



Management Discussion
and Analysis
3Q25

 **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\$14.9 billion – 9M25

R\$3.8 billion – 3Q25

ROE

11.2 % – 9M25

CET1

11.16 %

Net Interest Income

R\$75.3 billion – 9M25

R\$26.4 billion – 3Q25

Cost of Credit

R\$44.0 billion – 9M25

R\$17.9 billion – 3Q25

Fee Income

R\$26.0 billion – 9M25

R\$8.9 billion – 3Q25

Administrative Expenses

R\$29.0 billion – 9M25

R\$9.8 billion – 3Q25

Loan Portfolio

R\$ 1,278.6 billion

Individuals

R\$350.5 billion

Companies

R\$453.0 billion

Agribusiness

R\$398,8 billion

Adjusted Net Income reached R\$ 14.9 billion in 9M25, a 47.2% decrease compared to 9M24, and R\$ 3.8 billion in 3Q25, in line with 2Q25. The main components of this result are:

Net Interest Income (NII): In the quarterly comparison, there was growth in financial revenues (+4.4% in credit operations and +24.7% in treasury), which more than offset the 9.7% increase in financial expenses.

In the 9-month period accumulated comparison, the 2.4% decrease in NII was mainly influenced by the increase in commercial funding expenses, which more directly reflects the effects of the increase in the TMS (which increased by 238 bps in the period) and the TR (+88 bps). In addition, the 12.6% growth in the average balance of commercial funding stands out.

Cost of Credit: comprising expected loss expenses, plus discounts granted and deducted from credit recovery revenues, reached R\$ 44.0 billion in 9M25, an increase of 66.4% in one year. In the quarter, the cost of credit was R\$ 17.9 billion, an increase of 12.7% compared to the previous quarter. It is noteworthy that, in addition to the increase in delinquency, especially in the agricultural portfolio, there were aggravations in specific cases in Large Companies.

Fee Income: totaled R\$ 26.0 billion in the first nine months of 2025, with positive performance in the lines of asset management, consortium and insurance, pension plans, and premium bonds fees.

In the quarterly comparison, the lines of asset management and consortium administration fees stand out. The greater number of working days in the



quarter partially contributed to the increase in revenues.

Administrative Expenses: In 3Q25, administrative expenses totaled R\$ 9.8 billion, an increase of 1.4% compared to the previous quarter, reflecting increases of 1.9% in Personnel Expenses and 0.4% in Other Administrative Expenses. In 9M25, they grew 5.4% compared to the same period of the previous year. The increase mainly reflects the impact of the 4.64% salary adjustment in September/24 and the continued investments in Technology, Artificial Intelligence and Cybersecurity made by the Bank during the period.

Expanded Credit Portfolio: showed growth of 7.5% in the last 12 months and a contraction of 1.2% in the quarter, with the following highlights:

Individuals: reached R\$ 350.5 billion, a growth of 7.9% in one year. The growth in both payroll and non-payroll credit lines is noteworthy. In the private payroll credit, the "Credit to Workers" stands out, with over R\$9.2 billion disbursed, across more than one million operations.

Companies: reached R\$ 453.0 billion, growth of 10.4% year-on-year and a reduction of 3.2% in the quarter. The portfolio for Large Companies totaled R\$ 258.9 billion, with a reduction of 4.6% in the quarter and an increase of 20.3% in 12 months, while the portfolio for SMEs reached R\$ 118.5 billion, a reduction of 2.7% in the quarter. Highlighting the growth in disbursements, R\$ 5.8 billion was disbursed in guarantee funds exclusively for the Pronampe and PEAC FGI lines, a growth of over 28% compared to the previous quarter, strengthening the security of operations, improving the portfolio mix, and consolidating the partnership with SMEs. The portfolio of government operations totaled R\$ 75.6 billion.

Agribusiness: reached R\$ 398.8 billion, a growth of 3.2% in one year, with emphasis on credit lines for operating expenses and investments, and in line with the growth strategy based on the resilience matrix and a higher volume with real estate guarantees.

Delinquency Indicators

The indicator above 90 days ended September at 4.93%, an increase of 72 bps compared to June/25. Delinquency in the agricultural portfolio reached 5.34%, an increase of 185 bps, mainly in soybean cultivation and in the Midwest and southern regions of the country, in addition to the effect of requests for judicial recoveries in the segment. The portfolio of individuals ended the period at 6.01%, an increase of 42 bps, mainly influenced by the overlap of operations carried out with rural producers, and by the increase in delinquency in the renegotiated portfolio and in the credit card line. Delinquency in the corporate portfolio was 4.06%, a reduction of 12 bps.

The Common Equity Capital ended September/25 at 11.16%, with a Basel Index of 14.81%.

CMN Resolution 4,966/2021, in effect since January 2025, brought changes to the accounting of financial assets and the provision for expected losses due to credit risk, applied prospectively, without retroactive application to previous periods. The changes involve the method of calculating expected losses, the recognition of interest in credit operations—with an extension of the accrual period from 60 to 90 days, and the adoption of the cash basis for stage 3 operations—and the deferral of revenues and costs at the effective interest rate. As a consequence, the comparison with previous years is not linear, especially in the net interest income, fee income, and expenses related to expected losses.



