Impaired Assets – Assets classified under this stage are financial instruments with recovery issues, either due to quantitative default (assessed based on the number of days past due—more than 90 days) or qualitative indicators, suggesting that the client will not fully honor the credit operation without relying on guarantees or collateral. Restructured operations are also included in this category. In this case, the expected loss is calculated considering that the instrument qualifies as a credit-impaired asset.

Financial instruments from the same counterparty (non-retail portfolio) are reallocated to Stage 3 when a financial instrument from that counterparty is classified as a credit-impaired asset, on the same reporting date as the balance sheet in which the allocation occurred. However, an exception applies when the financial instrument, due to its nature or purpose, presents a significantly lower credit risk than the instrument from the same counterparty classified as a credit-impaired asset.

The classification stage of assets is periodically reviewed, considering the Bank's risk monitoring processes to capture potential changes in the client's financial capacity. Operations may migrate between stages when the analysis indicates an improvement or deterioration in the credit risk of the transaction. The classification in Stage 3 is only revised when the financial asset is derecognized or when it satisfies the cure criteria.

The Bank uses econometric models, qualitative information, and forward-looking macroeconomic scenarios, developed internally, to estimate expected credit losses. The main macroeconomic variables used as inputs for



projection include Gross Domestic Product (GDP), real Selic rate, exchange rate and the Economic Activity Indicator of the Central Bank (IBC-Br). The final projected values for expected credit losses consider a set of assumptions, different econometric analyses, qualitative assessment, and judgment-based evaluation.

Significant Increase in Credit Risk - A significant increase in credit risk typically encompasses exposures that are more than 30 days past due (or 60 days, subject to evaluation), a significant deterioration in credit risk indicators, or the restructuring of other obligations of the counterparty. Upon identification of SICR relative to initial recognition, the financial asset is reclassified from Stage 1 to Stage 2.

Renegotiated Operations - Instruments arising from agreements that involve modification of the originally agreed conditions of the instrument or replacement of the original financial instrument with another, through partial or full settlement or refinancing of the respective original obligation.

Restructured Operations - Instruments resulting from renegotiations that generally involve significant concessions to the counterparty due to the material deterioration of its credit quality, which would not have been granted if such deterioration had not occurred. This also includes other cases indicating renegotiations with heightened risk.

Non-Compliance with Contractual Payments - Migration to Stage 3 occurs when the asset has been past due for more than 90 days, qualifies as a restructured operation, or meets another qualitative criterion (e.g., bankruptcy, civil insolvency, or judicial recovery). This classification only changes when the asset is written off or meets the cure criterion for the operation.

Expected Loss Calculation - The expected loss calculation performed by the Bank is a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses, and to achieve this result, a combination of three parameters is used:

- Probability of Default (PD)
- Loss Given Default (LGD)
- Exposure at Default (EAD)

The expected loss calculation employs a measurement technique compatible with the nature and complexity of financial instruments, the size, risk profile, and business model of the institution. It considers forward-looking scenario weighting to anticipate potential increases in loss levels during the worst moments of the economic cycle, providing the necessary inputs for proactive risk and business management.

The expected loss estimate considers, among other factors:

- Customer characteristics reflected in registration information, delay history, credit limit status, transaction term (Lifetime view), customer segment, and macroeconomic scenario (forward-looking view).
- Financial aspects (time value of money) and the probability of different macroeconomic scenarios.

The assessment of credit risk and the expected loss associated with credit risk can be conducted collectively, using a model appropriate for portfolio-based credit risk treatment. Financial instruments may be grouped into homogeneous risk groups, meaning they share similar characteristics that allow for collective evaluation and quantification of credit risk, considering at least:

- Credit risk characteristics of the counterparty.
- Credit risk characteristics of the instrument, considering the instrument type, guarantees, or collateral associated with the instrument, when applicable
- Stage in which the instrument is allocated.
- Delay in principal or interest payments.
- Credit risk and stage allocation of other instruments from the same counterparty.
- Other relevant aspects, such as economic sector, geographic location of the counterparty, acquisition or origination period, and instrument maturity, as defined in the institution's credit policy and credit management procedures for retail operations, considering at least: Instrument value; total exposure of the institution to the counterparty; portfolio management conducted on a large-scale basis.



Probability of Default ("PD") - represents the likelihood that a financial instrument will not be honored by the counterparty (default) within the observed time horizon. For financial instruments that have not experienced a significant increase in credit risk, default is assessed over 12 months (PD 12 months). For instruments that have experienced a significant increase in credit risk, classified under Stages 2 and 3, PD is adjusted to reflect default behavior over the maximum contractual period of the asset (PD lifetime). Additionally, PD values are adjusted based on economic scenario weightings to better reflect default behavior in the subsequent reporting period, considering economic and market conditions that impact the credit risk of the instrument (Forward-Looking approach).

Loss Given Default ("LGD") - LGD is an estimate based on the historical accounting losses observed, weighted by the default rates of different portfolios. It represents the proportion of the value not recovered by the creditor relative to the amount exposed to risk at the time of default.

LGD is constructed based on statistical information and operational characteristics, including: recovery costs associated with the financial instrument, potential guarantees or collateral linked to the instrument, historical recovery rates for financial instruments with similar characteristics and credit risk, concessions granted to the counterparty.

Exposure at Default ("EAD") - EAD represents the estimated exposure of the transaction (base balance) in the event that the client enters a default situation. For credit facilities, this exposure may be effective (portion of the limit already utilized) and/or contingent (portion of the limit available but not yet used). In the case of non-cancelable unilateral limits, the Bank applies the Credit Conversion Factor (CCF) methodology, which is an estimate based on historical observations of limit utilization up to the moment of potential default, allowing for a projection of the balance that will be used by the client when default occurs.

The provision for expected credit losses is determined based on the risk expectation of contracts with similar characteristics (risk groupings, products, economic sector, and potential guarantees involved) and the estimate of future losses. The Bank's perspective on current and future economic conditions is incorporated into the credit loss estimate through the application of weighted macroeconomic scenarios.

Provision Levels for Credit Risk-Related Losses - The Bank observes the provision levels established by current regulations for losses incurred associated with credit risk for defaulted financial assets (assets with delays exceeding 90 days). This does not exempt the institution from its responsibility to establish provisions in amounts sufficient to cover the total expected loss upon realization of these assets. The records for incurred loss provisions (ILP) and expected loss provisions (ELP) are maintained separately.

The Bank occasionally conducts individualized analyses to assess credit risk in certain exposures monitored by management. These assessments consider relevant expert knowledge, based on financial indicators and qualitative aspects of companies, the business environment, and financial instruments.

The Bank calculates expected credit losses for off-balance exposures, such as financial guarantees issued and irrevocable loan commitments and undrawn credit facilities. In these cases, the Bank assesses the expected utilization of these balances by the borrower. A provision account is created in liabilities, with the corresponding entry recognized in the period's financial results.

g) Non-accrual of Interest

The Bank does not recognize in the statement of income, any revenue not yet received related to financial assets with credit recovery problems (stage 3), that is, when they are more than 90 days overdue in the payment of principal or interest, or indicates that the respective obligation will not be fully honored under the agreed conditions, without the need to resort to guarantees or collateral.



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

h) Taxes

Taxes are calculated based on the rates shown in the table below:

Taxes	Rate
Income tax (15.00% + additional 10.00%)	25.00%
Social Contribution on Net Income – CSLL ¹	20.00%
Social Integration Program/Public servant fund program(PIS/Pasep) ²	0.65%
Contribution to Social Security Financing – (Cofins) ²	4.00%
Tax on services of any kind – (ISSQN)	Up to 5.00%

1 – Rate applied to banks, whereas, for other financial companies and non-financial companies in the areas of insurance, pension and capitalization sectors, the rate is 15%. For others non-financial companies, the CSLL rate is 9%.

2 – For non-financial firms that have opted for the non-cumulative regime of calculation, the PIS/PASEP rate is 1.65% and the Cofins rate is 7.6%.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are established by applying current tax rates to their respective bases. The recognition, maintenance, and derecognition of deferred tax assets follow the criteria set forth in Resolution CMN No. 4.842/2020, supported by a realization capacity study.

In accordance with Article 6 of Law No. 14,467/2022 and the Bank's definition, losses determined as of January 1, 2025, relating to receivables that were in default as of December 31, 2024, which had not been deducted up to that date and have not been recovered, may only be excluded from net income, for the purposes of determining taxable income (lucro real) and the Social Contribution on Net Profit (CSLL) calculation basis, at a rate of 1/120 (one one-hundred-and-twentieth) per month of the reporting period, starting from January 2026.

Losses incurred under Article 2 of Law No. 14.467/2022, related to fiscal year 2025, could not be deducted in an amount exceeding the taxable income of the fiscal year, before accounting for this deduction. Any undeducted losses were added to the balance of losses determined on January 1, 2025, and excluded from net income at the same rate and within the same timeframe, in accordance with the option permitted by the law.

i) Investments, property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

Investments: investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures in which the Bank has significant influence or an ownership interest of 20% or more of the voting shares, and in other companies which are part of a group or are under common control are accounted for by the equity method based on the Shareholders' equity of the subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures.

The cash flows related to dividends and interest on equity received are presented separately in the statement of cash flows, being consistently classified, from period to period, as arising from investment activities.

In the consolidated financial statements, the subsidiaries are fully consolidated, and the associates and joint ventures are accounted under the equity method.

Property and equipment: property and equipment are stated at acquisition cost less the impairment losses and depreciation, calculated using the straight-line method of the useful life of the asset. Depreciation of property and equipment in use is recorded in Other administrative expenses account.

Intangible: intangible assets consist of rights over intangible assets used in the running of the Bank, including acquired goodwill.

An asset meets the criteria for identification as an intangible asset, when it is separable, i.e, it can be separated from the entity and sold, transferred or licensed, rented or exchanged, individually or jointly with a contract, related assets or liabilities, regardless of the intention for use by the entity; or results from contractual rights or other legal rights, regardless of whether these rights are transferable or separable from the entity or other rights and obligations.

Goodwill based on expected future profitability is amortized against the income for the period, in accordance with the annual income projections contained in the economic-financial studies that supported the purchase price of the businesses and is annually tested for impairment.



The other intangible assets with finite useful lives comprise: disbursements for the acquisition of rights to provide banking services (rights to managing payrolls), amortized over the terms of contracts; software, amortized on a straight-line basis by the useful life from the date it is available for use. Intangible assets are adjusted for impairment losses, if applicable. The amortization of intangible assets is recorded in Other administrative expenses account.

j) Impairment of non-financial assets

Non-financial assets are reviewed to see if there is any indication that they may have depreciated, whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable.

If there is any indication of devaluation, the Bank estimates the asset's recoverable value, which is the higher of its fair value, less costs to sell it, and its value in use.

If the recoverable amount of the asset is less than its carrying amount, the asset's carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount through a provision for impairment, which is recognized in the Income statement.

Methodologies in assessing the recoverable amount of the main non-financial:

Property and equipment in use

Land and buildings – To determine the recoverable amounts of land and buildings, data from market indices, statistical tests based on data from sales of owned properties and technical evaluations are used in accordance with the rules of the Brazilian Association of Technical Standards – ABNT.

Data processing equipment – when available, the Bank uses market values to determine the recoverable amount of relevant data processing equipment, considering market rates for similar goods, substitutes or the same type of goods, based on internal or external sources. If Banco do Brasil cannot obtain reliable data to estimate the market price, the Bank assesses whether the expected benefits from the use of these assets still justify its best recovery value, qualifying the information that justifies this analysis.

Other items of property and equipment – these items are individually insignificant or fully depreciated. Although subject to evaluation of impairment indicators, the Bank does not determine their recoverable amount on an individual basis due to cost benefit considerations. However, the Bank controls these assets through a systematized register and conducts an annual inventory count and writes off assets that are lost or showing signs of deterioration.

Intangible

Rights due to the acquisition of payrolls – the recoverability of acquired payroll contracts is determined based on the contribution margin of the client relationships generated under each contract. The objective is to determine if the projections that justified the initial acquisition correspond to actual performance. An impairment loss is recognized on underperforming contracts.

Software – the Bank continuously invests in the modernization and adequacy of its internally developed software to accompany new technologies and meet the demands of the business. Since there is no similar software in the market, and because of the significant cost associated with developing models to calculate value in use, the Bank evaluates the ongoing utility of its software to test for impairment that consists of evaluating its usefulness for the Bank so that whenever a software goes out of use its value is written off.

The losses recorded in the Statement of Income to adjust the recoverable value of these assets, if any, are stated in the respective notes.

Investments and goodwill on the acquisition of investments

The methodology for determining the recoverable amount of investments and goodwill based on expected future profitability consists of measuring the expected result of the investment through discounted cash flows. To measure this result, the assumptions adopted are based on i) projections of the Banks' operations, results and investment plans; ii) macroeconomic scenarios developed by the Bank; and iii) internal methodology for calculating the cost of capital based on the Capital Asset Pricing Model – CAPM.



k) Lease Operations – Bank as Lessee

The Bank has operating lease agreements, which, according to current regulations, are classified as follows:

Right-of-Use Assets – These primarily refer to rental contracts for properties used in administrative and banking operations arising from operating lease agreements. Generally, these contracts are structured under standard market conditions and terms, including renewal options and annual rent adjustment clauses, using official inflation indices as the main adjustment parameters.

Lease Liabilities – Lease liabilities arise from the right-of-use assets mentioned above and represent the amount to be disbursed for lease installments, discounted by an interest rate equivalent to what the lessee would pay if borrowing the necessary funds to acquire a similar right-of-use asset, considering a similar economic environment, term, and collateral. The Bank applied the incremental borrowing rate, which represents the cost of its institutional funding, equivalent to a Subordinated Financial Note. Unified discount rates were used, considering a portfolio of similar terms and contracts.

Contractually defined installments are projected until their completion. Variable payments, linked to indices, are remeasured upon changes in installment value, occurring during annual adjustments on contract anniversary dates. The clauses do not impose any restrictions on the Bank regarding dividend payments, debt contracting, or entering into additional lease agreements.

Interest expenses related to lease liabilities are disclosed in Note 26. Note 15 presents the changes of right-of-use assets. Total cash outflows for leases are presented in the Statement of Cash Flows.

In addition to the properties mentioned above, the other leased items primarily consist of equipment, with contract durations of up to 12 months. For these items, the practical expedient was applied, recognizing them as expenses on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Expenses related to these short-term leases are disclosed in Note 26.

Bank as Lessor: In its capacity as a lessor, the Bank enters into finance lease arrangements through its subsidiaries.

l) Employee benefits

Employee benefits related to short-term benefits for current employees are recognized on an accrual basis as the services are provided. Post-employment benefits, comprising supplementary retirement benefits and medical assistance for which the Bank is responsible, are assessed in accordance with criteria established by CPC 33 (R1) – Employee benefits, approved by CVM Resolution 110/2022 and by the CMN Resolution 4,877/2020. The evaluations are carried out at least every six months or less when applicable.

In defined-contribution plans, the actuarial risk and the investment risk are borne by the plan participants. Accordingly, cost accounting is based on each period's contribution amount representing the Bank's obligation. Consequently, no actuarial calculation is required when measuring the obligation or expense, and there are neither actuarial gains nor losses.

In defined benefit plans, the actuarial risk and the investment risk value of plan assets fall substantially on the sponsoring entity. Accordingly, cost accounting requires the measurement of plan obligations and expenses, with a possibility of actuarial gains and losses, leading to recording a liability when the amount of the actuarial obligation exceeds the value of plan assets, or an asset when the amount of assets exceeds the value of plan obligations. In the latter instance, the asset should be recorded only when there is evidence that it can effectively reduce the contributions from the sponsor or will be refundable in the future.

The Bank recognizes the components of defined benefit cost in the period in which the actuarial valuation was performed, in accordance with criteria established by CPC 33 (R1), as follows:

- the current service cost and the net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset) are recognized in profit or loss; and
- the remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability (asset) resulting from changes in actuarial assumptions are recognized in Accumulated other comprehensive income in Shareholders' equity, net of tax effects. And, according to the normative provision, these effects recognized directly in equity should not be reclassified to the result in subsequent periods.



Contributions to be paid by the Bank to medical assistance plans in some cases will continue after the employee's retirement. Therefore, the Bank's obligations are evaluated by the present actuarial value of the contributions to be paid over the expected period in which the plan participants and beneficiaries will be covered by the plan. Such obligations are evaluated and recognized under the same criteria used for defined benefit plans.

m) Provisions, Contingent Assets, and Contingent Liabilities

The Bank recognizes provisions when the following conditions are met:

- The Bank has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of past events.
- It is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation.
- The amount of the obligation can be reliably measured.

Provisions are established based on the best estimate of probable losses.

The Bank continuously monitors ongoing legal proceedings to assess, among other factors:

- Their nature and complexity.
- The progress of the cases.
- The opinion of the Bank's legal advisors.
- The Bank's experience with similar cases.

When assessing whether a loss is probable, the Bank considers:

- The likelihood of loss arising from claims that occurred before or on the balance sheet date but were identified after that date, yet before the financial statements are issued.
- The need to disclose claims or events that occur after the balance sheet date but before the financial statements are issued.

Non-contractual liabilities, mainly comprising provisions for legal proceedings, are measured at present value when the impact of discounting is material, based on the best estimate of the expected cash outflows required to settle the obligation.

Contingent assets are not recognized in financial statements. However, when there is evidence supporting their realization, typically represented by final court rulings and confirmation of their recoverability through receipt or offsetting against another payable, they are recognized as assets.

n) Assets Held for Sale

Investments Held for Sale

These refer to investments in associates, subsidiaries, and jointly controlled entities that the Bank intends to realize through sale, are available for immediate sale, and whose disposal is highly probable. Once the Bank decides to sell them, these assets are measured at the lower of:

- Carrying amount value, net of provisions for impairment losses.
- Fair value, assessed in accordance with specific regulations, net of selling expenses.

Any difference between the carrying amount value of the asset and its fair value net of selling expenses is recognized in the period's financial results.

Non-Financial Assets Held for Sale

These are assets not covered under the concept of financial assets, as per specific regulations. They primarily refer to non-operational properties received in settlement of credit operations that are difficult or doubtful to resolve.

These assets are initially recognized in the appropriate accounting classifications, based on the expected sale period, at the date of receipt by the Bank. They are valued at the lower of:

- Gross book value of the respective credit operation classified as difficult or doubtful to resolve.
- Fair value of the asset, assessed in accordance with specific regulations, net of selling expenses.

Any difference between the carrying amount of the respective financial instrument classified as difficult or doubtful to resolve, net of provisions, and its fair value is recognized in the period's financial results.



o) Other Assets and Liabilities

Other assets are presented at their realizable values, including, when applicable, income and monetary and exchange rate variations accrued on a pro rata die basis, as well as provision for loss when deemed necessary.

Other liabilities are presented at known and measurable values, increased, when applicable, by interest and monetary and exchange rate variations incurred on a pro rata die basis.

p) Earnings per Share (EPS)

The calculation of earnings per share is performed in two ways:

- Basic EPS – Calculated by dividing the net income attributable to controlling shareholders by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during each reporting period.
- Diluted EPS – Calculated by dividing the net income attributable to controlling shareholders by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding, adjusted to reflect the effect of all potentially dilutive ordinary shares.

q) Foreign Currency Transactions Conversion

Functional and Presentation Currency: The individual and consolidated financial statements are presented in Brazilian Reais (BRL), which is the functional and presentation currency of the Bank. The functional currency, which is the currency of the primary economic environment in which an entity operates, is BRL for all Group entities, except for Banco do Brasil Americas and Banco Patagonia.

The financial statements of foreign branches and subsidiaries follow Brazilian accounting standards and are converted to BRL before applying the equity method, as established by Resolution CMN No. 4.817/2020.

Foreign investments that have Brazilian Real (BRL) as their functional currency have their financial statements converted based on the daily balances of each accounting item, considering the daily exchange rate fluctuations, with their effects recognized in the investee's financial results.

For foreign investments with a functional currency different from Brazilian Real (BRL), assets and liabilities are converted using the exchange rate on the date of the respective trial balance or balance sheet, while revenues and expenses are converted using the average exchange rate for the period. Their effects are recognized in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) within the shareholders' Equity.

r) Non-Recurring Results

As defined by Resolution BCB No. 2/2020, non-recurring results are those that are not related or are only incidentally related to the Bank's typical activities and are not expected to occur frequently in future periods. Information on recurring and non-recurring results is presented in Note 33.

s) Service Fee Income

Service and banking fee income is recognized when services are rendered or made available to customers, in an amount that reflects the consideration the Bank expects to be entitled to, in accordance with the satisfaction of the related performance obligations. Revenue from services provided over time is recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the contracts, whereas revenue related to distinct services or specific events is recognized at the point in time when the service is performed or the event occurs.

In this context, the Bank's main contract portfolios relate to the following services: Fund management; commissions on insurance, pension plans and capitalization; account fee; Consortium management fees; Card income; Billing; e collections.

Accordingly, the related performance obligations generally comprise, respectively: enabling the movement of funds through deposits, checks, withdrawals, payment orders and/or transfers; enabling the purchase of goods and services at accredited merchants, as well as cash withdrawals in domestic and foreign currencies; receiving funds through the settlement of payment slips that may be paid at any bank; managing assets invested in investment funds; executing securities transactions in stock exchanges; and collecting taxes and other revenues on behalf of public sector entities.



4 – Significant Judgments and accounting estimates

The preparation of these individual and consolidated financial statements requires the application of certain relevant assumptions and judgments that involve a high degree of uncertainty and that may have a material impact on these financial statements. Accordingly, it requires Management to make judgments and use estimates that affect the recognized amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. These adopted estimates and assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis, with the revisions recognized in the period in which the estimate is reassessed, with prospective effects. It should be noted that actual results may differ from these estimates.

Significant classes of assets and liabilities subject to estimates and the use of assumptions cover items for which fair value valuation is required. The following components of the consolidated financial statements require the highest degree of judgment and use of estimates:

a) Allowance for losses associated with credit risk

The Bank periodically reviews the composition of its financial instruments portfolio to assess whether expected losses should be recognized. The portfolio assessment process involves estimates and judgments. This process includes observing factors that indicate a change in the customer's risk profile, the credit instrument and the quality of the collateral that result in a reduction in the estimated income of future cash flows.

To support losses deriving from the possible need to honor obligations not recorded on the balance sheet (off-balance), the Bank establishes a provision for expected losses, for non-cancellable credit commitments and credits to be released, as well as for financial guarantees provided, with this amount being recognized as a liability against the result of the period.

The expected loss seeks to identify deficits that will occur in the next 12 months or that will occur during the life of the operation, considering a prospective view and encompassing the evaluation of financial instruments in 3 stages, while being subject to quantitative and qualitative analyses for the appropriate classification.

The classification stage is systematically reviewed considering the Bank's risk-sensing processes, in order to capture changes in the instruments' characteristics and their guarantees and in the customer's behavioral information, which result in an increase or decrease in credit risk, carried out through prospective economic scenarios. These estimates are based on assumptions of a series of factors and, for this reason, the actual results may vary, generating future reinforcements or reversals of losses.

Further information on the calculation methodology and assumptions used by the Bank to assess losses associated with credit risk, as well as the quantitative amounts recorded as expected losses associated with credit risk, can be found in Notes 3.f, 9, 10, 12, 13 and 31.

b) Impairment of non-financial assets

At each reporting date, based on internal and external sources of information, the Bank determines if there are any indicators that a non-financial asset may be impaired. If an indicator does exist, the Bank calculates the asset's recoverable amount, which is the highest of: (i) its fair value less costs to sell it; and (ii) its value in use.

Regardless of any indicator of impairment, the Bank tests the recoverable value of Intangible assets not yet available for use and of goodwill in the acquisition of investments, at least annually, always at the same period.

If the asset's recoverable amount is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount by recording an impairment loss.

Determining the recoverable amount of non-financial assets requires Management to exercise judgment and make assumptions. These estimates are based on market prices, present value calculations, other pricing techniques, or a combination of these methods.



c) Income taxes

Income and gains generated by the Bank are subject to income taxes in the jurisdictions in which the Bank operates. The determination of income taxes requires interpretation of laws and the use of estimates. In the ordinary course of business, the final amount of income tax payable is uncertain for many different types of transactions and calculations. In these cases, the use of different interpretations and estimates may have resulted in different tax amounts being recorded.

Brazilian tax authorities can review the calculations made by the Bank and its subsidiaries for up to five years subsequent to the date on which a tax becomes due. During this process, the tax authorities may question the procedures adopted by the Bank, mainly with respect to the interpretation of tax legislation. However, Management believe that no significant adjustments will be required to the income tax recorded in these financial statements.

d) Recognition and assessment of deferred taxes

Deferred tax assets are calculated on temporary differences and tax loss carryforwards. They are only recognized when the Bank expects to generate sufficient taxable income in the future to realize the amounts. The expected realization of the Bank's deferred tax assets is based on projections of future income and technical analyses in line with current tax legislation

The Bank reviews the estimates involved in the recognition and valuation of deferred tax assets based on current expectations and projections about future events and trends. The most important assumptions affecting these estimates relate to:

- (i) changes in the amounts deposited, delinquencies and customer base;
- (ii) changes in tax law;
- (iii) changes in interest rates;
- (iv) changes in inflation rates;
- (v) legal claims with an adverse impact on the Bank;
- (vi) credit, market and other risks associated with lending and investing activities;
- (vii) changes in the fair value of Brazilian securities, especially Brazilian government securities; and
- (viii) changes in domestic and global economic conditions.

e) Pensions and other employee benefits

The Bank sponsors defined contribution and defined benefit pension plans, accounted for in accordance with CPC 33 (R1). Actuarial valuations for defined benefit plans are based on a series of assumptions, including:

- (i) interest rates;
- (ii) mortality tables;
- (iii) annual rate applied to the revision of retirement benefits;
- (iv) inflation index;
- (v) annual salary adjustment; and
- (vi) method used to calculate vested benefit obligations for active employees.

Changes in these assumptions can have a significant impact on the amounts determined.

f) Provisions, contingent assets and liabilities

The recognition, measurement and disclosure of provisions, contingent assets and liabilities and legal obligations are carried out in accordance with the criteria defined by CPC 25.

Contingent assets are not recognized in the financial statements, however, they are recognized as assets when there is evidence assuring their realization, usually represented by the final judgment of the lawsuit and by the confirmation of the capacity for its recovery by receipt or offsetting by another receivable.

Contingent liabilities are recognized in the financial statements when, based on the opinion of the Bank's legal advisor and Management, the risk of loss of legal or administrative proceedings is considered probable, with a probable outflow of financial resource for the settlement of the obligation and when the amounts involved are measurable with sufficient assurance, being quantified when judicial noticed and revised monthly as follows:



Aggregated Method: cases that are similar and recurring in nature and whose values are not considered individually significant. Provisions are based on statistical data. It covers civil or labor judicial proceedings (except labor claims filed by trade unions and all proceedings classified as strategic) with probable value of award, estimated by legal advisors, up to R\$ 1 million. The aggregated method covers all processes, regardless of the assessment carried out by the legal advisors.

Individual Method: cases considered unusual or whose value is considered relevant by our legal advisor. Provisions are based on the amount claimed; probability of an unfavorable decision; evidence presented; evaluation of legal precedents; other facts raised during the process; judicial decisions made during the course of the case; and the classification and the risk of loss of legal actions.

Contingent liabilities subject to individual method considered as possible losses are not recognized in the financial statements, they are disclosed in notes, while those classified as remote do not require any provision or disclosure.



5 – Acquisitions, disposals and corporate restructuring

There were no relevant acquisitions, disposals or corporate restructurings during the period.



6 – Information by segment

Segment information was prepared based on the criteria adopted by the Board of Directors for performance assessment and for decision-making regarding the allocation of resources for investment and other purposes. The framework also considers the regulatory environment and the similarities between goods and services. The information was prepared based on internal management reports (Management Information), reviewed regularly by Management.

The Bank operates primarily in Brazil, divided mainly into five segments: banking, investments, fund management, insurance (insurance, pension and capitalization) and payment methods. The Bank also engages in other activities, including consortium business and other services aggregated in "Other Segments".

The measurement of managerial income and of managerial assets and liabilities by segment takes into account all income and expenses as well as all assets and liabilities recorded by the Bank's entities (Note 2). There were no common income or expenses nor common assets or liabilities allocated between the segments, for any distribution criteria.

Transactions between segments were eliminated in the column "Intersegment transactions". They were conducted at the same terms and conditions as those practiced with unrelated parties for similar transactions. These transactions do not involve any unusual payment risks.

None of the Bank's customers individually account for more than 10% of the Bank's income.

a) Banking segment

Result generated predominantly in Brazil, derived from a diversified portfolio of products and services, including deposits, loans and services provided to customers through different distribution channels, located in the domestic market and abroad.

The banking segment includes business with the retail, wholesale and public sectors, which were carried out by the Bank's network and customer service teams. It also engages in businesses with micro-entrepreneurs and the informal sector, undertaken through banking correspondents.

b) Investments segment

This segment is responsible for operations in the domestic capital markets, acting on intermediation and distribution of debts in the primary and secondary markets, as well as being responsible for equity investments and the rendering of some financial services.

The income from financial intermediation of this segment is the accrued interest on securities investments net of interest expenses from third party funding costs. The principal equity investments were those in associates, subsidiary companies and joint ventures. Financial service fee income derives from economic/financial advisory services and the underwriting of fixed and variable income.

c) Fund management segment

This segment comprises purchase, sale and custody of securities, portfolio management, and management of investment funds and clubs. Income consists mainly of commissions and management fees for services charged to investors.

d) Insurance, pension and capitalization segment

In this segment, products and services offered are related to life, property and automobile insurance, private pension and capitalization plans.

The income is primarily derived from revenues from written insurance premiums, pension plan contributions, capitalization bonds, and investments in securities, net of selling expenses, technical provisions, and expenses related to benefits and redemptions.

e) Payment method segment

This segment comprises funding, transmission, processing and settlement of operations via electronic means.

Revenues are mainly from commissions and management fees charged to businesses and financial institutions for the services rendered, as well as income from rent, installation and maintenance of electronic terminals.



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

f) Other segments

Other segments comprise the consortium management and other services segments, which have been aggregated as they were not individually significant.

Their revenues are originated mainly from rendering services not covered in previous segments, such as: credit recovery; consortium management; development, manufacturing, sale, lease and integration of digital electronic systems and equipment, peripherals, programs, inputs and computing supplies.

g) Information of external customers by geographic region

	01/01 to 03/31/2026		01/01 to 03/31/2025	
	Brazil	Abroad	Brazil	Abroad
Income from external customers	84,519,149	5,026,637	73,021,133	2,468,035
Income from financial intermediation	70,598,623	4,472,485	60,040,321	1,879,111
Loan portfolio	40,284,081	2,716,140	37,328,918	(176,118)
Interbank investments	5,561,649	490,522	7,660,799	562,019
Securities	22,931,611	1,319,501	13,574,531	1,664,037
Derivative financial instruments	(966,880)	(53,620)	(1,144,831)	(54,616)
Reserve requirement	2,623,582	--	2,036,017	--
Other financial assets	164,580	(58)	584,887	(116,211)
Other income	13,920,526	554,152	12,980,812	588,924
Service fee income	8,458,674	362,605	7,949,618	411,852
Share of earnings (losses) of associates and joint ventures	1,793,243	--	1,758,903	--
Other	3,668,609	191,547	3,272,291	177,072
Non current assets¹	49,907,565	348,161	42,282,517	266,818

1 - Except for financial instruments, deferred tax assets and post-employment benefit assets.

Revenues from abroad were mainly obtained by operations held by branches in South America.



In thousands of Reals, unless otherwise stated

h) Breakdown of managerial income by segment and reconciliation with accounting income

	01/01 to 03/31/2026							
	Managerial Information by Segment							
	Banking	Investments	Fund Management	Insurance, pension and capitalization	Payment methods	Other segments	Intersegment transactions	Consolidated
Income from financial intermediation	74,970,118	38,590	120,240	62,852	113,173	260,433	(494,298)	75,071,108
Loan portfolio	43,003,294	--	--	--	--	--	(3,073)	43,000,221
Interbank investments	6,113,085	245	89,185	--	95,462	227,878	(473,684)	6,052,171
Securities	24,096,765	27,483	31,168	62,852	17,830	32,555	(17,541)	24,251,112
Derivative financial instruments	(1,031,362)	10,862	--	--	--	--	--	(1,020,500)
Reserve requirement	2,623,582	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,623,582
Other financial assets	164,754	--	(113)	--	(119)	--	--	164,522
Expenses from financial intermediation	(50,752,872)	(87,320)	--	--	--	(179,937)	776,488	(50,243,641)
Financial institutions resources	(24,043,938)	(87,320)	--	--	--	(3)	758,947	(23,372,314)
Customers resources	(18,987,416)	--	--	--	--	--	--	(18,987,416)
Resources from issuance of debt securities	(9,291,183)	--	--	--	--	(162,393)	--	(9,453,576)
Other funding expenses	1,569,665	--	--	--	--	(17,541)	17,541	1,569,665
Expected credit risk losses	(16,799,785)	315	--	--	--	(43,684)	--	(16,843,154)
Other income	9,284,036	172,234	1,069,356	2,946,501	369,471	1,920,724	(1,287,644)	14,474,678
Service fee income	5,309,261	79,396	1,067,168	1,419,949	11,504	1,500,796	(566,795)	8,821,279
Share of earnings (losses) of associates and joint ventures	253,687	1,400	--	1,231,909	306,247	--	--	1,793,243
Other	3,721,088	91,438	2,188	294,643	51,720	419,928	(720,849)	3,860,156
Other expenses	(16,847,350)	(100,239)	(212,602)	(400,091)	(76,821)	(997,070)	1,005,454	(17,628,719)
Personnel expenses	(6,548,781)	(10,636)	(42,412)	(23,752)	(893)	(157,126)	1,757	(6,781,843)
Other administrative expenses	(2,670,208)	(7,879)	(23,496)	(16,722)	(272)	(105,330)	558,544	(2,265,363)
Amortization	(718,520)	--	--	(31)	--	(1,139)	--	(719,690)
Depreciation	(714,915)	--	--	--	--	(26,221)	--	(741,136)
Tax expenses	(1,831,856)	(8,575)	(76,952)	(183,857)	(10,427)	(219,255)	--	(2,330,922)
Other	(4,363,070)	(73,149)	(69,742)	(175,729)	(65,229)	(487,999)	445,153	(4,789,765)
Provisions	(2,642,308)	(5,104)	21,931	287	(29)	(6,766)	--	(2,631,989)
Provisions for civil, tax and labor claims	(2,636,074)	(5,104)	21,931	287	(29)	(6,766)	--	(2,625,755)
Other	(6,234)	--	--	--	--	--	--	(6,234)
Profit before taxation and profit sharing	(2,788,161)	18,476	998,925	2,609,549	405,794	953,700	--	2,198,283
Income tax and social contribution	3,301,519	(7,031)	(398,143)	(465,616)	(31,716)	(299,714)	--	2,099,299
Employee and directors profit sharing	(400,046)	(379)	(858)	--	--	(3,132)	--	(404,415)
Non-controlling interest	(123,590)	--	--	(680,585)	--	1,012	--	(803,163)
Net income	(10,278)	11,066	599,924	1,463,348	374,078	651,866	--	3,090,004
Balance sheet								
Interbank investments	301,912,778	--	1,840,516	6,068,871	1,013,043	8,089,281	(20,623,093)	298,301,396
Securities	746,780,049	2,537,891	587,386	1,414,518	505,086	866,417	(626,455)	752,064,892
Loan portfolio	1,235,386,236	--	--	--	--	--	(82,093)	1,235,304,143
Investments	30,818,248	1,166,229	--	8,052,020	5,175,316	--	(24,758,813)	20,453,000
Other assets	288,410,119	1,781,395	591,288	3,506,657	3,870,019	7,783,875	(5,873,030)	300,070,323
Total assets	2,603,307,430	5,485,515	3,019,190	19,042,066	10,563,464	16,739,573	(51,963,484)	2,606,193,754
Liabilities	2,413,851,579	4,706,042	990,049	6,961,987	259,087	13,205,090	(28,720,004)	2,411,253,830
Customers resources	935,070,720	--	--	--	--	--	(93,711)	934,977,009
Financial institutions resources	880,261,116	3,934,834	--	--	--	82,093	(20,705,186)	863,572,857
Resources from issuance of debt securities	295,815,751	--	--	--	--	8,581,389	(504,569)	303,892,571
Provisions	36,983,367	157,327	14,970	56,786	671	435,524	(1,185)	37,647,460
Other liabilities	265,720,625	613,881	975,079	6,905,201	258,416	4,106,084	(7,415,353)	271,163,933
Shareholders' equity	189,455,851	779,473	2,029,141	12,080,079	10,304,377	3,534,483	(23,243,480)	194,939,924
Total liabilities and equity	2,603,307,430	5,485,515	3,019,190	19,042,066	10,563,464	16,739,573	(51,963,484)	2,606,193,754



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

	01/01 to 03/31/2025							
	Managerial Information by Segment							
	Banking	Investments	Fund Management	Insurance, pension and capitalization	Payment methods	Other segments	Intersegment transactions	Consolidated
Income from financial intermediation	61,744,890	171,415	87,311	54,178	129,750	190,003	(458,115)	61,919,432
Loan portfolio	37,156,110	--	--	--	--	--	(3,310)	37,152,800
Interbank investments	8,274,596	159	80,600	--	129,546	192,722	(454,805)	8,222,818
Securities	15,003,149	176,789	6,967	54,178	204	(2,719)	--	15,238,568
Derivative financial instruments	(1,193,914)	(5,533)	--	--	--	--	--	(1,199,447)
Reserve requirement	2,036,017	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,036,017
Other financial assets	468,932	--	(256)	--	--	--	--	468,676
Expenses from financial intermediation	(37,732,022)	(51,798)	--	--	--	(185,121)	653,943	(37,314,998)
Financial institutions resources	(14,758,657)	(51,798)	--	--	--	--	653,943	(14,156,512)
Customers resources	(16,610,045)	--	--	--	--	--	--	(16,610,045)
Resources from issuance of debt securities	(8,478,868)	--	--	--	--	(185,121)	--	(8,663,989)
Other funding expenses	2,115,548	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,115,548
Expected credit risk losses	(11,424,386)	(23,582)	--	--	--	(38,709)	--	(11,486,677)
Other income	8,609,722	152,639	978,696	2,718,469	452,830	1,693,688	(1,036,308)	13,569,736
Service fee income	5,029,438	103,869	975,670	1,400,921	11,131	1,297,393	(456,952)	8,361,470
Share of earnings (losses) of associates and joint ventures	266,412	(7,538)	--	1,109,080	390,949	--	--	1,758,903
Other	3,313,872	56,308	3,026	208,468	50,750	396,295	(579,356)	3,449,363
Other expenses	(15,340,787)	(49,980)	(160,832)	(358,397)	(63,085)	(896,058)	840,480	(16,028,659)
Personnel expenses	(6,093,596)	(9,741)	(39,080)	(22,204)	(1,199)	(157,994)	1,639	(6,322,175)
Other administrative expenses	(2,829,754)	(12,242)	(21,281)	(36,483)	(269)	(125,214)	465,884	(2,559,359)
Amortization	(636,759)	--	--	(29)	--	(1,083)	--	(637,871)
Depreciation	(412,969)	--	--	--	--	(21,146)	--	(434,115)
Tax expenses	(1,719,149)	(16,072)	(69,083)	(177,695)	(11,269)	(180,155)	--	(2,173,423)
Other	(3,648,560)	(11,925)	(31,388)	(121,986)	(50,348)	(410,466)	372,957	(3,901,716)
Provisions	(2,829,245)	(4,100)	(661)	(1,241)	(5)	(3,108)	--	(2,838,360)
Provisions for civil, tax and labor claims	(2,817,798)	(4,100)	(661)	(1,241)	(5)	(3,108)	--	(2,826,913)
Other	(11,447)	--	--	--	--	--	--	(11,447)
Profit before taxation and profit sharing	3,028,172	194,594	904,514	2,413,009	519,490	760,695	--	7,820,474
Income tax and social contribution	1,767,398	(88,574)	(360,985)	(443,880)	(41,798)	(241,746)	--	590,415
Employee and directors profit sharing	(865,457)	--	(848)	(582)	--	(2,410)	--	(869,297)
Non-controlling interest	(142,731)	--	--	(624,884)	--	(1,912)	--	(769,527)
Net income	3,787,382	106,020	542,681	1,343,663	477,692	514,627	--	6,772,065
Balance sheet								
Interbank investments	365,504,728	--	1,781,598	4,906,047	2,808,847	8,135,181	(19,575,564)	363,560,837
Securities	519,795,738	1,375,661	514,786	1,840,732	713	820,628	(774,674)	523,573,584
Loan portfolio	1,140,614,951	--	--	--	--	--	(189,585)	1,140,425,366
Investments	26,814,010	1,093,228	--	7,738,923	3,664,201	--	(20,832,823)	18,477,539
Other assets	363,415,245	1,389,978	488,033	3,387,140	3,986,494	9,011,798	(6,724,034)	374,954,654
Total assets	2,416,144,672	3,858,867	2,784,417	17,872,842	10,460,255	17,967,607	(48,096,680)	2,420,991,980
Liabilities	2,237,971,279	2,940,138	811,902	6,789,131	199,270	13,860,156	(25,769,301)	2,236,802,575
Customers resources	865,051,201	--	--	--	--	--	(78,819)	864,972,382
Financial institutions resources	766,817,455	2,323,464	--	--	--	189,585	(19,765,149)	749,565,355
Resources from issuance of debt securities	339,975,340	--	--	--	--	10,057,413	--	350,032,753
Provisions	31,851,292	121,117	33,404	54,088	339	440,440	(1,847)	32,498,833
Other liabilities	234,275,991	495,557	778,498	6,735,043	198,931	3,172,718	(5,923,486)	239,733,252
Shareholders' equity	178,173,393	918,729	1,972,515	11,083,711	10,260,985	4,107,451	(22,327,379)	184,189,405
Total liabilities and equity	2,416,144,672	3,858,867	2,784,417	17,872,842	10,460,255	17,967,607	(48,096,680)	2,420,991,980



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

7 – Cash and cash equivalents

	Banco do Brasil		Consolidated	
	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025
Cash and due from banks	21,464,374	17,192,762	23,946,939	19,737,849
Local currency	13,005,634	10,238,077	13,011,002	10,239,446
Foreign currency	8,458,740	6,954,685	10,935,937	9,498,403
Deposits with Brazilian Central Bank	999,999	--	999,999	--
Discretionary deposits at the Central Bank	999,999	--	999,999	--
Interbank investments ¹	39,298,361	41,282,113	36,746,175	39,897,676
Securities purchased under resale agreements – guaranteed by securities not repledged/re-sold	1,411,843	285,257	1,411,843	313,853
Interbank deposits	37,886,518	40,996,856	35,334,332	39,583,823
Total	61,762,734	58,474,875	61,693,113	59,635,525

1 - Investments whose original maturity is less than or equal to 90 days and with insignificant risk of change in fair value.



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

8 – Deposits with Central Bank of Brasil

a) Breakdown

	Banco do Brasil		Consolidated	
	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025
Time deposits	54,855,645	53,187,224	54,855,645	53,187,224
Savings deposits	41,065,721	42,454,209	41,065,721	42,454,209
Demand deposits	17,909,384	20,349,251	17,909,384	20,349,251
Instant payment account	3,604,463	3,843,247	3,604,463	3,843,247
Discretionary deposits at the Central Bank	999,999	--	999,999	--
Electronic currency deposits	149,379	182,202	149,379	182,202
Total	118,584,591	120,016,133	118,584,591	120,016,133

b) Income from reserve requirement investments

	Banco do Brasil		Consolidated	
	01/01 to 03/31/2026	01/01 to 03/31/2025	01/01 to 03/31/2026	01/01 to 03/31/2025
Time deposits	1,804,128	1,226,074	1,804,128	1,226,074
Savings deposits	819,454	809,943	819,454	809,943
Total	2,623,582	2,036,017	2,623,582	2,036,017



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

9 – Interbank investments

a) Breakdown

	Banco do Brasil		Consolidated	
	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025
Securities purchased under resale agreements	206,718,268	128,120,273	207,001,912	128,352,536
Reverse repurchase agreement - own resources	2,046,655	1,138,774	2,330,299	1,383,241
Domestic Federal governments bonds	--	--	--	16,000
Sovereign bonds issued abroad	2,046,655	1,138,774	2,143,680	1,168,051
Other securities abroad	--	--	186,619	199,190
Reverse repurchase agreement - financed position	204,671,613	126,981,499	204,671,613	126,969,295
Domestic Federal governments bonds	204,671,613	126,981,499	204,671,613	126,965,499
Other securities	--	--	--	3,796
Interbank deposits ¹	90,346,272	58,892,330	91,299,484	61,130,780
Total of Interbank investments	297,064,540	187,012,603	298,301,396	189,483,316
Allowance for losses associated with credit risk	(23,882)	(18,626)	(24,191)	(18,797)
Expected loss on investments in interbank deposits	(23,882)	(18,626)	(23,948)	(18,634)
Expected loss on securities purchased under resale agreements	--	--	(243)	(163)
Total of Interbank investments net of expected losses	297,040,658	186,993,977	298,277,205	189,464,519

1 – The consolidated amounts include R\$ 6,209,265 thousand related to investments abroad as required by the local monetary authorities.

b) Result of interbank investments

	Banco do Brasil		Consolidated	
	01/01 to 03/31/2026	01/01 to 03/31/2025	01/01 to 03/31/2026	01/01 to 03/31/2025
Income from securities purchased under resale agreements	6,252,045	9,820,877	6,283,817	9,825,144
Funded position	6,237,783	9,820,664	6,237,783	9,820,664
Own portfolio position	14,262	213	46,034	4,480
Income from investments in interbank deposits	1,182,447	856,312	1,154,751	856,444
Exchange fluctuation	(1,386,397)	(2,458,770)	(1,386,397)	(2,458,770)
Revenue from Interbank investments	6,048,095	8,218,419	6,052,171	8,222,818
(Allowance)/ reversal for expected loss	(5,767)	(1,265)	(5,912)	(6,205)
Result of Interbank investments	6,042,328	8,217,154	6,046,259	8,216,613



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

c) Stages

March 31, 2026	Banco do Brasil			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Securities purchased under resale agreements	206,718,268	--	--	206,718,268
Interbank deposits	90,346,272	--	--	90,346,272
Total	297,064,540	--	--	297,064,540
Expected loss on interbank investments	(23,882)	--	--	(23,882)
Balance of interbank investments	297,040,658	--	--	297,040,658

December 31, 2025	Banco do Brasil			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Securities purchased under resale agreements	128,120,273	--	--	128,120,273
Interbank deposits	58,892,330	--	--	58,892,330
Total	187,012,603	--	--	187,012,603
Expected loss on interbank investments	(18,626)	--	--	(18,626)
Balance of interbank investments	186,993,977	--	--	186,993,977

March 31, 2026	Consolidated			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Securities purchased under resale agreements	207,001,912	--	--	207,001,912
Interbank deposits	91,299,484	--	--	91,299,484
Total	298,301,396	--	--	298,301,396
Expected loss on interbank investments	(24,191)	--	--	(24,191)
Balance of interbank investments	298,277,205	--	--	298,277,205

December 31, 2025	Consolidated			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Securities purchased under resale agreements	128,352,536	--	--	128,352,536
Interbank deposits	61,130,780	--	--	61,130,780
Total	189,483,316	--	--	189,483,316
Expected loss on interbank investments	(18,797)	--	--	(18,797)
Balance of interbank investments	189,464,519	--	--	189,464,519



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

10 – Securities

a) Portfolio of securities by classification category

	Banco do Brasil		Consolidated	
	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025
Securities at fair value through profit or loss	4,158,990	3,669,173	9,440,412	7,620,302
Securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	651,714,300	631,884,974	660,739,749	640,022,346
Securities at amortized cost	73,384,339	72,422,703	81,884,731	82,141,286
Total	729,257,629	707,976,850	752,064,892	729,783,934

b) Securities measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL)

Banco do Brasil	March 31, 2026			
	Amortized cost	Gains/(losses)	Expected credit losses	Fair value
Debt instruments	4,166,121	(4,738)	(2,441)	4,158,942
Federal government bonds	3,581,816	8,082	--	3,589,898
Securities issued by financial companies	584,305	(12,820)	(2,441)	569,044
Equity instruments	28	20	--	48
Investments in mutual funds	28	20	--	48
Total	4,166,149	(4,718)	(2,441)	4,158,990

Banco do Brasil	December 31, 2025			
	Amortized cost	Gains/(losses)	Expected credit losses	Fair value
Debt instruments	3,669,768	1,059	(1,722)	3,669,105
Federal government bonds	3,145,059	961	--	3,146,020
Securities issued by financial companies	524,709	98	(1,722)	523,085
Equity instruments	60	8	--	68
Investments in mutual funds	60	8	--	68
Total	3,669,828	1,067	(1,722)	3,669,173

Consolidated	March 31, 2026			
	Amortized cost	Gains/(losses)	Expected credit losses	Fair value
Debt instruments	8,241,359	113,751	(4,306)	8,350,804
Federal government bonds	4,114,604	7,161	--	4,121,765
Foreign governments bonds and official institutions abroad	802,331	223,045	--	1,025,376
Securities issued by financial companies	39,234	(1,259)	--	37,975
Securities issued by non-financial companies	3,285,190	(115,196)	(4,306)	3,165,688
Equity instruments	1,002,886	86,722	--	1,089,608
Shares	157,478	78	--	157,556
Investments in mutual funds	845,408	86,644	--	932,052
Total	9,244,245	200,473	(4,306)	9,440,412

Consolidated	December 31, 2025			
	Amortized cost	Gains/(losses)	Expected credit losses	Fair value
Debt instruments	6,647,486	38,810	(3,902)	6,682,394
Federal government bonds	3,560,060	816	--	3,560,876
Foreign governments bonds and official institutions abroad	204,502	46,640	--	251,142
Securities issued by financial companies	28,581	(55)	--	28,526
Securities issued by non-financial companies	2,854,343	(8,591)	(3,902)	2,841,850
Equity instruments	849,303	88,605	--	937,908
Shares	131,593	89	--	131,682
Investments in mutual funds and other securities	717,710	88,516	--	806,226
Total	7,496,789	127,415	(3,902)	7,620,302



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

c) Securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)

Banco do Brasil	March 31, 2026			
	Amortized cost	Gains/(losses)	Expected credit losses	Fair value
Debt instruments	650,915,066	(1,667,813)	(5,341)	649,241,912
Federal government bonds	642,100,716	(1,437,753)	--	640,662,963
Foreign governments bonds and official institutions abroad	4,016,896	(96,271)	(1,690)	3,918,935
Securities issued by financial companies	1,879,831	813	(2,106)	1,878,538
Securities issued by non-financial companies	2,917,623	(134,602)	(1,545)	2,781,476
Equity instruments ¹	2,145,500	326,888	--	2,472,388
Shares	125,582	178,148	--	303,730
Investments in mutual funds	2,019,918	148,740	--	2,168,658
Total	653,060,566	(1,340,925)	(5,341)	651,714,300

¹ - Financial instruments for which the Bank has adopted the irrevocable option of measuring fair value through other comprehensive income, with subsequent reclassification of gains or losses to profit or loss upon liquidation of the asset not being permitted.

Banco do Brasil	December 31, 2025			
	Amortized cost	Gains/(losses)	Expected credit losses	Fair value
Debt instruments	631,206,760	(1,600,962)	(5,265)	629,600,533
Federal government bonds	622,475,348	(1,454,257)	--	621,021,091
Foreign governments bonds and official institutions abroad	4,272,141	(72,644)	(1,763)	4,197,734
Securities issued by financial companies	1,345,929	26,593	(1,571)	1,370,951
Securities issued by non-financial companies	3,113,342	(100,654)	(1,931)	3,010,757
Equity instruments ¹	2,000,760	283,681	--	2,284,441
Shares	118,257	150,807	--	269,064
Investments in mutual funds	1,882,503	132,874	--	2,015,377
Total	633,207,520	(1,317,281)	(5,265)	631,884,974

¹ - Financial instruments for which the Bank has adopted the irrevocable option of measuring fair value through other comprehensive income, with subsequent reclassification of gains or losses to profit or loss upon liquidation of the asset not being permitted.

Consolidated	March 31, 2026			
	Amortized cost	Gains/(losses)	Expected credit losses	Fair value
Debt instruments	660,025,088	(1,567,167)	(193,871)	658,264,050
Federal government bonds	642,342,769	(1,467,165)	--	640,875,604
Foreign governments bonds and official institutions abroad	6,721,878	69,719	(159,292)	6,632,305
Securities issued by financial companies	1,912,867	375	(2,292)	1,910,950
Securities issued by non-financial companies	9,047,574	(170,096)	(32,287)	8,845,191
Equity instruments ¹	2,159,231	316,468	--	2,475,699
Shares	158,689	166,939	--	325,628
Investments in mutual funds	2,000,542	149,529	--	2,150,071
Total	662,184,319	(1,250,699)	(193,871)	660,739,749

¹ - Financial instruments for which the Bank has adopted the irrevocable option of measuring fair value through other comprehensive income, with subsequent reclassification of gains or losses to profit or loss upon liquidation of the asset not being permitted.

Consolidated	December 31, 2025			
	Amortized cost	Gains/(losses)	Expected credit losses	Fair value
Debt instruments	639,406,438	(1,559,295)	(138,494)	637,708,649
Federal government bonds	622,680,662	(1,482,454)	--	621,198,208
Foreign governments bonds and official institutions abroad	5,943,722	(30,200)	(98,407)	5,815,115
Securities issued by financial companies	1,358,661	26,946	(1,710)	1,383,897
Securities issued by non-financial companies	9,423,393	(73,587)	(38,377)	9,311,429
Equity instruments ¹	2,035,778	277,919	--	2,313,697
Shares	152,090	131,487	--	283,577
Investments in mutual funds	1,883,688	146,432	--	2,030,120
Total	641,442,216	(1,281,376)	(138,494)	640,022,346

¹ - Financial instruments for which the Bank has adopted the irrevocable option of measuring fair value through other comprehensive income, with subsequent reclassification of gains or losses to profit or loss upon liquidation of the asset not being permitted.



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

d) Expected maturities of securities at amortized cost

Banco do Brasil	March 31, 2026				
	Up to 1 year	1 to 5 years	5 to 10 years	Over 10 years	Total
Debt instruments	48,035,273	25,386,089	--	--	73,421,362
Federal government bonds	17,276,138	20,322,998	--	--	37,599,136
Foreign governments bonds and official institutions abroad	30,759,135	5,063,091	--	--	35,822,226
Expected securities losses	(32,137)	(4,886)	--	--	(37,023)
Total	48,003,136	25,381,203	--	--	73,384,339

Banco do Brasil	December 31, 2025				
	Up to 1 year	1 to 5 years	5 to 10 years	Over 10 years	Total
Debt instruments	38,359,911	33,692,352	408,271	--	72,460,534
Federal government bonds	13,863,518	23,245,529	408,271	--	37,517,318
Foreign governments bonds and official institutions abroad	24,496,393	10,446,823	--	--	34,943,216
Expected securities losses	(27,907)	(9,924)	--	--	(37,831)
Total	38,332,004	33,682,428	408,271	--	72,422,703

Consolidated	March 31, 2026				
	Up to 1 year	1 to 5 years	5 to 10 years	Over 10 years	Total
Debt instruments	54,451,964	27,714,271	--	--	82,166,235
Federal government bonds	17,581,998	21,964,602	--	--	39,546,600
Foreign governments bonds and official institutions abroad	36,864,410	5,749,669	--	--	42,614,079
Securities issued by financial companies	5,556	--	--	--	5,556
Expected securities losses	(236,445)	(45,059)	--	--	(281,504)
Total	54,215,519	27,669,212	--	--	81,884,731

Consolidated	December 31, 2025				
	Up to 1 year	1 to 5 years	5 to 10 years	Over 10 years	Total
Debt instruments	46,831,319	35,238,298	408,271	--	82,477,888
Federal government bonds	15,053,269	24,610,601	408,271	--	40,072,141
Foreign governments bonds and official institutions abroad	31,773,004	10,627,058	--	--	42,400,062
Securities issued by financial companies	5,046	--	--	--	5,046
Securities issued by non-financial companies	--	639	--	--	639
Expected securities losses	(315,369)	(21,233)	--	--	(336,602)
Total	46,515,950	35,217,065	408,271	--	82,141,286

In accordance with the Bank's risk management and due to new business dynamics in 2025, the Bank revised its financial asset management strategy and certain business models related to the portfolio of fixed-rate government bonds. As a result, Securities were reclassified from the "fair value through other comprehensive income" category to the "amortized cost" category in the amount of R\$ 32,929,465 thousand, with a net positive effect on shareholders' equity of R\$ 1,146,778 thousand, with no impact on the income



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

e) Breakdown of the securities portfolio, net of expected credit losses

	Banco do Brasil		Consolidated	
	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025
Own portfolio	194,517,156	203,643,114	226,721,921	239,200,468
Subject to repurchase agreements	513,249,627	483,580,584	503,450,936	469,525,174
Pledged in guarantee	21,490,846	20,753,152	21,892,035	21,058,292
Total	729,257,629	707,976,850	752,064,892	729,783,934

f) Income from operations with securities

	Banco do Brasil		Consolidated	
	01/01 to 03/31/26	01/01 to 03/31/2025	01/01 to 03/31/26	01/01 to 03/31/2025
Fixed-income securities	21,982,178	12,654,461	22,112,617	12,809,960
Variable-income securities	93	--	19,397	1,395
Securities abroad	1,203,264	948,579	2,185,591	2,236,130
Investments in mutual funds	37	10	13,859	2,557
Fair value	(5,604)	79,041	(73,533)	166,444
Exchange rate variation	(6,895)	22,300	(6,819)	22,082
Securities income	23,173,073	13,704,391	24,251,112	15,238,568
Increase/reversal for expected credit losses	1,592	431,296	(2,148)	298,708
Total securities income	23,174,665	14,135,687	24,248,964	15,537,276



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

g) Debt instruments by stage

Banco do Brasil	March 31, 2026			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Fair value through profit or loss	4,160,364	--	5,757	4,166,121
Federal government bonds	3,581,816	--	--	3,581,816
Securities issued by non-financial companies	578,548	--	5,757	584,305
Fair value through other comprehensive income	650,914,931	--	135	650,915,066
Federal government bonds	642,100,716	--	--	642,100,716
Foreign governments bonds and official institutions abroad	4,016,896	--	--	4,016,896
Securities issued by financial companies	1,879,831	--	--	1,879,831
Securities issued by non-financial companies	2,917,488	--	135	2,917,623
Securities at amortized cost	73,421,362	--	--	73,421,362
Federal government bonds	37,599,136	--	--	37,599,136
Foreign governments bonds and official institutions abroad	35,822,226	--	--	35,822,226
Expected securities losses	(43,513)	--	(1,292)	(44,805)
Total	728,453,144	--	4,600	728,457,744

Banco do Brasil	December 31, 2025			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Fair value through profit or loss	3,664,280	--	5,488	3,669,768
Federal government bonds	3,145,059	--	--	3,145,059
Securities issued by non-financial companies	519,221	--	5,488	524,709
Fair value through other comprehensive income	631,206,625	--	135	631,206,760
Federal government bonds	622,475,348	--	--	622,475,348
Foreign governments bonds and official institutions abroad	4,272,141	--	--	4,272,141
Securities issued by financial companies	1,345,929	--	--	1,345,929
Securities issued by non-financial companies	3,113,207	--	135	3,113,342
Securities at amortized cost	72,460,534	--	--	72,460,534
Foreign governments bonds and official institutions abroad	37,517,318	--	--	37,517,318
Securities issued by non-financial companies	34,943,216	--	--	34,943,216
Expected securities losses	(43,526)	--	(1,292)	(44,818)
Total	707,287,913	--	4,331	707,292,244



In thousands of Reals, unless otherwise stated

Consolidated	March 31, 2026			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Fair value through profit or loss	8,159,464	--	81,895	8,241,359
Federal government bonds	4,114,604	--	--	4,114,604
Foreign governments bonds and official institutions abroad	802,331	--	--	802,331
Securities issued by financial companies	39,234	--	--	39,234
Securities issued by non-financial companies	3,203,295	--	81,895	3,285,190
Fair value through other comprehensive income	659,416,007	608,946	135	660,025,088
Federal government bonds	642,342,769	--	--	642,342,769
Foreign governments bonds and official institutions abroad	6,112,932	608,946	--	6,721,878
Securities issued by financial companies	1,912,867	--	--	1,912,867
Securities issued by non-financial companies	9,047,439	--	135	9,047,574
Securities at amortized cost	77,663,034	4,503,201	--	82,166,235
Federal government bonds	39,546,600	--	--	39,546,600
Foreign governments bonds and official institutions abroad	38,110,878	4,503,201	--	42,614,079
Securities issued by financial companies	5,556	--	--	5,556
Expected securities losses	(268,555)	(209,834)	(1,292)	(479,681)
Total	744,969,950	4,902,313	80,738	749,953,001

Consolidated	December 31, 2025			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Fair value through profit or loss	6,627,388	14,610	5,488	6,647,486
Federal government bonds	3,560,060	--	--	3,560,060
Foreign governments bonds and official institutions abroad	189,892	14,610	--	204,502
Securities issued by financial companies	28,581	--	--	28,581
Securities issued by non-financial companies	2,848,855	--	5,488	2,854,343
Fair value through other comprehensive income	637,793,594	1,612,709	135	639,406,438
Federal government bonds	622,680,662	--	--	622,680,662
Foreign governments bonds and official institutions abroad	4,331,013	1,612,709	--	5,943,722
Securities issued by financial companies	1,358,661	--	--	1,358,661
Securities issued by non-financial companies	9,423,258	--	135	9,423,393
Securities at amortized cost	76,477,958	5,999,930	--	82,477,888
Federal government bonds	40,072,141	--	--	40,072,141
Foreign governments bonds and official institutions abroad	36,400,132	5,999,930	--	42,400,062
Securities issued by financial companies	5,046	--	--	5,046
Securities issued by non-financial companies	639	--	--	639
Expected securities losses	(122,853)	(354,853)	(1,292)	(478,998)
Total	720,776,087	7,272,396	4,331	728,052,814



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

h) Reconciliation of changes concerning the securities stages

Banco do Brasil	March 31, 2026			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Balance as of December 31, 2025	707,331,439	--	5,623	707,337,062
Transferred to stage 1	--	--	(135)	(135)
Transferred to stage 3	(26)	--	--	(26)
Originated from stage 1	--	--	26	26
Originated from stage 3	135	--	--	135
Other changes ¹	21,165,109	--	378	21,165,487
Balance as of March 31, 2026	728,496,657	--	5,892	728,502,549

1 – Purchased or settled assets.

Consolidated	March 31, 2026			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Balance as of Jan 01, 2025 ¹	720,898,940	7,627,249	5,623	728,531,812
Transferred to stage 1	--	--	(135)	(135)
Transferred to stage 3	(26)	--	--	(26)
Originated from stage 1	--	--	26	26
Originated from stage 3	135	--	--	135
Other changes ¹	24,339,456	(2,515,102)	76,516	21,900,870
Balance as of March 31, 2026	745,238,505	5,112,147	82,030	750,432,682

1 – Purchased or settled assets.

i) Reconciliation of changes concerning the securities stages of expected credit losses

Banco do Brasil	March 31, 2026			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Balance as of December 31, 2025 ¹	(43,526)	--	(1,292)	(44,818)
Other changes ¹	13	--	--	13
Balance as of March 31, 2026	(43,513)	--	(1,292)	(44,805)

1 – Purchased or settled assets, allowance or reversal of expected credit losses.

Consolidated	March 31, 2026			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Balance as of December 31, 2025 ¹	(122,853)	(354,853)	(1,292)	(478,998)
Other changes ¹	(145,702)	145,019	--	(683)
Balance as of March 31, 2026	(268,555)	(209,834)	(1,292)	(479,681)

1 – Purchased or settled assets, allowance or reversal of expected credit losses.

j) Reconciliation of changes concerning expected credit losses

Banco do Brasil	01/01 to 03/31/26				
	Balance as of Dec 31, 2025	(Allowance)/ reversal	Write-offs	Exchange rate	Balance as of March 31, 2026
Securities at fair value through profit or loss	(1,722)	(719)	--	--	(2,441)
Securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	(5,265)	1,440	--	(1,516)	(5,341)
Securities at amortized cost	(37,831)	871	--	(63)	(37,023)
Total	(44,818)	1,592	--	(1,579)	(44,805)

Consolidated	01/01 to 03/31/26				
	Balance as of Dec 31, 2025	(Allowance)/ reversal	Write-offs	Exchange rate	Balance as of March 31, 2026
Securities at fair value through profit or loss	(3,902)	(404)	--	--	(4,306)
Securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	(138,494)	(54,908)	--	(469)	(193,871)
Securities at amortized cost	(336,602)	53,164	--	1,934	(281,504)
Total	(478,998)	(2,148)	--	1,465	(479,681)



In thousands of Reals, unless otherwise stated

11 – Derivative financial instruments

	Banco do Brasil						Consolidated					
	Mar 31, 2026			Dec 31, 2025			Mar 31, 2026			Dec 31, 2025		
	Cost	Gains/(losses)	Fair value	Cost	Gains/(losses)	Fair value	Cost	Gains/(losses)	Fair value	Cost	Gains/(losses)	Fair value
Assets												
Forwards ¹	2,050,244	(284,350)	1,765,894	1,096,510	(246,884)	849,626	2,069,849	(281,366)	1,788,483	1,121,430	(244,364)	877,066
Options	796,073	(354,315)	441,758	887,148	(375,988)	511,160	796,073	(354,315)	441,758	887,148	(375,988)	511,160
Swap	3,085,513	577,354	3,662,867	2,235,990	547,524	2,783,514	3,085,513	577,354	3,662,867	2,235,990	547,524	2,783,514
Other derivatives ²	500,703	(35,630)	465,073	490,993	(6,714)	484,279	501,465	(33,612)	467,853	492,476	(6,732)	485,744
Total	6,432,533	(96,941)	6,335,592	4,710,641	(82,062)	4,628,579	6,452,900	(91,939)	6,360,961	4,737,044	(79,560)	4,657,484
Liabilities												
Forwards ¹	(5,565,042)	2,414,261	(3,150,781)	(3,127,329)	1,526,760	(1,600,569)	(5,565,042)	2,414,261	(3,150,781)	(3,127,455)	1,526,760	(1,600,695)
Options	(829,101)	(303,493)	(1,132,594)	(983,261)	169,746	(813,515)	(829,101)	(303,493)	(1,132,594)	(983,261)	169,746	(813,515)
Swap	(1,639,099)	(294,958)	(1,934,057)	(1,157,644)	(175,785)	(1,333,429)	(1,639,099)	(294,958)	(1,934,057)	(1,157,644)	(175,785)	(1,333,429)
Other derivatives ²	(295,233)	16,517	(278,716)	(719,266)	(9,970)	(729,236)	(312,007)	16,849	(295,158)	(719,219)	(7,876)	(727,095)
Total	(8,328,475)	1,832,327	(6,496,148)	(5,987,500)	1,510,751	(4,476,749)	(8,345,249)	1,832,659	(6,512,590)	(5,987,579)	1,512,845	(4,474,734)

1 – Includes foreign exchange contracts, as they are forward currency transactions.

2 – Related essentially to non-deliverable currency forward contracts, settled exclusively in cash (non-deliverable forwards).

Derivatives are financial instruments that possess all the following characteristics:

- (i) fair value changes reflect market conditions related to exchange rates, interest rates price index, and commodity prices;
- (ii) they require no initial net investment or an initial net investment that is smaller than would be required for other types of contracts that would be expected to have a similar response to changes in market factors; and
- (iii) they are settled at a future date.



Derivative financial instruments held or maintained by the Bank are essentially carried out for trading purposes, and these transactions are mostly associated with agreements with its customers. The Bank may also take positions with the expectation of profit, taking into account favorable variations in prices, rates or indexes.

In this way, the Bank uses derivative financial instruments to manage, at the consolidated level, credit risk and to meet clients' needs, classifying its own positions as hedge (market risk and investment abroad) and trading, both within limits approved by committees of the Bank. The hedge strategy of the equity positions is in line with macroeconomic analyses, and it is approved by the Executive Board of Directors.

The derivative financial instruments used by the Bank are compatible with the defined objectives, with the goal of observing and considering the economic scenario. The risk categories of the derivative financial instruments are considered in the management of these instruments and the consolidated view of different risk factors are adopted.

The Bank assesses the liquidity of derivative financial instruments and identifies, in advance, means of reversing positions. Systems and processes that allow the recording, monitoring and controlling of operations with derivative financial instruments are used. In the options market, long positions have the Bank as buyer, while short positions have the Bank as seller.

The main risks inherent to derivative financial instruments resulting from the business of the Bank and its subsidiaries are credit, market, liquidity and operational, which has its management process presented in note 30. The hedge accounting strategies are intended to mitigate market risks, such as changes in interest rates and changes in exchange rates.

The models used to manage derivatives' risks are reviewed periodically and the decisions made follow the risk/return relationship, estimating possible losses based on the analysis of macroeconomic scenarios. The negotiation of new derivatives, whether standardized or non-standardized, requires prior risk analysis.

Positioning strategies comply with established limits and risk exposure. Positions are reassessed daily and at the beginning of each day an evaluation of strategies and performances is conducted. Strategies are developed based on: analysis of economic scenarios; technical analysis (graphical) and fundamental analysis; simulation of expected results, Value-at-risk (VaR), Economic Value of Equity (EVE) and Stress testing.

The Bank carries out transactions with derivative financial instruments to hedge its own positions to meet the needs of our clients and to take intentional positions, according to limits, accountability and previously established procedures.

The objectives to be achieved with hedge operations are defined on a consolidated basis, managing the effectiveness of each operation and observing the regulations of each jurisdiction. Mechanisms for evaluating and monitoring the effectiveness of hedge operations are used in order to offset the effects of changes in market value, cash flow or exchange rate changes of the hedged item.

The risk assessment of the subsidiaries is undertaken on an individual basis and its management is done on a consolidated basis. The Bank uses statistical methods and simulations to measure the risks of its positions, including derivatives, using values at risk, sensitivity stress analysis models.

The VaR is used to estimate the potential loss, under usual market conditions, measured daily in monetary values, considering a confidence interval of 99.21%, a 10-day time horizon and a historical series of 252 business days.

In order to calculate the VaR and EVE, the Bank uses the Historical Simulation methodology, which assumes that the retrospective behavior of observed (historical) returns of risk factors constitutes relevant information to the measurement of market risks.

The following tables show the composition of the derivatives portfolio by type of risk with their reference values, as well as their respective fair values, and the composition of the derivatives portfolio by maturity dates of their reference values.



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

a) Compositions

By Index	Banco do Brasil				Consolidated			
	Mar 31, 2026		Dec 31, 2025		Mar 31, 2026		Dec 31, 2025	
	Notional value	Fair value	Notional value	Fair value	Notional value	Fair value	Notional value	Fair value
Futures								
Purchase commitments	52,782,066	--	71,533,036	--	53,647,467	--	72,831,474	--
Interest rate risk	38,151,652	--	43,695,170	--	38,151,652	--	43,695,170	--
Currency risk	14,600,400	--	27,711,790	--	15,465,801	--	29,010,228	--
Other risks	30,014	--	126,076	--	30,014	--	126,076	--
Sales commitments	26,750,136	--	40,492,600	--	27,626,799	--	40,505,425	--
Interest rate risk	20,962,107	--	29,990,599	--	21,799,878	--	29,990,599	--
Currency risk	1,912,185	--	7,070,272	--	1,917,892	--	7,083,097	--
Other risks	3,875,844	--	3,431,729	--	3,909,029	--	3,431,729	--
Forwards¹								
Asset position	24,506,455	1,765,894	20,830,739	849,626	24,655,026	1,788,483	21,393,178	877,066
Interest rate risk	761,001	659,019	234,821	10,293	761,001	659,019	234,821	10,293
Currency risk	21,380,155	913,193	19,219,579	628,553	21,528,726	935,782	19,782,018	655,993
Other risks	2,365,299	193,682	1,376,339	210,780	2,365,299	193,682	1,376,339	210,780
Liability position	44,361,553	(3,150,781)	33,567,596	(1,600,569)	44,361,553	(3,150,781)	33,582,674	(1,600,695)
Interest rate risk	2,735,724	(869,125)	2,314,775	(135,615)	2,735,724	(869,125)	2,314,775	(135,615)
Currency risk	41,406,205	(2,272,984)	31,155,392	(1,461,676)	41,406,205	(2,272,984)	31,170,470	(1,461,802)
Other risks	219,624	(8,672)	97,429	(3,278)	219,624	(8,672)	97,429	(3,278)
Options								
Long position	20,423,416	441,758	24,116,314	511,160	20,423,416	441,758	24,116,314	511,160
Currency risk	20,423,416	441,758	24,116,314	511,160	20,423,416	441,758	24,116,314	511,160
Short position	19,171,501	(1,132,594)	24,014,075	(813,515)	19,171,501	(1,132,594)	24,014,075	(813,515)
Interest rate risk	85,111	(372)	3,543	(7)	85,111	(372)	3,543	(7)
Currency risk	18,084,582	(1,117,241)	23,562,873	(808,203)	18,084,582	(1,117,241)	23,562,873	(808,203)
Other risks	1,001,808	(14,981)	447,659	(5,305)	1,001,808	(14,981)	447,659	(5,305)
Swap								
Asset position	34,774,423	3,662,867	40,149,749	2,783,514	34,774,423	3,662,867	40,149,749	2,783,514
Interest rate risk	22,580,645	3,223,738	25,589,130	2,258,294	22,580,645	3,223,738	25,589,130	2,258,294
Currency risk	12,193,778	439,129	14,560,619	525,220	12,193,778	439,129	14,560,619	525,220
Liability position	24,016,072	(1,934,057)	19,197,847	(1,333,429)	24,016,072	(1,934,057)	19,197,847	(1,333,429)
Interest rate risk	15,288,005	(1,343,955)	9,462,293	(691,990)	15,288,005	(1,343,955)	9,462,293	(691,990)
Currency risk	8,728,067	(590,102)	9,735,554	(641,439)	8,728,067	(590,102)	9,735,554	(641,439)
Other derivatives²								
Asset position	8,906,932	465,073	5,111,233	484,279	8,748,974	467,853	4,469,467	485,744
Currency risk	8,906,932	465,073	5,111,233	484,279	8,670,683	466,466	4,441,955	484,279
Other risk ³	--	--	--	--	78,291	1,387	27,512	1,465
Liability position	1,789,422	(278,716)	8,118,788	(729,236)	1,554,428	(295,158)	8,107,534	(727,095)
Currency risk	1,789,422	(278,716)	8,118,788	(729,236)	1,554,428	(295,158)	8,107,534	(727,095)

1 - Includes foreign exchange contracts, as they are forward currency transactions.

2 - Related essentially to non-deliverable currency forward contracts, settled exclusively in cash (non-deliverable forwards).

3 - Related to CDS (Credit Default Swap) operations whose transferred risk amounts to the notional value of the contract.



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

b) Breakdown of the derivative portfolio by maturity (notional value)

Reference value – Asset position Maturity in days	Banco do Brasil						Consolidated					
	0 to 30	31 to 180	181 to 360	More than 360	Mar 31, 2026	Dec 31, 2025	0 to 30	31 to 180	181 to 360	More than 360	Mar 31, 2026	Dec 31, 2025
Futures	10,580,255	19,556,563	6,282,089	16,363,159	52,782,066	71,533,036	11,445,656	19,556,563	6,282,089	16,363,159	53,647,467	72,831,474
Forwards	10,473,322	8,625,316	3,737,597	1,670,220	24,506,455	20,830,739	10,621,893	8,625,316	3,737,597	1,670,220	24,655,026	21,393,178
Options	5,655,947	5,042,559	4,282,491	5,442,419	20,423,416	24,116,314	5,655,947	5,042,559	4,282,491	5,442,419	20,423,416	24,116,314
Swaps	2,323,895	7,296,988	10,133,243	15,020,297	34,774,423	40,149,749	2,323,895	7,296,988	10,133,243	15,020,297	34,774,423	40,149,749
Other	3,783,212	5,101,284	22,436	--	8,906,932	5,111,233	3,861,504	4,865,034	22,436	--	8,748,974	4,469,467

Reference value – Liability position Maturity in days	Banco do Brasil						Consolidated					
	0 to 30	31 to 180	181 to 360	More than 360	Mar 31, 2026	Dec 31, 2025	0 to 30	31 to 180	181 to 360	More than 360	Mar 31, 2026	Dec 31, 2025
Futures	1,846,512	3,690,378	1,783,782	19,429,464	26,750,136	40,492,600	1,882,229	3,693,551	1,783,782	20,267,237	27,626,799	40,505,425
Forwards	11,570,063	13,881,820	4,982,317	13,927,353	44,361,553	33,567,596	11,570,063	13,881,820	4,982,317	13,927,353	44,361,553	33,582,674
Options	4,302,335	4,993,589	4,430,532	5,445,045	19,171,501	24,014,075	4,302,335	4,993,589	4,430,532	5,445,045	19,171,501	24,014,075
Swaps	2,403,040	5,237,693	597,893	15,777,446	24,016,072	19,197,847	2,403,040	5,237,693	597,893	15,777,446	24,016,072	19,197,847
Other	1,271,861	416,328	101,233	--	1,789,422	8,118,788	1,036,867	416,328	101,233	--	1,554,428	8,107,534

c) Breakdown of the derivative portfolio by type location and counterparty (notional value)

Mar 31, 2026	Banco do Brasil					Consolidated				
	Futures	Forwards	Options	Swaps	Other	Futures	Forwards	Options	Swaps	Other
Stock exchange										
B3	79,170,656	--	7,996,050	--	--	80,047,319	--	7,996,050	--	--
Abroad	361,546	--	--	--	--	1,226,947	--	--	--	--
Over-the-counter										
Financial institutions	--	8,216,121	--	33,617,083	10,696,354	--	8,364,692	--	33,617,083	10,303,402
Clients	--	60,651,887	31,598,867	25,173,412	--	--	60,651,887	31,598,867	25,173,412	--



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

d) Breakdown of margin given as guarantee for transactions with derivative financial instruments

	Banco do Brasil		Consolidated	
	Mar 31, 2026	Dec 31, 2025	Mar 31, 2026	Dec 31, 2025
Treasury financial bills	15,915,158	15,367,583	16,215,144	15,367,583

e) Income/(expenses) from derivative financial instruments

	Banco do Brasil		Consolidated	
	01/01 to 03/31/2026	01/01 to 03/31/2025	01/01 to 03/31/2026	01/01 to 03/31/2025
Futures	139,137	(4,366,840)	(3,467)	(4,363,513)
Forwards	(1,351,914)	4,657,031	(1,294,166)	4,657,293
Options	(425,999)	(974,025)	(425,999)	(974,025)
Swaps	719,191	6,383,119	719,191	6,383,119
Other	2,789	(6,875,002)	(16,059)	(6,902,321)
Total	(916,796)	(1,175,717)	(1,020,500)	(1,199,447)

f) Hedge accounting

The Bank carries out fair value hedge and net investment hedge to manage interest rate risk and exchange rate risk presented by its own operations. The Bank documents the identification of the hedged item, the hedging instrument and the methodology to be used to assess its effectiveness from the conception of the accounting hedge structure.

The structure of risk limits extends to risk factor level, with specific limits aimed at improving the monitoring and understanding process, as well as avoiding the concentration of these risks.

The structures designated for the interest rate risk and exchange rate risk categories are carried out considering the risks in their entirety when there are compatible hedging instruments. By Management decision, in some cases, the risks are hedged by the term and risk factor limit of the hedging instrument.

In order to protect the fair value and exchange rate risk of instruments designated as the hedge item, the Bank uses derivative financial instruments (Futures and Swap).

At the beginning of the hedging relationship and continuously, the Bank evaluates and monitors their strategies to evaluate that they are highly effective, i.e., the hedging instruments offset the changes in fair value attributed to the respective hedged items during the period established for the hedging relationship.

The evaluation of the effectiveness of hedge structures is carried out prospectively and retrospectively (in the course of operations). For this, some methodologies are used, such as:

Dollar Offset Method (or Ratio Analysis), based on comparing the variation in the fair value of the hedging instrument with the variation in the fair value of the hedge item;

Correlation coefficient between the variation in the present value of the hedging instrument and the variations in the present value of the hedge item;

Beta coefficient of the regression between the regressor (represented by the change in the present value of the hedging instrument) and the regressand (represented by the change in the present value of the hedge item).

In risk management, hedging instruments and hedge items are expected to move in opposite directions and in the same proportions, with the objective of neutralizing risk factors. Currently, the designated coverage ratio is 100% of the risk factor that is eligible for coverage. The sources of ineffectiveness, in general, are related to counterparty credit risk, the risk of early settlement of the hedge item and possible term mismatches between the hedging instrument and the hedge item.



In thousands of Reals, unless otherwise stated

f.1) Fair value hedge

The Bank's fair value hedging strategy consists of protecting exposure to changes in the fair value of interest payments and receipts relating to recognized assets and liabilities.

The fair value management methodology adopted by the Bank segregates transactions by risk factor (e.g. exchange rate risk, interest rate risk, inflation risk, etc.). Transactions generate exposures that are consolidated by risk factor and compared to pre-established internal limits.

The Bank uses interest rate swap contracts related to assets and liabilities indexed to fixed interest rates to protect the fair value variation in the receipt and payment of interest.

The Bank applies the fair value hedge as follows:

- The Bank has Fixed Consumer Direct Credit (CDC) loans and Fixed-rate Agribusiness Credit Note on its portfolio. To manage this risk, interest rate futures (DI) operations are contracted and designated as fair value hedge of the corresponding loans, changing the exposure from fixed to post-fixed interest rates.
- The Bank has interest rate risk and foreign currency exposure generated by liabilities from issuance of securities, fundraising through interbank deposits and resources to financial institutions obtained abroad. The Bank designates swap operations (cross currency interest rate swap) as a hedging instrument in accounting hedge structure, changing exposure between foreign currencies and interest rates to manage this risk.
- The Bank has a fixed interest rate risk generated from issuance operations. To manage this risk the Bank contracts interest rate swaps and designates them as a hedging instrument in accounting hedge structure, changing the exposure from fixed to post-fixed interest rates.

Portfolio of derivatives designated as fair value hedges

	Banco do Brasil		Consolidated	
	Dec 31, 2026	Dec 31, 2025	Dec 31, 2026	Dec 31, 2025
Hedge instruments¹				
Assets	4,670,389	2,215,676	4,670,389	2,215,676
Swaps	2,587,177	2,215,676	2,587,177	2,215,676
Futures	2,083,212	--	2,083,212	--
Liabilities	(438,057)	(517,308)	(438,057)	(517,308)
Swaps	(390,448)	(468,551)	(390,448)	(468,551)
Futures	(47,609)	(48,757)	(47,609)	(48,757)
Hedged items				
Assets	3,973,622	4,236,075	3,973,622	4,236,075
Interbank deposits	3,926,115	4,187,393	3,926,115	4,187,393
Loans	47,507	48,682	47,507	48,682
Liabilities	(8,193,283)	(5,916,737)	(8,193,283)	(5,916,737)
Resources from issuance of debt securities	(6,621,519)	(4,208,772)	(6,621,519)	(4,208,772)
Financial institutions resources	(1,571,764)	(1,707,965)	(1,571,764)	(1,707,965)

1 – Refers to the notional amount of derivative financial instruments.

In fair value protection structures, gains or losses, both on hedging instruments and on hedge items (attributable to the type of risk being protected) are recognized directly in profit or loss.

Gains and losses with hedging instruments and fair value hedges

	Banco do Brasil		Consolidated	
	01/01 to 03/31/2026	01/01 to 03/31/2025	01/01 to 03/31/2026	01/01 to 03/31/2025
Hedge items (losses)/gains	(65,928)	(131,966)	(65,928)	(131,966)
Hedging instruments gains/(losses)	61,944	129,190	61,944	129,190
Net effect	(3,984)	(2,776)	(3,984)	(2,776)



In thousands of Reals, unless otherwise stated

f.2) Hedge of net investment in a foreign operation

The hedging strategy for net investment in a foreign operation consists of protecting exposure to the exchange variation of the USD against the BRL due to the Bank's investment in BB Americas, whose functional currency is different from the real. The hedging instrument used is US dollar futures contracts. These operations are renewed monthly and the designated amount is updated every six months in view of changes in the investment amount considered in the hedge structure.

Portfolio of derivatives designated as hedge of net investment in a foreign operation

	Banco do Brasil		Consolidated	
	Mar 31, 2026	Dec 31, 2025	Mar 31, 2026	Dec 31, 2025
Hedge instruments				
Liabilities	(1,730,847)	(1,710,908)	(1,730,847)	(1,710,908)
Futures	(1,730,847)	(1,710,908)	(1,730,847)	(1,710,908)
Hedged items				
Assets	1,729,429	1,701,698	1,729,429	1,701,698
Investment abroad	1,729,429	1,701,698	1,729,429	1,701,698

In structures for hedge of net investment in a foreign operation, the effective portion of the variation in the value of the hedging instrument is recognized in a separate account in shareholders' equity – "Other Comprehensive Income – Hedge of net investment in a foreign operation" (note 23.h). The ineffective portion is recognized directly in profit or loss.

Gains and losses with hedging instruments and hedged of net investment

	Banco do Brasil		Consolidated	
	01/01 to 03/31/2026	01/01 to 03/31/2025	01/01 to 03/31/2026	01/01 to 03/31/2025
Hedge items (losses)/gains	(89,562)	(136,235)	(89,562)	(136,235)
Hedging instruments gains/(losses)	89,562	136,235	89,562	136,235
Net effect¹	--	--	--	--

1 – The impact on the result arising from the non-effective portion of the hedge accounting structure was a gain of R\$ 7,019 thousand in the 01/01 to 03/31/2026 (R\$ 6,089 thousand in the 01/01 to 03/31/2025).



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

12 – Loan portfolio

a) Loan portfolio by modality

	Banco do Brasil		Consolidated	
	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025
Loans	1,011,586,065	1,000,256,981	1,033,906,921	1,022,471,407
Loans and discounted credit rights	377,120,220	377,847,057	387,134,187	388,276,355
Financing	195,077,320	197,501,887	196,752,935	198,692,549
Rural financing	388,586,618	373,579,404	388,586,618	373,579,404
Mortgage	50,716,843	51,239,535	61,348,117	61,834,001
Loan operations linked to assignment ¹	85,064	89,098	85,064	89,098
Other receivables with loan characteristics	198,445,651	204,519,254	200,232,996	206,285,614
Securities with loan characteristics	91,740,349	101,820,642	91,740,349	101,820,642
Credit card operations	59,085,326	60,951,339	60,872,671	62,717,699
Advances on foreign exchange contracts	24,143,315	26,324,947	24,143,315	26,324,947
Other receivables purchased under assignment ²	9,327,601	7,379,771	9,327,601	7,379,771
Sundry	14,149,060	8,042,555	14,149,060	8,042,555
Leasing	--	--	1,164,226	1,150,006
Total loan portfolio	1,210,031,716	1,204,776,235	1,235,304,143	1,229,907,027
Expected credit risk losses	(97,936,565)	(98,004,759)	(98,752,443)	(98,738,685)
Expected loan losses	(92,243,239)	(90,110,675)	(92,815,921)	(90,599,522)
Expected other receivables with loan characteristics losses	(5,693,326)	(7,894,084)	(5,750,022)	(7,952,641)
Expected leases losses	--	--	(186,500)	(186,522)
Total loan portfolio net of expected credit losses	1,112,095,151	1,106,771,476	1,136,551,700	1,131,168,342

1 – Loan operations assigned with retention of the risks and benefits of the financial assets involved in the transaction.