Performance

Table 1. Summary of Income, Balance Sheet and Multiples¹

R\$ million, except where indicated	3Q24	2Q25	3Q25	Δ% Y/Y	Δ% Q/Q	9M24	9M25	Δ% YtD
 Managerial Income								
Adjusted Net Income	9,515	3,784	3,785	(60.2)	0.0	28,317	14,943	(47.2)
Net Interest Income (NII)	25,870	25,080	26,365	1.9	5.1	77,153	75,327	(2.4)
Cost of Risk	(10,086)	(15,908)	(17,928)	77.7	12.7	(26,435)	(43,987)	66.4
Fee Income	9,096	8,754	8,863	(2.6)	1.3	26,285	25,978	(1.2)
Administrative Expenses	(9,373)	(9,676)	(9,812)	4.7	1.4	(27,496)	(28,984)	5.4
Accounting Net Income	8,920	3,035	3,028	(66.0)	(0.2)	26,667	12,836	(51.9)
R\$ million, except where indicated	Sep/24	Jun/25	Sep/25	Δ% Y/Y	Δ% Q/Q			
 Balance Sheet								
Total Assets	2,469,586	2,437,483	2,538,718	2.8	4.2			
Securities	509,318	606,329	662,337	30.0	9.2			
Total Liabilities	2,282,167	2,253,934	2,352,131	3.1	4.4			
Customers Resources	851,556	880,357	891,322	4.7	1.2			
Shareholders' Equity	187,419	183,549	186,587	(0.4)	1.7			
 Loan Portfolio								
Expanded Loan Portfolio	1,189,037	1,294,296	1,278,644	7.5	(1.2)			
Expanded Individuals Portfolio	324,895	342,595	350,511	7.9	2.3			
Expanded Companies Portfolio	410,193	467,986	452,967	10.4	(3.2)			
Expanded Agribusiness Portfolio	386,571	404,893	398,790	3.2	(1.5)			
NPL+90d	3.33%	4.21%	4.93%	159 bps	72 bps			
90d Coverage Ratio	177.64%	179.25%	165.88%	(6.6)	(7.5)			
 Capital Ratios								
Tier I Capital Ratio	13.51%	13.27%	13.92%	41 bps	65 bps			
CET1 Ratio	11.77%	10.97%	11.16%	(61) bps	19 bps			
Capital Adequacy Ratio	14.66%	14.14%	14.81%	14 bps	66 bps			
Units as detailed	3Q24	2Q25	3Q25	Δ% Y/Y	Δ% Q/Q	9M24	9M25	Δ% YtD
 Market Indexes and Multiples								
Return over Assets (ROA)	1.6%	0.6%	0.6%	(97) bps	(1) bps	1.6%	0.8%	(82) bps
Return over Equity (ROE)	21.1%	8.4%	8.4%	(1,276) bps	(6) bps	21.5%	11.2%	(1,029) bps
Cost-to-Income Ratio 12 months	25.8%	27.7%	28.1%	228 bps	40 bps	25.8%	28.1%	228 bps
IOC/Dividends – R\$ million	3,824	516	411	(89.3)	(20.5)	11,436	3,687	(67.8)
IOC/Dividends per Share – R\$	0.67	0.09	0.07	(89.3)	(20.4)	2.00	0.65	(67.8)
Earnings per Share – R\$	1.55	0.54	0.53	(65.8)	(1.9)	4.65	2.26	(51.4)
Book Value per Share – R\$	31.13	30.61	31.21	0.3	2.0	31.13	31.21	0.3
Share Price per Share (BBAS3) – R\$	27.18	22.09	22.09	(18.7)	–	27.18	22.09	(18.7)
(P/E) Price / Earnings per Share 12 months	4.39	4.59	5.83	144 bps	124 bps	4.39	5.83	144 bps
(P/BV) Price / Book Value per Share	0.87	0.72	0.71	(17) bps	(1) bps	0.87	0.71	(17) bps

(1) Since 1Q25, information regarding 1Q25 was disclosed according to Resolution 4,966/21, while information regarding previous quarters was disclosed as regulation in force by 2024.



Guidance

Banco do Brasil's guidance is prepared and presented for the reference year, with a quarterly appraisal.

The estimates are based on management's current expectations and projections about future events and financial trends that may affect the BB Conglomerate's business and are not a guarantee of future performance, in addition, they involve risks and uncertainties that may go beyond control of Management, and may, therefore, result in balances and results different from those presented. More information can be retrieved in Reference Form, section 3, in this [link](#).

Figure 1. 2025's Guidance

	Indicators	Guidance between	Observed 9M25	Reviewed between
Equity	Loan Portfolio¹	3.0% and 6.0%	7.3%	unchanged
	Individuals	7% and 10%	7.9%	unchanged
	Companies	0% and 3%	11.6%	unchanged
	Agribusiness	3% and 6%	3.2%	unchanged
ESG	Sustainable Portfolio	7% and 10%	8.0%	unchanged
Income	Net Interest Income	102.0 R\$bn and 105.0 R\$bn	75.3 R\$ bn	unchanged
	Custo do Crédito	53.0 R\$bn and 56.0 R\$bn	44.0 R\$ bn	59.0 and 62.0 R\$ bn
	Fee Income	34.5 R\$bn and 36.5 R\$bn	26.0 R\$ bn	unchanged
	Administrative Expenses	38.5 R\$bn and 40.0 R\$bn	29.0 R\$ bn	unchanged
	Adjusted Net Income	21.0 R\$bn and 25.0 R\$bn	14.9 R\$ bn	18.0 and 21.0 R\$ bn

(1) Credit projections consider the domestic portfolio plus private securities and guarantees and do not consider credit to the government segment.

(2) Cost of Credit: corresponds to the provisions related to the credit risk of financial instruments in accordance with CMN Resolution 4,966/21.