2 – Loans acquired with retention of the risks and benefits by the assignor of the financial assets.



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

b) Income of loan portfolio

	Banco do Brasil		Consolidated	
	01/01 to 03/31/2026	01/01 to 03/31/2025	01/01 to 03/31/2026	01/01 to 03/31/2025
Loans income	46,082,867	42,334,724	47,697,116	43,333,209
Loans and discounted credit rights	22,990,631	20,258,148	23,998,797	21,130,413
Rural financing	8,909,238	8,003,674	8,909,238	8,003,674
Financing	6,087,535	5,385,150	6,146,617	5,400,345
Securities with loan characteristics	3,435,696	3,926,867	3,435,696	3,926,867
Equalization of rates - agricultural crop- Law 8,427/1992	1,780,558	1,532,835	1,780,558	1,532,835
Recovery of loans previously written-off as loss ¹	900,480	1,353,383	1,231,561	1,288,602
Mortgage	1,189,180	1,071,653	1,405,100	1,247,487
Advances on foreign exchange contracts	308,152	581,288	308,152	581,288
Sundry	481,397	221,726	481,397	221,698
Leasing transactions income/(expenses)	--	--	56,237	39,747
Transfer of financial assets income/(expenses) ^{2 3}	(2,866,569)	150,665	(2,866,570)	150,665
Fair value hedge adjustment for loan portfolio	(262)	1,256	(262)	1,256
Foreign exchange fluctuations in the loan portfolio	(1,886,305)	(6,373,136)	(1,886,300)	(6,372,077)
Total	41,329,731	36,113,509	43,000,221	37,152,800

1 - It was received from assignments without recourse of written off credits to entities outside the financial system the amount of R\$ 88,851 thousand in the period from 01/01 to 03/31/2026 (with impact on the income of R\$ 48,868 thousand, net of taxes) and R\$ 107,770 thousand in the period of 01/01 to 03/31/2025 (with impact on the income of R\$ 59,273 thousand, net of taxes), in accordance with CMN Resolution 2,836/2001. The book value of these transactions was R\$ 173,566 thousand and R\$ 198,193 thousand, respectively.

2 - In the period from 01/01 to 03/31/2026 includes the amount of R\$ 163,454 thousand (R\$ 89,900 thousand, net of taxes) and in the period of 01/01 to 03/31/2025 the amount of R\$ 128,393 thousand (R\$ 70,616 thousand, net of taxes), the result of credit operations assignments without recourse to entities outside of the financial system, in accordance with CMN Resolution 2,836/2001. These assignments generated a positive impact on the result of R\$ 18,639 thousand in the period from 01/01 to 03/31/2026 and R\$ 24,140 thousand in the period from 01/01 to 03/31/2025, net of allowance for loan losses. The carrying amount of these transactions was R\$ 245,686 thousand and R\$ 175,486 thousand, respectively.

3 - Includes, in the period from 01/01 to 03/31/2026, gains from the assignment of securities with credit-granting characteristics. The net effect on financial intermediation income was residual, due to the reversal of allowances for credit risk losses.



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

c) Breakdown of the loan portfolio by sector

	Banco do Brasil				Consolidated			
	March 31, 2026	%	December 31, 2025	%	March 31, 2026	%	December 31, 2025	%
Public sector	104,364,107	8.6	101,671,109	8.4	104,364,107	8.4	101,671,109	8.3
Public administration	81,127,470	6.7	79,495,304	6.6	81,127,470	6.5	79,495,304	6.5
Oil sector	16,768,367	1.4	16,865,575	1.4	16,768,367	1.4	16,865,575	1.4
Services	4,823,322	0.4	3,641,104	0.3	4,823,322	0.4	3,641,104	0.3
Electric power	11,053	--	12,804	--	11,053	--	12,804	--
Other activities	1,633,895	0.1	1,656,322	0.1	1,633,895	0.1	1,656,322	0.1
Private sector	1,105,667,609	91.4	1,103,105,126	91.6	1,130,940,036	91.6	1,128,235,918	91.7
Individuals	738,879,603	61.1	726,490,981	60.3	747,637,067	60.6	733,923,573	59.7
Companies	366,788,006	30.3	376,614,145	31.3	383,302,969	31.0	394,312,345	32.0
Agribusiness of plant origin	55,573,702	4.6	55,040,344	4.5	56,184,567	4.7	55,627,408	4.5
Services	48,872,884	4.0	49,231,211	4.1	52,015,809	4.2	52,571,121	4.3
Electric power	24,541,318	2.0	25,548,046	2.1	24,790,041	2.0	25,725,650	2.1
Mining and metallurgy	23,024,828	1.9	23,835,257	2.0	23,770,380	1.9	24,405,973	2.0
Automotive sector	19,273,381	1.6	18,741,559	1.6	21,226,659	1.7	20,878,392	1.7
Agribusiness of animal origin	20,412,435	1.7	19,885,686	1.6	20,873,236	1.7	20,358,676	1.7
Transportation	19,873,873	1.6	20,572,499	1.7	20,361,263	1.6	21,059,441	1.7
Agricultural inputs	17,152,102	1.4	17,540,950	1.5	17,165,608	1.4	17,553,981	1.4
Retail commerce	16,035,556	1.3	16,382,496	1.4	16,633,143	1.3	16,989,899	1.4
Chemical	15,679,565	1.3	16,021,750	1.3	15,945,883	1.3	16,363,756	1.3
Fuel	13,428,089	1.1	15,224,998	1.3	14,524,152	1.2	16,132,820	1.3
Electronics	12,716,010	1.1	12,957,876	1.1	12,868,159	1.0	13,055,080	1.1
Specific activities of construction	12,636,560	1.0	12,902,877	1.1	12,678,475	1.0	12,941,431	1.1
Real estate	9,822,385	0.8	10,915,749	0.9	12,282,065	1.0	13,239,738	1.1
Financial services	10,661,615	0.9	10,831,473	0.9	11,554,171	0.9	13,135,940	1.1
Wholesale and various industries	9,577,305	0.8	10,026,392	0.8	11,035,919	0.9	11,495,420	0.9
Pulp and paper	9,809,571	0.8	9,897,602	0.8	9,906,179	0.8	10,059,686	0.8
Textile and clothing	8,231,605	0.7	8,594,525	0.7	8,310,922	0.7	8,661,359	0.7
Woodworking and furniture market	7,124,135	0.6	7,362,819	0.6	7,182,880	0.6	7,419,285	0.6
Telecommunications	4,684,653	0.4	4,951,908	0.4	5,056,620	0.4	5,324,959	0.4
Heavy construction	3,501,314	0.3	5,678,017	0.5	4,069,701	0.3	6,251,618	0.5
Other activities	4,155,120	0.4	4,470,111	0.4	4,867,137	0.4	5,060,712	0.3
Total	1,210,031,716	100.0	1,204,776,235	100.0	1,235,304,143	100.0	1,229,907,027	100.0



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

d) Loan portfolio by provisions level and maturity

	Banco do Brasil					
	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	March 31, 2026
Loans not past due						
Installments falling due						
01 to 30	1,476,651	2,203,536	20,779,635	1,418,239	46,844,984	72,723,045
31 to 60	2,602,167	2,475,126	21,548,498	771,317	13,356,153	40,753,261
61 to 90	3,033,156	2,183,314	20,262,395	2,639,235	10,415,233	38,533,333
91 to 180	9,541,412	9,059,340	53,931,805	1,419,758	24,545,124	98,497,439
181 to 360	19,749,318	11,197,573	68,335,597	2,532,366	34,066,836	135,881,690
More than 360	164,137,015	89,978,881	266,824,942	36,082,148	185,392,855	742,415,841
Installments overdue						
Up to 14 days	129,471	897,857	2,751,916	177,943	552,399	4,509,586
Subtotal	200,669,190	117,995,627	454,434,788	45,041,006	315,173,584	1,133,314,195
Loans past due						
Installments falling due						
01 to 30	19,152	85,250	436,703	1,020	466,504	1,008,629
31 to 60	19,213	90,294	383,894	1,324	440,547	935,272
61 to 90	21,729	91,364	420,401	822	420,630	954,946
91 to 180	57,372	362,621	1,200,070	3,256	1,233,513	2,856,832
181 to 360	125,611	679,323	2,352,709	5,950	2,242,850	5,406,443
More than 360	4,078,720	3,152,269	9,269,779	13,910	11,615,560	28,130,238
Installments overdue						
01 to 14	8,745	35,764	260,325	695	196,221	501,750
15 to 30	105,973	156,687	1,256,253	1,274	940,799	2,460,986
31 to 60	125,829	190,869	1,709,308	1,649	2,088,353	4,116,008
61 to 90	77,019	160,385	1,651,352	2,073	789,834	2,680,663
91 to 180	124,439	504,462	5,300,305	27,273	1,577,178	7,533,657
181 to 360	81,192	795,131	9,263,155	16,976	4,282,039	14,438,493
More than 360	48,861	304,393	1,773,731	8,260	3,558,359	5,693,604
Subtotal	4,893,855	6,608,812	35,277,985	84,482	29,852,387	76,717,521
Total	205,563,045	124,604,439	489,712,773	45,125,488	345,025,971	1,210,031,716



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

	Banco do Brasil					
	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	December 31, 2025
Loans not past due						
Installments falling due						
01 to 30	1,041,395	3,726,639	20,776,954	1,174,767	48,505,896	75,225,651
31 to 60	1,014,828	2,178,728	17,238,534	460,309	14,245,084	35,137,483
61 to 90	1,184,177	1,666,101	16,348,850	639,296	9,014,065	28,852,489
91 to 180	7,099,972	6,989,430	56,316,347	3,893,652	23,553,762	97,853,163
181 to 360	18,337,104	15,016,271	85,777,528	3,084,246	31,176,744	153,391,893
More than 360	142,659,175	92,123,402	272,176,691	34,970,800	186,575,256	728,505,324
Installments overdue						
Up to 14 days	94,069	930,577	2,567,996	26,334	583,777	4,202,753
Subtotal	171,430,720	122,631,148	471,202,900	44,249,404	313,654,584	1,123,168,756
Loans past due						
Installments falling due						
01 to 30	15,566	71,470	340,191	636	372,873	800,736
31 to 60	16,097	77,339	361,163	701	401,799	857,099
61 to 90	16,850	71,897	332,980	535	322,327	744,589
91 to 180	51,896	301,149	1,084,520	2,638	1,012,749	2,452,952
181 to 360	103,072	865,394	2,613,637	6,067	1,844,991	5,433,161
More than 360	3,848,299	3,535,540	11,081,190	1,653,190	10,357,372	30,475,591
Installments overdue						
01 to 14	7,578	32,410	207,024	482	153,644	401,138
15 to 30	84,381	162,891	1,610,332	2,311	917,925	2,777,840
31 to 60	67,754	250,584	3,400,577	5,189	649,153	4,373,257
61 to 90	52,917	214,358	2,600,461	74,945	494,734	3,437,415
91 to 180	90,493	639,529	7,880,599	399,450	1,940,473	10,950,544
181 to 360	75,001	618,660	7,683,638	17,935	5,067,787	13,463,021
More than 360	52,481	378,122	1,968,083	15,928	3,025,522	5,440,136
Subtotal	4,482,385	7,219,343	41,164,395	2,180,007	26,561,349	81,607,479
Total	175,913,105	129,850,491	512,367,295	46,429,411	340,215,933	1,204,776,235



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

	Consolidated					
	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	March 31, 2026
Loans not past due						
Installments falling due						
01 to 30	1,476,651	2,296,416	21,748,566	1,418,239	51,858,297	78,798,169
31 to 60	2,602,167	2,509,209	21,420,657	771,317	13,946,085	41,249,435
61 to 90	3,033,156	2,226,632	20,269,054	2,639,235	11,017,381	39,185,458
91 to 180	9,541,412	9,191,974	53,634,557	1,419,758	25,918,615	99,706,316
181 to 360	19,749,318	11,403,480	68,354,438	2,532,366	35,950,953	137,990,555
More than 360	164,137,015	91,686,464	276,486,642	36,082,148	187,671,953	756,064,222
Installments overdue						
Up to 14 days	129,471	899,096	3,026,193	177,943	571,058	4,803,761
Subtotal	200,669,190	120,213,271	464,940,107	45,041,006	326,934,342	1,157,797,916
Loans past due						
Installments falling due						
01 to 30	19,152	85,553	436,703	1,020	466,504	1,008,932
31 to 60	19,213	90,569	383,894	1,324	440,547	935,547
61 to 90	21,729	91,635	420,401	822	420,630	955,217
91 to 180	57,372	363,411	1,200,070	3,256	1,233,513	2,857,622
181 to 360	125,611	680,722	2,352,709	5,950	2,242,850	5,407,842
More than 360	4,078,720	3,154,035	9,269,779	13,910	11,615,560	28,132,004
Installments overdue						
01 to 14	8,745	35,968	260,325	695	196,221	501,954
15 to 30	105,973	157,182	1,428,954	1,274	1,022,140	2,715,523
31 to 60	125,829	191,240	1,778,466	1,649	2,134,648	4,231,832
61 to 90	77,019	160,673	1,686,748	2,073	834,104	2,760,617
91 to 180	124,439	505,250	5,324,840	27,273	1,685,186	7,666,988
181 to 360	81,192	796,252	9,282,258	16,976	4,421,102	14,597,780
More than 360	48,861	306,688	1,791,587	8,260	3,578,973	5,734,369
Subtotal	4,893,855	6,619,178	35,616,734	84,482	30,291,978	77,506,227
Total	205,563,045	126,832,449	500,556,841	45,125,488	357,226,320	1,235,304,143



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

	Consolidated					
	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	December 31, 2025
Loans not past due						
Installments falling due						
01 to 30	1,041,395	3,836,527	21,430,741	1,174,767	53,830,782	81,314,212
31 to 60	1,014,828	2,232,365	16,957,786	460,309	15,066,748	35,732,036
61 to 90	1,184,177	1,700,684	16,326,506	639,296	9,638,740	29,489,403
91 to 180	7,099,972	7,123,430	56,216,048	3,893,652	24,899,349	99,232,451
181 to 360	18,337,104	15,228,088	85,766,500	3,084,246	32,605,273	155,021,211
More than 360	142,659,175	93,757,762	281,687,720	34,970,800	189,060,004	742,135,461
Installments overdue						
Up to 14 days	94,069	932,397	2,872,091	26,334	630,141	4,555,032
Subtotal	171,430,720	124,811,253	481,257,392	44,249,404	325,731,037	1,147,479,806
Loans past due						
Installments falling due						
01 to 30	15,566	71,743	340,192	636	372,872	801,009
31 to 60	16,097	77,604	361,163	701	401,799	857,364
61 to 90	16,850	72,148	332,980	535	322,327	744,840
91 to 180	51,896	301,866	1,084,520	2,638	1,012,749	2,453,669
181 to 360	103,072	866,716	2,613,637	6,067	1,844,991	5,434,483
More than 360	3,848,299	3,537,288	11,081,190	1,653,190	10,357,372	30,477,339
Installments overdue						
01 to 14	7,578	32,590	207,024	482	153,644	401,318
15 to 30	84,381	163,570	1,894,871	2,311	974,911	3,120,044
31 to 60	67,754	250,988	3,477,460	5,189	701,614	4,503,005
61 to 90	52,917	214,651	2,612,617	74,945	545,787	3,500,917
91 to 180	90,493	640,334	7,925,435	399,450	2,027,858	11,083,570
181 to 360	75,001	620,237	7,698,790	17,935	5,168,828	13,580,791
More than 360	52,481	380,342	1,987,062	15,928	3,033,059	5,468,872
Subtotal	4,482,385	7,230,077	41,616,941	2,180,007	26,917,811	82,427,221
Total	175,913,105	132,041,330	522,874,333	46,429,411	352,648,848	1,229,907,027



In thousands of Reals, unless otherwise stated

e) Loan portfolio and expected losses by stages

March 31, 2026	Banco do Brasil							
	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3		Total	
	Loan amount	Expected losses	Loan amount	Expected losses	Loan amount	Expected losses	Loan amount	Expected losses
Loans	887,615,511	(14,321,832)	31,215,300	(10,900,739)	92,755,254	(67,020,668)	1,011,586,065	(92,243,239)
Loans and discounted credit rights	313,605,467	(3,943,368)	15,423,789	(4,830,008)	48,090,964	(35,491,002)	377,120,220	(44,264,378)
Financing	187,931,680	(504,232)	1,745,188	(422,317)	5,400,452	(3,570,739)	195,077,320	(4,497,288)
Rural financing	341,080,099	(9,823,272)	12,997,767	(5,620,889)	34,508,752	(27,188,696)	388,586,618	(42,632,857)
Mortgage	44,913,254	(50,958)	1,048,504	(27,525)	4,755,085	(770,231)	50,716,843	(848,714)
Loan operations linked to assignment ¹	85,011	(2)	52	--	1	--	85,064	(2)
Other receivables with loan characteristics	185,233,955	(846,676)	3,919,616	(688,348)	9,292,080	(4,158,302)	198,445,651	(5,693,326)
Securities with loan characteristics	84,604,696	(163,046)	1,188,485	(222,088)	5,947,168	(2,472,762)	91,740,349	(2,857,896)
Credit card operations	56,212,514	(597,689)	2,027,244	(336,652)	845,568	(600,496)	59,085,326	(1,534,837)
Advances on foreign exchange contracts	21,759,051	(53,943)	448,578	(64,962)	1,935,686	(714,542)	24,143,315	(833,447)
Other receivables purchase under assignment ²	9,327,496	(18,536)	--	--	105	(103)	9,327,601	(18,639)
Sundry	13,330,198	(13,462)	255,309	(64,646)	563,553	(370,399)	14,149,060	(448,507)
Total loan portfolio	1,072,849,466	(15,168,508)	35,134,916	(11,589,087)	102,047,334	(71,178,970)	1,210,031,716	(97,936,565)

1 - Loan operations assigned with retention of the risks and benefits of the financial assets involved in the transaction.

2 - Loans acquired with retention of the risks and benefits by the assignor of the financial assets.

December 31, 2025	Banco do Brasil							
	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3		Total	
	Loan amount	Expected losses	Loan amount	Expected losses	Loan amount	Expected losses	Loan amount	Expected losses
Loans	877,348,543	(13,423,335)	31,054,966	(11,112,626)	91,853,472	(65,574,714)	1,000,256,981	(90,110,675)
Loans and discounted credit rights	317,245,223	(4,073,460)	12,638,526	(4,127,826)	47,963,308	(34,361,641)	377,847,057	(42,562,927)
Financing	190,312,731	(534,672)	1,804,849	(355,925)	5,384,307	(4,169,901)	197,501,887	(5,060,498)
Rural financing	324,775,989	(8,764,137)	15,083,143	(6,592,428)	33,720,272	(26,017,313)	373,579,404	(41,373,878)
Mortgage	44,925,908	(51,063)	1,528,180	(36,447)	4,785,447	(1,025,859)	51,239,535	(1,113,369)
Loan operations linked to assignment ¹	88,692	(3)	268	--	138	--	89,098	(3)
Other receivables with loan characteristics	190,243,549	(960,517)	4,392,472	(689,814)	9,883,233	(6,243,753)	204,519,254	(7,894,084)
Securities with loan characteristics	91,433,068	(244,930)	2,054,894	(308,573)	8,332,680	(5,182,849)	101,820,642	(5,736,352)
Credit card operations	58,879,078	(646,010)	1,763,864	(270,274)	308,397	(211,935)	60,951,339	(1,128,219)
Advances on foreign exchange contracts	25,101,664	(49,786)	327,931	(46,812)	895,352	(595,167)	26,324,947	(691,765)
Other receivables purchase under assignment ²	7,379,666	(13,359)	105	(53)	--	--	7,379,771	(13,412)
Sundry	7,450,073	(6,432)	245,678	(64,102)	346,804	(253,802)	8,042,555	(324,336)
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total loan portfolio	1,067,592,092	(14,383,852)	35,447,438	(11,802,440)	101,736,705	(71,818,467)	1,204,776,235	(98,004,759)

1 - Loan operations assigned with retention of the risks and benefits of the financial assets involved in the transaction.

2 - Loans acquired with retention of the risks and benefits by the assignor of the financial assets.



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

March 31, 2026	Consolidated							
	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3		Total	
	Loan amount	Expected losses	Loan amount	Expected losses	Loan amount	Expected losses	Loan amount	Expected losses
Loans	908,977,021	(14,514,115)	31,659,057	(10,941,762)	93,270,843	(67,360,044)	1,033,906,921	(92,815,921)
Loans and discounted credit rights	322,945,025	(3,976,552)	15,649,112	(4,857,863)	48,540,050	(35,786,192)	387,134,187	(44,620,607)
Financing	189,516,255	(507,080)	1,802,602	(429,415)	5,434,078	(3,589,382)	196,752,935	(4,525,877)
Rural financing	341,080,099	(9,823,272)	12,997,767	(5,620,889)	34,508,752	(27,188,696)	388,586,618	(42,632,857)
Mortgage	55,350,631	(207,209)	1,209,524	(33,595)	4,787,962	(795,774)	61,348,117	(1,036,578)
Loan operations linked to assignment ¹	85,011	(2)	52	--	1	--	85,064	(2)
Other receivables with loan characteristics	186,876,686	(865,896)	4,044,315	(711,081)	9,311,995	(4,173,045)	200,232,996	(5,750,022)
Securities with loan characteristics	84,604,696	(163,046)	1,188,485	(222,088)	5,947,168	(2,472,762)	91,740,349	(2,857,896)
Credit card operations	57,855,245	(616,909)	2,151,943	(359,385)	865,483	(615,239)	60,872,671	(1,591,533)
Advances on foreign exchange contracts	21,759,051	(53,943)	448,578	(64,962)	1,935,686	(714,542)	24,143,315	(833,447)
Other receivables purchase under assignment ²	9,327,496	(18,536)	--	--	105	(103)	9,327,601	(18,639)
Sundry	13,330,198	(13,462)	255,309	(64,646)	563,553	(370,399)	14,149,060	(448,507)
Leasing	971,827	(3,396)	8,670	(753)	183,729	(182,351)	1,164,226	(186,500)
Total loan portfolio	1,096,825,534	(15,383,407)	35,712,042	(11,653,596)	102,766,567	(71,715,440)	1,235,304,143	(98,752,443)

1 – Loan operations assigned with retention of the risks and benefits of the financial assets involved in the transaction.

2 – Loans acquired with retention of the risks and benefits by the assignor of the financial assets.

December 31, 2025	Consolidated							
	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3		Total	
	Loan amount	Expected losses	Loan amount	Expected losses	Loan amount	Expected losses	Loan amount	Expected losses
Loans	898,787,258	(13,620,072)	31,422,920	(11,144,738)	92,261,229	(65,834,712)	1,022,471,407	(90,599,522)
Loans and discounted credit rights	327,155,724	(4,103,521)	12,831,998	(4,154,366)	48,288,633	(34,572,077)	388,276,355	(42,829,964)
Financing	191,421,019	(534,777)	1,858,162	(356,175)	5,413,368	(4,186,861)	198,692,549	(5,077,813)
Rural financing	324,775,989	(8,764,137)	15,083,143	(6,592,428)	33,720,272	(26,017,313)	373,579,404	(41,373,878)
Mortgage	55,345,834	(217,634)	1,649,349	(41,769)	4,838,818	(1,058,461)	61,834,001	(1,317,864)
Loan operations linked to assignment ¹	88,692	(3)	268	--	138	--	89,098	(3)
Other receivables with loan characteristics	191,862,482	(977,070)	4,513,407	(713,798)	9,909,725	(6,261,773)	206,285,614	(7,952,641)
Securities with loan characteristics	91,433,068	(244,930)	2,054,894	(308,573)	8,332,680	(5,182,849)	101,820,642	(5,736,352)
Credit card operations	60,498,011	(662,563)	1,884,799	(294,258)	334,889	(229,955)	62,717,699	(1,186,776)
Advances on foreign exchange contracts	25,101,664	(49,786)	327,931	(46,812)	895,352	(595,167)	26,324,947	(691,765)
Other receivables purchase under assignment ²	7,379,666	(13,359)	105	(53)	--	--	7,379,771	(13,412)
Sundry	7,450,073	(6,432)	245,678	(64,102)	346,804	(253,802)	8,042,555	(324,336)
Leasing	962,901	(2,907)	2,079	(487)	185,026	(183,128)	1,150,006	(186,522)
Total loan portfolio	1,091,612,641	(14,600,049)	35,938,406	(11,859,023)	102,355,980	(72,279,613)	1,229,907,027	(98,738,685)

1 – Loan operations assigned with retention of the risks and benefits of the financial assets involved in the transaction.

2 – Loans acquired with retention of the risks and benefits by the assignor of the financial assets.



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

f) Breakdown of loan portfolio by modality between stages

Banco do Brasil	December 31, 2025	Acquisition/(settlement)/changes	Transfer from/(to) stage 1	Transfer from/(to) stage 2	Transfer from/(to) stage 3	Write off	March 31, 2026
Stage 1	1,067,592,092	27,291,687	--	(14,611,946)	(7,422,367)	--	1,072,849,466
Loans	877,348,543	27,321,161	--	(12,438,707)	(4,615,486)	--	887,615,511
Loans and discounted credit rights	317,245,223	5,509,145	--	(7,425,556)	(1,723,345)	--	313,605,467
Financing	190,312,731	(567,228)	--	(570,986)	(1,242,837)	--	187,931,680
Rural financing	324,775,989	22,717,196	--	(4,714,151)	(1,698,935)	--	341,080,099
Mortgage	44,925,908	(333,947)	--	271,799	49,494	--	44,913,254
Loan operations linked to assignment ¹	88,692	(4,005)	--	187	137	--	85,011
Other receivables with loan characteristics	190,243,549	(29,474)	--	(2,173,239)	(2,806,881)	--	185,233,955
Securities with loan characteristics	91,433,068	(4,998,381)	--	(648,346)	(1,181,645)	--	84,604,696
Credit card operations	58,879,078	(892,206)	--	(1,426,746)	(347,612)	--	56,212,514
Advances on foreign exchange contracts	25,101,664	(1,990,339)	--	(83,479)	(1,268,795)	--	21,759,051
Other receivables purchase under assignment ²	7,379,666	1,947,830	--	--	--	--	9,327,496
Sundry	7,450,073	5,903,622	--	(14,668)	(8,829)	--	13,330,198
Stage 2	35,447,438	(2,567,734)	14,611,946	--	(12,356,734)	--	35,134,916
Loans	31,054,966	(1,061,071)	12,438,707	--	(11,217,302)	--	31,215,300
Loans and discounted credit rights	12,638,526	97,034	7,425,556	--	(4,737,327)	--	15,423,789
Financing	1,804,849	(404,414)	570,986	--	(226,233)	--	1,745,188
Rural financing	15,083,143	(737,252)	4,714,151	--	(6,062,275)	--	12,997,767
Mortgage	1,528,180	(16,410)	(271,799)	--	(191,467)	--	1,048,504
Loan operations linked to assignment ¹	268	(29)	(187)	--	--	--	52
Other receivables with loan characteristics	4,392,472	(1,506,663)	2,173,239	--	(1,139,432)	--	3,919,616
Securities with loan characteristics	2,054,894	(812,304)	648,346	--	(702,451)	--	1,188,485
Credit card operations	1,763,864	(721,891)	1,426,746	--	(441,475)	--	2,027,244
Advances on foreign exchange contracts	327,931	6,844	83,479	--	30,324	--	448,578
Other receivables purchase under assignment ²	105	--	--	--	(105)	--	--
Sundry	245,678	20,688	14,668	--	(25,725)	--	255,309
Stage 3	101,736,705	(2,939,679)	7,422,367	12,356,734	--	(16,528,793)	102,047,334
Loans	91,853,472	(242,009)	4,615,486	11,217,302	--	(14,688,997)	92,755,254
Loans and discounted credit rights	47,963,308	673,983	1,723,345	4,737,327	--	(7,006,999)	48,090,964
Financing	5,384,307	34,382	1,242,837	226,233	--	(1,487,307)	5,400,452
Rural financing	33,720,272	(910,401)	1,698,935	6,062,275	--	(6,062,329)	34,508,752
Mortgage	4,785,447	(39,973)	(49,494)	191,467	--	(132,362)	4,755,085
Loan operations linked to assignment ¹	138	--	(137)	--	--	--	1
Other receivables with loan characteristics	9,883,233	(2,697,670)	2,806,881	1,139,432	--	(1,839,796)	9,292,080
Securities with loan characteristics	8,332,680	(3,924,088)	1,181,645	702,451	--	(345,520)	5,947,168
Credit card operations	308,397	953,709	347,612	441,475	--	(1,205,625)	845,568
Advances on foreign exchange contracts	895,352	(193,345)	1,268,795	(30,324)	--	(4,792)	1,935,686
Other receivables purchase under assignment ²	--	--	--	105	--	--	105
Sundry	346,804	466,054	8,829	25,725	--	(283,859)	563,553
Total loan portfolio	1,204,776,235	21,784,274	22,034,313	(2,255,212)	(19,779,101)	(16,528,793)	1,210,031,716

1 – Loan operations assigned with retention of the risks and benefits of the financial assets involved in the transaction.

2 – Loans acquired with retention of the risks and benefits by the assignor of the financial assets.



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

Consolidated	December 31, 2025	Acquisition/(settlement)/changes	Transfer from/(to) stage 1	Transfer from/(to) stage 2	Transfer from/(to) stage 3	Write off	March 31, 2026
Stage 1	1,091,612,641	27,508,749	--	(14,856,366)	(7,439,490)	--	1,096,825,534
Loans	898,787,258	27,437,617	--	(12,621,097)	(4,626,757)	--	908,977,021
Loans and discounted credit rights	327,155,724	5,066,142	--	(7,531,242)	(1,745,599)	--	322,945,025
Financing	191,421,019	(66,674)	--	(592,284)	(1,245,806)	--	189,516,255
Rural financing	324,775,989	22,717,196	--	(4,714,151)	(1,698,935)	--	341,080,099
Mortgage	55,345,834	(275,042)	--	216,393	63,446	--	55,350,631
Loan operations linked to assignment ¹	88,692	(4,005)	--	187	137	--	85,011
Other receivables with loan characteristics	191,862,482	53,849	--	(2,227,719)	(2,811,926)	--	186,876,686
Securities with loan characteristics	91,433,068	(4,998,381)	--	(648,346)	(1,181,645)	--	84,604,696
Credit card operations	60,498,011	(808,883)	--	(1,481,226)	(352,657)	--	57,855,245
Advances on foreign exchange contracts	25,101,664	(1,990,339)	--	(83,479)	(1,268,795)	--	21,759,051
Other receivables purchase under assignment ²	7,379,666	1,947,830	--	--	--	--	9,327,496
Sundry	7,450,073	5,903,622	--	(14,668)	(8,829)	--	13,330,198
Leasing	962,901	17,283	--	(7,550)	(807)	--	971,827
Stage 2	35,938,406	(2,649,211)	14,856,366	--	(12,433,519)	--	35,712,042
Loans	31,422,920	(1,095,661)	12,621,097	--	(11,289,299)	--	31,659,057
Loans and discounted credit rights	12,831,998	86,580	7,531,242	--	(4,800,708)	--	15,649,112
Financing	1,858,162	(409,715)	592,284	--	(238,129)	--	1,802,602
Rural financing	15,083,143	(737,252)	4,714,151	--	(6,062,275)	--	12,997,767
Mortgage	1,649,349	(35,245)	(216,393)	--	(188,187)	--	1,209,524
Loan operations linked to assignment ¹	268	(29)	(187)	--	--	--	52
Other receivables with loan characteristics	4,513,407	(1,553,173)	2,227,719	--	(1,143,638)	--	4,044,315
Securities with loan characteristics	2,054,894	(812,304)	648,346	--	(702,451)	--	1,188,485
Credit card operations	1,884,799	(768,401)	1,481,226	--	(445,681)	--	2,151,943
Advances on foreign exchange contracts	327,931	6,844	83,479	--	30,324	--	448,578
Other receivables purchase under assignment ²	105	--	--	--	(105)	--	--
Sundry	245,678	20,688	14,668	--	(25,725)	--	255,309
Leasing	2,079	(377)	7,550	--	(582)	--	8,670
Stage 3	102,355,980	(2,870,494)	7,439,490	12,433,519	--	(16,591,928)	102,766,567
Loans	92,261,229	(157,995)	4,626,757	11,289,299	--	(14,748,447)	93,270,843
Loans and discounted credit rights	48,288,633	759,008	1,745,599	4,800,708	--	(7,053,898)	48,540,050
Financing	5,413,368	35,709	1,245,806	238,129	--	(1,498,934)	5,434,078
Rural financing	33,720,272	(910,401)	1,698,935	6,062,275	--	(6,062,329)	34,508,752
Mortgage	4,838,818	(42,311)	(63,446)	188,187	--	(133,286)	4,787,962
Loan operations linked to assignment ¹	138	--	(137)	--	--	--	1
Other receivables with loan characteristics	9,909,725	(2,713,488)	2,811,926	1,143,638	--	(1,839,806)	9,311,995
Securities with loan characteristics	8,332,680	(3,924,088)	1,181,645	702,451	--	(345,520)	5,947,168
Credit card operations	334,889	937,891	352,657	445,681	--	(1,205,635)	865,483
Advances on foreign exchange contracts	895,352	(193,345)	1,268,795	(30,324)	--	(4,792)	1,935,686
Other receivables purchase under assignment ²	--	--	--	105	--	--	105
Sundry	346,804	466,054	8,829	25,725	--	(283,859)	563,553
Leasing	185,026	989	807	582	--	(3,675)	183,729
Total loan portfolio	1,229,907,027	21,989,044	22,295,856	(2,422,847)	(19,873,009)	(16,591,928)	1,235,304,143

1 - Loan operations assigned with retention of the risks and benefits of the financial assets involved in the transaction.

2 - Loans acquired with retention of the risks and benefits by the assignor of the financial assets.



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

g) Breakdown of expected credit risk losses between stages

Banco do Brasil	December 31, 2025	Addition/(reversal)/changes	Transfer from/(to) stage 1	Transfer from/(to) stage 2	Transfer from/(to) stage 3	Write off	March 31, 2026
Stage 1	14,383,852	787,565	--	(576,676)	573,767	--	15,168,508
Loans	13,423,335	763,329	--	(495,756)	630,924	--	14,321,832
Loans and discounted credit rights	4,073,460	(428,606)	--	(216,677)	515,191	--	3,943,368
Financing	534,672	(61,785)	--	(1,343)	32,688	--	504,232
Rural financing	8,764,137	1,272,256	--	(287,062)	73,941	--	9,823,272
Mortgage	51,063	(18,535)	--	9,326	9,104	--	50,958
Loan operations linked to assignment ¹	3	(1)	--	--	--	--	2
Other receivables with loan characteristics	960,517	24,236	--	(80,920)	(57,157)	--	846,676
Securities with loan characteristics	244,930	(49,618)	--	(26,514)	(5,752)	--	163,046
Credit card operations	646,010	56,993	--	(54,782)	(50,532)	--	597,689
Advances on foreign exchange contracts	49,786	4,297	--	505	(645)	--	53,943
Other receivables purchase under assignment ²	13,359	5,177	--	--	--	--	18,536
Sundry	6,432	7,387	--	(129)	(228)	--	13,462
Stage 2	11,802,440	3,684,035	576,676	--	(4,474,064)	--	11,589,087
Loans	11,112,626	3,675,460	495,756	--	(4,383,103)	--	10,900,739
Loans and discounted credit rights	4,127,826	1,910,708	216,677	--	(1,425,203)	--	4,830,008
Financing	355,925	46,770	1,343	--	18,279	--	422,317
Rural financing	6,592,428	1,717,561	287,062	--	(2,976,162)	--	5,620,889
Mortgage	36,447	421	(9,326)	--	(17)	--	27,525
Loan operations linked to assignment ¹	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other receivables with loan characteristics	689,814	8,575	80,920	--	(90,961)	--	688,348
Securities with loan characteristics	308,573	(106,441)	26,514	--	(6,558)	--	222,088
Credit card operations	270,274	112,765	54,782	--	(101,169)	--	336,652
Advances on foreign exchange contracts	46,812	(11,629)	(505)	--	30,284	--	64,962
Other receivables purchase under assignment ²	53	--	--	--	(53)	--	--
Sundry	64,102	13,880	129	--	(13,465)	--	64,646
Stage 3	71,818,467	11,988,999	(573,767)	4,474,064	--	(16,528,793)	71,178,970
Loans	65,574,714	12,382,772	(630,924)	4,383,103	--	(14,688,997)	67,020,668
Loans and discounted credit rights	34,361,641	7,226,348	(515,191)	1,425,203	--	(7,006,999)	35,491,002
Financing	4,169,901	939,112	(32,688)	(18,279)	--	(1,487,307)	3,570,739
Rural financing	26,017,313	4,331,491	(73,941)	2,976,162	--	(6,062,329)	27,188,696
Mortgage	1,025,859	(114,179)	(9,104)	17	--	(132,362)	770,231
Loan operations linked to assignment ¹	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other receivables with loan characteristics	6,243,753	(393,773)	57,157	90,961	--	(1,839,796)	4,158,302
Securities with loan characteristics	5,182,849	(2,376,877)	5,752	6,558	--	(345,520)	2,472,762
Credit card operations	211,935	1,442,485	50,532	101,169	--	(1,205,625)	600,496
Advances on foreign exchange contracts	595,167	153,806	645	(30,284)	--	(4,792)	714,542
Other receivables purchase under assignment ²	--	50	--	53	--	--	103
Sundry	253,802	386,763	228	13,465	--	(283,859)	370,399
Total loan portfolio	98,004,759	16,460,599	2,909	3,897,388	(3,900,297)	(16,528,793)	97,936,565

1 - Loan operations assigned with retention of the risks and benefits of the financial assets involved in the transaction.

2 - Loans acquired with retention of the risks and benefits by the assignor of the financial assets.



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

Consolidated	December 31, 2025	Addition/ (reversal)/ changes	Transfer from/ (to) stage 1	Transfer from/ (to) stage 2	Transfer from/ (to) stage 3	Write off	March 31, 2026
Stage 1	14,600,049	772,992	--	(571,191)	581,557	--	15,383,407
Loans	13,620,072	748,693	--	(492,391)	637,741	--	14,514,115
Loans and discounted credit rights	4,103,521	(428,185)	--	(213,863)	515,079	--	3,976,552
Financing	534,777	(59,105)	--	(1,334)	32,742	--	507,080
Rural financing	8,764,137	1,272,256	--	(287,062)	73,941	--	9,823,272
Mortgage	217,634	(36,272)	--	9,868	15,979	--	207,209
Loan operations linked to assignment ¹	3	(1)	--	--	--	--	2
Other receivables with loan characteristics	977,070	24,080	--	(78,927)	(56,327)	--	865,896
Securities with loan characteristics	244,930	(49,618)	--	(26,514)	(5,752)	--	163,046
Credit card operations	662,563	56,837	--	(52,789)	(49,702)	--	616,909
Advances on foreign exchange contracts	49,786	4,297	--	505	(645)	--	53,943
Other receivables purchase under assignment ²	13,359	5,177	--	--	--	--	18,536
Sundry	6,432	7,387	--	(129)	(228)	--	13,462
Leasing	2,907	219	--	127	143	--	3,396
Stage 2	11,859,023	3,704,508	571,191	--	(4,481,126)	--	11,653,596
Loans	11,144,738	3,694,280	492,391	--	(4,389,647)	--	10,941,762
Loans and discounted credit rights	4,154,366	1,924,914	213,863	--	(1,435,280)	--	4,857,863
Financing	356,175	53,373	1,334	--	18,533	--	429,415
Rural financing	6,592,428	1,717,561	287,062	--	(2,976,162)	--	5,620,889
Mortgage	41,769	(1,568)	(9,868)	--	3,262	--	33,595
Loan operations linked to assignment ¹	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other receivables with loan characteristics	713,798	9,689	78,927	--	(91,333)	--	711,081
Securities with loan characteristics	308,573	(106,441)	26,514	--	(6,558)	--	222,088
Credit card operations	294,258	113,879	52,789	--	(101,541)	--	359,385
Advances on foreign exchange contracts	46,812	(11,629)	(505)	--	30,284	--	64,962
Other receivables purchase under assignment ²	53	--	--	--	(53)	--	--
Sundry	64,102	13,880	129	--	(13,465)	--	64,646
Leasing	487	539	(127)	--	(146)	--	753
Stage 3	72,279,613	12,128,186	(581,557)	4,481,126	--	(16,591,928)	71,715,440
Loans	65,834,712	12,521,873	(637,741)	4,389,647	--	(14,748,447)	67,360,044
Loans and discounted credit rights	34,572,077	7,347,812	(515,079)	1,435,280	--	(7,053,898)	35,786,192
Financing	4,186,861	952,730	(32,742)	(18,533)	--	(1,498,934)	3,589,382
Rural financing	26,017,313	4,331,491	(73,941)	2,976,162	--	(6,062,329)	27,188,696
Mortgage	1,058,461	(110,160)	(15,979)	(3,262)	--	(133,286)	795,774
Loan operations linked to assignment ¹	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other receivables with loan characteristics	6,261,773	(396,582)	56,327	91,333	--	(1,839,806)	4,173,045
Securities with loan characteristics	5,182,849	(2,376,877)	5,752	6,558	--	(345,520)	2,472,762
Credit card operations	229,955	1,439,676	49,702	101,541	--	(1,205,635)	615,239
Advances on foreign exchange contracts	595,167	153,806	645	(30,284)	--	(4,792)	714,542
Other receivables purchase under assignment ²	--	50	--	53	--	--	103
Sundry	253,802	386,763	228	13,465	--	(283,859)	370,399
Leasing	183,128	2,895	(143)	146	--	(3,675)	182,351
Total loan portfolio	98,738,685	16,605,686	(10,366)	3,909,935	(3,899,569)	(16,591,928)	98,752,443

1 - Loan operations assigned with retention of the risks and benefits of the financial assets involved in the transaction.

2 - Loans acquired with retention of the risks and benefits by the assignor of the financial assets.



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

h) Summary of the changes in allowance for losses associated with credit risk

	Banco do Brasil		Consolidated	
	01/01 to 03/31/2026	01/01 to 03/31/2025	01/01 to 03/31/2026	01/01 to 03/31/2025
Opening balance ¹	(98,004,759)	(80,118,007)	(98,738,685)	(80,420,049)
(Addition)/reversal of expected losses	(16,473,323)	(11,474,103)	(16,618,829)	(11,525,107)
Exchange fluctuation - foreign allowances	12,724	86,493	13,143	57,313
Write off	16,528,793	8,485,239	16,591,928	8,494,933
Closing balance	(97,936,565)	(83,020,378)	(98,752,443)	(83,392,910)

¹ - In the period of 01/01 to 03/31/2025, opening balance, as of January 01, 2025, adjusted in accordance with the requirements of CMN Resolution 4.966/2021.

i) Renegotiated credits

	01/01 to 03/31/2026	01/01 to 03/31/2025
Opening balance	79,769,609	70,539,842
Renegotiated operations	2,862,465	4,731,378
Restructured operations	4,727,897	4,757,616
Interest (received) and appropriated	(9,315,651)	(4,136,765)
Write off	(6,584,065)	(3,929,534)
Closing balance ¹	71,460,255	71,962,537
(%) Restructured financial assets in relation to the final balance of the renegotiated	55.1%	47.2%

¹ - Includes the amount of R\$ 71 thousand (R\$ 153 thousand as of March 31, 2025) related to renegotiated rural credits. The amount of R\$ 62,781,823 thousand (R\$ 50,801,652 thousand as of March 31, 2025), related to extended credits from rural portfolio governed by specific legislation, is not included.

j) Concentration of loans

	March 31, 2026	% loans portfolio	December 31, 2025	% loans portfolio
Largest debtor	16,768,389	1.4	16,865,580	1.4
10 largest debtors	70,409,740	5.8	70,206,927	5.8
20 largest debtors	106,483,677	8.8	108,349,035	9.0
50 largest debtors	158,622,778	13.1	164,877,583	13.7
100 largest debtors	196,756,396	16.3	203,608,832	16.9

k) Allocation of funds for rural credit operations

Funding sources subject to enforceability requirements	2024/2025 crop year ¹				
	Amount required to meet enforceability requirements of funding sources (a)	Amount meeting enforceability requirements of funding sources (b)	Percentage meeting enforceability requirements (b)/(a)	Direct and indirect costs of compliance with enforceability requirements ²	Costs for non-compliance with enforceability requirements ²
Mandatory demand deposit requirements	34,849,830	35,385,723	101.5%	--	--
Rural savings deposits	120,410,980	121,442,917	100.9%	--	--
Agribusiness letters of credit – LCA ³	102,768,577	109,338,854	106.4%	--	--

¹ - Refers to the position as of June 30, 2025, corresponding to the end of the 2024/2025 crop year.

² - No costs incurred in the last 5 crop years.

³ - The LCA funding source has a distinct dynamic compared to other sources subject to enforceability requirements, regarding the funding period as set forth in the Rural Credit Manual (MCR) issued by Bacen. The amount required to meet these enforceability requirements corresponds to funds raised from June through May of the following year and, therefore, may vary throughout the crop year.

Enforceability is understood as the obligation of financial institutions to maintain the allocation of funds for rural credit operations in an amount corresponding to a percentage defined by Bacen for each crop year (the period from July 1 of one year to June 30 of the following year). The calculation is based on the average daily balances of funds raised from the sources subject to enforceability requirements. Currently, for the 2024/2025 crop year, the following enforceability compliance percentages have been established: Savings deposits – 65%, Demand Deposits – 31.5%, and LCA – 50%.



In thousands of Reals, unless otherwise stated

l) Maximum exposure of financial instruments segregated by portfolio type and by credit risk classification

Banco do Brasil	March 31, 2026															
	Stage 1				Stage 2				Stage 3				Total			
	Loan portfolio	Credit commitments to be released	Guarantees Provided	Total	Loan portfolio	Credit commitments to be released	Guarantees Provided	Total	Loan portfolio	Credit commitments to be released	Guarantees Provided	Total	Loan portfolio	Credit commitments to be released	Guarantees Provided	Total
Individuals	631,413,702	123,618,413	89,964	755,122,079	25,570,033	587,068	--	26,157,101	72,578,585	82,063	--	72,660,648	729,562,320	124,287,544	89,964	853,939,828
Retail individuals	302,488,260	121,191,817	89,964	423,770,041	13,159,445	586,504	--	13,745,949	41,418,973	81,277	--	41,500,250	357,066,678	121,859,598	89,964	479,016,240
Retail rural producers	328,925,442	2,426,596	--	331,352,038	12,410,588	564	--	12,411,152	31,159,612	786	--	31,160,398	372,495,642	2,427,946	--	374,923,588
Companies	441,435,764	103,834,559	19,135,584	564,405,907	9,564,883	106,984	14,780	9,686,647	29,468,749	23,817	594,393	30,086,959	480,469,396	103,965,360	19,744,757	604,179,513
Wholesale	309,020,670	77,211,131	18,178,647	404,410,448	3,783,849	16,395	6,086	3,806,330	16,583,625	16,136	591,745	17,191,506	329,388,144	77,243,662	18,776,478	425,408,284
Retail MPE	88,601,304	25,593,416	956,937	115,151,657	5,445,704	90,589	8,694	5,544,987	11,142,262	7,681	2,648	11,152,591	105,189,270	25,691,686	968,279	131,849,235
Retail rural producers	43,813,790	1,030,012	--	44,843,802	335,330	--	--	335,330	1,742,862	--	--	1,742,862	45,891,982	1,030,012	--	46,921,994
Total	1,072,849,466	227,452,972	19,225,548	1,319,527,986	35,134,916	694,052	14,780	35,843,748	102,047,334	105,880	594,393	102,747,607	1,210,031,716	228,252,904	19,834,721	1,458,119,341
%	81.3%	17.2%	1.5%	100.0%	98.0%	2.0%	0.0%	100.0%	99.3%	0.1%	0.6%	100.0%	83.0%	15.6%	1.4%	100.0%

Banco do Brasil	December 31, 2025															
	Stage 1				Stage 2				Stage 3				Total			
	Loan portfolio	Credit commitments to be released	Guarantees Provided	Total	Loan portfolio	Credit commitments to be released	Guarantees Provided	Total	Loan portfolio	Credit commitments to be released	Guarantees Provided	Total	Loan portfolio	Credit commitments to be released	Guarantees Provided	Total
Individuals	623,581,392	122,297,111	87,260	745,965,763	26,580,924	279,844	--	26,860,768	68,957,958	44,562	--	69,002,520	719,120,274	122,621,517	87,260	841,829,051
Retail individuals	303,539,529	120,261,234	87,260	423,888,023	11,993,639	279,482	--	12,273,121	38,613,723	43,716	--	38,657,439	354,146,891	120,584,432	87,260	474,818,583
Retail rural producers	320,041,863	2,035,877	--	322,077,740	14,587,285	362	--	14,587,647	30,344,235	846	--	30,345,081	364,973,383	2,037,085	--	367,010,468
Companies	444,010,700	106,730,042	17,451,419	568,192,161	8,866,514	116,062	4,955	8,987,531	32,778,747	13,295	589,398	33,381,440	485,655,961	106,859,399	18,045,772	610,561,132
Wholesale	312,478,697	79,337,110	16,483,337	408,299,144	3,740,071	28,573	157	3,768,801	20,033,848	6,189	585,925	20,625,962	336,252,616	79,371,872	17,069,419	432,693,907
Retail MPE	91,275,302	25,946,372	968,082	118,189,756	4,896,471	87,089	4,798	4,988,358	12,071,951	7,106	3,473	12,082,530	108,243,724	26,040,567	976,353	135,260,644
Retail rural producers	40,256,701	1,446,560	--	41,703,261	229,972	400	--	230,372	672,948	--	--	672,948	41,159,621	1,446,960	--	42,606,581
Total	1,067,592,092	229,027,153	17,538,679	1,314,157,924	35,447,438	395,906	4,955	35,848,299	101,736,705	57,857	589,398	102,383,960	1,204,776,235	229,480,916	18,133,032	1,452,390,183
%	81.3%	17.4%	1.3%	100.0%	98.9%	1.1%	0.0%	100.0%	99.4%	0.0%	0.6%	100.0%	83.0%	15.8%	1.2%	100.0%



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

Consolidated	March 31, 2026															
	Stage 1				Stage 2				Stage 3				Total			
	Loan portfolio	Credit commitments to be released	Guarantees Provided	Total	Loan portfolio	Credit commitments to be released	Guarantees Provided	Total	Loan portfolio	Credit commitments to be released	Guarantees Provided	Total	Loan portfolio	Credit commitments to be released	Guarantees Provided	Total
Individuals	646,820,488	123,618,413	89,964	770,528,865	25,777,539	587,068	--	26,364,607	72,971,589	82,063	--	73,053,652	745,569,616	124,287,544	89,964	869,947,124
Retail individuals	317,895,046	121,191,817	89,964	439,176,827	13,366,951	586,504	--	13,953,455	41,811,977	81,277	--	41,893,254	373,073,974	121,859,598	89,964	495,023,536
Retail rural producers	328,925,442	2,426,596	--	331,352,038	12,410,588	564	--	12,411,152	31,159,612	786	--	31,160,398	372,495,642	2,427,946	--	374,923,588
Companies	450,005,046	110,669,765	19,052,736	579,727,547	9,934,503	106,984	14,780	10,056,267	29,794,978	23,817	594,393	30,413,188	489,734,527	110,800,566	19,661,909	620,197,002
Wholesale	308,892,537	84,046,337	18,095,799	411,034,673	3,846,857	16,395	6,086	3,869,338	16,581,943	16,136	591,745	17,189,824	329,321,337	84,078,868	18,693,630	432,093,835
Retail MPE	97,298,719	25,593,416	956,937	123,849,072	5,752,316	90,589	8,694	5,851,599	11,470,173	7,681	2,648	11,480,502	114,521,208	25,691,686	968,279	141,181,173
Retail rural producers	43,813,790	1,030,012	--	44,843,802	335,330	--	--	335,330	1,742,862	--	--	1,742,862	45,891,982	1,030,012	--	46,921,994
Total	1,096,825,534	234,288,178	19,142,700	1,350,256,412	35,712,042	694,052	14,780	36,420,874	102,766,567	105,880	594,393	103,466,840	1,235,304,143	235,088,110	19,751,873	1,490,144,126
%	81.2%	17.4%	1.4%	100.0%	98.1%	1.9%	0.0%	100.0%	99.3%	0.1%	0.6%	100.0%	82.9%	15.8%	1.3%	100.0%

Consolidated	December 31, 2025															
	Stage 1				Stage 2				Stage 3				Total			
	Loan portfolio	Credit commitments to be released	Guarantees Provided	Total	Loan portfolio	Credit commitments to be released	Guarantees Provided	Total	Loan portfolio	Credit commitments to be released	Guarantees Provided	Total	Loan portfolio	Credit commitments to be released	Guarantees Provided	Total
Individuals	637,488,377	122,297,111	87,768	759,873,256	27,309,860	279,844	--	27,589,704	69,600,402	44,562	--	69,644,964	734,398,639	122,621,517	87,768	857,107,924
Retail individuals	317,446,514	120,261,234	87,768	437,795,516	12,722,575	279,482	--	13,002,057	39,256,167	43,716	--	39,299,883	369,425,256	120,584,432	87,768	490,097,456
Retail rural producers	320,041,863	2,035,877	--	322,077,740	14,587,285	362	--	14,587,647	30,344,235	846	--	30,345,081	364,973,383	2,037,085	--	367,010,468
Companies	454,124,264	110,432,665	17,466,745	582,023,674	8,628,546	116,062	4,955	8,749,563	32,755,578	13,295	589,398	33,358,271	495,508,388	110,562,022	18,061,098	624,131,508
Wholesale	313,078,069	83,039,733	16,254,993	412,372,795	3,459,812	28,573	157	3,488,542	19,994,360	6,189	585,925	20,586,474	336,532,241	83,074,495	16,841,075	436,447,811
Retail MPE	100,789,494	25,946,372	1,211,752	127,947,618	4,938,762	87,089	4,798	5,030,649	12,088,270	7,106	3,473	12,098,849	117,816,526	26,040,567	1,220,023	145,077,116
Retail rural producers	40,256,701	1,446,560	--	41,703,261	229,972	400	--	230,372	672,948	--	--	672,948	41,159,621	1,446,960	--	42,606,581
Total	1,091,612,641	232,729,776	17,554,513	1,341,896,930	35,938,406	395,906	4,955	36,339,267	102,355,980	57,857	589,398	103,003,235	1,229,907,027	233,183,539	18,148,866	1,481,239,432
%	81.4%	17.3%	1.3%	100.0%	98.9%	1.1%	0.0%	100.0%	99.4%	0.0%	0.6%	100.0%	83.0%	15.8%	1.2%	100.0%



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

13 – Other assets

a) Breakdown

	Banco do Brasil		Consolidated	
	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025
Other financial assets	64,834,246	71,046,449	73,333,999	70,850,381
Sundry debtors from escrow deposits	38,698,821	38,220,956	39,641,046	39,250,337
Fund of allocation of surplus – Previ (Note 28.f)	12,581,235	12,367,543	12,581,235	12,367,543
Interest receivable	5,410,541	13,303,385	11,909,732	11,410,337
Notes and credits receivable ¹	2,092,191	3,238,860	2,300,602	3,408,244
Fundo de Compensação de Variações Salariais	611,624	598,591	611,624	598,591
Securities trading	1,124,040	1,314,155	1,987,443	1,899,056
Other	4,315,794	2,002,959	4,302,317	1,916,273
Other assets	45,329,809	37,388,944	47,962,269	39,815,755
Actuarial assets (Note 28.e)	33,002,774	31,774,493	33,002,774	31,774,493
Sundry debtors	5,047,474	3,736,712	5,871,953	4,361,550
Held for sale – Received	214,489	197,488	214,772	197,772
Prepaid expenses ²	5,914,863	1,261,336	6,107,604	1,416,294
Held for sale – Own	75,400	116,920	103,005	128,556
Assets not for own use and materials in stock	5,342	5,349	55,771	54,286
Other	1,069,467	296,646	2,606,390	1,882,804

1 – Includes securities and receivables from the Brazilian National Treasury, amounting to R\$ 84,237 thousand, arising from subsidies related to operations funded under MCR 6-2 and MCR 6-4 (Rural Credit Manual), supported by specific legislation, including resolutions issued by the National Monetary Council (CMN), the Cocoa Farming Recovery Program in the State of Bahia (CMN Resolution No. 2,960/2002), and the Regional Development Funds (FDNE and FDCO). It also includes receivables from the National Treasury from interest rate equalization of agricultural crops Law 8,427/1992, of R\$ 716,561 thousand.

2 – Includes the prepayment of ordinary contributions made in March 2026, in cash, to the Fundo Garantidor de Crédito (FGC), to be offset against future periodic ordinary contributions attributable to the Bank.

b) Expected credit risk losses

	Banco do Brasil		Consolidated	
	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025
Interest receivable	(4,253,065)	(4,030,649)	(4,253,065)	(4,030,649)
Notes and credits receivable	(583,842)	(572,972)	(897,186)	(852,825)
Other	(121,668)	(149,530)	(121,672)	(149,535)
Total	(4,958,575)	(4,753,151)	(5,271,923)	(5,033,009)

c) Breakdown of expected losses associated with credit risk

	Banco do Brasil		Consolidated	
	01/01 to 03/31/2026	01/01 to 03/31/2025	01/01 to 03/31/2026	01/01 to 03/31/2025
Opening balance ¹	(4,753,151)	(3,915,265)	(5,033,008)	(4,095,408)
(Addition)/reversal	(206,079)	(384,081)	(249,847)	(422,873)
Exchange fluctuation – foreign allowances	--	--	(10,230)	27,543
Write-off/other adjustments	655	9,685	21,162	9,856
Closing balance	(4,958,575)	(4,289,661)	(5,271,923)	(4,480,882)

1 – In the period of 01/01 to 03/31/2025, refers to the opening balance as of January 1, 2025, adjusted to reflect the effects of the adoption of CMN Resolution No. 4,966/2021.



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

14 – Investments

a) Changes in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures

Banco do Brasil	Share capital	Adjusted shareholders' equity ¹	Net income/(loss) ¹		Number of shares (in thousands)		Ownership interest in share capital %	Book value		Changes – 01/01 to 03/31/2026			Book value		Equity income
			01/01 to 03/31/2026		Common	Preferred		Dec 31, 2025		Dividends	Other events ²	Equity income	Mar 31, 2026		01/01 to 03/31/2025
Domestic								32,206,836		(257,000)	53,322	3,355,769	35,358,927		3,265,126
BB Elo Cartões Participações S.A.	7,734,513	10,271,880	365,914	10,000	--	--	100.00%	9,907,668	--	--	(1,702)	365,914	10,271,880		469,841
BB Seguridade Participações S.A. ^{3 4}	6,269,692	12,081,623	2,144,217	1,325,000	--	--	68.25%	6,702,003	--	--	79,901	1,463,348	8,245,252		1,343,663
BB Leasing S.A. – Arrendamento Mercantil	3,261,860	4,940,270	96,272	3,000	--	--	100.00%	4,843,998	--	--	--	96,272	4,940,270		79,819
Banco Votorantim S.A.	8,480,372	12,673,011	467,144	1,096,653	600,952	--	50.00%	6,339,492	(257,000)	--	20,442	233,572	6,336,506		238,798
BB Banco de Investimento S.A.	417,788	835,633	67,225	3,790	--	--	100.00%	780,473	--	--	(12,065)	67,225	835,633		151,677
BB Tecnologia e Serviços ⁴	299,749	676,963	32,065	2	2	--	100.00%	648,378	--	--	(3,480)	32,065	676,963		24,375
BB Administradora de Consórcios S.A.	727,543	1,611,657	469,209	14	--	--	100.00%	1,142,448	--	--	--	469,209	1,611,657		384,358
BB Gestão de Recursos – Distribuidora de Títulos e Valores Mobiliários S.A. – Asset	1,191,207	2,030,948	601,731	100,000	--	--	100.00%	1,428,199	--	--	1,018	601,731	2,030,948		542,055
BB Administradora de Cartões de Crédito S.A.	9,300	32,497	8,164	398,158	--	--	100.00%	24,333	--	--	--	8,164	32,497		7,985
Other investments	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	389,844	--	--	(30,792)	18,269	377,321		22,555
Overseas ⁵								8,857,395		--	(70,160)	480,965	9,268,200		541,658
Banco Patagonia S.A.	2,718	6,128,657	617,905	578,117	--	--	80.39%	4,389,342	--	--	40,718	496,730	4,926,790		585,092
BB Cayman Islands Holding	1,187,451	1,277,882	14,576	211,023	--	--	100.00%	1,338,027	--	--	(74,721)	14,576	1,277,882		16,466
Banco do Brasil AG	403,143	845,311	43,775	638	--	--	100.00%	857,188	--	--	(55,652)	43,775	845,311		17,124
Banco do Brasil Securities LLC	27,903	401,289	3,056	5,000	--	--	100.00%	422,924	--	--	(24,691)	3,056	401,289		(515)
Banco do Brasil Americas	999,515	1,774,186	77,390	36,250	--	--	100.00%	1,806,736	--	--	(109,940)	77,390	1,774,186		63,685
BB USA Holding Company	--	681	(10)	--	--	--	100.00%	728	--	--	(37)	(10)	681		--
Goodwill on acquisition of investments abroad								42,450	--	--	(389)	--	42,061		--
Profit/(loss) with foreign exchange in the affiliates and associates ⁵								--	--	--	154,552	(154,552)	--		(140,194)
Total investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures								41,064,231		(257,000)	(16,838)	3,836,734	44,627,127		3,806,784
(Allowance for losses)								(34,653)	--	--	2,398	--	(32,255)		--

1 – Includes harmonization adjustments in accounting and considers the unrealized profits on transactions with Banco do Brasil.

2 – These basically refer to the exchange fluctuation and equity valuation adjustments of available-for-sale securities and the foreign exchange variation on investments abroad.

3 – The investment value considering the quoted market price is R\$ 46,123,250 thousand (R\$ 47,898,750 thousand on December 31, 2025).

4 – Refers to the percentage of the equity interest, considering the acquisition of shares by the invested entity held in treasury.

5 – The net income and equity income of subsidiaries abroad are stated without the effects of foreign exchange variation. These investments are subject to structural hedge and their foreign exchange impacts are reclassified to expenses with funds from financial institutions.



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

BB Consolidated	Share capital	Adjusted shareholders' equity ¹	Net income/(loss) ¹	Number of shares (in thousands)		Ownership interest in share capital %	Book value	Changes - 01/01 to 03/31/2026			Book value	Equity income
			01/01 to 03/31/2026	Common	Preferred		Dec 31, 2025	Dividends	Other events ²	Equity income	Mar 31, 2026	01/01 to 03/31/2025
Associates ³ and joint ventures ⁴												
Banco Votorantim S.A.	8,480,372	12,673,011	467,144	1,096,653	600,952	50.00%	6,339,492	(257,000)	20,442	233,572	6,336,506	238,798
Cateno Gestão de Contas de Pagamento S.A. ⁵	220,000	8,650,612	194,171	88,000	2,613,402	30.00%	2,850,334	(22,973)	(290,428)	58,251	2,595,184	69,859
Cielo S.A. ⁶	5,700,000	11,434,228	326,580	778,320	--	29.17%	3,240,221	--	(53)	95,265	3,335,433	115,165
Brasilprev Seguros e Previdência S.A. ⁷	3,529,257	7,085,073	456,776	879	1,759	74.99%	5,239,601	(374,975)	106,199	342,555	5,313,380	240,397
BB Mapfre Participações S.A. ⁷	1,469,848	2,818,709	1,089,457	944,858	1,889,339	74.99%	2,237,728	(950,795)	9,833	816,984	2,113,750	824,451
Brasilcap Capitalização S.A. ⁷	403,000	885,887	104,630	107,989	159,308	66.77%	685,207	(163,581)	--	69,859	591,485	36,059
Elo Participações Ltda. ⁸	347,309	2,871,313	302,325	173,620	--	49.99%	1,233,804	--	48,836	152,730	1,435,370	205,925
UBS BB Serviços de Assessoria Financeira e Participações S.A.	1,425,605	1,462,671	(684)	1,954,245	--	49.99%	731,434	--	97	(342)	731,189	(7,558)
Others Participations							495,578	(3,975)	(32,584)	24,369	483,388	35,807
Unrealized gains ⁹							(2,664,692)	--	40,363	--	(2,624,329)	--
Total							20,388,707	(1,773,299)	(97,295)	1,793,243	20,311,356	1,758,903
(Allowance for losses)							(6,155)	--	3,672	--	(2,483)	--

1 - Includes harmonization adjustments in accounting and considers the unrealized profits on transactions with Banco do Brasil.

2 - These basically refer to the corporate restructuring, harmonization adjustments in accounting practices and equity valuation adjustments of available-for-sale securities.

3 - The Bank has significant influence over the investee through board seats or other measures.

4 - The Bank has joint control over the investees' relevant activities through contractual arrangements.

5 - Indirect interest of the Bank in Cateno, through its subsidiary BB Elo Cartões Participações S.A. The total share of the Bank is 64.49 %. Cielo S.A. holds 70.00 % of direct interest in Cateno.

6 - Indirect interest of the Bank in Cielo, through its subsidiary BB Elo Cartões Participações S.A. The total share of the Bank is 49.48 %.

7 - Equity interest held by BB Seguros Participações S.A. Includes harmonization adjustments in accounting practices.

8 - The equity of Elo Participações Ltda. is calculated in proportion to the monthly contribution of BB Elo Cartões in the business of the company, according to agreement of November 01, 2017, between BB Elo Cartões and Bradescard.

9 - Unrealized profit arising from a new Shareholders' Agreement between BB Elo Cartões Participações S.A. and Cielo S.A., forming Cateno Gestão de Contas de Pagamento S.A. and also including unrealized profit corresponds to an intangible asset contributed to UBS Serviços (investee), net of tax effects, which will be realized according to the amortization schedule of the asset, which is equivalent to the term of the partnership.



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

b) Qualitative information of associates and joint ventures

Company	Place of incorporation		Description	Segment	Strategic participation 1
	Country	Headquarters location			
Banco Votorantim S.A.	Brasil	São Paulo (SP)	Performs various types of bank activities, such as consumer lending, leasing and investment fund management.	Banking	Yes
Brasilprev Seguros e Previdência S.A.	Brasil	São Paulo (SP)	Commercializes life insurance with survivor coverage and with private retirement and benefit plans.	Insurance	Yes
Cielo S.A.	Brasil	Barueri (SP)	Provides services related to credit and debit cards and payments services.	Electronic payments	Yes
Cateno Gestão de Contas de Pagamentos S.A.	Brasil	Barueri (SP)	Provides services related to the management of transactions arisen from credit and debit card operations.	Electronic payments	Yes
BB Mapfre Participações S.A.	Brasil	São Paulo (SP)	Acts as a holding company for other companies which deal with life, real estate, and agricultural insurance.	Insurance	Yes
Elo Participações Ltda.	Brasil	Barueri (SP)	Acts as a holding company which consolidates the joint business related to electronic payment services.	Electronic payments	Yes
UBS BB Serviços de Assessoria Financeira e Participações S.A.	Brasil	São Paulo (SP)	Operates in investment banking and securities brokerage activities in the institutional segment in Brazil and in certain South American countries.	Investments	Yes
Brasilcap Capitalização S.A.	Brasil	Rio de Janeiro (RJ)	Commercializes capitalization plans and other products and services that capitalization companies are allowed to provide.	Insurance	Yes

1 - Strategic investments are made in companies with activities that complement or support those of the Bank and its subsidiaries.



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

c) Summarized financial information of associates and joint ventures, not adjusted for the equity interest percentage held by the Bank

Mar 31, 2026	Banco Votorantim S.A.	Brasilprev Seguros e Previdência S.A.	Cielo S.A.	Cateno Gestão de Contas de Pagamento S.A.	BB Mapfre Participações S.A.	Elo Participações Ltda.	UBS BB S.A.	Brasilcap S.A.
Current assets	71,055,152	471,316,678	108,322,892	2,173,540	282,756	1,358,005	424,794	6,335,112
Non-current assets	78,619,247	18,457,341	9,153,654	7,511,537	3,053,673	6,584,176	1,255,556	7,448,929
Current liabilities	91,193,967	67,156,738	95,882,304	1,029,696	1,171	556,166	217,679	11,472,556
Non-current liabilities	45,795,132	415,518,604	10,160,014	4,769	--	4,370,321	--	1,425,598
Contingent Liabilities	556,196	24,695	159,135	4,769	--	18,995	--	1,415,414
Net income - 01/01 to 03/31/2026	475,906	456,275	326,580	194,171	1,099,415	403,284	(684)	81,320
Harmonization adjustments in accounting and other adjustments	(8,762)	501	--	--	(9,958)	(100,959)	--	23,310
Adjusted net income - 01/01 to 03/31/2026	467,144	456,776	326,580	194,171	1,089,457	302,325	(684)	104,630
Ownership percentage	50.00%	74.99%	29.17%	30.00%	74.99%	49.99%	49.99%	66.77%
Equity income	233,572	342,555	95,265	58,251	816,984	152,730	(342)	69,859
Other comprehensive income	40,879	141,610	(183)	(46,726)	(32,939)	(3,269)	(194)	--
Total comprehensive income	508,023	598,386	326,397	147,445	1,056,518	299,056	(878)	104,630
Shareholders' equity	12,685,300	7,098,677	11,434,228	8,650,612	3,335,258	3,015,694	1,462,671	885,887
Harmonization adjustments in accounting and other adjustments	(12,289)	(13,604)	--	--	(516,549)	(144,381)	--	--
Adjusted shareholders' equity	12,673,011	7,085,073	11,434,228	8,650,612	2,818,709	2,871,313	1,462,671	885,887
Ownership percentage	50.00%	74.99%	29.17%	30.00%	74.99%	49.99%	49.99%	66.77%
Carrying amount of the investment	6,336,506	5,313,380	3,335,433	2,595,184	2,113,750	1,435,370	731,189	591,485
Unrealized profit	--	--	--	2,190,669	--	--	433,660	--



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

Dec 31, 2025	Banco Votorantim S.A.	Brasilprev Seguros e Previdência S.A.	Cielo S.A.	Cateno Gestão de Contas de Pagamento S.A.	BB Mapfre Participações S.A.	Elo Participações Ltda.	UBS BB S.A.	Brasilcap S.A.
Current assets	58,825,166	453,243,360	111,786,970	3,444,825	259,029	1,433,582	459,710	6,105,601
Non-current assets	79,483,296	19,205,216	9,688,939	7,613,443	3,091,442	6,152,357	1,258,722	7,815,008
Current liabilities	85,350,659	64,976,583	100,201,588	1,552,426	1,361	597,993	255,271	11,494,042
Non-current liabilities	40,275,288	400,471,202	10,166,490	4,730	--	4,375,462	--	1,400,310
Contingent Liabilities	577,555	24,962	151,740	4,730	--	19,185	--	1,390,970
Net income - 2025	1,851,366	1,606,369	1,888,055	1,314,345	5,065,160	2,045,025	42,732	318,165
Harmonization adjustments in accounting and other adjustments	2,726	152,002	--	--	--	(81,524)	--	(49,803)
Adjusted net income - 2025	1,854,092	1,758,371	1,888,055	1,314,345	5,065,160	1,963,501	42,732	268,362
Ownership percentage	50.00%	74.99%	29.17%	30.00%	74.99%	49.99%	49.99%	66.77%
Equity income	927,046	1,318,673	550,757	394,303	3,798,364	981,554	26,383	179,179
Other comprehensive income	421,759	487,011	169,676	--	(22,495)	--	184,694	(20,633)
Total comprehensive income	2,275,851	2,245,382	2,057,731	1,314,345	5,042,665	1,963,501	227,426	247,729
Shareholders' equity	12,682,515	7,000,791	11,107,831	9,501,112	3,349,110	2,612,484	1,463,161	1,026,257
Harmonization adjustments in accounting and other adjustments	(3,530)	(14,100)	--	--	(365,075)	(144,383)	--	--
Adjusted shareholders' equity	12,678,985	6,986,691	11,107,831	9,501,112	2,984,035	2,468,101	1,463,161	1,026,257
Ownership percentage	50.00%	74.99%	29.17%	30.00%	74.99%	49.99%	49.99%	66.77%
Carrying amount of the investment	6,339,493	5,239,601	3,240,221	2,850,334	2,237,728	1,233,804	731,434	685,207
Unrealized profit	--	--	--	2,219,620	--	--	445,072	--



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

15 – Property for use

Banco do Brasil	Annual depreciation rate	December 31,2025	01/01 to 03/31/2026		March, 31 2026			
		Book value	Changes	Depreciation	Amortized cost	Accumulated	Impairment losses	Carrying amount
In use								
Buildings	4 to 10%	4,541,880	170,922	(114,126)	10,751,617	(6,135,463)	(17,478)	4,598,676
Furniture and equipment	10 to 20%	2,400,566	98,719	(101,252)	5,025,888	(2,627,724)	(131)	2,398,033
Data processing systems	10 to 20%	4,070,779	790,961	(213,726)	8,923,336	(4,275,322)	--	4,648,014
Constructions in progress	--	1,291,670	(15,544)	--	1,276,126	--	--	1,276,126
Land	--	296,968	(3,489)	--	293,479	--	--	293,479
Communication and security equipment	10%	286,459	9,289	(13,085)	794,411	(506,693)	(5,055)	282,663
Facilities	10%	123,336	6,784	(5,686)	1,020,686	(896,252)	--	124,434
Vehicles	10 to 20%	5,355	(3)	(197)	13,795	(8,640)	--	5,155
Works of art	--	2,131	(36)	--	2,095	--	--	2,095
Furniture and equipment in stock	--	728	(8)	--	720	--	--	720
Total		13,019,872	1,057,595	(448,072)	28,102,153	(14,450,094)	(22,664)	13,629,395
Right of use assets								
Buildings		3,947,539	199,635	(253,032)	4,548,280	(654,138)	--	3,894,142
Total		16,967,411	1,257,230	(701,104)	32,650,433	(15,104,232)	(22,664)	17,523,537

Consolidated	Annual depreciation rate	December 31,2025	01/01 to 03/31/2026		March, 31 2026			
		Book value	Changes	Depreciation	Amortized cost	Accumulated	Impairment losses	Carrying amount
In use								
Buildings	4 to 10%	4,557,196	171,052	(115,743)	10,798,707	(6,166,408)	(19,794)	4,612,505
Furniture and equipment	10 to 20%	2,613,066	106,923	(110,522)	5,355,900	(2,745,835)	(598)	2,609,467
Data processing systems	10 to 20%	4,175,134	800,983	(221,990)	9,144,521	(4,390,394)	--	4,754,127
Constructions in progress	--	1,292,813	(14,570)	--	1,278,243	--	--	1,278,243
Land	--	299,030	(3,491)	--	295,539	--	--	295,539
Communication and security equipment	10%	296,670	11,748	(14,676)	811,213	(512,416)	(5,055)	293,742
Facilities	10%	132,806	7,181	(6,024)	1,034,249	(900,286)	--	133,963
Vehicles	10 to 20%	7,397	(13)	(336)	16,691	(9,643)	--	7,048
Works of art	--	2,752	(75)	--	2,677	--	--	2,677
Furniture and equipment in stock	--	729	(7)	--	722	--	--	722
Total		13,377,593	1,079,731	(469,291)	28,738,462	(14,724,982)	(25,447)	13,988,033
Right of use assets								
Buildings		4,143,631	213,505	(271,844)	4,853,755	(768,463)	--	4,085,292
Total		17,521,224	1,293,236	(741,135)	33,592,217	(15,493,445)	(25,447)	18,073,325



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

16 – Intangibles

a) Changes and breakdown

	Banco do Brasil			Consolidated				
	Rights to manage payroll	Software	Total	Rights to manage payroll	Software	Goodwill	Other intangible assets ¹	Total
Annual amortization rate	Contract term	10%		Contract term	10%	Technical study	Contract term	
Balances at December 31, 2025	5,270,922	6,682,106	11,953,028	5,270,922	6,705,179	57,692	954	12,034,747
Changes								
Additions	35,860	405,397	441,257	35,860	408,740	--	--	444,600
Exchange fluctuation	--	(2,012)	(2,012)	--	(2,259)	(453)	(3)	(2,715)
Write offs	--	(27,539)	(27,539)	--	(27,539)	--	--	(27,539)
Amortization	(490,617)	(227,427)	(718,044)	(490,617)	(228,991)	(84)	--	(719,692)
Balances at March 31, 2026	4,816,165	6,830,525	11,646,690	4,816,165	6,855,130	57,155	951	11,729,401
Cost	10,130,051	12,452,548	22,582,599	10,130,051	12,567,729	461,922	951	23,160,653
Accumulated amortization	(5,299,011)	(5,597,365)	(10,896,376)	(5,299,011)	(5,687,941)	(374,876)	--	(11,361,828)
Impairment losses	(14,875)	(24,658)	(39,533)	(14,875)	(24,658)	(29,891)	--	(69,424)
Estimate for amortization	4,816,165	6,830,525	11,646,690	4,816,165	6,855,130	57,155	--	11,728,450
2026	1,443,655	512,289	1,955,944	1,443,655	514,135	11,391	--	1,969,181
2027	1,647,247	683,053	2,330,300	1,647,247	685,513	11,645	--	2,344,405
2028	706,413	683,053	1,389,466	706,413	685,513	11,524	--	1,403,450
2029	645,695	683,053	1,328,748	645,695	685,513	11,338	--	1,342,546
2030	190,825	683,053	873,878	190,825	685,513	11,257	--	887,595
After 2030	182,330	3,586,024	3,768,354	182,330	3,598,943	--	--	3,781,273

¹ - Includes the amounts related to the Intangibles assets with an undefined useful life.



b) Goodwill impairment test

The recoverable amount of goodwill based on expected future profitability is determined by the value in use, which is the discounted value of the cash flow projections of the invested entity (cash-generating unit). For the evaluation of the bank, the free cash flow for shareholders discounted by the cost of equity capital calculated for each invested entity was used.

Assumptions used to project these cash flows are based on public information, budgets and/or business plans of the acquired entities. These assumptions consider current and past performance, as well as expected market and macroeconomic growth.

The cash flow of the entity below was projected for five years and considered perpetual from the last period with fixed growth rates. For the periods that exceed the terms of the budget or business plan, the growth estimates are in line with those adopted by the acquired entity. The nominal discount rate is determined annually based on the CAPM (Capital Asset Pricing Model) adjusted for the market and the currency of each country.

Entity (cash-generating unit)	Growth rate p.a. ¹	Discount rate p.a. ²
Banco Patagonia	7.50 %	32.28 %

1 - Nominal growth in perpetuity.

2 - Geometric average used in economic evaluations.

According to the sensitivity analysis carried out, there is no indication that changes in the assumptions would result in the carrying amount of the cash-generating unit to exceed the recoverable amount.

In the period presented, there was no impairment loss on goodwill based on expected future profitability.



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

17 – Customers resources

a) Deposits

	Banco do Brasil		Consolidated	
	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025
Demand deposits	77,544,122	84,623,023	84,656,262	92,013,242
Individuals	35,652,095	40,099,199	39,595,679	40,099,199
Corporations	22,629,069	31,993,487	25,881,246	35,134,864
Restricted ¹	14,718,482	7,944,070	14,725,898	7,946,524
Government	2,990,232	2,732,283	2,990,232	2,732,283
Foreign currency	377,258	375,375	377,258	375,375
Financial system institutions	424,242	479,603	364,248	409,157
Associated	342,780	625,098	310,964	4,941,733
National Treasury Special	162,587	15,506	162,587	15,506
Domiciled abroad	61,810	168,209	58,302	163,897
Other	185,567	190,193	189,848	194,704
Savings deposits	211,233,818	215,188,602	211,233,818	215,188,602
Individuals	203,180,576	207,500,608	203,180,576	207,500,608
Corporations	7,739,091	7,377,227	7,739,091	7,377,227
Associated	298,699	296,947	298,699	296,947
Financial system institutions	15,452	13,820	15,452	13,820
Time deposits	608,540,389	560,668,565	638,931,839	590,567,475
Third-party judicial deposits	296,904,927	263,446,160	297,079,522	263,612,005
National currency	282,616,420	269,494,033	282,616,420	269,494,033
Foreign currency	15,112,398	14,155,857	45,329,253	43,888,922
Special Regime ²	7,969,659	7,802,204	7,969,659	7,802,204
Third party collateral ³	3,719,458	3,572,481	3,719,458	3,572,481
Funproger (Note 17.e)	856,087	828,782	856,087	828,782
Fundo de Amparo ao Trabalhador - FAT (Note 17.d)	205,366	221,971	205,366	221,971
Other	1,156,074	1,147,077	1,156,074	1,147,077
Other deposits	155,090	168,130	155,090	168,130
Total	897,473,419	860,648,320	934,977,009	897,937,449

¹ - Includes the amount of R\$ 1,634,461 thousand (R\$ 2,471,727 thousand as of December 31, 2025) relating to DAF resources - Demonstrativos da Distribuição de Arrecadação Federal e Ordens Bancárias do Tesouro.

² - Special deposits for the Justice Courts, to comply with the Constitutional Transitory Acts pursuant to Constitutional Amendment No. 99/2017.

³ - Cooperation agreements made between the Court houses or councils to attend Brazilian Justice National Council Resolution No. 98/2009.



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

b) Segregation of deposits by repayment date

	Banco do Brasil						
	Without maturity	up to 90 days	from 91 to 360 days	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025
Time deposits ¹	296,899,776	21,250,951	29,398,923	136,483,233	124,507,506	608,540,389	560,668,565
Savings deposits	211,233,818	--	--	--	--	211,233,818	215,188,602
Demand deposits	77,544,122	--	--	--	--	77,544,122	84,623,023
Other deposits	155,090	--	--	--	--	155,090	168,130
Total	585,832,806	21,250,951	29,398,923	136,483,233	124,507,506	897,473,419	860,648,320

1 - Includes the amount of R\$ 170,954,011 thousand (R\$ 160,946,222 thousand as of December 31, 2025), of time deposits with early repurchase clause (liquidity commitment), classified based on the contractual maturity dates.

	Consolidated						
	Without maturity	up to 90 days	from 91 to 360 days	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025
Time deposits ¹	296,899,776	45,853,212	34,070,817	137,096,488	125,011,546	638,931,839	590,567,475
Savings deposits	211,233,818	--	--	--	--	211,233,818	215,188,602
Demand deposits	84,656,262	--	--	--	--	84,656,262	92,013,242
Other deposits	155,090	--	--	--	--	155,090	168,130
Total	592,944,946	45,853,212	34,070,817	137,096,488	125,011,546	934,977,009	897,937,449

1 - Includes the amount of R\$ 170,954,011 thousand (R\$ 160,946,222 thousand as of December 31, 2025), of time deposits with early repurchase clause (liquidity commitment), classified based on the contractual maturity dates.

c) Expenses of deposits from customers

	Banco do Brasil		Consolidated	
	01/01 to 03/31/2026	01/01 to 03/31/2025	01/01 to 03/31/2026	01/01 to 03/31/2025
Time deposits	(14,085,557)	(11,548,473)	(14,963,026)	(12,618,108)
Judicial	(7,131,596)	(6,250,005)	(7,132,218)	(6,250,570)
Other	(6,953,961)	(5,298,468)	(7,830,808)	(6,367,538)
Savings deposits	(4,038,302)	(3,911,015)	(4,038,302)	(3,911,015)
Exchange rate variation on customer resources	13,912	(59,275)	13,912	(80,922)
Total	(18,109,947)	(15,518,763)	(18,987,416)	(16,610,045)

d) Fundo de Amparo ao Trabalhador (FAT) for workers' assistance

	Resolution/ TADE ¹	Repayment of FAT Funds		March 31, 2026			December 31, 2025		
		Type ²	Initial date	Available TMS ³	Invested TJLP and TLP ⁴	Total	Available TMS ³	Invested TJLP and TLP ⁴	Total
Proger Urbano				27,861	173,152	201,013	28,347	188,544	216,891
Urbano Investimento	18/2005	AR	11/2005	27,861	173,152	201,013	28,347	188,544	216,891
Other				941	3,412	4,353	1,014	4,066	5,080
FAT Taxista	02/2009	AR	09/2009	941	3,412	4,353	1,014	4,066	5,080
Total				28,802	176,564	205,366	29,361	192,610	221,971

1 - TADE - Allocation Term of Special Deposits.

2 - AR - Automatic Return (monthly, 2% of the total balance).

3 - Funds remunerated by the Taxa Média Selic (average Selic rate - TMS).

4 - Funds remunerated by Long-term interest rate for resources released until December 31, 2017 and Long-Term Rate for those released as of January 01, 2018.



FAT is a fund, established by Law 7,998/1990, associated with the Ministério do Trabalho e Emprego (Ministry of Labor and Employment) and managed by the Executive Council of the Fundo de Amparo ao Trabalhador (Fund for Workers' Assistance) – Codefat. Codefat is a collective, tripartite, equal level organization, composed of representatives of workers, employers and government, who acts as manager of the FAT.

The main actions to promote employment using FAT funds are structured around the Employment and Earnings Generating Program (Proger), which resources are invested through special deposits, established by Law 8,352/1991, in official federal financial institutions. These programs include, among others, the urban Proger program (Investment and Working Capital), Popular Entrepreneur, the National Program for Strengthening Family Farming – Pronaf, in addition to special lines such as FAT Taxista, FAT Turismo Investimento and FAT Turismo Capital de Giro.

The FAT special deposits invested in Banco do Brasil are daily updated based on the Average Selic Rate (TMS), when not lent out. As they are invested in the financing, they will be remunerated by the Long Term Rate (TLP) as of January 1, 2018 and TJLP (Long Term Interest Rate) for funds released through December 31, 2017, until maturity. The accruals are paid to FAT on a monthly basis, as established in Codefat Resolutions 439/2005, 489/2006 and 801/2017.

e) Endorsement fund for the generation of employment and income (Funproger)

The Endorsement fund for the generation of employment and income (Funproger) is a fund established on November 23, 1999 by Law 9,872/1999, amended by Law 10,360/2001 and by Law 11,110/2005 and regulated by Codefat Resolution 409/2004, and its amendments. It is managed by Banco do Brasil under the supervision of Codefat/MTE.

The objective of Funproger is to provide endorsement to entrepreneurs who do not have the necessary guarantees to contract financing by Proger Urbano and Programa Nacional de Microcrédito Produtivo Orientado, through the payment of a commission. The Funproger equity where incorporated from the spread between TMS and TJLP accrued over FAT special deposits. Other sources of funds are the operations accruals and the income paid by Banco do Brasil, the fund manager.