1. Consolidated Financial Information Summary



Consolidated Balance Sheet

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

	Sep/24	Jun/25	Sep/25	Δ% Y/Y	Δ% Q/Q
 Total Assets	2,469,586	2,437,483	2,538,718	2.8	4.2
Availabilities	24,215	24,468	23,733	(2.0)	(3.0)
Financial Assets	2,358,257	2,334,778	2,433,736	3.2	4.2
Central Bank Compulsory Reserves	120,354	123,095	120,538	0.2	(2.1)
Interbank Investments	561,634	290,996	354,961	(36.8)	22.0
Securities	509,318	606,329	662,337	30.0	9.2
Derivative Financial Instruments	5,614	5,580	9,672	72.3	73.3
Loan Portfolio	1,050,006	1,231,084	1,214,345	15.7	(1.4)
Other Financial Assets	111,331	77,693	71,883	(35.4)	(7.5)
(Expected credit risk losses)	(66,393)	(94,702)	(100,885)	52.0	6.5
(Loan Portfolio)	(62,192)	(89,248)	(95,447)	53.5	6.9
(Other Financial Assets)	(4,201)	(5,454)	(5,438)	29.4	(0.3)
Tax Assets	78,799	92,740	97,423	23.6	5.0
Current Tax Assets	14,690	12,282	13,356	(9.1)	8.7
Deferred Tax Assets (Tax Credit)	64,110	80,457	84,067	31.1	4.5
Investments	21,079	19,658	19,911	(5.5)	1.3
Property	10,782	13,841	15,279	41.7	10.4
Intangible	10,663	11,960	11,870	11.3	(0.8)
Other Assets	32,183	34,740	37,651	17.0	8.4
 Total Liabilities and Shareholder's Equity	2,469,586	2,437,483	2,538,718	2.8	4.2
Total Liabilities	2,282,167	2,253,934	2,352,131	3.1	4.4
Financial Liabilities	2,182,629	2,152,807	2,243,658	2.8	4.2
Customer Resources	851,556	880,357	891,322	4.7	1.2
Financial Institutions Resources	829,877	797,016	867,371	4.5	8.8
Funds from Issuance of Securities	293,314	352,112	356,154	21.4	1.1
Derivative Financial Instruments	4,433	5,423	8,895	100.7	64.0
Other Financial Liabilities	203,449	117,899	119,917	(41.1)	1.7
Provisions	30,564	33,712	35,306	15.5	4.7
Provisions for Civil, Tax and Labor Claims	22,060	26,957	28,292	28.2	5.0
Other Provisions	8,504	6,755	7,014	(17.5)	3.8
Tax Liabilities	20,638	15,835	19,342	(6.3)	22.1
Current Tax Liabilities	8,635	4,773	6,817	(21.1)	42.8
Deferred Tax Liabilities	12,003	11,062	12,525	4.3	13.2
Other Liabilities	48,336	51,580	53,825	11.4	4.4
Shareholder's Equity	187,419	183,549	186,587	(0.4)	1.7
Capital	120,000	120,000	120,000	0.0	0.0
Instruments Qualifying as CET1	5,100	5,100	4,100	(19.6)	(19.6)
Capital Reserves	1,412	1,417	1,417	0.4	0.0
Profit Reserves	67,322	76,225	75,815	12.6	(0.5)
Other Comprehensive Income	(20,138)	(23,166)	(22,380)	11.1	(3.4)
(Treasury Shares)	(264)	(258)	(258)	(2.0)	0.0
Retained Earnings	8,910	-	3,040	(65.9)	-
Non-controlling Interest	5,077	4,231	4,853	(4.4)	14.7

(1) The table is prepared based on accounting principles but may include managerial adjustments to provide a clearer understanding of the business and the company's performance. (2) Since 1Q25, information is disclosed according to Resolution 4,966/21, while information regarding previous quarters was disclosed as regulation in force by 2024.



Consolidated Statement of Income

Table 3. Statement of Income with Reallocations¹ – R\$ million

	3Q24	2Q25	3Q25	Δ% Y/Y	Δ% Q/Q	9M24	9M25	Δ% YTD
Net Interest Income ^{1 2 3 4 5 6 7}	25,870	25,080	26,365	1.9	5.1	77,153	75,327	(2.4)
Cost of Credit ^{1 2 3 8 9 16}	(10,086)	(15,908)	(17,928)	77.7	12.7	(26,435)	(43,987)	66.4
Recovery of Write-offs	2,597	1,991	1,424	(45.2)	(28.5)	7,571	4,703	(37.9)
Expected Loss Expense	(11,627)	(17,374)	(17,928)	54.2	3.2	(31,237)	(46,368)	48.4
Discount Granted	(393)	(525)	(1,424)	262.5	171.5	(1,635)	(2,322)	42.1
Impairment	(663)	-	-	-	-	(1,134)	-	-
Net Financial Margin	15,784	9,172	8,437	(46.5)	(8.0)	50,718	31,339	(38.2)
Fee Income	9,096	8,754	8,863	(2.6)	1.3	26,285	25,978	(1.2)
Administrative Expenses	(9,373)	(9,676)	(9,812)	4.7	1.4	(27,496)	(28,984)	5.4
Personnel Expenses ¹⁷	(6,081)	(6,444)	(6,567)	8.0	1.9	(18,035)	(19,334)	7.2
Other Administrative Expenses ¹⁰	(3,292)	(3,232)	(3,244)	(1.5)	0.4	(9,461)	(9,650)	2.0
Other Operating Income/Expenses	(1,347)	(1,250)	(1,465)	8.7	17.2	(4,088)	(4,021)	(1.7)
Net Gains from Equity Method Investments	1,942	2,124	1,989	2.4	(6.3)	5,729	5,872	2.5
PREVI – Plano de Benefícios I ¹¹	700	978	822	17.4	(16.0)	1,931	2,779	43.9
PREVI – Fundo Utilização Restatement ¹²	209	273	208	(0.8)	(23.9)	793	862	8.6
Tax Expenses ⁶	(2,113)	(2,186)	(2,235)	5.8	2.2	(6,412)	(6,524)	1.8
Other Income/Expenses ^{4 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 18}	(2,086)	(2,439)	(2,249)	7.8	(7.8)	(6,131)	(7,009)	14.3
Provisions	(2,120)	(1,823)	(1,782)	(15.9)	(2.2)	(5,501)	(5,428)	(1.3)
Civil, Tax and Labor Claims ^{13 14}	(1,978)	(1,821)	(1,782)	(9.9)	(2.1)	(5,305)	(5,415)	2.1
Other Provisions	(143)	(1)	-	-	-	(196)	(13)	(93.5)
Operating Income	12,040	5,178	4,241	(64.8)	(18.1)	39,918	18,885	(52.7)
Net Non-Operating Income	90	98	80	(10.2)	(18.2)	193	218	12.7
Profit Before Taxation and Profit Sharing	12,129	5,276	4,322	(64.4)	(18.1)	40,111	19,103	(52.4)
Income Tax and Social Contribution ^{5 15 19}	(500)	(113)	716	-	-	(5,408)	178	-
Employee and Directors Profit Sharing ²⁰	(1,209)	(489)	(438)	(63.7)	(10.4)	(3,600)	(1,865)	(48.2)
Non-Controlling Interests	(906)	(889)	(814)	(10.1)	(8.4)	(2,787)	(2,473)	(11.3)
Adjusted Net Income	9,515	3,784	3,785	(60.2)	0.0	28,317	14,943	(47.2)
One-Off Items	(595)	(749)	(757)	27.1	1.0	(1,650)	(2,107)	27.7
Economic Plans ¹⁴	(1,149)	(1,307)	(1,461)	27.1	11.8	(3,194)	(3,930)	23.1
Adherence to Transaction Program ^{17 18}	-	(1,192)	-	-	-	-	(1,192)	-
Tax Voluntary Assessment ¹⁵	-	-	-	-	-	949	-	-
Securities Impairment ¹⁶	-	-	-	-	-	(1,717)	-	-
Tax Effect and Profit Sharing ^{19 20}	554	1,751	704	27.1	(59.8)	2,312	3,015	30.4
Net Income	8,920	3,035	3,028	(66.0)	(0.2)	26,667	12,836	(51.9)

(1) Since 1Q25, information is disclosed according to Resolution 4,966/21, while information regarding previous quarters was disclosed as regulation in force by 2024.



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 assets, gain (losses) on sale or transfer of financial assets and, 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	3Q24	2Q25	3Q25	9M24	9M25
1	Net Interest Income	Cost of Credit	Recovery of Write-offs	2,997	1,991	1,424	7,971	4,703
2	Net Interest Income	Cost of Credit	Discount Granted	(40)	(195)	(1,040)	(541)	(1,347)
3	Net Interest Income	Cost of Credit	Impairment	(663)	–	–	(2,851)	–
4	Net Interest Income	Other Income/Expenses	Operating Provisions Reversal	–	–	–	39	–
5	Income Tax and Social Contribution	Net Interest Income	Financial Investment Income	–	687	735	–	1,945
6	Tax Expenses	Net Interest Income	Tax Hedge	(9)	(17)	(19)	97	(105)
7	Other Income/Expenses	Net Interest Income	Financial Investment Income	8	–	–	21	–
8	Cost of Credit	Other Income/Expenses	Expected Loss without Fin. Interm. Charact.	(107)	(181)	(160)	(455)	(761)
9	Other Income/Expenses	Cost of Credit	Discount Granted	(353)	(330)	(384)	(1,094)	(975)
10	Other Administrative Expenses	Other Income/Expenses	Premiums Paid to Costumers	(474)	(476)	(485)	(1,424)	(1,418)
11	Other Income/Expenses	PREVI – Plano de Benefícios I	Actuarial Assets and Liabilities Valuation Adjust.	700	978	822	1,931	2,779
12	Other Income/Expenses	PREVI – Fundo Utilização Restatement	Actuarial Assets and Liabilities Valuation Adjust.	209	273	208	793	862
13	Other Income/Expenses	Civil, Tax and Labor Claims	Other Expenses on Civil Claims	(161)	(153)	(60)	(434)	(360)
14	Civil, Tax and Labor Claims	Economic Plans	Economic Plans	(1,149)	(1,307)	(1,461)	(3,194)	(3,930)
15	Income Tax and Social Contribution	Tax Voluntary Assessment	Tax Voluntary Assessment	–	–	–	949	–
16	Cost of Credit	Securities Impairment	Impairment Losses	–	–	–	(1,717)	–
17	Personnel Expenses	Adherence to Transaction Program	Adherence to Transaction Program	–	(433)	–	–	(433)
18	Other Income/Expenses	Adherence to Transaction Program	Adherence to Transaction Program	–	(759)	–	–	(759)
19	Income Tax and Social Contribution	Tax Effect and Profit Sharing	Tax Effect and Profit Sharing on One-Off Items	487	1,665	619	2,126	2,777
20	Employee and Directors Profit Sharing	Tax Effect and Profit Sharing	Tax Effect and Profit Sharing on One-Off Items	67	85	85	186	238



Glossary of Reallocations

(01), (02), (03), & (09) Revenues (expenses) related to the cost of credit accounted for in recovery of write-offs, discounts granted on renegotiations, impairment of financial assets, sale or transfer of financial assets and disposal of leased assets.

(04) Operating Provisions Reversal.

(05) Revenues from non-financial companies financial investments.

(06) Tax effects on investments abroad hedge.

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

(10) Payroll acquisition amortization.

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

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

(13) Other expenses arising from civil claims

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

(15) Effects of Banco do Brasil's voluntary opt in to RFB (Brazilian IRS) Tax Assessment Program.

(16) Securities impairment due to a chapter 11 filed in previous periods.

(17) and **(18)** Effects of Banco do Brasil's adherence to the Comprehensive Transaction Program, establish by Attorney General for the National Treasury (PGFN) and RFB (Brazilian IRS).

(19) and **(20)** 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

	3Q24	2Q25	3Q25	Δ% Y/Y	Δ% Q/Q	9M24	9M25	Δ% YTD
 Tax Effect and Profit Sharing on One-Off Items	554	1,751	704	27.1	(59.8)	2,312	3,015	30.4
Economic Plans	554	630	704	27.1	11.8	1,539	1,894	23.1
Tax Voluntary Assessment	-	-	-	-	-	(55)	-	-
Securities Impairment	-	-	-	-	-	828	-	-
Adherence to Transaction Program	-	1,121	-	-	-	-	1,121	-

2. Net Interest Income

In 3Q25, NII was R\$26.4 billion, up 5.1% QoQ and down 2.4% in the nine-month accumulated periods (9M25/9M24).

In the QoQ comparison, the positive commercial performance favored the growth of financial income (+4.4% in loan operations and +24.7% in treasury), partially offset by the 9.7% growth in financial expenses.

In the nine-month accumulated comparison, the 2.4% decline in NII was primarily driven by the increase in commercial funding expenses, which more directly reflect the effects of the increase in the TMS (which increased by 238 bps in the period) and the TR (+88 bps). Furthermore, the 12.6% growth in the average balance of commercial funding stands out. In 9M25, the highlight was the 16.0% growth in financial income.