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

18 – Financial institutions resources

a) Breakdown

	Banco do Brasil		Consolidated	
	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025
Securities sold under repurchase agreements (Note 18.b)	736,525,959	632,211,590	720,633,926	609,233,273
Borrowings and onlendings (Note 18.c)	86,507,574	84,362,178	86,926,777	84,822,811
Interbank deposits	61,286,462	38,391,097	55,926,991	32,893,966
Liabilities for operations linked to assignments	85,163	89,197	85,163	89,197
Total	884,405,158	755,054,062	863,572,857	727,039,247

b) Securities sold under repurchase agreements

	Banco do Brasil		Consolidated	
	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025
Own portfolio	531,915,497	505,229,549	516,023,464	482,263,422
Treasury financial bills	494,383,752	459,170,642	482,346,216	439,758,808
Private securities	23,343,120	26,629,663	23,343,120	26,629,663
Securities abroad	10,552,935	11,116,469	7,078,438	7,656,375
National Treasury bills	3,635,690	8,312,775	3,255,690	8,218,576
Third-party portfolio	204,610,462	126,982,041	204,610,462	126,969,851
National Treasury notes	96,024,260	15,111,835	96,024,260	15,111,835
Treasury financial bills	90,315,344	52,510,997	90,315,344	52,510,997
National Treasury bills	18,270,858	59,359,209	18,270,858	59,343,209
Securities abroad	--	--	--	3,810
Total	736,525,959	632,211,590	720,633,926	609,233,273

c) Borrowings and onlendings

Obligations for loans abroad

	Banco do Brasil						
	up to 90 days	from 91 to 360 days	from 1 to 3 years	from 3 to 5 years	over 5 years	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025
Borrowings from bankers	5,085,171	9,470,809	10,301,105	6,938,317	--	31,795,402	32,128,719
Imports	152,969	227,474	74,077	--	--	454,520	320,809
Exports	7,822	19,206	11	--	--	27,039	--
Total	5,245,962	9,717,489	10,375,193	6,938,317	--	32,276,961	32,449,528

	Consolidated						
	up to 90 days	from 91 to 360 days	from 1 to 3 years	from 3 to 5 years	over 5 years	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025
Borrowings from bankers	5,379,525	9,580,749	10,310,914	6,943,415	--	32,214,603	32,589,352
Imports	152,969	227,474	74,077	--	--	454,520	320,809
Exports	7,824	19,206	11	--	--	27,041	--
Total	5,540,318	9,827,429	10,385,002	6,943,415	--	32,696,164	32,910,161



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

Onlendings

Domestic – official institutions

Programs	Financial charges p.a.	Banco do Brasil		Consolidado	
		March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025
National Treasury		2,172,036	1,249,845	2,172,036	1,249,845
Pronaf	TMS (if available) or Fixed 0.50% to 8.00% (if applied)	199,855	506	199,855	506
Recoop	Fixed 5.75% to 8.25% or IGP-DI + 1.00% or IGP-DI + 2.00%	9,845	9,845	9,845	9,845
Fundo Nacional sobre Mudança do Clima – FNMC	Pré 1,00%	1,956,033	1,233,191	1,956,033	1,233,191
Other		6,303	6,303	6,303	6,303
BNDES	Fixed 0.50% to 14.87% TJLP + 0.50% to 5.00% IPCA TLP + 1.99% to 3.20% Selic +076 to 2.08% FX Variation + 1.70% to 1.80% TFBD 5.37% a 6.47%	17,236,697	15,869,546	17,236,697	15,869,546
Caixa Econômica Federal	Fixed 4.85% (average)	25,355,494	25,522,638	25,355,494	25,522,638
Finame	Fixed 0.70% to 16.61% TJLP + 2.10% Selic + 0.75% to 1.41% TFBD + 0.95% to 6.47%	7,948,134	7,647,495	7,948,134	7,647,495
Other official institutions		565,504	647,199	565,504	647,199
Funcafé	TMS (if available) Fixed 13.00% to 14,50% Funding 10.00% to 11,50%	565,477	647,171	565,477	647,171
Other		27	28	27	28
Total		53,277,865	50,936,723	53,277,865	50,936,723

Overseas

	Banco do Brasil		Consolidated	
	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025
Funds obtained under the terms of Resolution CMN 278/2022	952,748	975,927	952,748	975,927
Total	952,748	975,927	952,748	975,927



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

d) Expenses from financial institutions resources

	Banco do Brasil		Consolidated	
	01/01 to 03/31/2026	01/01 to 03/31/2025	01/01 to 03/31/2026	01/01 to 03/31/2025
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	(23,714,214)	(19,690,292)	(23,085,579)	(19,097,022)
Own portfolio	(17,468,071)	(9,880,384)	(16,936,098)	(9,417,737)
Third-party portfolio	(6,246,143)	(9,809,908)	(6,149,481)	(9,679,285)
Interbank deposits	(609,177)	(511,638)	(456,891)	(372,200)
Borrowings	(436,340)	(596,032)	(494,441)	(634,758)
Onlendings	(1,076,571)	(953,087)	(1,076,571)	(953,087)
Caixa Econômica Federal	(440,893)	(433,772)	(440,893)	(433,772)
BNDES	(292,033)	(252,580)	(292,033)	(252,580)
Finame	(216,912)	(133,735)	(216,912)	(133,735)
Overseas	(78,538)	(104,034)	(78,538)	(104,034)
National Treasury	(9,174)	(763)	(9,174)	(763)
Other	(39,021)	(28,203)	(39,021)	(28,203)
Exchange fluctuation of financial institutions' resources ¹	1,889,604	7,004,745	1,741,168	6,900,555
Total	(23,946,698)	(14,746,304)	(23,372,314)	(14,156,512)

¹-Foreign exchange on assets and liabilities of branches and subsidiaries abroad, reclassified to expenses with funds from financial institutions aiming to hedge foreign exchange variation on financial liability instruments contracted to protect the Bank's net income over exchange rate fluctuations.



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

19 – Resources from issuance of debt securities

a) Breakdown

	Banco do Brasil		Consolidated	
	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025
Resources from issuance of debt securities	257,476,739	280,797,197	265,732,089	289,751,933
Subordinated debt abroad (Note 19.c)	42,260,482	45,885,187	38,160,482	41,785,187
Total	299,737,221	326,682,384	303,892,571	331,537,120

b) Funds from issuance of securities

Funding	Currency	Issued value	Remuneration p.a.	Issue date	Maturity	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025
Banco do Brasil						257,476,739	280,797,197
Global Medium - Term Notes Program ¹						16,337,609	17,212,145
	BRL	293,085	10.15%	2017	2027	281,452	290,309
	BRL	398,000	9.50%	2019	2026	411,255	398,464
	MXN	1,900,000	8.50%	2019	2026	562,161	604,569
	COP	520,000,000	6.50%	2019	2027	696,756	700,724
	USD	750,000	3.25%	2021	2026	3,894,190	4,132,061
	USD	500,000	4.88%	2022	2029	2,631,242	2,806,812
	USD	750,000	6.25%	2023	2030	3,990,307	4,139,934
	USD	750,000	6.00%	2024	2031	3,870,246	4,139,272
Certificates of deposits ²						5,717,804	5,295,722
Short term			0.00% to 16.25%			5,644,439	5,173,363
Long term			3.02% to 16.25%		2028	73,365	122,359
Certificates of structured operations						416,687	275,050
Short term			10.46% to 15.77% DI			415,329	271,674
Long term			12.48% to 14.67% DI		2028	1,358	3,376
Letters of credit - real estate			65.00% to 97.50% DI 100% TR + 7.72%			16,224,679	16,103,911
Short term						4,766,139	4,410,417
Long term					2029	11,458,540	11,693,494
Letters of credit agribusiness			10.00% to 99.50% DI 8.67% to 14.70% p.y..			193,801,854	213,144,186
Short term						33,630,978	42,544,901
Long term					2030	160,170,876	170,599,285
Financial letters			100.00% DI + 0.30% to 0.35%			24,978,106	28,766,183
Short term						21,935,895	18,007,386
Long term					2028	3,042,211	10,758,797
Banco Patagonia						251,944	262,538
Short term	USD	47,222	6.25%	2025	2026	251,944	262,538
Special purpose entities SPE abroad ³						8,076,819	8,715,196
Securitization of future flow of payment orders from abroad ³							
	USD	200,000	3.70%	2019	2026	52,267	110,200
	USD	750,000	Sofr 3m + 2.75%	12/2022 and 04/2023	2029	2,933,081	3,298,903
	USD	150,000	6.65%	2022	2032	704,264	758,909
Structured notes ³							
	USD	500,000	Sofr 6m + 2.93%	12/2014 and 03/2015	2034	2,681,121	2,780,707
	USD	320,000	Sofr 6m + 3.63%	2015	2030	1,706,086	1,766,477
Eliminated amount on consolidation ⁴						(73,413)	(22,998)
Total						265,732,089	289,751,933

1 - The issuances are reported at their outstanding amount, in Brazilian reais, considering any partial repurchases.

2 - Securities issued abroad in USD, EUR e BRL.

3 - Information about SPE Dollar and SPE Loans may be found in Note 2.e

4 - Refers to securities issued by Banco do Brasil Conglomerate, which are in possession of overseas subsidiaries/entities.



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

c) Subordinated debt abroad

Borrowings	Currency	Issued value ¹	Remuneration p.a.	Issue date	Maturity	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025
FCO - Resources from Fundo Constitucional do Centro-Oeste ¹						8,801,069	11,734,759
Subordinated letters of credit						29,353,635	30,015,161
		20,000	100%CDI + 2.75	2021	Perpetual	--	21,360
		2,328,600	100%CDI + 2.60	2022	Perpetual	2,539,878	2,440,658
		199,800	100%CDI + 2.50	2023	Perpetual	226,114	217,327
		2,639,600	100%CDI + 2.25	2023	Perpetual	2,871,789	2,761,931
		5,180,100	100%CDI + 1.20	2024	Perpetual	5,596,655	5,396,182
		2,750,700	100%CDI + 1.90	2024	Perpetual	2,803,619	3,149,014
		14,093,300	100%CDI + 1.30	2025	Perpetual	14,968,121	15,693,687
		300,000	100%CDI + 1.25	2025	Perpetual	347,459	335,002
Perpetual bonds						4,105,778	4,135,267
	BRL	4,100,000	5.50% ²	2012	Perpetual	4,105,778	4,135,267
Total Banco do Brasil						42,260,482	45,885,187
Total reclassified to shareholders' equity (Note 23.c)						(4,100,000)	(4,100,000)
Total BB Consolidated						38,160,482	41,785,187

1 - They are included in Tier II of the Regulatory Capital (PR).

2 - Since August 28, 2014, the remuneration is fully variable (Note 23.c).

Of the total amount of perpetual bonds and subordinated letters, the sum of R\$ 31,592,100 thousand is included in the Referential Equity (R\$ 31,612,100 thousand as of December 31, 2025). See PR calculation table presented in Note 30.f.

d) Expenses from issuance of debt securities

	Banco do Brasil		Consolidated	
	01/01 to 03/31/2026	01/01 to 03/31/2025	01/01 to 03/31/2026	01/01 to 03/31/2025
Funds from acceptance and issuance of securities	(8,155,956)	(7,560,678)	(8,322,424)	(7,751,084)
Letters of credit – agribusiness	(6,327,041)	(5,993,346)	(6,327,041)	(5,993,346)
Financial bills	(925,645)	(788,643)	(925,645)	(788,643)
Securities issued abroad	(411,810)	(383,168)	(578,278)	(573,574)
Letters of credit – real estate	(480,491)	(390,254)	(480,491)	(390,254)
Certificates of structured operations	(10,969)	(5,267)	(10,969)	(5,267)
Subordinated debt abroad	(1,131,152)	(912,905)	(1,131,152)	(912,905)
Perpetual bonds and letters of credit	(1,131,152)	(912,905)	(1,131,152)	(912,905)
Total	(9,287,108)	(8,473,583)	(9,453,576)	(8,663,989)



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

20 – Other liabilities

a) Breakdown

	Banco do Brasil		Consolidated	
	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025
Other financial liabilities	195,001,407	193,394,905	193,386,361	192,627,318
Credit/debit card operations	54,619,696	57,621,672	55,320,007	58,285,771
Obligations for advances on import exchange contracts	48,788,315	46,434,377	48,788,315	46,434,377
Lease liabilities	4,179,260	4,166,194	4,393,316	4,381,612
Financial and development funds	66,040,961	62,189,713	66,040,961	62,189,713
Fundo Constitucional do Centro Oeste – FCO ¹	51,529,129	47,245,963	51,529,129	47,245,963
Marinha Mercante	4,609,988	4,962,643	4,609,988	4,962,643
Fundo de Desenvolvimento do Nordeste – FDNE	5,182,271	5,277,364	5,182,271	5,277,364
Fundo de Desenvolvimento da Amazônia – FDA	2,890,541	2,852,672	2,890,541	2,852,672
Fundo de Desenvolvimento do Centro Oeste – FDCO	1,483,728	1,459,293	1,483,728	1,459,293
Fundos do Governo do Estado de São Paulo	87,328	85,722	87,328	85,722
Pasep	30,634	123,735	30,634	123,735
Other	227,342	182,321	227,342	182,321
Securities trading	3,889,000	4,371,897	472,800	404,306
Other	17,484,175	18,611,052	18,370,962	20,931,539
Other liabilities	39,699,502	36,862,963	50,426,054	46,727,068
Sundry creditors	15,201,968	17,253,923	16,911,685	18,257,325
Actuarial liabilities (Note 28.e)	10,756,934	10,715,698	10,756,934	10,715,698
Unearned commissions	--	--	6,181,046	6,130,044
Billing and collection of taxes and contributions	5,962,760	661,182	5,976,312	679,914
Third party payment obligations	5,479,520	5,180,176	5,479,520	5,180,176
Liabilities for official agreements	1,385,587	1,470,268	1,385,587	1,470,268
Shareholders and statutory distributions	571,267	1,132,718	596,843	1,154,195
Unearned revenues	9,063	8,519	101,002	102,875
Other	332,403	440,479	3,037,125	3,036,573

¹ - CMN Resolution 4,955/2021 limited FCO resources to be considered as tier II of the Referential Equity – RE (Note 30.f), thus the amount disclosed refers to what exceed this value. The amount of R\$ 49,925,809 thousand refers to funds applied (remunerated at the rates on the loans funded with these amounts less the del credere of the financial institution, according to article 9 of Law 7,827/1989) and R\$ 1,603,167 thousand refers resources available (remunerated based on extra-market rate announced by the Bacen, according to article 9 of Law 7,827/1989).

b) Other funding expenses

	Banco do Brasil		Consolidated	
	01/01 to 03/31/2026	01/01 to 03/31/2025	01/01 to 03/31/2026	01/01 to 03/31/2025
Foreign exchange fluctuations in other liabilities	2,587,082	2,638,136	2,663,749	2,646,584
Financial and development funds	(392,678)	(27,196)	(392,678)	(27,196)
Other	(707,184)	(606,421)	(701,406)	(503,840)
Total	1,487,220	2,004,519	1,569,665	2,115,548



21 – Provisions and contingent liabilities

a) Provisions, contingent assets and liabilities

Contingent assets

Contingent assets are not recognized in the financial statements according to CPC 25 – Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets.

Labor lawsuits

The Bank is a party to labor claims involving mainly former employees, banking industry unions or former employees of companies that provide services (outsourced). These claims cover requests of compensation, overtime, incorrect working hours, and bonus payment, secondary liability, others claims.

Tax lawsuits

The Bank is subject to questions about taxes and tax conduct related to its position as a taxpayer or responsible for taxes, in inspection procedures, which may lead to the issuance of tax notices. Most claims arising from the notices relate to service tax (ISSQN), income tax, social contribution (CSLL), the Social Integration Program (PIS), Contribution to Social Security Financing (Cofins), Tax on Financial Transactions (IOF), and Employer Social Security Contributions (INSS). To guarantee the disputed tax credit, the Bank has judicial deposits, pledged collateral in the form of cash, government bonds or real estate pledges when necessary.

Civil lawsuits

Civil lawsuits relate mainly to claims from customers and users of the Bank's network. In most cases, they request indemnification for material or moral damages arising from banking products or services, inflationary deductions from Economic Plans on financial investments, judicial deposits and rural credit, return of payment due to revision of contractual clauses on financial responsibilities and actions of demanding accounts proposed by customers to explain entries made in checking accounts.

Indemnifications for material and moral damages are ordinarily based on consumer protection laws and are generally settled in specific civil courts, where compensation is limited to forty times the minimum wage.

The Bank is a defendant in claims seeking the payment and refund of the difference between the actual inflation rate and the inflation rate used for the adjustment of financial investments and rural credit when Economic Plans (Bresser Plan, Verão Plans and Collor Plans I and II) stand out, as well as in claims seeking for the refund of undue payments corresponding to the monetary correction index applied to rural credit operations in March 1990 (Collor Plan I).

Although the Bank complied with the laws and regulations in force at the time, provisions have been recognized for these lawsuits, considering claims brought against the Bank and the related loss risk. Loss probabilities are determined after an analysis of each claim considering the most recent decisions in the Superior Courts of Justice (STJ) and the Federal Supreme Court (STF).

With respect to cases involving the financial investments related to Economic Plans, the STF suspended prosecution of all cases in the knowledge phase. This will be the case until the court issues a definitive ruling. In the end of 2017, Febraban and the entities representing the savers signed an agreement about the demands involving the economic plans in savings accounts. This agreement has already been approved by STF. Since May 2018, savers can join the agreement, through a tool made available by Febraban. On March 12, 2020, the agreement was extended for 30 months, according to the Amendment signed by the entities representing financial institutions and consumers, being approved by the Plenary of the STF, according to the judgment published on June, 18, 2020, and newly extended for another 30 months, in voting at the Virtual Plenary of the STF, whose judgment was published on January, 09, 2023. In a new virtual session concluded on May 23, 2025, the STF ruled on the merits of the controversy and declared the constitutionality of the Bresser, Verão, Collor I, and Collor II Economic Plans. However, the Court upheld the right of account holders to receive the amounts established in the collective agreement, provided they formally adhere to the agreement within a 24 (twenty-four) month period.

Regarding lawsuits related to inflationary purges in judicial deposits, Minister Edson Fachin of the STF, after recognizing the general repercussion of the constitutional matter addressed with in the Extraordinary Appeal interposed by the Bank, Caixa Econômica Federal, the Federal Government and the Febraban (RE 1,141,156/RJ),



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

ordered the suspension of all cases dealing with this matter throughout the national territory. This suspension was confirmed by the STF on December 19, 2019.

The Bank is a defendant on civil lawsuits filed by rural credit borrowers linked to Collor Plan I. The plaintiffs alleged that the Bank incorrectly indexed their loans and is liable for the resulting differences. In 2015, STJ decided on the Special Appeal RESP 1,319,232-DF in the Public Civil Lawsuit ACP 94,008514-1, that the Federal Government, the Central Bank of Brasil and the Bank are jointly and severally liable for the indexation differences between the Customer Price Index (IPC - 84.32%) and the National Treasure Bonus (BTN - 41.28%), as found in March 1990, monetarily correcting the amounts from the overpayment, by the index applicable to judicial debts, plus interest for late payment. The defendants appealed and the litigation has yet to be resolved. On June 22, 2021, the Extraordinary Appeal was dismissed and the Bank subsequently filed a new appeal with the STJ. On February 1, 2023, the Special Court of STJ admitted the Bank's appeal and ordered the processing and remittance of the Extraordinary Appeal to the STF. It was filled under code number 1,445,162 and its trial is pending. On February 10, 2024, the Special Court of STF considered that is a constitutional matter and general interest issue (Theme 1,290/STF). On March 8th, 2024, the reporting Justice ordered a nationwide suspensive effect on all pending cases involving the same matter, including agreements and provisional enforcements related to the collective settlement arising from Public Civil Lawsuit ACP 94,008514-1. Extraordinary Appeal (RE) No. 1,445,162 is still pending a final judgment by the Federal Supreme Court (STF). However, the Reporting Justice has referred the case files to the Center for Consensual Conflict Resolution for mediation, which is currently underway.

Provisions for civil, labor and tax claims – probable loss

The Bank recognizes provisions for civil, labor and tax claims for which a loss is assessed as probable risk, measured using either an individual or aggregated methodologies, depending on the nature and/or the amount involved in each proceeding.

The estimates of outcome and related financial effects are determined by the nature of the claims, management's judgment, legal counsel's assessment considering the available elements of each case, and the Bank's historical experience with similar matters.

Management considers the provision for losses of civil, labor and tax claims to be sufficient.

Changes in the provisions for civil, labor and tax claims classified as probable

	Banco do Brasil		Consolidated	
	01/01 to 03/31/2026	01/01 to 03/31/2025	01/01 to 03/31/2026	01/01 to 03/31/2025
Civil lawsuits				
Opening balance	20,107,078	14,766,177	20,282,228	14,928,656
Addition	1,988,678	2,271,900	2,008,731	2,300,535
Provision reversals	(730,381)	(640,171)	(746,719)	(659,614)
Write off	(991,417)	(860,858)	(996,484)	(865,043)
Monetary correction and exchange fluctuation	590,258	288,498	593,276	288,585
Closing balance	20,964,216	15,825,546	21,141,032	15,993,119
Labor lawsuits				
Opening balance	7,992,978	7,630,188	8,047,937	7,679,384
Addition	833,279	705,847	834,969	708,258
Provision reversals	(307,827)	(104,227)	(308,021)	(108,582)
Write off	(532,983)	(552,419)	(533,996)	(552,911)
Monetary correction and exchange fluctuation	194,478	176,819	196,059	177,261
Closing balance	8,179,925	7,856,208	8,236,948	7,903,410
Tax lawsuits				
Opening balance	1,355,935	1,584,401	1,559,635	1,750,418
Addition	38,823	154,046	40,599	161,444
Provision reversals	(5,356)	(75,396)	(29,217)	(78,266)
Write off	(33,430)	(81,253)	(33,430)	(81,253)
Monetary correction and exchange fluctuation	29,760	30,921	36,078	31,834
Closing balance	1,385,732	1,612,719	1,573,665	1,784,177
Total civil, labor and tax	30,529,873	25,294,473	30,951,645	25,680,706



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

Expected outflows of economic benefits

	Banco do Brasil			Consolidated		
	Civil	Labor	Tax	Civil	Labor	Fiscais
Up to 5 years	16,611,506	7,331,845	738,003	16,768,261	7,388,801	1,043,017
over 5 years	4,352,710	848,080	647,729	4,372,771	848,147	530,648
Total	20,964,216	8,179,925	1,385,732	21,141,032	8,236,948	1,573,665

The scenario of unpredictability in the duration of the legal procedures, as well as the possibility of changes in the jurisprudence of the courts, make the expected disbursement schedule uncertain.

Contingent liabilities – possible loss

Civil, labor, and tax lawsuits for which the risk of loss is assessed as possible do not require the recognition of a provision, as the final outcome is uncertain and the likelihood of an outflow of resources is lower than probable but higher than remote.

Contingent liabilities classified as possible loss

	Banco do Brasil		Consolidated	
	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025
Tax lawsuits	12,663,589	12,258,057	13,812,569	13,366,086
Civil lawsuits	2,358,488	2,277,752	2,386,952	2,305,913
Labor lawsuits	80,948	72,912	105,053	98,390
Total	15,103,025	14,608,721	16,304,574	15,770,389

The main discussions regarding possible losses focus on fiscal nature and are detailed below:

- IRPJ e CSLL – R\$ 5,060,607 thousand: Litigations arising the deduction of income taxes paid abroad;
- ISSQN – R\$ 3,016,795 thousand: The incidence of ISS on various revenues of the financial institution is discussed; and
- Other matters are dispersed.

Deposits in guarantee

Deposits in guarantee balances recorded for contingencies

	Banco do Brasil		Consolidated	
	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025
Civil lawsuits	20,085,674	19,823,420	20,135,169	19,869,516
Tax lawsuits	9,697,907	9,646,279	10,453,885	10,499,731
Labor lawsuits	8,904,834	8,740,303	8,935,003	8,770,296
Total	38,688,415	38,210,002	39,524,057	39,139,543

b) Provisions expenses

	Banco do Brasil		Consolidated	
	01/01 to 03/31/2026	01/01 to 03/31/2025	01/01 to 03/31/2026	01/01 to 03/31/2025
Civil, tax and labor claims	(2,631,712)	(2,813,799)	(2,625,755)	(2,826,913)
Civil	(1,848,555)	(1,925,789)	(1,855,288)	(1,934,964)
Labor	(719,930)	(778,439)	(723,007)	(776,937)
Tax	(63,227)	(109,571)	(47,460)	(115,012)
Other	(6,234)	(11,447)	(6,234)	(11,447)
Other	(6,234)	(11,447)	(6,234)	(11,447)
Total	(2,637,946)	(2,825,246)	(2,631,989)	(2,838,360)



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

22 – Taxes

a) Breakdown of income tax (IR) and social contribution expenses (CSLL)

	Banco do Brasil		Consolidated	
	01/01 to 03/31/2026	01/01 to 03/31/2025	01/01 to 03/31/2026	01/01 to 03/31/2025
Current values	(29,631)	(41,530)	(1,568,143)	(1,332,885)
Domestic income tax and social contribution	(2,296)	(2,019)	(1,297,933)	(1,253,244)
Foreign income tax	(27,335)	(39,511)	(270,210)	(79,641)
Deferred values	3,510,246	1,848,561	3,667,442	1,923,300
Deferred tax liabilities	(1,194,056)	27,019	(1,215,464)	(60,426)
Leasing – portfolio adjustment and accelerated depreciation	--	--	(14,190)	(14,148)
Fair value	(288,147)	893,736	(292,608)	815,336
Positive adjustments of benefits plans	(520,290)	(488,237)	(520,290)	(488,237)
Foreign profits	(308,209)	(378,512)	(308,209)	(378,512)
Transactions carried out on the futures market	(76,697)	--	(76,697)	--
Unrealized gains (BB-BI)	--	--	5,135	5,135
Other	(713)	32	(8,605)	--
Deferred tax assets	4,704,302	1,821,542	4,882,906	1,983,726
Temporary Differences	116,362	2,292,077	69,659	2,436,079
Tax losses/CSLL negative bases	4,434,009	661	4,434,009	(13,675)
Fair value	168,365	(236,687)	393,672	(204,169)
Transactions carried out on the futures market	(14,434)	(234,509)	(14,434)	(234,509)
Total	3,480,615	1,807,031	2,099,299	590,415

b) Reconciliation of income tax and social contribution charges

	Banco do Brasil		Consolidated	
	01/01 to 03/31/2026	01/01 to 03/31/2025	01/01 to 03/31/2026	01/01 to 03/31/2025
Profit before taxation and profit sharing	(47,707)	5,857,268	2,198,283	7,820,474
Total charges of IR (25%) and CSLL (20%)	21,468	(2,635,771)	(989,227)	(3,519,213)
Charges upon interest on own capital	389,745	1,242,256	389,745	1,242,256
Income from equity method investments	1,786,224	1,760,445	806,333	789,567
Employee profit sharing	176,794	386,650	177,881	387,515
Other amounts ¹	1,106,384	1,053,451	1,714,567	1,690,290
Income tax and social contribution	3,480,615	1,807,031	2,099,299	590,415

1- Mainly refer to the income of the Fundo Constitucional de Financiamento do Centro-Oeste – FCO.

c) Tax expenses

	Banco do Brasil		Consolidated	
	01/01 to 03/31/2026	01/01 to 03/31/2025	01/01 to 03/31/2026	01/01 to 03/31/2025
Cofins	(1,152,381)	(1,088,761)	(1,461,402)	(1,373,586)
ISSQN	(234,103)	(225,671)	(360,592)	(343,297)
PIS/Pasep	(187,399)	(177,041)	(249,154)	(233,906)
Other	(57,758)	(55,836)	(259,774)	(222,634)
Total	(1,631,641)	(1,547,309)	(2,330,922)	(2,173,423)



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

d) Deferred tax liabilities

	Banco do Brasil		Consolidated	
	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025
Positive adjustments of benefits plans	12,352,274	12,472,759	12,352,274	12,472,759
Financial instruments fair value	2,638,146	1,832,748	2,645,282	1,841,397
Foreign entities	308,209	--	308,209	--
Interest and inflation adjustment of fiscal judicial deposits	134,144	134,144	134,144	134,144
Futures market transactions	85,008	--	85,008	--
Leasing portfolio adjustment	--	--	158,538	144,348
Foreign entities	18,559	16,561	18,559	16,561
Other	63,223	52,650	159,509	145,195
Total deferred tax liabilities	15,599,563	14,508,862	15,861,523	14,754,404
Income tax	8,024,744	7,497,325	8,246,346	7,706,197
Social contribution	6,396,369	5,976,462	6,416,439	5,995,064
Cofins	1,013,301	889,968	1,029,998	904,846
PIS/Pasep	165,149	145,107	168,740	148,297

e) Deferred tax assets (tax credit)

	Banco do Brasil			
	December 31, 2025	01/01 to 03/31/2026		March 31, 2026
	Balance	Constitution	Realização	Balance
Temporary Differences	85,049,960	8,732,562	(8,978,459)	84,804,063
Allowance for losses associated with credit risk	55,475,417	7,530,972	(1,139,208)	61,867,181
Provisions - taxes and social security	368,323	210,223	--	578,546
Provisions - others	25,656,406	505,375	(6,619,883)	19,541,898
Negative adjustments of benefits plans	954,678	--	--	954,678
Fair value adjustments (MTM)	1,284,066	485,992	(189,403)	1,580,655
Other provisions	1,311,070	--	(1,029,965)	281,105
CSLL written to 18% (MP 2,158/2001)	636,538	--	--	636,538
Tax losses carryforward/negative bases	184,201	4,434,009	(9,963)	4,608,247
Total deferred tax assets	85,870,699	13,166,571	(8,988,422)	90,048,848
Income tax	47,827,825	7,233,089	(4,934,156)	50,126,758
Social contribution	37,920,654	5,634,856	(3,787,735)	39,767,775
Cofins	105,136	256,883	(229,274)	132,745
PIS/Pasep	17,084	41,743	(37,257)	21,570

	Consolidated			
	December 31, 2025	01/01 to 03/31/2026		March 31, 2026
	Balance	Addition	Realização	Balance
Temporary Differences	87,799,694	9,481,323	(9,537,390)	87,743,627
Allowance for losses associated with credit risk	55,636,428	7,566,936	(1,154,123)	62,049,241
Provisions - taxes and social security	368,332	210,232	--	578,564
Provisions - others	26,392,371	506,759	(6,668,077)	20,231,053
Negative adjustments of benefits plans	954,678	--	--	954,678
Fair value adjustments (MTM)	1,479,703	775,139	(294,314)	1,960,528
Other provisions	2,968,182	422,257	(1,420,876)	1,969,563
CSLL written to 18% (MP 2,158/2001)	636,538	--	--	636,538
Tax losses carryforward/negative bases	232,318	4,434,009	(12,521)	4,653,806
Total deferred tax assets	88,668,550	13,915,332	(9,549,911)	93,033,971
Income tax	49,616,436	7,797,029	(5,327,876)	52,085,589
Social contribution	38,684,377	5,731,227	(3,882,711)	40,532,893
Cofins	305,949	329,091	(288,236)	346,804
PIS/Pasep	61,788	57,985	(51,088)	68,685



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

f) Deferred tax assets (Tax credit - not recorded)

	Banco do Brasil		Consolidated	
	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025
Foreign deferred tax assets	781,139	826,096	1,005,032	1,015,344
Tax losses carryforward/negative bases	--	--	26,504	26,376
Temporary Differences	--	--	5,064	5,045
Total deferred tax assets	781,139	826,096	1,036,600	1,046,765
Income tax	433,966	458,942	575,889	581,536
Social contribution	347,173	367,154	460,711	465,229

Realization expectative

The expectation of realization of the deferred tax assets (tax credits) is based on a technical study, prepared on December 31, 2025, and the present value is determined based on the average rate of funding of Banco do Brasil.

	Banco do Brasil		Consolidated	
	Future value	Present value	Future value	Present value
In 2026	21,933,327	20,901,035	22,633,078	21,007,304
In 2027	22,052,955	19,836,605	22,689,856	19,880,050
In 2028	19,563,787	16,749,733	20,089,331	16,756,235
In 2029	3,261,566	2,663,655	3,355,381	2,668,808
In 2030	3,056,037	2,380,255	3,143,413	2,384,367
In 2031	3,137,121	2,330,285	3,225,802	2,333,590
In 2032	2,973,961	2,106,813	3,057,643	2,109,491
In 2033	3,154,120	2,130,993	3,240,252	2,132,350
In 2034	2,973,961	1,916,249	3,054,859	1,917,288
Em 2035	3,763,864	2,419,807	4,178,935	2,440,367
Total deferred tax assets on Dec 31, 2025	85,870,699	73,435,430	88,668,550	73,629,850

In 01/01 to 03/31/2026, it was possible to observe the realization of tax credits at Banco do Brasil, in the amount of R\$ 8,988,422 thousand (R\$ 9,549,911 thousand in the Consolidated), corresponding to 40.98% of the projection of use for the period of 2026 contained in the technical study prepared on December 31, 2025.

The realization of the nominal value of tax credits registered, based on a technical study conducted by Banco do Brasil on December 31, 2025, is projected for 10 years in the following proportions:

	Banco do Brasil		Consolidated	
	Tax losses/CSLL recoverable ¹	Temporary Differences ²	Tax losses/CSLL recoverable ¹	Temporary Differences ²
In 2026	0%	26%	0%	26%
In 2027	0%	26%	0%	26%
In 2028	0%	23%	0%	23%
From 2029	100%	25%	100%	25%

1 - Projected consumption linked to the capacity to generate IR and CSLL taxable amounts in subsequent periods.

2 - The consumption capacity results from the movements of provisions (expectation of reversals, write offs and uses).



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

23 – Shareholder's equity

a) Book value and market value per common share

	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025
Shareholders' equity - Banco do Brasil	186,520,275	184,587,758
Book value per share (R\$) ¹	32.67	32.34
Quoted market price per share (R\$)	23.00	21.92
Shareholders' equity - consolidated	194,939,924	192,105,295

¹ - Calculated based on the equity attributable to shareholders of Banco do Brasil.

b) Capital

Banco do Brasil's share capital of R\$ 120,000,000 thousand (R\$ 120,000,000 thousand on December 31, 2025) is fully subscribed and paid-in and consists of 5,730,834,040 common shares (before split) with no par value. The Federal Government is the largest shareholder and holds a majority of the Bank's voting shares.

The Bank may, even without amending its by-laws, if approved by the Meeting of Shareholders, and in the conditions established therein, increase its capital up to the limit of R\$ 150,000,000 thousand by issuing common shares, for which shareholders should be granted preference in the subscription in proportion to the number of shares held.

c) Instruments qualifying as common equity tier 1 capital

The Bank signed a loan agreement with the federal government on September 26, 2012, as hybrid capital and debt instrument, in the amount up to R\$ 8,100,000 thousand, whose resources were designated for agribusiness financing.

On August 28, 2014, an amendment to the respective loan agreement was executed, under which the remuneration of the instrument is fully variable. Interest is accrued over periods coinciding with the Bank's fiscal year, with accrual commencing on January 1 and ending on December 31 of each year. Each year's interest is paid in a single annual installment, adjusted by the Selic rate up to the effective payment date. Payment must be made within 30 calendar days after the dividend payment for the fiscal year.

The interest payment must be made from profits or profit reserves available for distribution at the end of the fiscal year preceding the calculation date. Payment is at Management's discretion. Unpaid interest does not accumulate. If the payment or dividend distribution is not made (including in the form of interest on own capital) prior to the end of the subsequent fiscal year, the accrued interest is no longer owed.

If the Bank's retained earnings, profit reserves (including the legal reserve) and capital reserve cannot fully absorb losses calculated at the end of a fiscal year, the Bank will no longer be obligated to the interest. The Bank will apply the accrued interest and principal balance, in this order, to offset any remaining losses. This will be considered a pay-down of the instrument.

The instrument does not have a maturity date. It is only payable if the Bank is dissolved or Bacen authorizes the repurchase of the instrument. If the Bank is dissolved, the payment of principal and interest is subordinated to payment of the Bank's other liabilities. There will be no preferred interest on the loan under any circumstances, including in relation to other equity instruments included in Reference Equity.

As the instrument is qualifying as Common Equity Tier I Capital, under the terms of Law 12,793 of April 02, 2013, and Resolution 4,955/2021, its balance is reclassified to the Shareholders' Equity, for disclosure purposes.

According to the Information to the Market, dated April 8, 2021, the Bank presented a proposal to return the referred instrument in seven annual installments of R\$ 1 billion and a final installment of R\$ 1.1 billion, based on a schedule between July 31, 2022 and July 31, 2029. On July 29, 2025, the Bank returned to the National Treasury the amount of R\$ 1 billion referring to the fourth installment, which early settlement has been authorized by Bacen on May 20, 2025.



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

d) Capital and profit reserves

	Banco do Brasil		Consolidated	
	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025
Capital reserves	1,416,070	1,416,070	1,417,307	1,417,307
Profit reserves	82,221,366	83,087,465	81,486,681	82,301,417
Legal reserve	16,128,978	16,128,978	16,128,978	16,128,978
Statutory reserves	66,092,388	66,958,487	65,357,703	66,172,439
Operating margin	55,454,847	55,454,847	54,402,477	54,328,927
Capital payout equalization	10,637,541	11,503,640	10,955,226	11,843,512

The capital reserve is intended, among others purposes, to record amounts arising from share-based payment transactions or other equity instruments to be settled through the delivery of shares, in addition to the gains realized on the sale of treasury shares.

The legal reserve ensures the adequacy of the Bank's capital structure and can only be used to offset losses or increase capital. Five percent of net income, before any other allocations, is transferred to the legal reserve. The amount of the reserve cannot exceed 20% of the share capital.

The operating margin statutory reserve ensures the adequacy of the Bank's operating margins in accordance with its business activities. The reserve consists of up to 100% of net income after allocation to legal reserve (including dividends) and is limited to 80% of the share capital.

The reserve for capital payout equalization provides funds to support the capital distributions. It may be constituted with up to 50% of net income after the allocation to the legal reserve (including dividends) and is capped at 20% of the share capital.

e) Earnings per share

	01/01 to 03/31/2026	01/01 to 03/31/2025
Net income Banco do Brasil (R\$ thousand)	3,032,862	6,798,842
Weighted average number of shares (basic and diluted)	5,709,057,927	5,709,128,303
Earnings per share (basic and diluted) (R\$)	0.53	1.19



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

f) Interest on own capital/dividends and destination of the income

In accordance with Laws 9,249/1995, 9,430/1996 and the Bank's Bylaws, Management decided on the payment of Interest on own capital to its shareholders.

In compliance with the income tax as well as social contribution legislation, the interest on own capital is calculated based on adjusted net equity value. It is limited, on a pro rata die basis, to the variation of long-term interest rate, as long as there is profit (before the deduction of interest on own capital) or reserves for retained earnings and profit reserves of at least twice its value, being deductible in the calculation of the taxable income.

Payment schedule of interest on own capital and dividends:

2026	Amount	Amount per share (R\$)	Base date of payment	Payment date
1st quarter				
Interest on own capital	400,396	0,070	Mar 02, 2026	Mar 11, 2026
Complementary Interest on own capital	465,703	0.082	Jun 01, 2026	Jun 11, 2026
Total allocated to the shareholders	866,099	0.152		
Interest on own capital ¹	866,099	0.152		

1 – Amounts subject to Withholding Tax, with the exception of shareholders who are exempted or immune.

2025	Amount	Amount per share (R\$)	Base date of payment	Payment date
1st quarter				
Interest on own capital	852,492	0,149	Mar 11, 2025	Mar 21, 2025
Complementary Interest on own capital	1,908,077	0.334	Jun 02, 2025	Jun 12, 2025
Total allocated to the shareholders	2,760,569	0.483		
Interest on own capital ¹	2,760,569	0.483		

1 – Amounts subject to Withholding Tax, with the exception of shareholders who are exempted or immune.

g) Reconciliation of net income and shareholders' equity

	Net income		Shareholders' equity	
	01/01 to 03/31/2026	01/01 to 03/31/2025	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025
Banco do Brasil	3,032,862	6,798,842	186,520,275	184,587,758
Instruments qualifying as common equity tier 1 capital ¹	5,779	102,581	4,100,000	4,100,000
Unrealized gains ²	51,363	(129,358)	(734,685)	(786,048)
Non-controlling interests	--	--	5,054,334	4,203,585
Consolidated	3,090,004	6,772,065	194,939,924	192,105,295

1 – An instrument qualifying as CET1 was registered as a liability in the Individual Financial Statements with interest recognized as expenses with resources from issues of bonds and securities. This Instrument was reclassified to Shareholder's Equity in the consolidated financial statements (Notes 2.e and 23.c).

2 – Refers to unrealized results arising from the assignment of credits from the Bank to Ativos S.A.



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

h) Accumulated other comprehensive income

	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025
Banco do Brasil		
Financial assets at fair value	(1,620,215)	(1,267,857)
Hedging of investment abroad	12,183	(37,076)
Foreign exchange variation of investments abroad	(11,103,069)	(11,044,288)
Actuarial gains/(losses) on pension plans	(6,217,529)	(6,217,529)
Subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures		
Financial assets at fair value	(189,989)	(160,967)
Cash flow hedge	(18,390)	(42,115)
Actuarial gains/(losses) on pension plans	296	296
Change in participation in the capital of associates/subsidiaries	(1,000,935)	(1,001,774)
Other comprehensive income (loss)	242,712	112,793
Total	(19,894,936)	(19,658,517)

i) Non-controlling interests

	Net income		Shareholders' equity	
	01/01 to 03/31/2026	01/01 to 03/31/2025	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025
BB Tecnologia e Serviços ¹	--	4	--	--
Fundos de Investimento	(1,012)	1,909	9,283	10,007
Banco Patagonia S.A.	123,590	142,730	1,210,240	1,076,692
BB Seguridade S.A.	680,585	624,884	3,834,811	3,116,886
Non-controlling interest	803,163	769,527	5,054,334	4,203,585

1 - As of March 31, 2025, the Bank had not fully acquired all outstanding shares of BB Tecnologia e Serviços.

j) Shareholdings (number of shares)

Number of shares issued by the Bank to shareholders which, directly or indirectly, hold more than 5% of the shares:

Shareholders	March 31, 2026		December 31, 2025	
	Shares	% Total	Shares	% Total
Federal government – Tesouro Nacional	2,865,417,084	50.0	2,865,417,084	50.0
Caixa de Previdência dos Funcionários do Banco do Brasil – Previ	255,384,690	4.5	256,062,490	4.5
Treasury shares ¹	22,455,806	0.4	22,455,806	0.4
Other shareholders	2,587,576,460	45.1	2,586,898,660	45.1
Total	5,730,834,040	100.0	5,730,834,040	100.0
Resident shareholders	4,287,210,925	74.8	4,406,347,986	76.9
Non resident shareholders	1,443,623,115	25.2	1,324,486,054	23.1

1 - Includes, on March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025, 73,450 and 11,957 shares of the Bank held by BB Asset and BB-BI, respectively.

Number of shares issued by the Bank, held by the Board of Directors, the Executive Board, Fiscal Council and the Audit Committee:

	Common shares (ON) ¹	
	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025
Board of Directors (except for Bank's CEO)	45,282	45,282
Executive Committee (it includes the Bank's CEO)	292,753	292,753
Audit Committee	120	4,030

1 - The shareholding interest of the Board of Directors, Executive, Fiscal Council Committee, Fiscal Council and Audit Committee represents approximately 0.006% of the Bank's capital stock.



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

k) Movement of shares outstanding/free float

	March 31, 2026		December 31, 2025	
	Total	% Total	Total	% Total
Free float at the beginning of the period	2,842,623,097	49.6	2,842,288,271	49.6
Other changes ¹	--		334,826	
Free float at the end of the period ²	2,842,623,097	49.6	2,842,623,097	49.6
Outstanding shares	5,730,834,040	100.0	5,730,834,040	100.0

1 - It includes changes coming from Technical and Advisory Bodies.