Accounting NII

Table 6. Key Indicators

	3Q24	2Q25	3Q25	Δ% Y/Y	Δ% Q/Q	9M24	9M25	Δ% YTD
CDI / TMS – %	2.63	3.33	3.70	40.7	11.3	7.99	10.36	29.7
TJLP – %	1.74	2.18	2.26	29.9	3.6	5.14	6.58	28.0
TR – %	0.21	0.51	0.52	146.5	2.4	0.57	1.45	155.7
RDP – % ¹	1.72	2.00	2.04	18.2	1.8	5.22	6.09	16.7
Business days	66	61	66	–	8.2	190	188	(1.1)
Number of days	92	91	92	–	1.1	274	273	(0.4)
Exchange Rate – US\$ ²	5.45	5.46	5.32	(2.4)	(2.5)			

(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 ⁴ – R\$ million

	3Q24	2Q25	3Q25	Δ% Y/Y	Δ% Q/Q	9M24	9M25	Δ% YTD
Net Interest Income	25,870	25,080	26,365	1.9	5.1	77,153	75,327	(2.4)
Financial Income	46,272	53,464	57,501	24.3	7.6	138,114	160,204	16.0
Loan Operations ¹	35,412	45,240	47,245	33.4	4.4	104,415	134,522	28.8
Treasury ^{1 2}	10,860	8,224	10,256	(5.6)	24.7	33,699	25,682	(23.8)
Financial Expenses	(20,402)	(28,384)	(31,136)	52.6	9.7	(60,961)	(84,877)	39.2
Commercial Funding	(17,349)	(23,650)	(26,240)	51.3	11.0	(51,790)	(70,979)	37.1
Institutional Funding ³	(3,053)	(4,734)	(4,896)	60.3	3.4	(9,170)	(13,898)	51.6

(1) Due to Resolution No. 4,966, as of 1Q25, the private securities portfolio with credit characteristics income was migrated from the treasury result to loan operations income. The movement had an equal negative impact on the treasury result (securitires – interest income) and a positive impact on loan operations income, by R\$12.9 billion in 9M25. Disregarding this effect, the treasury result would have been R\$38.5 billion and the loan operations income would have been R\$121.6 billion in 9M25, representing growth of 14.4% and 16.5% in the accumulated nine-month comparison, respectively. (2) It includes the result from interest, tax hedging, derivatives, and other financial instruments that offset the effects of the exchange rate variation on result; (3) It includes senior bonds, subordinated debt, and hybrid capital instruments (except instruments qualifying as CET1); (4) Data relating to 2Q25 was reprocessed.



Financial Income from Loan Operations

It is worth noting that as of 1Q25, due to the adoption of Resolution No. 4,966/21, Private Securities with Credit Characteristics Income, which were previously recorded in the Treasury Result, were incorporated into the Agribusiness Loan Operations (CPR and CDCA) and Companies Loan Operations (Private Securities). This reclassification resulted in an increase in loan income of approximately R\$12.9 billion in 9M25, in contrast to the reduction in the same amount in the Treasury Result, which harms comparability between the nine-month periods.

In 3Q25, the quarterly increase of 4.4% in loan operations income was influenced by the performance of operations with companies.

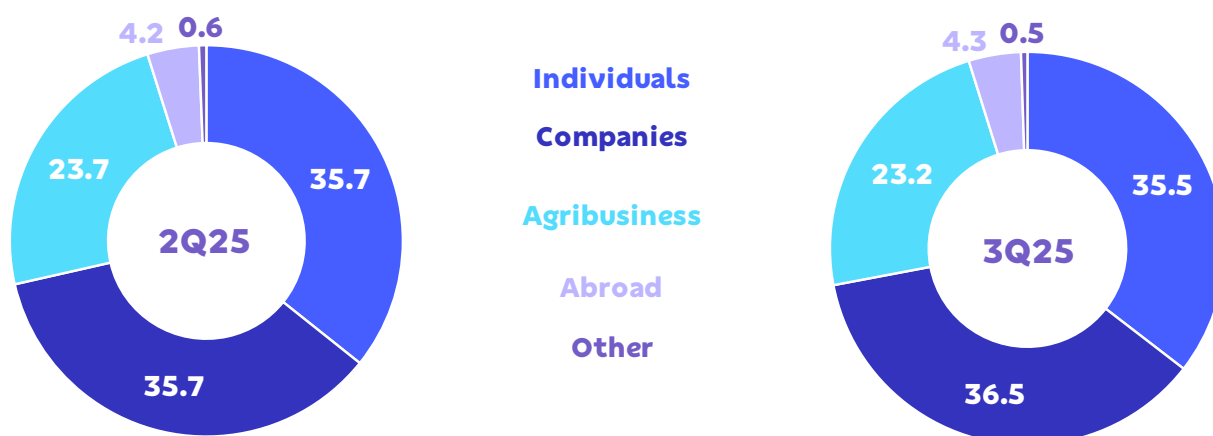
In addition, there was a lower interest accrual of operations of stage 3 on a cash basis accounting, around R\$2.5 billion in 9M25. On the other hand, there was an increase in the term for interest accrual from operations overdue from 60 to 90 days, with a positive impact of R\$757 million in 9M25.

Table 8. Loan Operations Income ³ – R\$ million

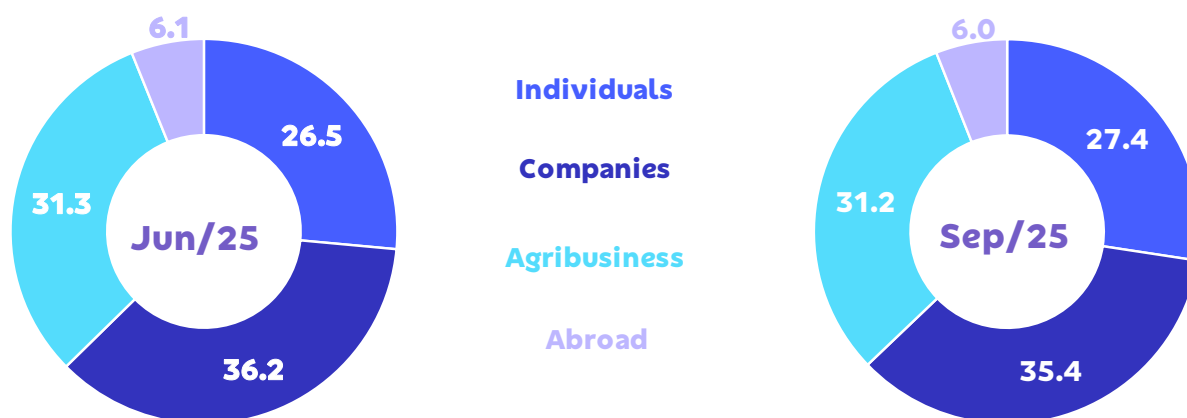
	3Q24	2Q25	3Q25	Δ% Y/Y	Δ% Q/Q	9M24	9M25	Δ% YTD
Loan Operations Income	35,412	45,240	47,245	33.4	4.4	104,415	134,522	28.8
Individuals	14,576	16,167	16,760	15.0	3.7	42,792	47,958	12.1
Companies ¹	9,944	16,152	17,262	73.6	6.9	29,675	48,442	63.2
Agribusiness ²	9,050	10,729	10,953	21.0	2.1	26,414	31,610	19.7
Abroad	1,418	1,919	2,020	42.4	5.3	3,974	5,689	43.1
Sale or Transference of Financial Assets	245	223	202	(17.8)	(9.7)	826	688	(16.7)
Leasing	24	29	33	35.1	14.7	70	88	24.5
Other	153	20	14	(91.0)	(29.2)	664	48	(92.7)

(1) As of 1Q25, in accordance with Resolution No. 4,966/21, it includes private securities with credit characteristics income which, until 2024, affected the securities interest income in the treasury result; (2) As of 1Q25, in accordance with Resolution No. 4,966/21, it includes income from CPR and CDCA, which, until 2024, affected the securities interest income in the treasury result; (3) Data relating to 2Q25 was reprocessed.

Figure 2. Loan Operations Income Breakdown ¹ – %



(1) Data relating to 2Q25 was reprocessed.


Figure 3. Loan Portfolio Breakdown – %


Financial Expenses from Commercial Funding

Table 9. Commercial Funding Expenses – R\$ million

	3Q24	2Q25	3Q25	Δ% Y/Y	Δ% Q/Q	9M24	9M25	Δ% YTD
Commercial Funding Expenses	(17,349)	(23,650)	(26,240)	51.3	11.0	(51,790)	(70,979)	37.1
Deposits Funding Expenses	(14,043)	(18,215)	(20,037)	42.7	10.0	(41,900)	(54,781)	30.7
Time Deposits ¹	(4,908)	(7,483)	(8,672)	76.7	15.9	(14,937)	(22,523)	50.8
Savings Deposits	(3,576)	(4,022)	(4,174)	16.7	3.8	(10,224)	(12,108)	18.4
Judicial Deposits	(5,559)	(6,710)	(7,190)	29.3	7.2	(16,738)	(20,151)	20.4
Letters of Credit Issuance Expenses	(4,953)	(7,688)	(8,777)	77.2	14.2	(14,570)	(22,854)	56.9
Agribusiness Letters of Credit	(4,636)	(7,247)	(8,282)	78.7	14.3	(13,615)	(21,522)	58.1
Mortgage Bonds	(312)	(433)	(483)	55.1	11.5	(936)	(1,307)	39.6
Other Resources from Issuance	(6)	(8)	(12)	112.6	52.4	(19)	(25)	30.4
Credit Guarantee Fund	(218)	(242)	(248)	13.9	2.8	(633)	(723)	14.2
Result of Deposits with Central Bank	1,866	2,495	2,822	51.3	13.1	5,312	7,379	38.9

(1) It includes expenses with other deposits.

Commercial funding expenses was R\$26.2 billion in 3Q25, influenced by the growth observed in TMS (+38 bps), which impacts post-fixed funding, and TR (+1 bps) and RDP (+4 bps), which influence savings deposits and judicial deposits expenses, in addition to the expansion of the average balance of commercial funding (+4.0%), with emphasis on Agribusiness Letters of Credit, with growth of 2.9%.

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

	3Q24			2Q25			3Q25		
	Average Balance	Cost	% Selic	Average Balance	Cost	% Selic	Average Balance	Cost	% Selic
Total Funding	1,072,139	(19,372)	68.6	1,154,629	(26,286)	68.4	1,188,879	(29,196)	66.3
Time Deposits ²	521,323	(10,467)	76.3	562,291	(14,193)	75.8	593,749	(15,863)	72.1
Savings Deposits	215,063	(3,576)	63.2	214,194	(4,022)	56.4	215,153	(4,174)	52.4
Agribusiness Letters of Credit	192,025	(4,636)	91.7	238,322	(7,247)	91.4	245,192	(8,282)	91.2
Demand Deposits	106,806	–	–	98,848	–	–	90,741	–	–
Interbank Deposits	22,765	(381)	–	25,990	(390)	–	28,974	(394)	–
Mortgage Bonds	14,157	(312)	83.6	14,984	(433)	86.9	15,069	(483)	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

	3Q24	2Q25	3Q25	Δ% Y/Y Δ% Q/Q		9M24	9M25	Δ% YTD
	(3,053)	(4,734)	(4,896)	60.3	3.4	(9,170)	(13,898)	
Institutional Funding Expenses	(3,053)	(4,734)	(4,896)	60.3	3.4	(9,170)	(13,898)	51.6
Borrowing, Assignments and Onlending	(1,707)	(2,208)	(1,992)	16.7	(9.8)	(5,103)	(6,194)	21.4
Subordinated Debt	(490)	(1,051)	(1,346)	175.0	28.1	(1,579)	(3,310)	109.6
Domestic ¹	(281)	(837)	(1,142)	306.8	36.4	(756)	(2,671)	253.2
Abroad	(209)	(214)	(205)	(2.0)	(4.2)	(823)	(639)	(22.4)
Securities Issued Abroad	(630)	(519)	(484)	(23.1)	(6.7)	(1,816)	(1,576)	(13.2)
Financial Letters ²	(226)	(957)	(1,073)	373.9	12.1	(672)	(2,818)	319.4

(1) It corresponds to expenses with Perpetual Financial Letters; (4) It represents expenses with senior instruments.

Institutional funding expenses were R\$4.9 billion in 3Q25, influenced by expenses with Domestic Subordinated Debt (Perpetual Financial Letters), which reflect an environment of higher rates.



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).