2 - The shares held by the Board of Directors and Executive Committee are not included. The shares held by the Caixa de Previdência dos Funcionários do Banco do Brasil - Previ compose the free float shares.

l) Treasury shares

The composition of the treasury shares is shown below:

	Banco do Brasil				Consolidated			
	March 31, 2026		December 31, 2025		March 31, 2026		December 31, 2025	
	Shares	% Total	Shares	% Total	Shares	% Total	Shares	% Total
Treasury shares	22,370,399	100.0	22,370,399	100.0	22,455,806	100.0	22,455,806	100.0
Received in order to comply with operations secured by the FGCN - Fundo de Garantia para a Construção Naval	16,150,700	72.2	16,150,700	72.2	16,150,700	71.9	16,150,700	71.9
Repurchase Programs (2012 and 2015)	5,625,287	25.1	5,625,287	25.1	5,625,287	25.1	5,625,287	25.1
Share-based payment	594,286	2.7	594,286	2.7	679,693	3.0	679,693	3.0
Mergers	126	--	126	--	126	--	126	--
Carrying amount	(257,260)		(257,260)		(258,497)		(258,497)	

m) Share-based payment**The Program of Variable Remuneration**

The program of variable remuneration was based on the CMN Resolution 5,177 of September 26, 2024, which governs compensation policies for executives of financial institutions.

The program has a yearly basis period. It is established according to the risks and the activity overseen by the executive and has as pre requirements: the activation of the Participation in Profit or Results Program and the achievement of accounting profit by the Bank.

The calculation of variable remuneration is based on indicators that measure the achievement of corporate and individual goals, based on the Corporate Strategy of Banco do Brasil - ECBB for the period. The program also determines that 50% of the remuneration should be paid in cash and the remaining 50% should be paid in shares.

The number of Banco do Brasil shares to be allocated to each participant is calculated by dividing the net amount equivalent to 50% of variable remuneration to which one is entitled, to the average price of the share in the week prior to the payment. The average price is the simple arithmetic mean of the daily average prices of the week prior to the payment.

Compensation through shares is structured proportionally to the administrator's level of responsibility, providing for the immediate transfer to the beneficiary of a variable percentage between 14% and 20%, while the remaining portion, between 80% and 86%, is deferred for a period of three to five years.

Expenses related to the Variable Remuneration program were R\$ 7,171 thousand in 01/01 to 03/31/2026 (R\$ 6,236 thousand in 01/01 to 03/31/2025).

BB Asset and BB-BI, in accordance with the resolution mentioned above, also adopted variable remuneration policy for its directors, directly acquiring treasury shares of the Banco do Brasil and the capital market, respectively. All shares acquired are BBAS3 and its fair value is the quoted market price on the date of grant.



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

We present the statement of acquired shares, its distribution and its transfer schedule:

	Total Program Shares	Average Cost ¹	Shares Distributed	Shares to Distribute	Estimated Schedule Transfers
2021 Program					
	442,658	16.76	354,170	88,488	Apr 2026
Total shares to be distributed				88,488	
2022 Program					
	400,715	19.58	241,223	79,746	Apr 2026
				79,746	Mar 2027
Total shares to be distributed				159,492	
2023 Program					
	306,250	29.01	153,384	61,064	Apr 2026
				42,724	Mar 2027
				30,512	Mar 2028
				18,566	Mar 2029
Total shares to be distributed				152,866	
2024 Program					
	346,759	28.03	69,342	104,016	Apr 2026
				69,342	Mar 2027
				48,531	Mar 2028
				34,664	Mar 2029
				20,864	Mar 2030
Total shares to be distributed				277,417	

1 – In the 2024 program, it refers to the weighted average cost of the Bank's shares held by Banco do Brasil, BB Asset and BB-BI.



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

24 – Service fee income

	Banco do Brasil		Consolidated	
	01/01 to 03/31/2026	01/01 to 03/31/2025	01/01 to 03/31/2026	01/01 to 03/31/2025
Fund management	1,640,054	1,523,625	2,711,880	2,496,756
Commissions on insurance, pension plans and capitalization	121,059	87,862	1,540,480	1,488,783
Account fee	1,336,020	1,341,520	1,336,057	1,341,749
Consortium management fees	--	--	932,256	817,544
Card income	442,040	405,117	528,109	504,836
Loans and guarantees provided	391,444	257,885	391,474	257,877
Billing	262,514	282,196	277,121	298,454
Collection	251,413	248,517	243,173	240,755
Capital market income	40,054	37,618	131,514	166,563
National Treasury and official funds management ¹	70,371	73,997	70,371	73,997
Interbank	13,227	15,835	13,227	15,835
Other	419,320	383,839	645,617	658,321
Total	4,987,516	4,658,011	8,821,279	8,361,470

1 - Includes the amount of R\$ 11,157 thousand in 01/01 to 03/31/2026 related to the collection of contributions and federal tax (R\$ 11,068 thousand in 01/01 to 03/31/2025).



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

25 – Administrative expenses

a) Personnel expenses

	Banco do Brasil		Consolidated	
	01/01 to 03/31/2026	01/01 to 03/31/2025	01/01 to 03/31/2026	01/01 to 03/31/2025
Wages and salaries	(2,758,379)	(2,565,830)	(3,155,731)	(2,966,116)
Administrative provisions for personnel costs	(1,188,875)	(1,060,710)	(1,190,896)	(1,063,056)
Benefits	(1,021,025)	(974,531)	(1,086,675)	(1,031,265)
Social charges	(927,195)	(870,984)	(1,025,478)	(984,602)
Pension plans	(287,787)	(245,838)	(293,633)	(250,588)
Directors' and officers' remuneration	(13,113)	(10,750)	(18,827)	(15,322)
Staff training	(8,316)	(8,823)	(10,603)	(11,226)
Total	(6,204,690)	(5,737,466)	(6,781,843)	(6,322,175)

b) Other administrative expenses

	Banco do Brasil		Consolidated	
	01/01 to 03/31/2026	01/01 to 03/31/2025	01/01 to 03/31/2026	01/01 to 03/31/2025
Depreciation	(701,103)	(401,117)	(741,136)	(434,115)
Amortization	(718,389)	(635,855)	(719,690)	(637,871)
Data processing	(637,996)	(535,242)	(446,591)	(409,974)
Security services	(377,093)	(349,934)	(385,156)	(358,150)
Maintenance and upkeep	(316,864)	(330,801)	(226,650)	(226,389)
Specialized technical services	(122,465)	(114,411)	(160,340)	(156,665)
Performance-Based Incentive Program (PDG)	(132,155)	(160,248)	(132,155)	(160,248)
Financial system services	(99,681)	(117,121)	(126,766)	(148,610)
Water, electricity and gas	(110,875)	(119,012)	(116,242)	(125,413)
Advertising and marketing	(97,220)	(102,117)	(106,139)	(111,159)
Communications	(88,523)	(110,225)	(105,839)	(127,389)
Expenses with outsourced services	(192,927)	(207,521)	(93,200)	(136,970)
Rent	(61,056)	(319,109)	(63,774)	(322,083)
Promotion and public relations	(48,798)	(46,899)	(48,757)	(55,193)
Domestic travel	(25,356)	(26,606)	(33,737)	(32,877)
Transport	(14,051)	(23,223)	(19,110)	(39,075)
Materials	(2,227)	(3,086)	(3,431)	(6,779)
Other	(200,135)	(116,597)	(197,476)	(142,385)
Total	(3,946,914)	(3,719,124)	(3,726,189)	(3,631,345)



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

26 – Other income/expenses

a) Other operating income

	Banco do Brasil		Consolidated	
	01/01 to 03/31/2026	01/01 to 03/31/2025	01/01 to 03/31/2026	01/01 to 03/31/2025
Defined benefit plan income	1,066,358	996,238	1,066,358	996,238
Update of deposits in guarantee	717,987	650,705	718,295	657,870
Recovery of charges and expenses	561,438	615,764	420,070	473,134
Surplus allocation update – Previ Plan 1 (Note 28.f)	375,936	380,822	375,936	380,822
Adjustment of recoverable tax	251,903	59,258	251,903	59,258
Cards transactions	91,635	178,927	191,028	309,882
BB Benefits club	108,676	128,028	108,676	128,028
Reversal of provisions – other	38,282	16,740	65,869	25,502
From non-financial subsidiaries	--	--	36,084	68,675
Dividends received	250,773	167,461	35,014	21,301
Reversal of provisions – administrative and personnel expenses	33,143	36,251	33,143	36,251
Convictions, costs and court settlements income	14,310	13,979	14,310	13,979
Receivables income	6,345	188	6,345	188
Other	91,094	92,635	239,707	171,186
Total	3,607,880	3,336,996	3,562,738	3,342,314

b) Other operating expenses

	Banco do Brasil		Consolidated	
	01/01 to 03/31/2026	01/01 to 03/31/2025	01/01 to 03/31/2026	01/01 to 03/31/2025
Cards transactions	(884,750)	(539,475)	(948,572)	(598,210)
Expenses with outsourced services	(320,888)	(306,570)	(449,330)	(417,347)
Business relationship bonus	(432,410)	(409,465)	(432,410)	(409,465)
Discounts granted on renegotiations	(350,698)	(261,372)	(350,698)	(261,372)
Actuarial liabilities update	(345,421)	(334,893)	(345,421)	(334,893)
From non-financial subsidiaries	--	--	(252,953)	(205,266)
INSS – Social Security	(173,529)	(152,009)	(173,529)	(152,009)
Transportation of valuables	(167,493)	(153,955)	(167,493)	(153,955)
Expense as tenants and subtenants	(123,496)	(12,774)	(134,321)	(27,409)
Life insurance premium – consumer credit	(132,402)	(131,041)	(132,402)	(131,041)
ATM Network	(66,026)	(92,773)	(66,026)	(92,773)
Failures/frauds and other losses	(37,080)	(41,632)	(47,603)	(45,953)
Other expenses – operational provisions	(422)	(487)	(13,978)	(17,731)
Other	(1,081,419)	(985,939)	(1,183,409)	(986,332)
Total	(4,116,034)	(3,422,385)	(4,698,145)	(3,833,756)



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

27 – Related party transactions

a) Bank's key management personnel

Salaries and other benefits paid to the Bank's key management personnel (Executive Board and Board of Directors) are as follows:

	01/01 to 03/31/2026	01/01 to 03/31/2025
Short-term benefits	11,746	15,709
Compensation and social charges	9,337	8,086
Executive Board	9,305	8,033
Board of Directors	32	53
Variable remuneration (cash) and social charges	--	5,878
Other ¹	2,409	1,745
Termination benefits	100	109
Share-based payment benefits	--	15,137
Total	11,846	30,955

¹ - Includes compensation for the members of the Audit Committee and Risks and Capital Committee that are part of the Board of Directors, as well as employer contributions to pension plans and complementary health plans, housing assistance, relocation benefits, group insurance, among others.

The Bank's variable compensation policy (developed in accordance with CMN Resolution 5,177/2024) requires variable compensation for the Executive Directors to be paid partially in shares (Note 23.m).

The Bank does not offer post-employment benefits to its key management personnel, except for those who are part of the staff of the Bank.

b) Details of related party transactions

The Bank has the policy of related party transactions approved by the Board of Directors and disclosed to the market. The policy aims to establish rules to ensure that all decisions, especially those involving related parties and other potential conflicting situations, are made to observe the interests of the Bank and of its shareholders. It is applicable to all staff and directors of the Bank.

The policy forbids related party transactions under conditions other than those of the market or that may adversely affect the Bank's interest. Therefore, the transactions are conducted under normal market conditions. The terms and conditions reflect comparable transactions with unrelated parties (including interest rates and collateral requirements). These transactions do not involve unusual payment risks, as disclosed in other notes.

The transactions between the consolidated companies are eliminated in the consolidated financial statements.

The main transactions carried out by the Bank with related parties are:

- a) intercompany transactions, such as: interbank deposits, securities, loans, buying and selling of foreign currencies, interest bearing and non-interest bearing deposits, securities sold under repurchase agreements, borrowings and onlendings, guarantees given and others;
- b) receivables from the National Treasury for interest rate equalization under Federal Government programs (Law 8,427/1992). Interest rate equalization represents an economic subsidy for rural credit, which provides borrowers with discounted interest rates compared to the Bank's normal funding costs (including administrative and tax expenses). The equalization payment is updated by the Selic rate in accordance with the National Treasury's budgeting process (as defined by law) and is designed to preserve the Bank's earnings;
- c) Previ uses the Bank's internal systems for voting, selective processes and access to common internal standards, which generates cost savings for both parties involved;



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

- d) Related parties loan physical space to the Bank free of charge, using the spaces mainly for the installation of self-service terminals, banking service offices and branches. These free of charge loans with related parties do not represent significant value, because most of them are carried out with third parties;
- e) provision of business support services for controlled and sponsored entities for which the Bank is reimbursed for its costs with employees, technology and materials. Sharing of structure aims to gain efficiency for the Conglomerate. In the period from 01/01 to 03/31/2026, the Bank was reimbursed a total of R\$ 270,438 thousand (R\$ 254,896 thousand in the period from 01/01 to 03/31/2025), related to the structure sharing and a total of R\$ 128,232 thousand (R\$ 118,506 thousand in the period from 01/01 to 03/31/2025) in the Consolidated. Additional information regarding the assignment of employees can be obtained in Note 35.d – Assignment of employees to outside agencies;
- f) contracts in which the Bank rents property owned by the entities sponsored to carry out its activities;
- g) acquisition of portfolio of loans transferred by Banco Votorantim;
- h) assignment of credits arising from loans written off as losses to Ativos S.A.;
- i) hiring specialized services from BB Tecnologia S.A (BBTS) for specialized technical assistance, digitization and copy of documents, telemarketing, extrajudicial collection, support and backing for financial and non-financial business processes, monitoring, supervision and execution of activities inherent to equipment and environments, software development, support and testing, data center support and operation, management of cell phone electronic messages, outsourcing and monitoring of physical security systems and telephony outsourcing;
- j) amounts receivable arising from the honors requested by the Bank to the Guarantee Funds (in which the Federal Government holds participation), according to the terms and conditions established by the regulation of each guarantee program. The Guarantee Funds are public or private nature instruments intended to guarantee projects and credit operations, aiming to, among others, enable structured enterprises of the Federal Government and support the inclusion of individuals and companies in the credit market; and
- k) Guarantees received and given and other co-obligations, including contract of opening of a revolving interbank credit line with Banco Votorantim.

The Bank and Caixa Econômica Federal (CEF) signed a credit opening agreement for real estate loans, in the amount up to R\$ 1,800,000 thousand, in 2026 (up to R\$ 1,180,000 thousand in 2025).

The balances arising from the transactions mentioned above are disclosed in the "Summary of related party transactions" segregated by nature and category of related parties.

Some transactions are disclosed in other notes: the resources applied in federal government securities are disclosed in Note 10; information about the government funds is disclosed in Notes 19 and 20; and additional information about the Bank's contributions and other transactions with sponsored entities are disclosed in Note 28.

Fundação Banco do Brasil (FBB) promotes, encourages and sponsors actions in the areas of education, culture, health, social welfare, recreation and sports, science, technology and community development. In the period from 01/01 to 03/31/2026, the Bank's contributions to FBB totaled R\$ 61,330 thousand (R\$ 923 thousand in the period from 01/01 to 03/31/2025).

c) Acquisition of portfolio of loans transferred by Banco Votorantim

	01/01 to 03/31/2026	01/01 to 03/31/2025
Assignment with substantial retention of risks and rewards (with co-obligation)	3,361,416	204,940



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

d) Summary of related party transactions

We present the related party transactions segregated into the following categories:

- a) Controller: Union (National Treasury and agencies of the direct administration of the Federal Government);
- b) Subsidiaries: Companies are listed in Note 2.e;
- c) Associates and joint ventures: Mainly refer to Banco Votorantim, Cielo, BB Mapfre Participações, Brasilprev, Brasilcap, Alelo, Cateno and Tecban;
- d) Key management personnel: Board of Directors and Executive Board; and
- e) Other related parties: State-owned companies and public companies controlled by the Federal Government, such as: Petrobras, CEF and BNDES. Government funds such as: Fundo de Amparo ao Trabalhador – FAT, Fundo de Aval para Geração de Emprego e Renda – Funproger. In addition, entities linked to employees and sponsored entities: Cassi, Previ and others.

Banco do Brasil	Controller	Subsidiaries	Associates and joint ventures	Key management personnel	Other related parties	March 31, 2026
Assets	1,624,576	7,479,926	11,716,178	7,031	37,612,273	58,439,984
Interbank investments	--	5,989,837	524,869	--	5,812,492	12,327,198
Securities and derivative financial instruments	377	7	237,826	--	1,503,014	1,741,224
Loan portfolio ¹	--	936,488	9,829,313	7,031	19,915,554	30,688,386
Other assets ²	1,624,199	553,594	1,124,170	--	10,381,213	13,683,176
Guarantees received	191,714	--	--	--	3,109,390	3,301,104
Liabilities	55,130,681	26,439,190	14,891,644	31,361	79,351,718	175,844,594
Customers resources	4,228,332	217,208	433,412	3,623	11,633,682	16,516,257
Financial institutions resources	216,002	22,418,972	1,220,877	--	65,682,777	89,538,628
Resources from issuance of debt securities	4,123,582	73,413	--	27,738	43,478	4,268,211
Other liabilities ^{2 3}	46,562,765	3,729,597	13,237,355	--	1,991,781	65,521,498
Guarantees given and other co-obligations	393,631	184,729	5,000,000	4,517	111,407	5,694,284
Statement of income	01/01 to 03/31/2026					
Income from financial intermediation	1,784,360	164,283	539,770	306	865,148	3,353,867
Expenses from financial intermediation	(73,784)	(829,726)	(38,318)	(951)	(1,270,330)	(2,213,109)
Service fee income	22,892	9,275	282,203	--	120,398	434,768
Other income	198	367,510	141,014	--	275,316	784,038
Other expenses ²	(770,068)	(621,113)	(765,159)	--	(159,275)	(2,315,615)

1 - The Bank constituted the amount of R\$ 26,822 thousand as allowance for losses associated with credit risk on related parties' loan portfolio. The constitution of expense for allowance was R\$ 6,384 thousand in the period from 01/01 to 03/31/2026.

2 - The transactions with the Controller refer mainly, in other assets, to interest rate equalization – agricultural crop and receivables – National Treasury, and, in other liabilities and in other expenses, to advances on import exchange contracts.

3 - The associates and joint ventures' balance mainly refers to amounts payable to Cielo relating to transactions carried out with credit and debit cards issued by the Bank to be transferred by Cielo to the accredited establishments.



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

Banco do Brasil	Controller	Subsidiaries	Associates and joint ventures	Key management personnel	Other related parties	December 31, 2025
Assets	1,887,571	6,126,344	11,469,452	6,209	37,203,719	56,693,295
Interbank investments	--	4,517,680	1,913,661	--	5,900,166	12,331,507
Securities and derivative financial instruments	81	9	253,451	--	1,591,857	1,845,398
Loan portfolio ¹	--	997,170	8,112,906	6,209	19,370,790	28,487,075
Other assets ²	1,887,490	611,485	1,189,434	--	10,340,906	14,029,315
Guarantees received	207,061	--	--	--	2,501,538	2,708,599
Liabilities	52,860,700	34,213,513	17,093,598	31,519	73,394,527	177,593,857
Customers resources	3,777,713	202,928	407,858	2,971	11,117,284	15,508,754
Financial institutions resources	16,653	29,772,954	2,458,498	--	60,402,779	92,650,884
Resources from issuance of debt securities	4,135,267	22,999	22,450	28,548	57,692	4,266,956
Other liabilities ^{2 3}	44,931,067	4,214,632	14,204,792	--	1,816,772	65,167,263
Guarantees given and other co-obligations	392,827	101,799	5,066,435	4,383	105,064	5,670,508
Statement of income	01/01 to 03/31/2025					
Income from financial intermediation	1,536,246	407,505	270,589	286	528,822	2,743,448
Expenses from financial intermediation	(54,177)	(746,507)	(13,096)	(917)	(1,094,105)	(1,908,802)
Service fee income	23,569	8,790	207,704	--	159,010	399,073
Other income	1,171	283,650	192,084	--	3,354	480,259
Other expenses ²	(646,911)	(543,263)	(307,965)	--	(124,749)	(1,622,888)

1 - The Bank constituted the amount of R\$ 20,438 thousand as allowance for losses associated with credit risk on related parties' loan portfolio. The constitution of expense for allowance was R\$ 33,045 thousand in period from 01/01 to 03/31/2025.

2 - The transactions with the Controller refer mainly, in other assets, to interest rate equalization – agricultural crop and receivables – National Treasury, and, in other liabilities and in other expenses, to advances on import exchange contracts.

3 - The associates and joint ventures' balance mainly refers to amounts payable to Cielo relating to transactions carried out with credit and debit cards issued by the Bank to be transferred by Cielo to the accredited establishments.



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

Consolidated	Controller	Associates and joint ventures	Key management personnel	Other related parties	March 31, 2026
Assets	1,624,576	15,023,324	7,031	37,613,414	54,268,345
Interbank investments	--	524,869	--	5,812,492	6,337,361
Securities and derivative financial instruments	377	237,826	--	1,503,531	1,741,734
Loan portfolio ¹	--	9,829,313	7,031	19,915,554	29,751,898
Other assets ²	1,624,199	4,431,316	--	10,381,837	16,437,352
Guarantees received	191,714	--	--	3,109,390	3,301,104
Liabilities	51,030,681	21,219,179	31,361	79,351,718	151,632,939
Customers resources	4,228,332	433,412	3,623	11,633,682	16,299,049
Financial institutions resources	216,002	1,220,877	--	65,682,777	67,119,656
Resources from issuance of debt securities	23,582	--	27,738	43,478	94,798
Other liabilities ^{2 3}	46,562,765	19,564,890	--	1,991,781	68,119,436
Guarantees given and other co-obligations	393,631	5,000,000	4,517	111,407	5,509,555
Statement of income	01/01 to 03/31/2026				
Income from financial intermediation	1,784,360	539,770	306	865,148	3,189,584
Expenses from financial intermediation	(73,784)	(38,318)	(951)	(1,270,330)	(1,383,383)
Service fee income	23,815	1,891,444	5	134,610	2,049,874
Other income	198	203,180	--	275,316	478,694
Other expenses ²	(763,284)	(765,159)	--	(160,649)	(1,689,092)

1 - The Bank constituted the amount of R\$ 26,822 thousand as allowance for losses associated with credit risk on related parties' loan portfolio. The constitution of expense for allowance was R\$ 6,384 thousand in the period from 01/01 to 03/31/2026.

2 - The transactions with the Controller refer mainly, in other assets, to interest rate equalization – agricultural crop and receivables – National Treasury, and, in other liabilities and in other expenses, to advances on import exchange contracts.

3 - The associates and joint ventures' balance mainly refers to amounts payable to Cielo relating to transactions carried out with credit and debit cards issued by the Bank to be transferred by Cielo to the accredited establishments.



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

Consolidated	Controller	Associates and joint ventures	Key management personnel	Other related parties	December 31, 2025
Assets	1,887,571	14,722,005	6,209	37,204,601	53,820,386
Interbank investments	--	1,913,661	--	5,900,166	7,813,827
Securities and derivative financial instruments	81	253,451	--	1,592,374	1,845,906
Loan portfolio ¹	--	8,112,906	6,209	19,370,790	27,489,905
Other assets ²	1,887,490	4,441,987	--	10,341,271	16,670,748
Guarantees received	207,061	--	--	2,501,538	2,708,599
Liabilities	48,760,700	23,305,175	31,519	73,394,527	145,491,921
Customers resources	3,777,713	407,858	2,971	11,117,284	15,305,826
Financial institutions resources	16,653	2,458,498	--	60,402,779	62,877,930
Resources from issuance of debt securities ³	35,267	22,450	28,548	57,692	143,957
Other liabilities ^{2 3}	44,931,067	20,416,369	--	1,816,772	67,164,208
Guarantees given and other co-obligations	392,827	5,066,435	4,383	105,064	5,568,709
Statement of income	01/01 to 03/31/2025				
Income from financial intermediation	1,536,246	268,693	286	530,243	2,335,468
Expenses from financial intermediation	(54,177)	(13,096)	(917)	(1,094,105)	(1,162,295)
Service fee income	26,054	1,778,825	4	178,313	1,983,196
Other income	1,171	254,250	--	3,354	258,775
Other expenses ²	(544,330)	(307,965)	--	(125,576)	(977,871)

1 - The Bank constituted the amount of R\$ 20,438 thousand as allowance for losses associated with credit risk on related parties' loan portfolio. The constitution of expense for allowance was R\$ 33,045 thousand in period from 01/01 to 03/31/2025.

2 - The transactions with the Controller refer mainly, in other assets, to interest rate equalization – agricultural crop and receivables – National Treasury, and, in other liabilities and in other expenses, to advances on import exchange contracts.

3 - The associates and joint ventures' balance mainly refers to amounts payable to Cielo relating to transactions carried out with credit and debit cards issued by the Bank to be transferred by Cielo to the accredited establishments.



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

28 – Employee benefits

Banco do Brasil sponsors the following pension and health insurance plans for its employees, that ensure the complementation of retirement benefits and medical assistance:

	Plans	Benefits	Classification
Previ – Caixa de Previdência dos Funcionários do Banco do Brasil	Previ Futuro	Retirement and Pension	Defined contribution
	Plano de Benefícios 1	Retirement and Pension	Defined benefit
	Plano Informal	Retirement and Pension	Defined benefit
Cassi – Caixa de Assistência dos Funcionários do Banco do Brasil	Plano de Associados	Health Care	Defined benefit
Economus – Instituto de Seguridade Social	Prevmais ¹	Retirement and Pension	Defined benefit
	Regulamento Geral	Retirement and Pension	Defined benefit
	Regulamento Complementar 1	Retirement and Pension	Defined benefit
	Grupo B'	Retirement and Pension	Defined benefit
	Plano Unificado de Saúde – PLUS	Health Care	Defined benefit
	Plano Unificado de Saúde – PLUS II	Health Care	Defined benefit
	Plano de Assistência Médica Complementar – PAMC	Health Care	Defined benefit
Fusesc – Fundação Codesc de Seguridade Social	Multifuturo I ¹	Retirement and Pension	Defined benefit
	Plano de Benefícios I	Retirement and Pension	Defined benefit
SIM – Caixa de Assistência dos Empregados dos Sistemas Besc e Codesc, do Badesc e da Fusesc	Plano de Saúde	Health Care	Defined contribution
Prevbep – Caixa de Previdência Social	Plano BEP	Retirement and Pension	Defined benefit

¹ – Plans whose scheduled benefits present a combination of the characteristics of the defined contribution and defined benefit modalities, as chosen by the participant. Risk benefits belong to the defined benefit modality.

Number of participants covered by benefit plans sponsored by the Bank

	March 31, 2026			December 31, 2025		
	Number of participants			Number of participants		
	Actives	Retired/users	Total	Actives	Retired/users	Total
Retirement and pension plans	86,404	121,550	207,954	86,919	121,572	208,491
Plano de Benefícios 1 – Previ	2,430	98,379	100,809	2,525	98,524	101,049
Plano Previ Futuro	74,063	5,189	79,252	74,410	5,036	79,446
Plano Informal	--	1,717	1,717	--	1,717	1,717
Other plans	9,911	16,265	26,176	9,984	16,295	26,279
Health care plans	88,059	104,552	192,611	88,528	104,848	193,376
Cassi	79,772	99,793	179,565	80,182	99,898	180,080
Other plans	8,287	4,759	13,046	8,346	4,950	13,296



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

Bank's contributions to benefit plans

	01/01 to 03/31/2026	01/01 to 03/31/2025
Retirement and pension plans	580,529	535,845
Plano de Benefícios 1 – Previ ¹	162,244	161,891
Plano Previ Futuro	318,928	275,153
Plano Informal	25,454	25,543
Other plans	73,903	73,258
Health care plans	588,627	562,726
Cassi	522,073	496,359
Other plans	66,554	66,367
Total	1,169,156	1,098,571

1 - Refers to the contributions relating to participants subject to Agreement 97 and Plan 1, whereby these contributions occur by the realization of Fundo Paridade until 2018 and Fundo de Utilização (Note 28.f). Agreement 97 aims to regulate the funding required to constitute a portion equivalent to 53.7% of guaranteed amount relating to the supplementary pension due to the participants who joined the Bank up to April 14, 1967 and who have retired or will retire after the aforementioned date, except for those participants who are part of the Plano Informal.

On December 31, 2025, the Bank's contributions to defined benefit plans (post-employment) were estimated at R\$ 1,013,337 thousand for the next 6 months and R\$ 2,162,681 thousand for the next 12 months.

Amounts recorded in the Statement of Income

	01/01 to 03/31/2026	01/01 to 03/31/2025
Retirement and pension plans	678,894	662,045
Plano de Benefícios 1 – Previ	1,050,340	976,847
Plano Previ Futuro	(318,928)	(275,153)
Plano Informal	(29,928)	(26,583)
Other plans	(22,590)	(13,066)
Health care plans	(661,024)	(634,872)
Cassi	(597,538)	(571,640)
Other plans	(63,486)	(63,232)
Total	17,870	27,173

Detailed information regarding defined benefit plans is provided in Note 28.d.4.

a) Retirement and pension plans

Previ Futuro (Previ)

Participants in this plan include Bank employees hired after December 24, 1997. Depending on time of service and salary, active participants may contribute between 7% and 17% of their salary (retired participants do not contribute). The plan sponsor matches participants' contributions up to 14% of their salaries.

Plano de Benefícios 1 (Previ)

Participants in this plan include Bank employees hired prior to December 23, 1997. Active and retired participants may contribute between 1.8% and 7.8% of their salary or pension.



Plano Informal (Previ)

Banco do Brasil is fully responsible for this plan. The Bank's contractual obligations include:

- (i) providing retirement benefits to the initial group of participants and pension payments to the beneficiaries of participants who died prior to April 14, 1967;
- (ii) paying additional retirement benefits to plan participants who retired prior to April 14, 1967, or had the right to retire based on time of service and at least 20 years of service with the Bank; and
- (iii) increasing retirement and pension benefits due to judicial and administrative decisions related to changes in the Bank's career, salary and incentive plans (in excess of the plan's original benefits).

Prevmais (Economus)

Participants in this plan include employees of Banco Nossa Caixa (a bank acquired by Banco do Brasil on November 30, 2009) who enrolled after August 01, 2006, or were part of the Regulamento Geral benefit plan and opted to receive their vested account balances. The sponsor and participants make equal contributions, which may not exceed 8% of participants' salaries. The plan provides additional risk coverage, including supplemental health, work-related accident, disability and death benefits.

Regulamento Geral (Economus)

Participants in this plan include employees of Banco Nossa Caixa who enrolled prior to July 31, 2006. This plan is closed to new members. The sponsor and participants contribute equally.

Regulamento Complementar 1 (Economus)

Participants in this plan include employees of Banco Nossa Caixa. This plan offers supplemental health benefits and annuities upon death or disability. The sponsor, participants and retired/other beneficiaries fund the plan.

Grupo B' (Economus)

Group of employees and retirees of Banco Nossa Caixa admitted between January 22, 1974, and May 13, 1974, and their beneficiaries.

Multifuturo I (Fusesc)

Participants in this plan include employees of the State Bank of Santa Catarina – Besc (acquired by Banco do Brasil on September 30, 2008) who enrolled after January 12, 2003, or were part of the Plano de Benefícios I (Fusesc) and chose to participate in this plan. Participants may contribute from 2% to 7% of their salaries. The plan sponsor matches these contributions.

Plano de Benefícios I (Fusesc)

Participants in this plan include employees of Besc who enrolled prior to January 11, 2003. This plan is closed to new members. The sponsor and participants contribute equally.

Plano BEP (Prevbep)

Participants in this plan include employees of the State Bank of Piauí – BEP (acquired by Banco do Brasil on November 30, 2008). The sponsor and participants contribute equally.



b) Health care plans

Plano de Associados (Cassi)

The Bank sponsors a health care plan managed by Cassi. The plan covers health care services related to prevention, protection, recovery and rehabilitation for participants and their beneficiaries. Each month, the Bank contributes 4.5% of participants' salaries or pension benefits, in addition to 3% per dependent of active employee (up to three dependents).

Monthly contributions by participants and pensioners total 4% of their salary or pension, copayments for certain hospital procedures, in addition to the contribution per dependent, following the rules provided for in the Cassi Statute and in the plan's regulations.

Plano Unificado de Saúde - PLUS (Economus)

Participants in this plan include employees from Banco Nossa Caixa, who enrolled prior to December 12, 2000. Participation in this plan requires a direct payroll deduction of 1.5%, providing coverage for employees and certain preferred dependents. An additional 10% copayment is required for each medical visit and low-cost exam performed by employees and their dependents (both preferred and non-preferred).

Plano Unificado de Saúde - PLUS II (Economus)

Participants in this plan include employees from Banco Nossa Caixa, who enrolled after January 01, 2001. Participation in this plan requires a direct payroll deduction of 1.5%, providing coverage for employees and certain preferred dependents. An additional 10% copayment is required for each medical visit and low-cost exam performed by employees and their dependents and adult children. This plan does not cover non-preferred dependents.

Plano de Assistência Médica Complementar - PAMC (Economus)

Participants in this plan include employees of Banco Nossa Caixa located in the state of São Paulo. The plan serves disabled employees under the Complementar and Regulamento Geral and their dependents. Participant costs vary based on usage and in accordance with a progressive salary table.

Plano de Saúde (SIM)

Participants in this plan include employees of Besc and other sponsors of the plan (including Badesc, Bescor, Fusesco and SIM). The monthly contribution of the active beneficiaries is variable according to the beneficiary's age, owed by themselves and their dependents, and the contribution's sponsors, in relation to the active beneficiaries and their respective dependents, is also variable according to its age group. The plan also provides copayment in medical appointments, exams and home care, following the rules set out in the plan's regulations.

c) Risk factors

The Bank may be required to make extraordinary contributions to sponsored entities, which may adversely affect the Bank's operating income and shareholders' equity.

From an asset point of view, actuarial risk is associated with the possibility of losses resulting from fluctuation (decrease) in the fair value of plan assets. On the other hand, from the point of view of actuarial liabilities, the risk is associated with the possibility of losses arising from the fluctuation (increase) in the present value of the actuarial obligations of the plans of the Defined Benefit category.

Determination of the Bank's obligations to these entities is based on long-term actuarial and financial estimates and the application and interpretation of current regulatory standards. Inaccuracies inherent to the estimation process could result in differences between recorded amounts and the actual obligations in the future. This could have a negative impact on the Bank's operating results.



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

d) Actuarial valuations

Actuarial evaluations are performed every six months. The information contained in the below tables refers to the calculations on December 31, 2025 and on December 31, 2024.

d.1) Changes in present value of defined benefit actuarial obligations

	Plano 1 - Previ		Plano Informal - Previ		Plano de Associados - Cassi		Other plans	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
Opening balance	(129,071,404)	(170,184,420)	(637,536)	(815,963)	(8,459,342)	(10,912,671)	(7,762,407)	(10,008,619)
Interest cost	(17,594,917)	(16,805,251)	(82,895)	(76,667)	(1,157,512)	(1,094,779)	(1,060,976)	(998,629)
Current service cost	(10,108)	(32,447)	--	--	(91,825)	(92,829)	(2,541)	(3,909)
Past service cost	--	--	(19,251)	(27,063)	--	--	--	--
Benefits paid using plan assets	17,045,504	16,486,575	121,579	126,081	987,804	951,818	986,275	947,416
Remeasurements of actuarial gain/(losses)	(9,942,316)	41,464,139	(46,739)	156,076	(445,235)	2,689,119	(497,952)	2,301,334
Experience adjustment	(1,442,634)	(3,502,836)	(9,801)	2,870	532	100,180	(17,242)	(104,183)
Changes to biometric/demographic assumptions	--	(183,709)	--	(8,198)	--	26,623	11,435	5,705
Changes to financial assumptions	(8,499,682)	45,150,684	(36,938)	161,404	(445,767)	2,562,316	(492,145)	2,399,812
Closing balance	(139,573,241)	(129,071,404)	(664,842)	(637,536)	(9,166,110)	(8,459,342)	(8,337,601)	(7,762,407)
Present value of actuarial liabilities with surplus	(139,573,241)	(129,071,404)	--	--	(361,462)	--	(7,671,516)	(7,714,673)
Present value of actuarial liabilities without surplus	--	--	(664,842)	(637,536)	(8,804,648)	(8,459,342)	(666,085)	(47,734)



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

d.2) Changes in fair value of plan assets

	Plano 1 - Previ		Plano Informal - Previ		Plano de Associados - Cassi		Other plans ¹	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
Opening balance	182,839,230	217,226,231	--	--	--	--	7,714,673	8,065,338
Interest income	24,797,453	22,067,980	--	--	--	--	1,032,972	845,192
Advance consideration ²	--	--	--	--	361,462	--	--	--
Contributions received	1,383,605	1,355,345	121,579	126,081	987,804	951,818	518,751	494,002
Participants	686,366	670,292	--	--	--	--	196,857	190,281
Sponsor	697,239	685,053	121,579	126,081	987,804	951,818	321,894	303,721
Benefits paid using plan assets	(17,045,504)	(16,486,575)	(121,579)	(126,081)	(987,804)	(951,818)	(986,275)	(947,416)
Actuarial gain/(loss) on plan assets	10,216,237	(41,323,751)	--	--	--	--	(608,605)	(742,443)
Closing balance	202,191,021	182,839,230	--	--	361,462	--	7,671,516	7,714,673

1 - Refers to the following plans: Regulamento Geral (Economus), Prevmais (Economus), Regulamento Complementar 1 (Economus), Multifuturo 1 (Fusesc), Plano 1 (Fusesc) and Plano BEP (Prevbep).

2 - It refers to the advance consideration of employer contributions on Christmas bonus (13th salary) corresponding to the period from 2026 to 2028, as a covering asset to Plano de Associados - Cassi.

d.3) Amounts recognized on the balance sheet

	Plano 1 - Previ		Plano Informal - Previ		Plano de Associados - Cassi		Other plans	
	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025
1) Fair value of the plan assets	202,191,021	202,191,021	--	--	361,462	361,462	7,671,516	7,671,516
2) Present value of actuarial liabilities	(139,573,241)	(139,573,241)	(664,842)	(664,842)	(9,166,110)	(9,166,110)	(8,337,601)	(8,337,601)
3) Superávit/(déficit) (1+2)	62,617,780	62,617,780	(664,842)	(664,842)	(8,804,648)	(8,804,648)	(666,085)	(666,085)
4) Surplus/(deficit) - plot sponsor	31,308,890	31,308,890	(664,842)	(664,842)	(8,804,648)	(8,804,648)	(780,605)	(780,605)
5) Amounts recognized in profit ¹	1,050,340	--	(29,928)	--	(313,193)	--	(21,574)	--
6) Amounts received from funds (Note 28.f) ¹	162,244	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
7) Benefits paid ¹	--	--	25,453	--	237,746	--	75,956	--
8) Net actuarial asset/(liability) (4+5+6+7) ²	32,521,474	31,308,890	(669,317)	(664,842)	(8,880,095)	(8,804,648)	(726,223)	(780,605)

1 - Changes occurred after the actuarial valuation from December.

2 - Refers to the portion of the surplus/(deficit) due from the sponsor.



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

d.4) Changes in fair value of plan assets

	Plano 1 - Previ		Plano Informal - Previ		Plano de Associados - Cassi		Other plans	
	01/01 to 03/31/2026	01/01 to 03/31/2025	01/01 to 03/31/2026	01/01 to 03/31/2025	01/01 to 03/31/2026	01/01 to 03/31/2025	01/01 to 03/31/2026	01/01 to 03/31/2025
Current service cost	(518)	(1,560)	--	--	(24,654)	(22,620)	(324)	(308)
Interest cost	(2,176,709)	(2,170,900)	(20,131)	(21,078)	(288,539)	(284,981)	(144,456)	(145,889)
Expected yield on plan assets	3,227,567	3,149,307	--	--	--	--	123,207	134,886
Unrecognized past service cost	--	--	(9,797)	(5,505)	--	--	--	--
Expense with active employees	--	--	--	--	(284,345)	(264,039)	(64,503)	(64,987)
(Expense)/income recognized in the statement of income	1,050,340	976,847	(29,928)	(26,583)	(597,538)	(571,640)	(86,076)	(76,298)

d.5) Amounts recognized in the shareholders' equity

	Plano 1 - Previ		Plano Informal - Previ		Plano de Associados - Cassi		Other plans	
	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Opening balance	(5,175,074)	(5,208,015)	(69,842)	(155,684)	(200,844)	(1,679,860)	(255,701)	(750,441)
Accumulated other comprehensive income	131,525	62,813	(46,740)	156,077	(445,236)	2,689,119	(574,170)	903,089
Tax effects	(62,550)	(29,872)	21,033	(70,235)	200,356	(1,210,103)	259,714	(408,349)
Closing balance	(5,106,099)	(5,175,074)	(95,549)	(69,842)	(445,724)	(200,844)	(570,157)	(255,701)



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

d.6) Maturity profile of defined benefit actuarial obligations

December 31, 2025	Duration ¹	Expected benefit payments ²				
		Up to 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	Over 3 years	Total
Plano 1 (Previ)	7.45	17,076,362	16,794,198	16,478,812	311,823,117	362,172,489
Plano Informal (Previ)	5.43	114,338	106,223	98,375	952,892	1,271,828
Plano de Associados (Cassi)	8.73	1,069,360	1,047,213	1,025,912	29,803,043	32,945,528
Regulamento Geral (Economus)	7.32	769,129	761,624	752,989	13,602,578	15,886,320
Regulamento Complementar 1 (Economus)	8.32	5,048	5,256	5,475	134,381	150,160
Plus I e II (Economus)	9.59	54,824	56,600	58,277	2,238,814	2,408,515
Grupo B' (Economus)	6.50	26,655	26,285	25,863	360,936	439,739
Prevmais (Economus)	7.97	37,823	37,649	37,464	843,232	956,168
Multifuturo I (Fusesc)	7.52	9,360	9,298	9,226	179,232	207,116
Plano I (Fusesc)	6.21	54,849	53,350	51,742	657,427	817,368
Plano BEP (Prevbep)	7.68	8,426	8,367	8,298	166,270	191,361

1 - Weighted average duration, in years of the defined benefit actuarial obligation.

2 - Amounts considered without discounting at present value.



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

d.7) Composition of the plan assets

	Plano 1 - Previ		Other plans	
	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Fixed income	140,057,720	116,962,255	7,117,660	7,126,005
Equity securities and similar instruments ¹	44,562,901	48,013,582	114,449	131,446
Real estate investments	10,857,658	10,641,243	198,082	206,842
Loans and financing	5,398,500	5,210,918	152,730	154,238
Other	1,314,242	2,011,232	450,057	96,142
Total	202,191,021	182,839,230	8,032,978	7,714,673
Amounts listed in fair value of plan assets				
In the entity's own financial instruments	8,734,652	8,776,283	19,794	19,027
In properties or other assets used by the entity	1,192,927	1,225,023	30,249	32,032

1 - It includes, in Plano 1 – Previ, the amount of R\$ 5,207,747 thousand (R\$ 3,947,785 thousand on December, 31 2024) related to the assets that are not quoted in active markets.



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

d.8) Main actuarial assumptions adopted

	Plano 1 - Previ		Plano Informal - Previ		Plano de Associados - Cassi		Other plans	
	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Inflation rate (p.a.)	3.58%	3.80%	3.60%	3.89%	3.57%	3.78%	3.58%	3.80%
Real discount rate (p.a.)	9.80%	10.70%	9.74%	10.86%	9.83%	10.62%	9.79%	10.72%
Nominal rate of return on investments (p.a.)	13.73%	14.91%	--	--	--	--	13.72%	14.92%
Real rate of expected salary growth (p.a.)	0.77%	0.77%	--	--	--	--	0.56%	0.91%
Actuarial life table	BR-EMSsb-2015		BR-EMSsb-2015		BR-EMSsb-2015		AT-2000 / AT-2012 / RP 2000	
Capitalization method	Projected credit unit		Projected credit unit		Projected credit unit		Projected credit unit	

In order to determine the values for the defined benefit plans, the Bank uses methods and assumptions different from those submitted by the entities sponsored.