It is important to highlight that, due to Resolution No. 4,966, as of 1Q25, private securities with credit characteristics income was migrated to loan operations income, reducing the treasury result by R\$12.9 billion (securities – interest income), which harms comparability between the nine-month periods. Disregarding this effect, the treasury result would be R\$38.5 billion in 9M25, which would correspond to a growth of 14.4% compared to the same period of the previous year.

Table 12. Treasury Result – R\$ million

	3Q24	2Q25	3Q25	Δ% Y/Y	Δ% Q/Q	9M24	9M25	Δ% YTD
Treasury Result	10,860	8,224	10,256	(5.6)	24.7	33,699	25,682	(23.8)
Securities ¹	9,079	8,257	10,035	10.5	21.5	26,718	24,613	(7.9)
Repo Operations Result	223	170	195	(12.4)	15.0	2,153	511	(76.3)
Interbank Investments	11,226	10,345	11,330	0.9	9.5	34,825	31,499	(9.6)
Open Market Funding ²	(11,003)	(10,175)	(11,134)	1.2	9.4	(32,672)	(30,988)	(5.2)
Interbank Deposits Result	704	391	366	(48.1)	(6.6)	1,915	1,214	(36.6)
Interbank Deposits Investments	1,085	781	759	(30.0)	(2.8)	3,010	2,370	(21.3)
Interbank Deposits Funding	(381)	(390)	(394)	3.3	0.9	(1,096)	(1,156)	5.5
Other Treasury Components	854	(594)	(340)	-	(42.8)	2,913	(656)	-

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

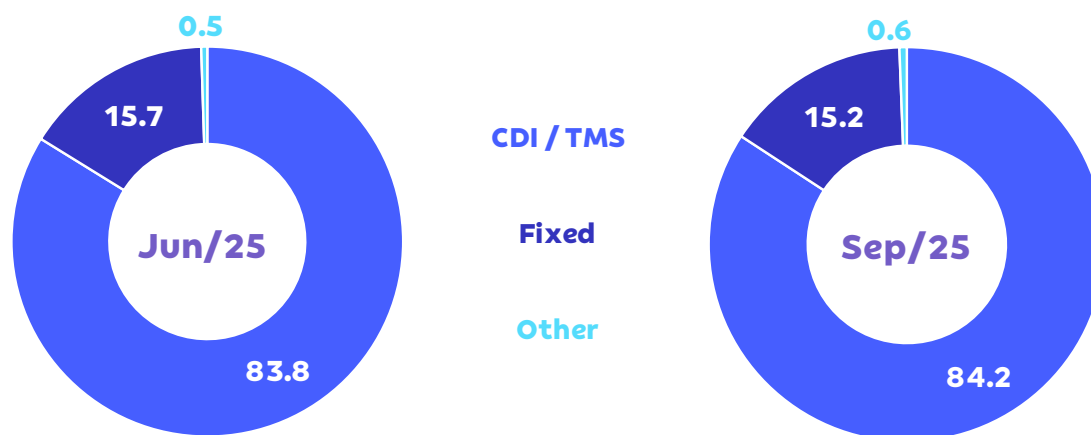
Highlight for the securities income, which was R\$10.0 billion in 3Q25, influenced by the increase in the balance of the post-fixed securities portfolio, the calendar effect, and by the growth of TMS.

It is worth noting that the average balance of the securities portfolio is mostly (84.2%) post-fixed.

Table 13. Securities Income – R\$ million

	3Q24	2Q25	3Q25	Δ% Y/Y	Δ% Q/Q	9M24	9M25	Δ% YTD
Securities Income	9,079	8,257	10,035	10.5	21.5	26,718	24,613	(7.9)
Interest Income ^{1 2}	8,985	7,848	9,951	10.7	26.8	26,606	23,764	(10.7)
Profit/Loss from Negotiation	119	403	126	6.0	(68.8)	347	718	106.9
Income/Expense from Mark to Market	(24)	6	(41)	69.5	-	(235)	131	-

(1) Due to Resolution No. 4,966, as of 1Q25, the private securities portfolio with credit characteristics income was migrated to loan operations income reducing treasury income by approximately R\$ 12.9 billion in 9M25 (securities – interest income), which harms comparability between the nine-month periods. Disregarding this effect, the securities income would be R\$ 37.5 billion in 9M25, representing a growth of 40.3% compared to the same period of the previous year; (2) it contains open market funding expenses (own portfolio).

**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 ^{1 2} – Market Value – R\$ million

	Sep/24 ²	Share %	Jun/25	Share %	Sep/25	Share %	Δ% Y/Y	Δ% Q/Q
Securities	–	–	606,329	100.0	662,337	100.0	–	9.2
At Fair Value through Profit or Loss	–	–	7,247	1.2	7,513	1.1	–	3.7
At Fair Value through Other Comp. Income	–	–	553,081	91.2	573,184	86.5	–	3.6
At Amortized Cost	–	–	46,001	7.6	81,640	12.3	–	77.5

(1) The securities portfolio categories follow the standard established by Resolution No. 4,966/21, in force as of January 1st, 2025, as presented in the Explanatory Notes; (2) Information unavailable for periods prior to 1Q25.

Liquidity Balance

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

Table 15. Liquidity Balance ¹ – R\$ million

	Sep/24	Share %	Jun/25	Share %	Sep/25	Share %	Δ% Y/Y	Δ% Q/Q
Liquidity Assets (a)	1,095,167	100.0	921,793	100.0	1,041,031	100.0	(4.9)	12.9
Securities	509,318	46.5	606,329	65.8	662,337	63.6	30.0	9.2
Interbank Investments	561,314	51.3	290,996	31.6	354,961	34.1	(36.8)	22.0
Available Funds	24,535	2.2	24,468	2.7	23,733	2.3	(3.3)	(3.0)
Liquidity Liabilities (b)	753,488	100.0	644,140	100.0	712,560	100.0	(5.4)	10.6
Open Market Funding	731,533	97.1	617,731	95.9	682,233	95.7	(6.7)	10.4
Interbank Deposits	21,956	2.9	26,408	4.1	30,327	4.3	38.1	14.8
Liquidity Balance (a-b)	341,679	100.0	277,654	100.0	328,471	100.0	(3.9)	18.3