CPC 33 (R1) addresses the accounting, as well as the effects that occurred or that will occur in the entities that sponsor employee benefits plans. However, the sponsored entities themselves must comply with the rules issued by the Ministério da Previdência Social, through the Conselho Nacional de Previdência Complementar (CNPc) and the Superintendência Nacional de Previdência Complementar (Previc). The most significant differences are in the definition of the assumptions used in Plano 1 – Previ.



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

d.9) Differences in assumptions of the Plano 1 – Previ

December 31, 2025	Bank	Previ
Real discount rate (p.a.)	9.80%	4.75%
Evaluation of assets		
Federal government bonds	Fair value	Amortized Cost
Equity stakes	Fair value	Adjusted Value ¹
Capitalization method	Projected credit unit	Aggregate method

1 - In the valuation methodology for its investment in Litel, uses as reference the closing price of vale's share, the Litel group's main asset, on the penultimate day of each month.

d.10) Reconciliation of amounts calculated in Plan 1 - Previ/Bank

	Plan assets		Actuarial liabilities		Effect in surplus/(deficit)	
	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Value determined - Previ	226,681,143	208,935,680	(214,204,323)	(212,150,678)	12,476,820	(3,214,998)
Adjustment in the value of plan assets ¹	(24,490,122)	(26,096,450)	--	--	(24,490,122)	(26,096,450)
Adjustment in the liabilities - discount rate/capitalization method	--	--	74,631,082	83,079,274	74,631,082	83,079,274
Value determined - Bank	202,191,021	182,839,230	(139,573,241)	(129,071,404)	62,617,780	53,767,826

1 - Refers mainly to adjustments made by the Bank in determining the fair value of the investments in Litel and in securities measured at amortized cost.

d.11) Sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analysis is performed for changes in a single assumption while maintaining all others constant. This is unlikely to occur in practice, given that certain assumptions are correlated.

The methods used in conducting the sensitivity analysis have not changed compared to the previous period, however, updates in the discount rate parameters were considered.

The table below presents the sensitivity analysis of the most relevant actuarial assumptions, showing the increase/(decrease) in defined benefit obligations, with variations reasonably possible for December 31, 2025.

December 31, 2025	Discount rate		Life expectancy		Salary increase	
	+0.25%	-0.25%	+1 age	-1 age	+0.25%	-0.25%
Plano 1 (Previ)	(2,292,325)	2,367,881	2,102,774	(2,159,187)	466	(465)
Plano Informal (Previ)	(7,981)	8,185	15,845	(15,881)	--	--
Plano de Associados (Cassi)	(132,876)	137,369	106,207	(108,549)	518	(508)
Regulamento Geral (Economus)	(105,156)	108,481	97,584	(101,345)	--	--
Regulamento Complementar 1 (Economus)	(1,078)	1,113	(1,971)	2,007	--	--
Plus I e II (Economus)	(12,524)	13,020	16,168	(15,985)	--	--
Grupo B' (Economus)	(2,990)	3,074	4,347	(4,500)	--	--
Prevmais (Economus)	(5,577)	5,767	1,884	(1,861)	706	(701)
Multifuturo I (Fusesc)	(1,537)	1,606	884	(924)	156	(149)
Plano I (Fusesc)	(5,116)	5,742	7,774	(7,441)	--	--
Plano BEP (Prevbep)	(1,250)	1,292	938	(981)	--	--



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

e) Overview of actuarial asset/(liability) recorded by the Bank

	Actuarial assets		Actuarial liabilities	
	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025
Plano 1 (Previ)	32,521,474	31,308,890	--	--
Plano Informal (Previ)	--	--	(669,317)	(664,842)
Plano de Associados (Cassi)	--	--	(8,880,095)	(8,804,648)
Regulamento Geral (Econumus)	--	--	(397,493)	(433,310)
Regulamento Complementar 1 (Econumus)	12,236	11,481	--	--
Plus I e II (Econumus)	--	--	(604,845)	(607,913)
Grupo B' (Econumus)	--	--	(205,185)	(204,985)
Prevmais (Econumus)	194,876	188,701	--	--
Multifuturo I (Fusesc)	96,584	93,519	--	--
Plano I (Fusesc)	138,007	133,578	--	--
Plano BEP (Prevbep)	39,597	38,324	--	--
Total	33,002,774	31,774,493	(10,756,935)	(10,715,698)

f) Allocations of the Surplus - Plano 1

	01/01 to 03/31/2026	01/01 to 03/31/2025
Fundo de Utilização ¹		
Opening balance	12,367,543	12,026,025
Contributions to Plano 1	(162,244)	(161,891)
Benefit indexation	375,936	380,822
Closing balance	12,581,235	12,244,956

1 - Composed of resources transferred from the Fundo de Destinação (because of the plan's surplus). The Bank can use for repayments or to reduce future contributions (after first meeting all applicable legal requirements). The fund is recalculated based on the actuarial target (INPC + 4.75% p.a.).



In thousands of Reals, unless otherwise stated

29 – Fair value of financial instruments

Financial instruments, recorded in balance sheet accounts, compared to fair value:

	March 31, 2026		December 31, 2025	
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
Assets	2,507,896,921	2,507,081,668	2,364,436,124	2,358,614,695
Cash and due from banks	23,946,939	23,946,939	19,737,849	19,737,849
Financial assets	2,483,949,982	2,483,134,729	2,344,698,275	2,338,876,846
Deposits with Central Bank of Brasil	118,584,591	118,584,591	120,016,133	120,016,133
Interbank investments	298,301,396	299,367,277	189,483,316	189,915,180
Securities	752,064,892	751,507,441	729,783,934	728,558,008
Derivative financial instruments	6,360,961	6,360,961	4,657,484	4,657,484
Loan portfolio	1,235,304,143	1,233,980,460	1,229,907,027	1,224,879,660
Other financial assets	73,333,999	73,333,999	70,850,381	70,850,381
Financial liabilities	2,302,341,388	2,291,849,039	2,153,615,868	2,147,137,744
Customers resources	934,977,009	933,726,411	897,937,449	896,808,990
Financial institutions resources	863,572,857	854,331,106	727,039,247	721,689,582
Resources from issuance of debt securities	303,892,571	303,892,571	331,537,120	331,537,120
Derivative financial instruments	6,512,590	6,512,590	4,474,734	4,474,734
Other financial liabilities	193,386,361	193,386,361	192,627,318	192,627,318

Measurement methodologies used to estimate the fair value of different types of financial instruments

Cash and due from banks: Amounts included in this line-item of the consolidated balance sheet represent highly liquid assets. Therefore, the carrying amount approximates fair value.

Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income and other financial assets at amortized cost: These line-items consist mainly of debt and equity instruments, and derivatives. Considering the concept of fair value, if there is no quoted price in an available active market for a financial instrument and it is also not possible to identify recent transactions with a similar financial instrument, the Bank defines the fair value of financial instruments based on valuation methodologies normally used by the market, such as the present value method obtained by discounted cash flow (for swaps, futures and currency forwards) and the Black-Scholes model (for options).

According to the present value method for assessing financial instruments, future cash flows projected based on the instruments' profitability indexes are discounted to present value, considering the terms and yield curves.

The yield curve considered depends on the asset subject to the fair value assessment, for example: for securities whose profitability is linked to the IPCA, the IPCA curve plus the spread on the measurement date.

The Bank uses a Black-Scholes model to price European options. The option price is measured as a closed-form solution to the Black-Scholes equation. The inputs to the model are directly observable in the market.

The Bank uses this model (without considering dividends) to calculate option premiums and volatility because it is widely used in the market and by stock exchanges to determine daily settlements for European options. In calculating volatility for call options, American and European models produce the same results. This allows for the use of the European model for all American call options. In the call options that will be used to obtain the surface, there is equivalence between the American and European models, which allows the use of the aforementioned model even in the case of American-type call options.

The primary sources used for each class of financial assets are the following: government bonds (Anbima/Bacen), private bonds (B3, SND – Sistema Nacional de Debêntures, Anbima and Cetip) and derivatives (B3, Broadcast and Reuters).



Alternative sources of information (secondary sources) operate on a contingency basis, in the event of no information being available from primary sources or a systemic crisis, in the event of a lack of liquidity for certain assets or asset classes and significant differences between information from market providers. Bloomberg is used as an alternative source and, in critical cases of a lack of information, information from primary servers from the previous day may be used.

Deposits with Central Bank of Brasil: For this line-item, the amount carried on the consolidated balance sheet is approximates fair value.

Interbank liquidity investments: The fair value of this grouping was determined by discounting the estimated cash flows, adopting interest rates equivalent to the current contracting rates for similar transactions. These assets have similar assets in the market and the information used to determine their fair value (funding interest rates) can be compared to the rates charged by other financial market institutions. For floating-rate transactions, the carrying amounts were considered approximately equivalent to the fair value.

Since they are transactions backed by securities, the pricing of repurchase agreements (repo) transactions does not consider any credit risk measurements in their fair value.

Derivative financial instruments: The determination of the fair value of derivatives is estimated in accordance with an internal pricing model, considering the rates disclosed for transactions with similar terms and indexes on the last trading day of the term.

Loan portfolio: The fair value of loans to customers, for post-fixed operations, was mostly considered as the book value itself, due to the equivalence between them. For transactions remunerated at fixed interest rates, future cash flows from loans to customers are calculated based on contractual interest rates and payment dates. Fair value is determined by discounting these estimated cash flows at rates being practiced on the valuation date for operations of similar types.

The credit risk spread is calculated using a methodology based on the expected loss index weighted by the maturity of the operation. This methodology considers loss rates and severities for a variety of different credit lines. It also considers customer data from when the loan was originated, including the business segment and credit risk assigned to the counterparty.

There are always similar assets in the market, so inputs used to calculate fair value (interest rates) can be compared to similar transactions carried out by other financial institutions. The interest rates reflect all applicable costs and risks, including credit risk. They also incorporate funding costs, administrative costs, taxes, credit losses and the Bank's spread.

The Bank has a group of short-term revolving loans (i.e. overdrafts and revolving credit cards) in which the carrying amount approximates fair value. The maturity of these transactions does not exceed one month.

Customer resources: The fair value of fixed rate deposits with fixed maturities is calculated by discounting the contractual cash flows by the current market rate for transactions with similar maturities.

There are always similar liabilities in the market, so inputs used to calculate fair value (funding rates) can be compared to similar transactions carried out by other financial institutions. These rates reflect all applicable costs and risks, including opportunity costs, administrative costs, taxes and the Bank's spread.

The carrying amount of variable rate deposits with maturities up to 30 days is the same as fair value.

Financial institutions resources: The fair value of securities sold under repurchase agreements with fixed interest rates is calculated by discounting the cash flows by the current market rate for similar transactions.

There are always similar liabilities in the market, so inputs used to calculate fair value (funding rates) can be compared to similar transactions carried out by other financial institutions. The carrying amount of variable rate transactions approximates fair value.

Since the transactions are guaranteed by securities, the fair value measurement for repurchase agreements does not consider credit risk.

Funds from issuance of securities: The fair value is approximately equivalent to the corresponding carrying amount.

Other financial assets and liabilities: For this line-item, the carrying amount in the consolidated balance sheet is considered to be the same as fair value.

**Fair value input levels for financial assets and liabilities**

Depending on the levels of information when measuring fair value, the evaluation techniques used by the Bank are as follows:

Level 1 – Price quotations are derived from active markets for identical financial instruments. Financial instruments are considered to be quoted in an active market if prices are readily available and are based on regularly occurring arm's length transactions.

Level 2 – Requires the use of information obtained from the market that is not Level 1. This includes prices quoted in non-active markets for similar assets and liabilities and information that can be corroborated in the market.

Level 3 – Requires the use of information not obtained from the market to measure fair value. When there is not an active market for an instrument, the Bank uses valuation techniques that incorporate internal data. The Bank's methodologies are consistent with commonly used techniques for pricing financial instruments.

Most of the Bank's fair value measurements consider data obtained directly from active markets. If direct information is not available, it uses references available in the market. As a final option, the Bank considers similar assets. The fair value measurement process is monitored on a daily basis to determine the extent to which market prices are available for the Bank's assets.

The Bank's policy for transferring financial instruments between levels considers liquidity in the market and fair value. The policy at the time of transfer recognition is the same for transfers between levels.

For private securities, the mark-to-market and mark-to-model methodologies are based on a market data hierarchy. The Bank monitors the valuation methods for all of these instruments on a daily basis.

When private securities are traded during the day, the fair value calculation is based on the closing price. If there are no trades registered, but an indicative price is released by Anbima, this price will be used or, in the absence of this, an indicative price disclosed by B3.

If there are no trades or indicative prices disclosed by Anbima or B3, the price of the security is calculated based on a mathematical model that considers the probability of default associated with each instrument as the credit risk spread.



In thousands of Reals, unless otherwise stated

Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value in the balance sheet on a recurring basis

	March 31, 2026	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets	680,514,744	652,977,279	27,194,288	343,177
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	660,739,749	647,830,138	12,851,443	58,168
Debt and equity instruments	9,440,412	5,147,141	4,055,769	237,502
Derivative financial instruments	6,360,961	--	6,360,961	--
Interbank investments (hedged item)	3,926,115	--	3,926,115	--
Loan portfolio (hedged item)	47,507	--	--	47,507
Liabilities	14,705,873	--	14,705,873	--
Derivative financial instruments	6,512,590	--	6,512,590	--
Resources from issuance of debt securities (hedged item)	6,621,519	--	6,621,519	--
Financial institutions resources (hedged item)	1,571,764	--	1,571,764	--

	December 31, 2025	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets	656,536,207	631,105,518	25,096,194	334,495
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	640,022,346	627,293,500	12,655,319	73,527
Debt and equity instruments	7,620,302	3,812,018	3,595,998	212,286
Derivative financial instruments	4,657,484	--	4,657,484	--
Interbank investments (hedged item)	4,187,393	--	4,187,393	--
Loan portfolio (hedged item)	48,682	--	--	48,682
Liabilities	10,391,471	--	10,391,471	--
Derivative financial instruments	4,474,734	--	4,474,734	--
Resources from issuance of debt securities (hedged item)	4,208,772	--	4,208,772	--
Financial institutions resources (hedged item)	1,707,965	--	1,707,965	--

There were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 in the period. For assets valued at Level 3, gains, losses, transfers between levels and the effect of measurements are described in the table below.

Description	Fair Value on December 31, 2025	Total Gains or Losses (Realized/Unrealized)	Purchases	Settlements	Transfers out of Level 3	Transfers into Level 3	Fair Value on March 31, 2026
Debt and equity instruments	212,286	25,194	--	--	--	22	237,502
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	73,527	(15,359)	--	--	--	--	58,168
Loan portfolio (hedged item)	48,682	(1,175)	--	--	--	--	47,507
Total	334,495	8,660	--	--	--	22	343,177



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

For Level 3 measurements in the fair value hierarchy, the following unobservable data were used.

Description	Valuation Techniques	Unobservable input
Assets		
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	Discounted Cash Flow	Credit spread calculated based on the probability of default and the expected loss of the asset.
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	Discounted Cash Flow	Credit spread calculated based on the probability of default and the expected loss of the asset.
Financial assets at amortized cost	Discounted Cash Flow	Credit spread calculated based on the probability of default and the expected loss of the asset.

Occasionally, comparisons between unobservable data from the Bank and values based on market references (even with little or no record of trades) may present unacceptable convergence for some instruments, potentially indicating a lower degree of market liquidity for some of them, especially problem assets, potentially indicating a lower degree of market liquidity.

The most recurrent cases of assets categorized as Level 3 are justified by the discount factors used and private securities whose credit risk component is relevant. The renewal interest rate of portfolio operations is the most significant unobservable input used in the fair value measurement of Level 3 instruments. Significant changes in this interest rate can result in significant changes in fair value. The sensitivity analysis is prepared considering market information and data produced by the Bank, using its own method of applying market curves for the most relevant risk factors.



30 – Risk and capital management

a) Market risk and interest rate risk in the banking portfolio (IRRBB)

Market risk reflects the possibility of losses caused by changes in interest rates, foreign exchange rates, equity prices and commodity prices.

The interest rate risk in the bank portfolio is conceptualized as the risk, current or prospective, of the impact of adverse movements in interest rates on capital and on the results of the financial institution, for instruments classified in the bank portfolio.

Sensitivity analysis

Analysis method and objective

The Bank conducts a quarterly sensitivity analysis of exposure to the interest rate risk of its owned positions, using as a method the application of parallel shocks on the market yield curves relating to the most relevant risk factors. The method is intended to simulate the impacts on the Bank's income vis-à-vis potential scenarios, which consider possible fluctuations in the market interest rates.

Method assumptions and limitations

The application of parallel shocks on the market yield curves assumes that uptrends or downtrends in the interest rates occur in an identical way, both for short terms and for longer terms. As market movements do not usually present such behavior, this method can present deviations from actual results.

Scope, method application scenarios and implications for income

The sensitivity analysis process is carried out considering the following scope:

- (i) operations classified in the trading portfolio, basically composed of trading government and private bonds and derivative financial instruments, have positive or negative effects as a result from the possible movements of interest rates in the market. These changes generate a direct impact on the Bank's results; and
- (ii) operations classified in the banking portfolio, mainly composed of operations contracted with the primary objective of collect the respective contractual cash flows– credit portfolio, funding in the retail market and held to maturity securities – and which are accounted for at contracted interest rates. The positive or negative effects resulting from changes in the interest rates in the market do not directly affect the Bank's income.

The following scenarios are considered for the performance of the sensitivity analysis:

- Scenario I: 100 basis points (+/- 1%) changes, considering the worst loss by risk factor.
- Scenario II: +25% and -25% changes, considering the worst loss by risk factor.
- Scenario III: +50% and -50% changes, considering the worst loss by risk factor.

Results of the sensitivity analysis

Results obtained for the sensitivity analysis of the trading portfolio and for the set of operations included in the trading and banking portfolios are presented in the following tables charts:



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

Sensitivity analysis

Risk factors / Exposures	March 31, 2026			December 31, 2025		
	Scenario I	Scenario II	Scenario III	Scenario I	Scenario II	Scenario III
Trading						
Fixed rate	(55,261)	(178,819)	(354,416)	(59,016)	(185,673)	(364,233)
Interest rate coupons	(2,919)	(5)	(10)	(21,388)	(359)	(717)
Price index coupons	(191,218)	(334,521)	(617,574)	(184,117)	(320,059)	(594,607)
Foreign currency rates	(336,767)	(367,549)	(766,469)	(270,703)	(291,709)	(609,006)
Total	(586,165)	(880,894)	(1,738,469)	(535,224)	(797,800)	(1,568,563)
Trading and banking portfolio						
Fixed rate	(13,601,768)	(42,321,168)	(79,969,560)	(13,989,424)	(42,601,912)	(80,641,925)
Interest rate coupons	(14,778,044)	(27,411,914)	(58,652,549)	(13,629,125)	(24,712,100)	(52,923,067)
Price index coupons	(470,738)	(763,538)	(1,444,062)	(455,321)	(728,816)	(1,382,330)
Foreign currency rates	(6,029,582)	(689,743)	(1,403,502)	(5,082,322)	(303,072)	(616,128)
Total	(34,880,132)	(71,186,363)	(141,469,673)	(33,156,192)	(68,345,900)	(135,563,450)

b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Bank will not be capable of fulfilling its financial commitments as they mature, without incurring significant losses. For risk management purposes, liquidity is measured in monetary values according to the composition of assets and liabilities established by the liquidity manager.

This risk takes two forms: market liquidity risk and cash flow liquidity risk. The first is the possibility of loss resulting from the incapacity to perform a transaction in a reasonable period of time and without significant loss of value. The second is associated with the possibility of a shortage of funds to honor commitments assumed on account of the mismatching between payments and receipts.

Liquidity risk management

Liquidity risk management segregates liquidity in national currency from liquidity in foreign currencies. The managerial views for liquidity risk management contribute to the adequate management of risk in the jurisdictions where the Bank operates and in the currencies for which there is exposure. For this, the following instruments are used:

- liquidity projections: liquidity projections in a base and stress scenario allow for a prospective assessment, within a 90-day time horizon, of the mismatch between funding and investments, in order to identify situations that could compromise the Bank's liquidity. Additionally, it is worth mentioning that the projection of liquidity in the base scenario is used as an indicator in the Bank's Recovery Plan;
- stress testing: the stress test is performed monthly from the liquidity projection, using the base and stress scenarios, against the Liquidity Reserve, assessing whether the potential volume of liquidity contingency measures (MCL) meets liquidity needs, when the projection in any scenario is below the liquidity reserve;
- indicator of Maximum Intraday Liquidity Requirement – EMLI (only for liquidity in national currency): EMLI is the biggest difference, occurring during a business day, between the value of payments and receipts at any time of the day; and



d) risk limits: used to guarantee the maintenance of the level of exposure to liquidity risk at the levels desired by the Bank. The indicators used in the liquidity risk management process are:

- Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR);
- Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR);
- Liquidity Reserve;
- Liquidity Buffer;
- Free Funding Indicator (DRL); and
- Funding Concentration Indicator.

Banco do Brasil has a Liquidity Contingency Plan (PCL), which consists of a set of procedures, strategies and responsibilities to identify, manage and report Banco do Brasil's liquidity stress status, in order to ensure the maintenance of cash flow and restore the liquidity level to the desired level.

The liquidity stress status are used as a parameter for triggering the PCL and can occur when the observed liquidity falls below the liquidity reserve or when the LCR indicator falls below the limit established by the current RAS (Risk Appetite Statement).

The strategy to face the status of liquidity stress consists of activating the Liquidity Contingency Measures (MCL), aiming at re-establishing the liquidity reserve or the limit of the LCR indicator.

The instruments used in the management of liquidity risk are periodically reported to the Executive Committee for Risk Management, Internal Controls, Assets, Liabilities, Liquidity and Capital (CEGRC) and to the Bank's Management Committee.

Liquidity risk analysis

The liquidity risk limits are used to monitor the liquidity risk exposure level of the Bank. The control of these limits, that act in a complementary manner in the management of the short, medium and long-term liquidity risk of the Bank, ensured a favorable liquidity situation throughout the period, avoiding the activation of the liquidity contingency plan or the implementation of emergency actions in the budget planning to address the structural liquidity adequacy concerns.

Funding management

Liabilities are presented based on product lines, making the table more intuitive in terms of the sources of funding. The maturity breakdown considers the materiality of the amounts and the criteria for allocation and running off balances over time, reflecting the internal methodology and making the information more consistent with the actual behavior observed for the instruments in question.

The composition of funding represented in balances, from a broad customer base, constitutes an important element in the management of Banco do Brasil's liquidity risk.

Funding instruments with a defined contractual maturity that forms part of the composition of commercial funding sources - represented by issuances of Agribusiness Credit - Bills (LCA), Real Estate Credit Bills (LCI) and Financial Bills - are available for daily redemption by depositors, irrespective of contractual grace periods. Historical behavioral evidence indicates that depositors generally adhere to contractual maturities, a pattern consistent with the treatment applied to Term Deposits.

Repurchase operations backed by bonds and funding carried out by the Bank's Treasury are carried out for short-term liquidity management while, for the implementation of capital market strategies, funding has medium and long-term characteristics.

Finally, despite the fact that the Demand Deposits, Judicial Deposits and Savings products remain longer in the composition of BB's funding, their balances were allocated to the first vertex, as shown in the table next.



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

Funding Breakdown

Liabilities	March 31, 2026						Part %
	up to 1 month	1 to 6 months	6 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	over 5 years	Total	
Term deposits	2,277,036	14,422,251	8,128,533	244,257,295	4,259	269,089,374	13.7%
LCA	3,352,542	15,544,054	14,810,691	160,194,015	--	193,901,302	9.9%
LCI	636,489	1,941,655	2,192,295	11,422,562	--	16,193,001	0.8%
Financial bills	--	--	21,899,643	3,037,153	--	24,936,796	1.3%
Savings	208,434,341	--	--	--	--	208,434,341	10.6%
Clients deposits	74,278,950	--	--	--	--	74,278,950	3.8%
Judicial deposits	306,436,257	--	--	--	--	306,436,257	15.7%
Treasury fundings	29,627,426	17,589,188	10,052,110	9,341,909	5,788,507	72,399,140	3.7%
Fixed time deposit	3,214,775	3,013,479	1,608,632	5,534,225	--	13,371,111	0.7%
Other retail fundings	8,147,142	52,527	255,673	1,674,284	--	10,129,626	0.5%
Foreign market funding	2,747,763	18,161,748	6,397,937	20,735,083	--	48,042,531	2.5%
Repurchase agreement	691,736,505	16,070,137	432,380	12,394,904	--	720,633,926	36.8%
Total	1,330,889,226	86,795,039	65,777,894	468,591,430	5,792,766	1,957,846,355	100.0%

Liabilities	December 31, 2025						Part %
	up to 1 month	1 to 6 months	6 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	over 5 years	Total	
Term deposits	1,831,242	20,782,790	8,117,937	236,499,720	3,744	267,235,433	14.6%
LCA	11,535,470	19,679,049	11,892,557	170,593,039	--	213,700,115	11.7%
LCI	190,364	1,988,591	2,243,910	11,680,911	--	16,103,776	0.9%
Financial bills	--	4,627,913	13,369,768	10,752,945	--	28,750,626	1.6%
Savings	214,193,122	--	--	--	--	214,193,122	11.7%
Clients deposits	75,986,157	--	--	--	--	75,986,157	4.0%
Judicial deposits	273,087,477	--	--	--	--	273,087,477	14.9%
Treasury fundings	8,219,620	17,613,876	16,144,716	10,118,511	5,851,612	57,948,335	3.2%
Fixed time deposit	3,113,144	2,488,549	1,671,139	6,669,468	--	13,942,300	0.8%
Other retail fundings	7,470,254	65,773	317,959	2,086,270	--	9,940,256	0.5%
Foreign market funding	4,456,480	17,851,761	7,537,350	22,580,065	--	52,425,656	2.9%
Repurchase agreement	584,803,019	13,585,902	365,540	10,478,812	--	609,233,273	33.2%
Total	1,184,886,349	98,684,204	61,660,876	481,459,741	5,855,356	1,832,546,526	100.0%

Derivative financial instruments

Banco do Brasil is a counterparty to financial derivative operations to hedge its own positions to meet the needs of our customers and to take proprietary positions. The hedging strategy is in line with the market and liquidity risk policy and with the derivative financial instruments use policy approved by the Board of Directors.

The Bank has a range of tools and systems for the management of derivative financial instruments and uses statistical and simulation methodologies to measure the risks of its positions, by means of a Value-at-Risk measure, sensitivity analysis and stress test models.

Operations with financial derivatives, with special emphasis on those subject to margin calls and daily adjustments, are considered in the measurement of the liquidity risk limits adopted by the Bank and in the composition of the scenarios used in the liquidity stress tests, conducted monthly.



c) Credit risk

The Bank's credit risk management process is based on best practices and complies with the requirements of Bacen. The process is designed to identify, measure, evaluate, monitor, report, control and mitigate exposures to credit risk. This contributes to the ongoing financial strength and solvency of the Bank and the protection of shareholders' interests.

The credit risk management includes counterparty credit risk (RCC), country risk, sovereign risk, transfer risk, credit concentration risk and the effectiveness of mitigation or transfer instruments used exposures that generate the designated risks.

Credit policy

The Bank's specific credit policy contains strategic guidelines to direct credit-risk management actions in the Banco do Brasil Group. It is approved by the Board of Directors and reviewed every year. It applies to all business that involves credit risk and is available to all employees. It is expected that the Subsidiaries, Affiliates and Investment companies define their paths from these guidelines, taking into account the specific needs and legal and regulatory issues to which they are subject.

The specific credit policy guides the continuous, integrated and prospective management of credit risk, comprising all stages the credit process, the management of the assets subject to this risk as well as the process of credit collections and recovery, including those incurred at the risk and expense of third parties.

Credit risk mitigation mechanisms

The Bank's credit policy addresses the use of risk mitigating instruments, which forms part of the strategic decision-making process. These policies are communicated throughout the Bank and cover every phase of the credit risk management process.

In conducting any business subject to credit risk, the bank's general rule is to tie it to a mechanism that provides partial or complete hedging of the risk incurred. In managing credit risk on the aggregate level, to keep exposure within the risk levels established by senior management, the Bank has the prerogative to transfer or to share credit risk.

Credit rules provide clear, comprehensive guidelines to the operational units. Among other aspects, the rules address ratings, requirements, choices, assessments, formalization, control and reinforcement of guarantees, ensuring the adequacy and sufficiency of credit risk mitigation throughout the entire life cycle of the transaction.

Measurement

Due to the nature and volume of the transactions and the diversity and complexity of its products and services and the significant amounts involved, the Bank's credit risk measurement process is performed systematically. The architecture of databases and corporate systems allows the Bank to perform comprehensive measurements of credit risk, prospectively evaluating the behavior of the portfolio subject to credit risk considered in several scenarios.

At the Bank, estimates of Expected Credit Losses (ECL) consider the macroeconomic environment, the likelihood that exposure will be characterized as a problematic asset (classified as Stage 3), and the recovery of credit, including concessions, execution costs and terms. The portfolio evaluation process involves several statistical and judgmental estimates, observing factors that show a change in the risk profile of the client, the credit instrument and the quality of the guarantees that result in a reduction in the estimate of the receipt of future cash flows.

The model adopted for the calculation of the impairment of financial assets is based on the concept of expected losses, thus, all operations have an expected loss since their origin and are monitored as the credit risk situation changes.

Credit deterioration

The expected loss models aim to identify the losses that will occur in the next 12 months or that will occur during the life of the operation on a forward-looking basis. Financial instruments are evaluated in 3 stages and are subject to quantitative and qualitative analysis.

The stage in which each asset is classified is systematically reviewed and considers the Bank's risk monitoring processes in order to capture changes in the characteristics of the instruments and their guarantees that impact the financial capacity of the client.



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

The migration of financial assets between stages is affected by analyses that result in either deterioration or an improvement in credit risk. Such estimates are based on assumptions derived from a range of factors and therefore, may change over time, giving rise to future increases or reversals of loss allowances.

Other information on the calculation methodology and assumptions used by the Bank for the evaluation of impairment losses on loans to customers, as well as the quantitative amounts recorded as expected credit loss, can be obtained in Notes 3, 4, 9, 10, 12 e 13.

Economic scenarios

The expected loss estimate aims to identify the anticipated credit losses, over a given time horizon, that influence the assets value, on a forward-looking basis. In order to calculate the expected loss provisions for financial instruments, the Bank associates systemic risk variables (macroeconomic variables). These variables are monitored and updated so that the provision appropriately reflects the prevailing credit risk, ensuring greater alignment with the economic reality and the quality of the portfolio.

Maximum credit risk exposure

	Banco do Brasil		Consolidated	
	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025
Financial assets at amortized cost	1,645,351,864	1,535,295,821	1,689,105,773	1,572,718,612
Interbank investments	297,064,540	187,012,603	298,301,396	189,483,316
Securities	73,421,362	72,460,534	82,166,235	82,477,888
Loan portfolio	1,210,031,716	1,204,776,235	1,235,304,143	1,229,907,027
Other financial assets	64,834,246	71,046,449	73,333,999	70,850,381
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	10,497,023	8,299,474	15,805,679	12,281,388
Debt and equity instruments	4,161,431	3,670,895	9,444,718	7,623,904
Derivatives	6,335,592	4,628,579	6,360,961	4,657,484
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	651,719,641	631,890,239	660,933,620	640,160,840
Off-balance sheet Items	248,087,625	247,613,948	254,839,983	251,332,405

Off-balance sheet items

The same risk classification criteria used for regular loans is also used for off-balance sheet items. These arrangements impact clients' credit limits and generally refer to pre-approved credit, credit pending disbursement and guarantees.

Pre-approved credit includes credit cards and overdraft limits. Credit pending disbursement represents future cash outflows under existing loan commitments (following a release of funds schedule), including project finance and real estate loans. These clients present low credit risk.

Guarantees provided represent various types of guarantees offered to low risk clients. Payment is only required under these agreements if the client defaults on its obligation to a third-party creditor. When payment is required, the exposure is transformed into a loan.



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

Assets received as collateral

Operation type	Banco do Brasil				Consolidated			
	March 31, 2026		December 31, 2025		March 31, 2026		December 31, 2025	
	Asset value	Collateral fair value	Asset value	Collateral fair value	Asset value	Collateral fair value	Asset value	Collateral fair value
Collateralized loans	730,708,744	698,963,434	730,613,537	683,831,952	730,708,744	698,963,434	730,613,537	683,831,952
Rural producer	380,910,810	354,059,752	375,201,060	342,926,821	380,910,810	354,059,752	375,201,060	342,926,821
Individuals	53,411,079	52,953,049	53,901,893	53,217,004	53,411,079	52,953,049	53,901,893	53,217,004
Vehicle Financing	2,214,288	2,144,589	2,443,188	2,344,507	2,214,288	2,144,589	2,443,188	2,344,507
Real estate financing	44,019,618	43,967,377	44,736,541	44,506,971	44,019,618	43,967,377	44,736,541	44,506,971
Other	7,177,173	6,841,083	6,722,164	6,365,526	7,177,173	6,841,083	6,722,164	6,365,526
Companies	296,386,855	291,950,633	301,510,584	287,688,127	296,386,855	291,950,633	301,510,584	287,688,127
Wholesale	122,098,031	118,080,655	125,331,420	113,846,680	122,098,031	118,080,655	125,331,420	113,846,680
Retail MPE	174,288,824	173,869,978	176,179,164	173,841,447	174,288,824	173,869,978	176,179,164	173,841,447
Uncollateralized loans	201,660,395	--	194,202,966	--	201,660,395	--	194,202,966	--
Loans with other mitigators	277,662,576	--	279,959,732	--	302,935,003	--	305,090,524	--
Total	1,210,031,715		1,204,776,235		1,235,304,142		1,229,907,027	



The different types of loan collateral received by the Bank are listed below:

- (i) rural properties (land and buildings);
- (ii) urban properties – real estate located in urban areas (houses, apartments, warehouses, sheds, commercial or industrial buildings, urban lots, shops, etc.);
- (iii) crops – representing the harvest of the financed products (avocado, rice, beans, etc.). When the financed product is perishable (e.g., vegetables, fruits, flowers) additional collateral is required;
- (iv) furniture and equipment – only assets that can be easily moved or removed (machinery, equipment, vehicles, etc.);
- (v) resources internalized at Banco do Brasil – financial investments with the Bank – savings accounts, certificates of deposit, fixed income funds, etc.;
- (vi) personal guarantees – including personal endorsements and surety funds such as FGO, FAMPE, FUNPROGER, etc.;
- (vii) extractive agricultural products – pineapple, acai, rice, coffee, cocoa, grapes, etc.;
- (viii) industrial products – raw materials, goods or industrial products (steel coil, footwear, stainless steel plates, etc.);
- (ix) receivables – including credit cards, future billings and checks;
- (x) livestock – cattle, pigs, sheep, goats, horses, etc.;
- (xi) securities and other rights – credit securities and other collateral rights (Commercial Credit Notes – CCC, Industrial Credit Notes – CCI, Credit Notes Export – CCE, Rural Product Notes – CPR, rural notes, resources held by the Bank, receivables or other credit notes arising from services provided or goods delivered); and
- (xii) credit insurance – provided by the Brazilian Insurer for Export Credits – SBCE, Brazilian Credit Insurer – SECREB, etc.

In credit operations, preference is given to guarantees that provide high liquidity to the transaction.

The Bank has a system for managing credit portfolio concentration risk. In addition to monitoring concentration level indicators for different portfolio segments, calculated based on the Herfindahl-Hirshman Index, the impact of concentration on capital allocation for credit risk is assessed.



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

Percentage of coverage on assets received as collateral

ASSETS	Coverage ratio
Credit rights	
Receipt for bank deposit	100%
Certificate of bank deposit ¹	100%
Savings	100%
Fixed income investment funds	100%
Pledge agreement – cash collateral ²	100%
Standby letter of credit	100%
Others	80%
Guarantee funds	
Guarantee Fund for Generation of Employment and Income	100%
Guarantee Fund for Micro and Small Business	100%
Guarantee Fund for Operations	100%
Guarantee Fund for Investment	100%
Other	100%
Guarantee³	100%
Credit insurance	100%
Pledge agreement – securities ⁴	77%
Offshore funds – BB Fund ⁵	77%
Livestock⁶	70%
Pledge agreement – cash collateral ⁷	70%
Other ⁸	50%

1 - Except certificates that have swap contracts.

2 - In the same currency of the loan.

3 - Provided by a banking institution that has a credit limit at the Bank, with sufficient margin to support the co-obligation.

4 - Contract of deposit/transfer of customer funds.

5 - Exclusive or retail.

6 - Except in Rural Product Notes (CPR) transactions.

7 - Cash collateral celebrated in a distinct currency of the supported operations that have no foreign exchange hedge mechanism.

8 - Include properties, vehicles, machines, equipment, among others.

Collateral in the form of financial investments with the Bank may not be used by the client for other purposes until the loan is fully settled. Without having to notify the borrower, when the financial investments mature, the Bank may apply the funds to any past-due loan installments.

In addition to the credit assignment and credit rights assignment clauses, loans to customers also contain a collateral reinforcement clause. This ensures that the collateral coverage percentage agreed to at inception of the loan is maintained over the entire life of the transaction.

Concentration

The credit risk management strategies guide the Bank's activities at the operational level. Strategic decisions include, among other aspects, determination of the Bank's risk appetite and credit risk and concentration limits.

The Bank also follows the concentration limits established by Bacen.

The Bank has a systematic risk management approach to the concentration of the credit portfolio. In addition to monitoring the concentration levels of different segments of the portfolio, based on the Herfindahl-Hirshman Index, the impact of the concentration on capital allocation for credit risk is evaluated.



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

Exposures by geographic region

	Banco do Brasil		Consolidated	
	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025
Domestic market	1,172,638,271	1,164,210,171	1,172,590,173	1,164,472,166
Southeast	459,236,003	462,927,894	459,217,166	463,032,072
South	198,712,033	196,191,748	198,703,882	196,235,899
Mid-west	243,938,077	237,290,745	243,928,072	237,344,146
Northeast	184,777,211	182,559,693	184,769,632	182,600,777
North	85,974,947	85,240,090	85,971,421	85,259,273
Foreign market	37,393,445	40,566,064	62,713,969	65,434,861
Total assets	1,210,031,716	1,204,776,235	1,235,304,142	1,229,907,027

The information related to exposures by economic activity has been included in Note 12 – Loan portfolio.

d) Operational Risk

Operational risk is the possibility of a loss due to failures, deficiencies or inadequacies in internal processes and systems, human error and external events. It also includes legal risk arising from errors or deficiencies in contracts, sanctions for non-compliance with laws and indemnification for damages caused to third parties.

In order to improve efficiency in the management, operational risk is made up of the following management categories: third-party risk, legal risk, compliance risk, security risk, conduct risk, cyber risk and IT risk. This composition allows the convergence of management instruments such as taxonomy and losses base, among others.

The regulatory categories of operational risk (inappropriate practices, labor practices, fraud and external theft, process failures, interruption of activities, damage to assets and people, fraud and internal theft, failures of systems and technology) are constantly monitored and their results reported to the Bank's Senior Management.

Specific risk and capital management policy

The Bank defines the specific risk and capital management policy, covering guidelines applicable to Operational Risk, with the objective of establishing the guidelines related to the continuous and integrated management of risks and capital and the disclosure of information on these topics to the Prudential Conglomerate, safeguarding those of a confidential and proprietary nature. The definition of the policy complies with applicable legislation and regulations and is based on best governance practices.

In accordance with CMN Resolution 4,557/2017, the policy permeates all of the activities related to operational risk and is designed to identify, measure, evaluate, mitigate, control, monitor, disclose and improve the risks in the Prudential Conglomerate and in each individual institution. It also aims to identify and monitor the risks associated to the investees of the institutions that compose the Prudential Conglomerate.

Management instruments and Monitoring

The Bank's operational risk management seeks to maintain a structured approach for the functioning of all the activities that are necessary for the risk to remain at levels adequate to the expected profitability of the businesses. This requires the processes to be regularly reviewed and updated.

Regarding the operational risk management instruments, particular emphasis is placed on the systematic monitoring of events and their corresponding loss thresholds, which are reported to the Executive Committee for Risk Management, CEGRC. In accordance with the established limits framework, the process, product, or service owners may be formally required to provide justification for the incurred losses and to present corrective measures or risk-mitigation actions, as prescribed by the governance standards applicable to Operational Risk.

The monitoring of operational losses is conducted through the Operational Loss Dashboard, which is also subject to review by the respective process, system, product, or service management units. Loss amounts are calculated on a monthly basis and evaluated against the institution's global operational loss limit.



e) Capital management

Objectives and policies

In 2017, Bacen issued CMN Resolution 4,557, which defines the scope and requirements of the risk management structure and the capital management structure for financial institutions.

In compliance with the Resolution, the Board of Directors has established Risk Committee (Coris) and has appointed as the Chief Risk Officer (CRO), responsible for risk and capital management, the Vice President of Internal Controls and Risk Management.

Capital management aims to ensure the Institution's future solvency concurrent with the implementation of business strategies.

Capital management is carried out through an organizational structure appropriate to the nature of its operations, the complexity of its business and the extent of exposure to relevant risks.

There are defined and documented capital management strategies that establish mechanisms and procedures to keep capital compatible with the Risk Appetite and Tolerance Statement (RAS).

In addition, the Bank has specific policies, approved by the Board, which aim to guide the development of functions or behaviors, through strategic drivers that guide capital management actions. These specific policies apply to all businesses that involve risk and capital at the Bank.

Elements comprised by capital management:

Strategic plans, business goals and budgets respect the risk appetite and tolerance and indicators of capital adequacy and risk-adjusted return.

The Capital Plan is prepared consistent with the business strategy, seeking to maintain capital indicators at appropriate levels. This Plan highlights the capital planning of Banco do Brasil and the prospective assessment of any need for capital contribution.

The Capital Plan preparation is referenced in the guidelines and limits contained in RAS and the Bank's Corporate Budget (BB Budget), considering that this represents the materialization of the guidelines of Banco do Brasil Corporate Strategy (ECBB), the Master Plan (MP) and the Fixed Investment Plan.

The budgeted amounts must correspond to the goals and objectives defined by the Board of Directors for the consolidated Banco do Brasil. Thus, premises such as business growth, credit growth in operations with higher profitability, restrictions on operations in segments with lower profitability, among others, are contained in the BB Budget.

In addition, the BB Budget considers the macroeconomic scenario prepared by the Global Treasury Unit (Tesou) and the legislation applied to the Brazilian Banking Industry (SFN).

The review of the ECBB and the MP results from the application of a set of strategic planning methodologies, observing the best market practices. It is noteworthy that the review of the ECBB and the MP takes place in an integrated manner with the budgeting process, with the RAS and with the other documents of the strategic architecture, which ensures the alignment between such documents, giving greater internal consistency to the strategic planning process.

The BB Budget follows the guidelines defined in the ECBB, respects the RAS and aims to meet the floors and ceilings defined in the indicators approved in the MP. The BB Budget allows the quantification in financial values of the strategic objectives defined in the ECBB.

The RAS is the strategic document that guides the planning of the business strategy, directing budget and capital towards a sustainable and optimized allocation, according to the Institution's capacity to assume risks and its strategic objectives, in addition to promoting understanding and dissemination of the risk culture.

This statement is applied to the Bank and considers potential impacts on the capital of the Banco do Brasil Prudential Conglomerate. It is expected that the Subsidiaries, Affiliates and Investment companies (ELBB) define their drivers based on these guidelines considering specific needs and legal and regulatory aspects to which they are subject.



In thousands of Reals, unless otherwise stated

As defined in the RAS, risk appetite is the maximum level of risk that the Bank accepts to incur in order to achieve its objectives, materialized by indicators that define an aggregate view of risk exposure. Tolerance, in turn, induces risk management in a more granular way, considering the defined appetite.

RAS defines prudential minimum limits that aim to perpetuate the strategy of strengthening the Bank's capital structure. These limits are established above the regulatory minimum, represent the Bank's Risk Appetite and are effective as of January of each year.

The capital target is the level of capital desired by the Bank, which is why its management actions must be guided by this driver. The goals are distinguished from tolerance and risk appetite because the latter defines the level at which the Institution does not accept to operate, and must take timely measures for readjustment, which may trigger contingency measures.

Integration:

Adopting a prospective stance, the Bank assesses the capital status, including the leverage ratio, classified as Critical, Alert or Surveillance, according to the time horizon that precedes the projected deadline for the breach of the prudential minimum limits defined by Senior Management and detailed in the RAS, as the figure below:

Capital and Leverage Ratio		Period of noncompliance (months)					
		0 a 6	7 a 12	13 a 18	19 a 24	25 a 30	over 31
Appetite ¹	Common Equity Tier 1 Ratio	CRITICAL			ALERT		SURVEILLANCE
	Tier 1 Ratio	CRITICAL		ALERT		SURVEILLANCE	
	Basel Prudential Ratio	CRITICAL	ALERT		SURVEILLANCE		
	Leverage Prudential Ratio	CRITICAL		ALERT		SURVEILLANCE	

¹ Level of capital desired by the institution

The Capital Forum has the responsibility of identifying the capital and leverage ratio status of the Bank and occurs through the control of Common Equity Tier 1 Capital Ratio (ICP), Tier I Ratio, Capital Adequacy Ratio and Leverage Ratio projected for a time horizon of at least 36 months. When the projections indicate a potential breach of the prudential minimum limits (risk appetite), the Institution will have enough time to promote strategic changes that avoid extrapolation, according to the deadlines defined for each indicator.

The assessment of the sufficiency of capital maintained by the Bank contemplates a 3-year time horizon and considers: i) the types of risks and respective levels to which the Institution is exposed and willing to assume; ii) the Institution's ability to manage risks effectively and prudently; iii) the Bank's strategic objectives; and iv) the conditions of competitiveness and the regulatory environment in which it operates.

In compliance with the provisions of Bacen Circular 3,846/2017, this analysis is also part of the Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (Icaap) and must cover, at least:

- the assessment and measurement of the need for capital to cover credit risks (includes concentration and credit risk of the counterparty), market risk, interest rate variations for instruments classified in the bank portfolio (IRRBB) and operational;
- the assessment of the capital needs to cover the other relevant risks to which the Institution is exposed, considering, at least, the strategy, reputation, social, environmental and climate risks;
- the assessment of capital requirements based on the results of the stress test program; and
- the description of the methodologies and assumptions used in the evaluation and measurement of capital requirements.

The Icaap was implemented by the Bank on June 30, 2013. At the Bank, the responsibility for coordinating Icaap was assigned to the Risk Management Directorship. In turn, the Internal Controls Directorship is the responsible for validating the Icaap. Finally, Internal Audit is responsible for performing an annual evaluation of the overall capital management process.



Procedures:

Capital management is an ongoing process of planning, evaluating, controlling and monitoring capital. It supports the Board in the decision process that will lead the Institution to adopt a posture capable of absorbing eventual losses arising from business risks or changes in the financial environment.

Capital simulations are carried out, integrating the results of risk and business stress tests, based on macroeconomic and/or idiosyncratic scenarios. Stress tests are carried out periodically and their impacts are assessed from the perspective of capital.

Monitoring is conducted monthly of the variables used in the preparation of the Capital Plan due to the review of the behavior projected in the preparation of the Bank's Corporate Budget, based on the observed numbers, market expectations and business dynamics. The relevant deviations are presented and discussed, by the Boards participating in the process, in the monthly meetings of the Capital Forum.

Management reports on capital adequacy are disclosed to the areas and strategic intervening committees, supporting the decision-making process by the Board of Directors.

The adoption of a prospective stance, by conducting continuous assessments of the capital need, makes it possible to proactively identify events with a non-zero probability of occurrence or changes in market conditions that may have an adverse effect on capital adequacy, including in stress scenarios.

f) Capital Adequacy Ratio

The Bank has calculated the Capital Adequacy Ratio in accordance with the requirements established by CMN Resolutions 4,955/2021 and 4,958/2021. Those requirements are related to the calculation of Referential Equity (RE) and Minimum Referential Equity Required (MRER) as a percentage of Risk Weighted Assets (RWA).

The Basel Committee recommendations, related to the set of regulations governing the capital structure of financial institutions, are known as Basel III.

The regulatory capital is divided into Tier I and Tier II. Tier I consists of Common Equity Tier I Capital – CET1 (net of regulatory adjustments) and Additional Tier I Capital.

For calculating the regulatory capital, minimum requirements for RE, Tier I and CET1, and Additional CET1 are requested.

Regulatory adjustments listed below are considered for calculating CET1 ratio:

- goodwill;
- intangible assets;
- actuarial assets related to defined benefit pension plans, net of deferred tax liabilities;
- significant investments (greater than 10% of the share capital) in: non-consolidated entities similar to financial institutions, insurance companies, reinsurance companies, capitalization companies and open-ended pension funds; and institutions authorized by Bacen that are not part of the Prudential Conglomerate.
- non-controlling interests;
- deferred tax assets on temporary differences that rely on the generation of future taxable profits or income to be realized;
- deferred tax assets resulting from tax loss carry forward;
- value between the provisioned amount and the amount of the adjustments resulting from the evaluation provided by CMN Resolution 4,277/2013.

On August 28, 2014, Bacen authorized the R\$ 4,100,000 thousand (R\$ 5,100,000 thousand until June/2025) perpetual bond included in Additional Tier I Capital to be considered as Common Equity Tier I Capital, as described in Note 23.c.



In thousands of Reals, unless otherwise stated

CMN Resolution 5,199/2024 amended CMN Resolution 4,955/2021 and included in the calculation of Tier I Capital the absolute value of the negative adjustment recorded in equity, resulting from the application on January 1, 2025, of the criteria for constituting provision for expected losses provided in CMN Resolution 4,966/2021, observing the percentages below:

- 75%, until December 31, 2025;
- 50%, until December 31, 2026;
- 25%, until December 31, 2027;
- 0%, from January 1, 2028.

According to the CMN Resolutions 4,955/2021 and 4,958/2021, the calculation of the RE and the amount of RWA should be based on Prudential Conglomerate, consolidated view of Banco do Brasil in accordance with specific regulations of the Central Bank of Brazil.

	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025
RE - Referential Equity	195,560,128	204,528,805
Tier I	186,759,059	192,794,046
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital (CET1)	159,266,959	165,281,946
Shareholders' equity	186,993,930	184,878,402
Instruments qualifying as common equity tier 1 capital	4,100,000	4,100,000
Adjustment resulting from the application of CMN Resolution 5,199/2024	5,345,382	8,018,074
Regulatory adjustments	(37,172,353)	(31,714,530)
Capital management	27,492,100	27,512,100
Perpetual subordinated notes (Note 19.c)	27,492,100	27,512,100
Tier II	8,801,069	11,734,759
Subordinated Debt eligible for regulatory capital (regulations preceding Basel III) - Funds obtained from the FCO (Note 19.c) ¹	8,801,069	11,734,759
Risk Weighted Assets (RWA)	1,374,409,168	1,351,829,024
Credit risk (RWACPAD)	1,093,993,824	1,090,837,455
Market risk (RWAMPAD)	48,292,418	40,709,562
Operational risk (RWAOPAD)	232,122,926	220,282,007
Minimum referential equity requirements ²	109,952,733	108,146,322
Margin on the minimum referential equity required ³	85,607,395	96,382,483
Tier I Ratio (Tier I/RWA) ³	13.59%	14.26%
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital Ratio (CET1/RWA) ³	11.59%	12.23%
Capital Adequacy Ratio (RE/RWA) ³	14.23%	15.13%

1 - According to CMN Resolution 4,955/2021, art. 31, in 2026, the balance of FCO is limited to 30% (40% in 2025) of the amount that composed the Tier II of the RE on June 30, 2018.

2 - According to CMN Resolution 4,958/2021, corresponds to the application of the "F" factor to the amount of RWA, where "F" equals 8%.

3 - Values from DLO (Operational Threshold Statement).

Regulatory adjustments deducted from CET1:

	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025
Actuarial assets related to defined benefit pension funds net of deferred tax liabilities	(17,817,337)	(17,165,731)
Intangible assets	(11,663,989)	(11,970,240)
Tax assets resulting from tax loss carry forward	(5,288,987)	(864,385)
Significant investments (excess of 10%) ¹	(1,689,539)	(1,073,292)
Non-controlling interests ²	(656,354)	(583,688)
Goodwill	(52,528)	(52,779)
Shortfall of the value between the provisioned amount and the amount of the adjustments resulting from the evaluation provided by CMN Resolution 4,277/2013	(3,619)	(4,415)
Total	(37,172,353)	(31,714,530)

1 - It refers, mainly, to significant investments in non-consolidated entities similar to financial institutions, non-consolidated financial institutions and insurance companies, reinsurance companies, capitalization companies and open-ended pension funds.

2 - The adjustment of non-controlling interests was calculated according to CMN Resolution 4,955/2021, 1st paragraph of article 10.



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

g) Fixed asset ratio and margin

	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025
Fixed asset ratio	21.69%	19.82%
Margin in relation to the fixed asset	55,366,654	61,723,580

Bacen defines the fixed asset ratio as the percentage of fixed assets to Referential Equity. The maximum rate allowed is 50%, according to CMN Resolution 4,957/2021.

Margin refers to the difference between the 50% limit of Referential Equity and total fixed assets.

h) Regulatory indicators vs. observed indicators

The minimum regulatory requirement for capital indicators in accordance to CMN Resolution 4,958/2021, as well as the achieved values at the Bank, are shown in the table below:

	Regulatory	March 31, 2026
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital Ratio ¹	8.00%	11.59%
Tier I Ratio ¹	9.50%	13.59%
Capital Adequacy Ratio ¹	11.50%	14.23%
Fixed asset ratio	Up to 50%	21.69%

1 - Includes additional main conservation, countercyclical and systemic capital

On March 31, 2026, the compliance with the regulatory indicators is observed. The Bank, through capital management strategies already listed, aims to surpass the minimum regulatory indicators, keeping them at levels capable of perpetuating the strategy of reinforcing the capital structure of the Bank. In this way, the Bank defines the minimum prudential limits of capital indicators and the main capital target to be reached in each period.

i) Instruments eligible as capital

The instruments eligible as capital are described in the Notes 19.c and 23.c.

For subordinated perpetual financial letters outstanding as of the reporting date, as defined in their respective issuance terms, the issuer holds a call option (buyback or redemption), subject to compliance with the following requirements:

- minimum of five years interval between the issue date and the first exercise date of the repurchase or redemption option;
- the exercise of the repurchase or redemption option is subject, on the exercise date, to the authorization of the Central Bank of Brazil;
- lack of characteristics that lead to the expectation that the repurchase or redemption option will be exercised, constituting an attribution of the Issuer;
- the interval between the repurchase or redemption option must be, at least, 180 days.

The Instrument qualifying as Common Equity Tier I Capital does not have a maturity date and can only be settled in situations of dissolution of the issuing institution or of repurchases authorized by the Central Bank of Brazil. The expected cash flows occur only through the payment of annual remuneration interest or in the eventual repayment of principal.

The schedule for returning the Hybrid Instrument established seven annual installments of R\$ 1 billion and one final installment of R\$ 1.1 billion, between July/2022 and July/2029. Thus, in compliance with the schedule and based on authorization from Bacen and deliberation of Ministry of Finance, on July 29, 2025, the Bank returned to the National Treasury the amount of R\$ 1 billion referring to the fourth installment, with a remaining balance of 4.1 billion.

Regarding the dynamics of the FCO, the monthly flows contemplate the inflows/origins, such as the transfers from the National Treasury resulting from the collection of taxes (made every tenth day of the month), returns originating from payments of credit operations and remuneration on the available resources and the exits, such as the reimbursement of payment/rebate bonuses, the audit, del credere and provision. The use of FCO resources as an instrument eligible as capital is limited by CMN Resolution 4,955/2021 (Art. 31).



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

31 – Financial guarantees provided and other off-balance sheet commitments

	Banco do Brasil		Consolidated	
	Mar 31, 2026	Dec 31, 2025	Mar 31, 2026	Dec 31, 2025
Credit commitments and credit to be released	228,252,904	229,480,916	235,088,110	233,183,539
Credit commitments	216,297,904	216,736,304	223,133,110	220,438,927
Non-cancelable	166,488,948	166,962,507	173,324,154	168,156,922
Cancelable	49,808,956	49,773,797	49,808,956	52,282,005
Credit to be released	11,955,000	12,744,612	11,955,000	12,744,612
Non-cancelable	256,439	253,471	256,439	253,471
Cancelable	11,698,561	12,491,141	11,698,561	12,491,141
Provided guarantees	19,834,721	18,133,032	19,751,873	18,148,866
Contracted open credits for import	2,481,207	1,429,582	2,577,406	1,567,203
Confirmed export credits	174,942	186,005	178,852	186,535

Contracted credits to be released are intended to record the balance of amounts to be disbursed for loans to clients and lease financing, such as overdraft facilities, revolving credit, and similar arrangements. Provided guarantees, such as open letters of credit ("standby") and financial guarantees through endorsements and sureties, are conditional commitments, generally aimed at ensuring a client's performance before a third party in loan agreements. Information regarding risk management practices and maximum exposure is detailed in Note 30.

In financial instruments linked to credit, the contractual amount of the financial instrument represents the maximum potential credit risk in the event that the counterparty fails to comply with the contract terms. Most of these commitments expire without being drawn upon. As a result, the total contractual amount does not represent the actual future credit risk exposure or liquidity requirements arising from these commitments. To mitigate credit risk, the Bank requires the contracting party to provide collateral in the form of cash, securities, or other assets to secure the credit opening, similar to the collateral required for credit operations.

To support potential losses arising from the need to honor obligations under the types of contracts specified above, the Bank has established a provision for expected losses related to financial guarantees provided and loan commitments.



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

a) Breakdown of expected losses classified by stages

	Banco do Brasil							
	Mar 31, 2026				Dec 31, 2025			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Financial guarantees provided	168,993	30,139	393,412	592,544	165,495	24,794	444,628	634,917
Credit commitments and credit to be released	140,637	22,329	505	163,471	137,921	15,985	460	154,366
Total	309,630	52,468	393,917	756,015	303,416	40,779	445,088	789,283

	Consolidated							
	Mar 31, 2026				Dec 31, 2025			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Financial guarantees provided	169,117	30,159	393,412	592,688	165,621	24,577	444,628	634,826
Credit commitments and credit to be released	144,847	22,483	505	167,835	142,614	16,013	460	159,087
Total	313,964	52,642	393,917	760,523	308,235	40,590	445,088	793,913

b) Reconciliation of changes

The expected losses from the financial guarantee provided and loan commitments are recorded in the Consolidated Statement of Income.

	Banco do Brasil				Consolidated			
	Open balance	Constitution/ (Reversal)	Other	Closing balance	Open balance	Constitution/ (Reversal)	Other	Closing balance
Financial guarantees provided	634,917	(42,569)	196	592,544	634,826	(42,450)	312	592,688
Credit commitments and credit to be released	154,366	9,204	(99)	163,471	159,087	8,868	(120)	167,835
Total	789,283	(33,365)	97	756,015	793,913	(33,582)	192	760,523



In thousands of Reals, unless otherwise stated

32 – Transfer of financial assets

The Bank transfers financial assets during the normal course of business. The most common assets transferred are debt and equity instruments and loans. To determine the appropriate accounting treatment, the Bank evaluates the level of continuing involvement with the transferred asset. This analysis allows the Bank to determine if the asset should continue to be recognized in full, recognized to the extent of its continuing involvement or derecognized.

The most common transfers are sales of securities under repurchase agreements and transfers of loan portfolios with retention of substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership (with a corresponding liability recognized in Financial institution resources).

Financial assets transferred and recognized on the statement of financial position and their associated liabilities

	Mar 31, 2026		Dec 31, 2025	
	Financial assets transferred	Associated liabilities	Financial assets transferred	Associated liabilities
Financial assets related to repurchase agreements				
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	501,250,945	490,804,697	466,906,681	453,427,816
Financial assets at amortized cost – securities ¹	25,556,238	25,218,767	28,984,986	28,805,774
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	--	--	32,292	29,832
Total	526,807,183	516,023,464	495,923,959	482,263,422

1 – It includes the amount of R\$ 23,356,247 thousand (R\$ 26,398,785 thousand in 12/31/2025) related to securities with credit characteristics.

Financial assets transferred and recognized on the statement of financial position which the associated liabilities are resources only to the transferred assets

	Mar 31, 2026		Dec 31, 2025	
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
Credit assignment with substantial retention of risks ¹				
Financial assets transferred	85,064	85,064	89,098	89,098
Associated liabilities	85,163	85,163	89,197	89,197
Net position	(99)	(99)	(99)	(99)

1 – Financial assets transferred and associated liabilities are recognized in the consolidated balance sheet in the line items "Loan portfolio" and "Financial institution resources", respectively.

Sales with repurchase agreement

These are transactions in which the Bank sells a security and simultaneously agrees to buy it back for a fixed price on a future date. The Bank continues to recognize the security in full on the balance sheet, since it retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership. Consequently, the Bank continues to participate in changes in fair value and income generated by the security.

The Bank recognizes the cash received as an asset. A liability is recognized for the obligation to repurchase the security. During the life of the transaction, the Bank does not have the right to negotiate the transferred asset, since it effectively sells the contractual rights to the security's cash flows.

Credit assignment with substantial retention of risks and rewards

In these transactions, the Bank transfers the rights to the future cash flows of loans and receivables in exchange for cash. The Bank continues to recognize the assets on the balance sheet, since it retains substantially all of the risks and rewards associated with the loans. Consequently, the Bank has responsibility for any defaults on the receivables it transfers.

The Bank recognizes the cash received as an asset. A liability is recognized for the obligation to the counterparty financial institution. During the life of the transaction, the Bank does not have the right to negotiate the transferred asset, since it effectively sells the contractual rights to the loan's cash flows.



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

33 – Recurring and non-recurring net income

As defined by BCB Resolution 2/2020, non-recurring results are those that are not related or are only incidentally related to the Bank's typical activities and are not expected to occur frequently in future years.

	01/01 to 03/31/2026	01/01 to 03/31/2025
Recurring net income	3,090,004	6,772,065
Non-recurring net income	--	--



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

34 – Current and non-current assets and liabilities

March 31, 2026	Banco do Brasil			Consolidated		
	Up to 1 year	After 1 year	Total	Up to 1 year	After 1 year	Total
Assets						
Cash and due from banks	21,464,374	--	21,464,374	23,946,939	--	23,946,939
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	8,553,028	1,941,554	10,494,582	13,859,819	1,941,554	15,801,373
Securities	4,158,990	--	4,158,990	9,440,412	--	9,440,412
Derivative financial instruments	4,394,038	1,941,554	6,335,592	4,419,407	1,941,554	6,360,961
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	6,971,349	644,742,951	651,714,300	10,356,306	650,383,443	660,739,749
Securities	6,971,349	644,742,951	651,714,300	10,356,306	650,383,443	660,739,749
Financial assets at amortized cost	930,467,291	833,432,141	1,763,899,432	956,153,192	851,255,668	1,807,408,860
Deposits with Central Bank of Brasil	118,584,591	--	118,584,591	118,584,591	--	118,584,591
Interbank investments	294,823,869	2,240,671	297,064,540	296,893,062	1,408,334	298,301,396
Securities	48,003,136	25,381,203	73,384,339	54,215,519	27,669,212	81,884,731
Loan portfolio	439,485,637	770,546,079	1,210,031,716	451,107,917	784,196,226	1,235,304,143
Other financial assets	29,570,058	35,264,188	64,834,246	35,352,103	37,981,896	73,333,999
Expected credit risk losses	(40,550,817)	(62,368,205)	(102,919,022)	(41,063,929)	(62,984,628)	(104,048,557)
Loan portfolio	(35,570,732)	(62,365,833)	(97,936,565)	(36,062,381)	(62,690,062)	(98,752,443)
Other financial assets	(4,980,085)	(2,372)	(4,982,457)	(5,001,548)	(294,566)	(5,296,114)
Tax assets	40,147,251	59,955,656	100,102,907	42,657,756	61,469,639	104,127,395
Current tax assets	10,054,059	--	10,054,059	11,093,424	--	11,093,424
Deferred tax assets (tax credit)	30,093,192	59,955,656	90,048,848	31,564,332	61,469,639	93,033,971
Investments	--	44,738,999	44,738,999	--	20,453,000	20,453,000
Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures	--	44,627,127	44,627,127	--	20,311,356	20,311,356
Other investments	--	144,127	144,127	--	144,127	144,127
Impairment losses	--	(32,255)	(32,255)	--	(2,483)	(2,483)
Property for use	--	17,523,537	17,523,537	--	18,073,325	18,073,325
Property for use	--	28,102,153	28,102,153	--	28,738,462	28,738,462
Right of use assets	--	4,548,280	4,548,280	--	4,853,755	4,853,755
Accumulated depreciation	--	(15,104,232)	(15,104,232)	--	(15,493,445)	(15,493,445)
Impairment losses	--	(22,664)	(22,664)	--	(25,447)	(25,447)
Intangibles	--	11,646,690	11,646,690	--	11,729,401	11,729,401
Intangible assets	--	22,582,599	22,582,599	--	23,160,653	23,160,653
Accumulated amortization	--	(10,896,376)	(10,896,376)	--	(11,361,828)	(11,361,828)
Impairment losses	--	(39,533)	(39,533)	--	(69,424)	(69,424)
Other assets	12,236,235	33,093,574	45,329,809	14,618,561	33,343,708	47,962,269
Total assets	979,288,711	1,584,706,897	2,563,995,608	1,020,528,644	1,585,665,110	2,606,193,754
Liabilities						
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	4,440,285	2,055,863	6,496,148	4,456,727	2,055,863	6,512,590
Derivative financial instruments	4,440,285	2,055,863	6,496,148	4,456,727	2,055,863	6,512,590
Financial liabilities at amortized cost	1,660,134,742	616,482,463	2,276,617,205	1,682,070,529	613,758,269	2,295,828,798
Customers resources	636,482,680	260,990,739	897,473,419	672,868,975	262,108,034	934,977,009
Financial institutions resources	824,827,102	59,578,056	884,405,158	808,376,921	55,195,936	863,572,857
Resources from issuance of debt securities	71,405,507	228,331,714	299,737,221	72,508,230	231,384,341	303,892,571
Other financial liabilities	127,419,453	67,581,954	195,001,407	128,316,403	65,069,958	193,386,361
Provisions	11,840,907	24,755,435	36,596,342	12,507,241	25,140,219	37,647,460
Provisions for civil, tax and labor claims	8,884,998	21,644,875	30,529,873	9,007,745	21,943,900	30,951,645
Other provisions	2,955,909	3,110,560	6,066,469	3,499,496	3,196,319	6,695,815
Provisions for expected credit losses on financial guarantee contracts and other commitments	309,630	446,385	756,015	313,964	446,559	760,523
Tax liabilities	4,957,847	12,352,274	17,310,121	7,475,813	12,602,592	20,078,405
Current tax liabilities	1,710,558	--	1,710,558	4,216,882	--	4,216,882
Deferred tax liabilities	3,247,289	12,352,274	15,599,563	3,258,931	12,602,592	15,861,523
Other liabilities	15,930,980	23,768,522	39,699,502	20,932,479	29,493,575	50,426,054
Total liabilities	1,697,614,391	679,860,942	2,377,475,333	1,727,756,753	683,497,077	2,411,253,830
Shareholders' equity	--	186,520,275	186,520,275	--	194,939,924	194,939,924
Total liabilities and equity	1,697,614,391	866,381,217	2,563,995,608	1,727,756,753	878,437,001	2,606,193,754



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

December 31, 2025	Banco do Brasil			Consolidated		
	Up to 1 year	After 1 year	Total	Up to 1 year	After 1 year	Total
Assets						
Cash and due from banks	17,192,762	--	17,192,762	19,737,849	--	19,737,849
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	6,616,204	1,681,548	8,297,752	10,596,238	1,681,548	12,277,786
Securities	3,669,173	--	3,669,173	7,620,302	--	7,620,302
Derivative financial instruments	2,947,031	1,681,548	4,628,579	2,975,936	1,681,548	4,657,484
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	13,759,033	618,125,941	631,884,974	16,238,944	623,783,402	640,022,346
Securities	13,759,033	618,125,941	631,884,974	16,238,944	623,783,402	640,022,346
Financial assets at amortized cost	821,384,110	833,890,013	1,655,274,123	839,171,058	853,227,085	1,692,398,143
Deposits with Central Bank of Brasil	120,016,133	--	120,016,133	120,016,133	--	120,016,133
Interbank investments	184,613,389	2,399,214	187,012,603	187,716,049	1,767,267	189,483,316
Securities	38,332,004	34,090,699	72,422,703	46,515,950	35,625,336	82,141,286
Loan portfolio	445,795,320	758,980,915	1,204,776,235	457,294,227	772,612,800	1,229,907,027
Other financial assets	32,627,264	38,419,185	71,046,449	27,628,699	43,221,682	70,850,381
Expected credit risk losses	(41,030,130)	(61,746,406)	(102,776,536)	(41,518,436)	(62,272,055)	(103,790,491)
Loan portfolio	(36,264,048)	(61,740,711)	(98,004,759)	(36,712,231)	(62,026,454)	(98,738,685)
Other financial assets	(4,766,082)	(5,695)	(4,771,777)	(4,806,205)	(245,601)	(5,051,806)
Tax assets	37,951,433	59,468,047	97,419,480	39,585,687	61,491,319	101,077,006
Current tax assets	11,548,781	--	11,548,781	12,127,707	280,749	12,408,456
Deferred tax assets (tax credit)	26,402,652	59,468,047	85,870,699	27,457,980	61,210,570	88,668,550
Investments	--	41,173,368	41,173,368	--	20,526,343	20,526,343
Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures	--	41,064,231	41,064,231	--	20,388,708	20,388,708
Other investments	--	143,790	143,790	--	143,790	143,790
Impairment losses	--	(34,653)	(34,653)	--	(6,155)	(6,155)
Property for use	--	16,967,411	16,967,411	--	17,521,224	17,521,224
Property for use	--	27,335,964	27,335,964	--	27,959,857	27,959,857
Right of use assets	--	4,377,166	4,377,166	--	4,680,985	4,680,985
Accumulated depreciation	--	(14,723,055)	(14,723,055)	--	(15,094,171)	(15,094,171)
Impairment losses	--	(22,664)	(22,664)	--	(25,447)	(25,447)
Intangibles	--	11,953,028	11,953,028	--	12,034,747	12,034,747
Intangible assets	--	22,251,907	22,251,907	--	22,811,545	22,811,545
Accumulated amortization	--	(10,259,346)	(10,259,346)	--	(10,707,374)	(10,707,374)
Impairment losses	--	(39,533)	(39,533)	--	(69,424)	(69,424)
Other assets	5,538,273	31,850,671	37,388,944	7,742,415	32,073,340	39,815,755
Total assets	861,411,685	1,553,363,621	2,414,775,306	891,553,755	1,560,066,953	2,451,620,708
Liabilities						
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	3,308,842	1,167,907	4,476,749	3,306,827	1,167,907	4,474,734
Derivative financial instruments	3,308,842	1,167,907	4,476,749	3,306,827	1,167,907	4,474,734
Financial liabilities at amortized cost	1,514,546,837	621,232,834	2,135,779,671	1,530,828,891	618,312,243	2,149,141,134
Customers resources	617,998,627	242,649,693	860,648,320	654,263,505	243,673,944	897,937,449
Financial institutions resources	691,452,706	63,601,356	755,054,062	668,002,994	59,036,253	727,039,247
Resources from issuance of debt securities	75,731,233	250,951,151	326,682,384	76,992,192	254,544,928	331,537,120
Other financial liabilities	129,364,271	64,030,634	193,394,905	131,570,200	61,057,118	192,627,318
Provisions	13,691,965	22,356,660	36,048,625	14,394,005	22,804,746	37,198,751
Provisions for civil, tax and labor claims	8,930,895	20,525,096	29,455,991	9,062,424	20,827,376	29,889,800
Other provisions	4,761,070	1,831,564	6,592,634	5,331,581	1,977,370	7,308,951
Provisions for expected credit losses on financial guarantee contracts and other commitments	303,416	485,867	789,283	308,235	485,678	793,913
Tax liabilities	3,757,498	12,472,759	16,230,257	8,479,712	12,700,101	21,179,813
Current tax liabilities	1,721,395	--	1,721,395	6,425,409	--	6,425,409
Deferred tax liabilities	2,036,103	12,472,759	14,508,862	2,054,303	12,700,101	14,754,404
Other liabilities	14,333,449	22,529,514	36,862,963	18,560,781	28,166,287	46,727,068
Total liabilities	1,549,942,007	680,245,541	2,230,187,548	1,575,878,451	683,636,962	2,259,515,413
Shareholders' equity	--	184,587,758	184,587,758	--	192,105,295	192,105,295
Total liabilities and equity	1,549,942,007	864,833,299	2,414,775,306	1,575,878,451	875,742,257	2,451,620,708



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

35 – Other information

a) Investment funds management

Funds managed by BB Asset:

	Numbers of funds/portfolios (in Units)		Balance	
	March 31,2026	December 31,2025	March 31,2026	December 31,2025
Managed funds	1,275	1,267	1,896,024,487	1,782,896,415
Investment funds	1,269	1,261	1,880,082,298	1,766,734,332
Managed portfolios	6	6	15,942,189	16,162,083

b) Details in relation to overseas branches, subsidiaries and associates

	Banco do Brasil		Consolidated	
	March 31,2026	December 31,2025	March 31,2026	December 31,2025
Assets				
BB Group	57,694,568	62,116,604	56,584,542	61,233,426
Third parties	111,782,203	109,830,719	165,561,381	161,788,093
Total Assets	169,476,771	171,947,323	222,145,923	223,021,519
Liabilities				
BB Group	39,028,099	33,974,110	37,640,740	32,495,716
Third parties	119,216,522	126,104,697	163,237,942	169,188,574
Shareholders' equity	11,232,150	11,868,516	21,267,241	21,337,229
Attributable to parent company	11,232,150	11,868,516	20,057,001	20,260,537
Non-controlling interest	--	--	1,210,240	1,076,692
Total liabilities	169,476,771	171,947,323	222,145,923	223,021,519

	Banco do Brasil		Consolidated	
	01/01 to 03/31/2026	01/01 to 03/31/2025	01/01 to 03/31/2026	01/01 to 03/31/2025
Net income	497,670	634,274	1,253,722	1,459,372
Attributable to parent company	497,670	634,274	1,130,132	1,316,642
Non-controlling interest	--	--	123,590	142,730

c) Consortium funds

	March 31,2026	December 31,2025
Monthly forecast of purchase pool members receivable funds	1,170,595	1,157,049
Obligations of the groups due to contributions	81,396,047	79,878,378
Purchase pool members - assets to be delivered	74,152,228	73,289,786
(In units)		
Quantity of groups managed	416	428
Quantity of active consortium members	1,807,674	1,791,702
Quantity of assets deliverable to members (drawn or winning offer)	253,811	250,625
	01/01 to 03/31/2026	01/01 to 03/31/2025
Quantity of assets (in units) delivered in the period	63,467	74,166



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

d) Assignment of employees to outside agencies

Federal government assignments are regulated by Law 10,470/2002 and Decree No. 10,835/2021.

	01/01 to 03/31/2026		01/01 to 03/31/2025	
	Quantity of assigned employees ¹	Cost in the period	Quantity of assigned employees ¹	Cost in the period
With costs for the Bank				
Labor unions	221	14,689	219	13,965
Other organizations/entities	8	1,584	8	1,535
Without cost to the Bank²				
Federal, state and municipal governments	244	--	226	--
External organizations (Cassi, Previ, Economus, Fusesc and PrevBep)	598	--	596	--
Employee entities	70	--	72	--
Subsidiaries and associates	858	--	811	--
Total	1,999	16,273	1,932	15,500

1 - Balance on the last day of the period.

2 - In the period of January 1 to March 31, 2026, the Bank was reimbursed in the amount of R\$ 211,153 thousand, referring to the costs of assigned employees.

e) Remuneration of employees and managers

Monthly wages paid to employees and Directors of the Banco do Brasil (in Reais):

	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025
Lowest salary	4,189	4,189
Highest salary	70,090	70,090
Average salary	13,341	13,033
Average value of benefits offered	6,434	6,360
President	90,186	90,186
Vice-president	80,723	80,723
Director	68,414	68,414
Audit Committee - member	61,573	61,573
Capital and Risk Committee	61,573	61,573
Fiscal council	7,847	7,847
Board of Directors	7,847	7,847

f) Insurance policy of assets

Despite the reduced level of risk to which its assets are subject, the Bank insured its assets in amounts rendered enough to hedge any losses.

Insurance contracted by the Bank in force on March 31, 2026.

Covered risks	Amounts covered	Value of the premium
Property insurance for the relevant fixed assets	901,339	7,007
Life insurance and collective personal accident insurance for the Executive Board ¹	63,720	204
Other	72,460	129
Total	1,037,519	7,340

1 - Refers to individual coverage for members of the Executive Board.



g) Provisional Measure No. 1,314/2025 – Rural Credit

Provisional Measure No. 1,314/2025, published on September 5, 2025, authorized the use of the Federal Government's financial surplus and the free funds of financial institutions for rural credit transactions aimed at the settlement, amortization, or extension of debts owed by rural producers and cooperatives affected by adverse events, particularly climatic ones.

In compliance with the Provisional Measure, Banco do Brasil began operating the credit lines BB Regulariza Dívidas Agro (free funds) and BNDES Rural Debt Settlement (Social Fund/BNDES). As of March 31, 2026, the outstanding balance of contracted operations amounted to R\$ 37,904,160 thousand (R\$ 22,556,901 thousand as of December 31, 2025).

h) Global Minimum Tax (Pillar Two)

On December 27, 2024, Law No. 15,079/2024 was enacted, introducing in Brazil the CSLL Surtax designed to implement the Global Minimum Tax (Pillar Two), aligned with the OECD GloBE Rules and applicable to multinational enterprise (MNE) groups with consolidated revenue exceeding €750 million—an income band in which the Bank-led conglomerate is included.

The Brazilian framework has adapted concepts from international legislation, incorporating features of the GloBE Rules that diverge from traditional practices within the national tax system, including specific adjustments to GloBE Income and the treatment of deferred income tax within covered taxes.

Management has been monitoring the regulations in force both in Brazil and abroad and has been adjusting internal processes and systems to comply with Pillar Two requirements in the jurisdictions where the Bank and its subsidiaries operate.

The Bank will continue to monitor the evolution of Brazilian regulations and the updates proposed by the OECD, including those influenced by the international geopolitical environment, which may affect the global implementation of Pillar Two.

As of the date of these financial statements, no material impacts have been identified for recognition. Management continues to assess potential effects as new guidance is issued.

i) Tax Reform

The Consumption Tax Reform, enacted by Constitutional Amendment No. 132/2023 and regulated by Complementary Laws No. 214/2025 and No. 227/2026, provides for the termination of PIS/Pasep and COFINS as of the end of 2026, with the full implementation of the Contribution on Goods and Services (CBS) effective from the beginning of 2027. With respect to the Goods and Services Tax (IBS), implementation will commence in 2027 at a reduced rate, followed by a transition period from 2029 through 2032, at the end of which the Tax on Services (ISS) and the Tax on the Circulation of Goods and Services (ICMS) will be fully discontinued.

Financial institutions will be subject to both the General Regime, for which the applicable tax rate is expected to be disclosed by December 2026, and the Specific Financial Services Regime, under which the combined tax rate will amount to 10.85% in 2027 and 2028, increasing gradually to 12.50% by 2033.

The Bank is closely monitoring the enacted legislation, as well as the issuance of additional secondary regulations, which are expected to impact systems and operational processes starting in 2026.



36 – Subsequent events

a) Sustainable International Senior Debt Issuance

The Bank carried out a sustainable international issuance of senior debt (nature bond) in the amount of US\$500 million, maturing in October 2031. The transaction was priced on April 16, 2026, with financial settlement completed on April 23, 2026.

The issuance is aligned with the Sustainable Finance Framework, and the proceeds will be allocated to the financing of environmentally sustainable initiatives, in accordance with the eligibility criteria established under such framework.

The amounts raised will be recognized in the financial statements prospectively from the settlement date.



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(A free translation of the original report in Portuguese on Individual and Consolidated Financial Information)

Review report on the individual and consolidated financial statements

To
The Shareholders, Board of Directors and Management of
Banco do Brasil S.A.
Brasília - DF

Introduction

We have reviewed the individual and consolidated financial statements of Banco do Brasil S.A. (the "Bank") at March 31, 2026, which comprise the balance sheet as of March 31, 2026, and the statement of income, comprehensive income, changes in shareholders' equity and cash flows for the three-month period then ended, as well as the corresponding notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies.

Banks' Management is responsible for the preparation and presentation of the individual and consolidated financial statements in accordance with the accounting practices adopted in Brazil, applicable to institutions authorized to operate by the Central Bank of Brazil. Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on these individual and consolidated financial statements based on our review.

Scope of review

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



Conclusion on the individual and consolidated financial statements

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the individual and consolidated financial statements do not present fairly, in all material respects, the individual and consolidated financial position of the Bank as of March 31, 2026, and its individual and consolidated financial performance and its individual and consolidated cash flows for the three-month period then ended, in accordance with the accounting practices adopted in Brazil, applicable to the institutions authorized to operate by the Central Bank of Brazil.

Other matters - Statements of Value Added

The individual and consolidated financial statements include the individual and consolidated statements of value added for the three-month period ended March 31, 2026, prepared under the responsibility of the Bank's management, whose presentation is not required for the purposes of the accounting practices adopted in Brazil, applicable to the institutions authorized to operate by the Central Bank of Brazil. These financial statements have been submitted to the review procedures performed together with the review of the financial statements to conclude whether they are reconciled to the individual and consolidated financial statements and accounting records, as applicable, and whether their form and content are in accordance with the criteria set by Technical Pronouncement CPC 09 – Statement of Value Added. Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that these statements of value added have not been prepared, in all material respects, according to the criteria set by this Standard and in a manner consistent with the individual company and consolidated financial statements taken as a whole.

Other matters - Consolidated Financial Statements

These consolidated financial statements for the three-month period ended March 31, 2026, that have been prepared in accordance with the accounting practices adopted in Brazil, applicable to institutions authorized to operate by the Central Bank of Brazil, and are being presented as additional information, as allowed by Article No. 77 of CMN Resolution No. 4,966/2021, to the condensed consolidated interim financial statements prepared in According to the International Accounting Standard IAS 34 - Interim Financial Reporting, issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), which were presented separately by Banco do Brasil S.A. on this date and on which we issued a review report, without any modification, dated May 12, 2026.

Brasília, May 12, 2026

KPMG Auditores Independentes Ltda.
CRC SP-014428/F-0

Original in Portuguese signed by
João Paulo Dal Poz Alouche
Contador CRC 1SP245785/O-2



Declaration of the Executive Board members about the Financial Statements

According to the article 27, § 1, item VI, of CVM Instruction 80 of March 29, 2022, we declare that the Financial Statements of the Banco do Brasil S.A. related to the period ended March 31, 2026 were reviewed and, based on subsequent discussions, we agree that such statement fairly reflects, in all material facts, the financial position for the periods presented.

Brasília (DF), May 11, 2026.

Tarciana Paula Gomes Medeiros
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER (CEO)

Ana Cristina Rosa Garcia
CHIEF CORPORATE OFFICER

Carla Nesi
CHIEF RETAIL BUSINESS OFFICER

Felipe Guimarães Geissler Prince
CHIEF INTERNAL CONTROLS AND RISK
MANAGEMENT OFFICER (CRO)

Francisco Augusto Lassalvia
CHIEF WHOLESALE OFFICER

José Ricardo Sasseron
CHIEF GOVERNMENT BUSINESS AND CORPORATE
SUSTAINABILITY OFFICER

Gilson Alceu Bittencourt
CHIEF AGRIBUSINESS AND FAMILY FARMING
OFFICER

Marco Geovanne Tobias da Silva
CHIEF FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT AND INVESTOR
RELATIONS OFFICER (CFO)

Marisa Reghini Ferreira Mattos
CHIEF TECHNOLOGY AND DIGITAL BUSINESS
OFFICER (CTO)



Declaration of the Executive Board members about the Report of Independent Auditors

According to the article 27, §1, item V, of CVM Instruction 80 of March 29, 2022, we affirm based on our knowledge, on auditor's plan and on discussions about the work accomplished, that we agree, with no dissent, to the opinions/conclusions expressed in the Report of Independent Auditors for Financial Statements.

Brasília (DF), May 11, 2026.

Tarciana Paula Gomes Medeiros
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER (CEO)

Ana Cristina Rosa Garcia
CHIEF CORPORATE OFFICER

Carla Nesi
CHIEF RETAIL BUSINESS OFFICER

Felipe Guimarães Geissler Prince
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CHIEF TECHNOLOGY AND DIGITAL BUSINESS
OFFICER (CTO)



Members of Management

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER (CEO)

Tarciana Paula Gomes Medeiros

VICE-PRESIDENTS

Ana Cristina Rosa Garcia
Carla Nesi
Felipe Guimarães Geissler Prince
Francisco Augusto Lassalvia
Gilson Alceu Bittencourt
José Ricardo Sasseron
Marco Geovanne Tobias da Silva
Marisa Reghini Ferreira Mattos

DIRECTORS

Alan Carlos Guedes de Oliveira
Alberto Martinhago Vieira
Alexandre Bocchetti Nunes
Antonio Carlos Wagner Chiarello
Bárbara dos Santos Lopes Freitas
Bruno Alves do Nascimento
Carlos Eduardo Guedes Pinto
Euler Antonio Luz Mathias
João Vagnes de Moura Silva
José Salvador Constantino Zarcos Filho
Julio César Vezzaro
Kamillo Tononi Oliveira Silva
Larissa da Silva Novais Vieira
Luciano Matarazzo Regno
Marcelo Henrique Gomes da Silva
Mariana Pires Dias
Neudson Peres de Freitas
Paula Sayão Carvalho Araujo
Pedro Bramont
Pedro Henrique Duarte Oliveira
Rafael Machado Giovanella
Rodrigo Costa Vasconcelos
Rodrigo Mulinari
Rosiane Barbosa Laviola

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Anelize Lenzi Ruas de Almeida
Elisa Vieira Leonel
Fábio Franco Barbosa Fernandes
Fernando Florêncio Campos
Marcio Luiz de Albuquerque Oliveira
Selma Cristina Alves Siqueira
Tarciana Paula Gomes Medeiros
Valmir Pedro Rossi

SUPERVISORY BOARD

Andriei José Beber
Bernard Appy
João Vicente Silva Machado
José Pedro Bastos Neves
Paulo Moreira Marques

AUDIT COMMITTEE

Aramis Sá de Andrade
Egídio Otmar Ames
Fernando Florêncio Campos
Marcelo Gasparino da Silva

ACCOUNTING DEPT.

Pedro Henrique Duarte Oliveira
General Accountant
Accountant CRC-DF 023407/O-3
CPF 955.476.143-00

Anelise da Cunha Camilo Mariano
Accountant CRC-DF 023877/O-0
CPF 017.576.901-07