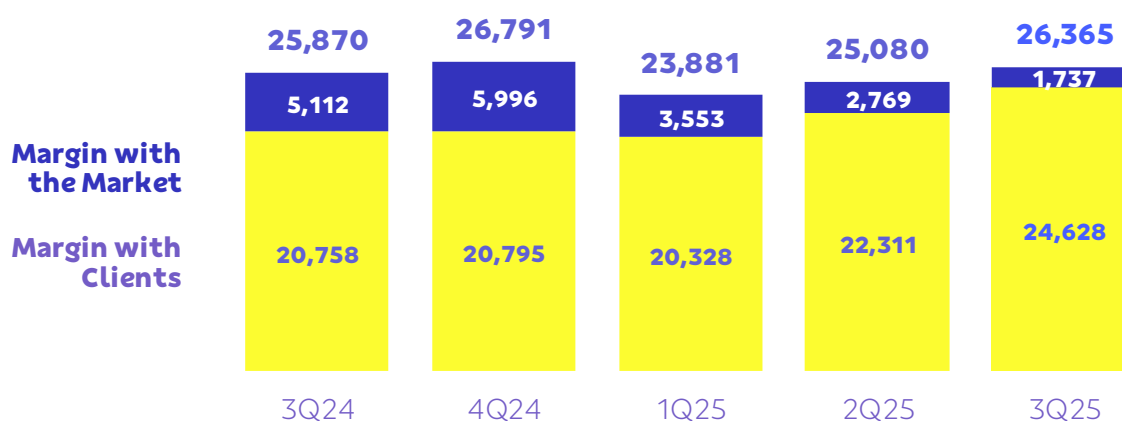
(1) As of 1Q25, according to Resolution 4,966/21, the securities portfolio does not include private securities with credit characteristics.



Managerial NII

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

Figure 5. Margin with Clients ^{1 3} and with the Market ^{2 3} – 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; (3) Data relating to 2Q25 was reprocessed.

Table 16. Margin with Clients ¹ and with the Market ¹ – R\$ million

	3Q24	2Q25	3Q25	Δ% Y/Y	Δ% Q/Q	9M24	9M25	Δ% YTD
Net Interest Income	25,870	25,080	26,365	1.9	5.1	77,153	75,326	(2.4)
Margin with Clients	20,758	22,311	24,628	18.6	10.4	60,888	67,267	10.5
Average Balance	1,074,491	1,141,597	1,138,486	6.0	(0.3)	1,048,267	1,132,574	8.0
Clients Spread %	7.95	8.05	8.94	12.4	11.0	7.82	8.00	2.3
Margin with the Market	5,112	2,769	1,737	(66.0)	(37.3)	16,265	8,059	(50.5)

(1) Data relating to 2Q25 was reprocessed.

Margin with Cilents was R\$24.6 billion in 3Q25, up 10.4% QoQ, mainly influenced by the following factors: (i) excess liquidity increase; (ii) TMS growth (+38 bps); (iii) turnover of the loan portfolio with repriced rates; and (iv) calendar effect (5 more business days).

Margin with the Market was R\$ 1.7 billion in 3Q25, mainly impacted by the lower contribution from Banco Patagonia's margin and the growth in institutional funding expenses, due to the funding mix strategy with domestic perpetual financial letters issuance indexed to TMS.



Assets and Liabilities Analysis

Earning Assets

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

	3Q24			3Q25		
	Average Balance ¹	Revenues ²	Annual ³ Rate (%)	Average Balance ¹	Revenues ²	Annual ³ Rate (%)
Earning Assets	2,164,329	65,892	12.7	2,305,362	85,079	15.6
Loan Portfolio ⁴	1,041,999	35,412	14.3	1,221,335	47,245	16.4
Securities	543,172	16,303	12.6	647,239	22,923	14.9
Interbank Investments	491,389	12,311	10.4	339,401	12,089	15.0
Remunerated Compulsory Deposits	87,769	1,866	8.8	97,388	2,822	12.1

(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, as of 1Q25, it also includes the private securities with credit characteristic portfolio. The adjustment was implemented prospectively and only affects information as of 1Q25.

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

	2Q25			3Q25		
	Average Balance ¹	Revenues ²	Annual ³ Rate (%)	Average Balance ¹	Revenues ²	Annual ³ Rate (%)
Earning Assets	2,228,039	77,962	14.7	2,305,362	85,079	15.6
Loan Portfolio ⁴	1,227,535	45,240	15.6	1,221,335	47,245	16.4
Securities	576,183	19,101	13.9	647,239	22,923	14.9
Interbank Investments	329,237	11,126	14.2	339,401	12,089	15.0
Remunerated Compulsory Deposits	95,083	2,495	10.9	97,388	2,822	12.1

(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, as of 1Q25, it also includes the private securities with credit characteristic portfolio. The adjustment was implemented prospectively and only affects information as of 1Q25.

Table 19. Average Balances and Interest Rate – Earning Assets (YTD) – R\$ million

	9M24			9M25		
	Average Balance ¹	Revenues ²	Annual ³ Rate (%)	Average Balance ¹	Revenues ²	Annual ³ Rate (%)
Earning Assets	2,103,690	194,266	12.5	2,235,190	233,534	14.2
Loan Portfolio ⁴	1,016,007	104,415	13.9	1,222,455	134,522	14.9
Securities	529,149	46,703	11.9	579,347	57,764	13.5
Interbank Investments	472,625	37,836	10.8	340,978	33,869	13.5
Remunerated Compulsory Deposits	85,909	5,312	8.3	92,410	7,379	10.8

(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, as of 1Q25, it also includes the private securities with credit characteristic portfolio. The adjustment was implemented prospectively and only affects information as of 1Q25.



Interest-Bearing Liabilities

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

	3Q24			3Q25		
	Average Balance ¹	Expenses ²	Annual Rate (%) ³	Average Balance ¹	Expenses ²	Annual Rate (%) ³
Interest-Bearing Liabilities	1,868,563	(40,657)	8.4	2,003,993	(58,126)	11.1
Open Market Funding	695,294	(18,227)	10.1	653,129	(24,022)	13.9
Time Deposits	521,323	(10,467)	7.8	593,749	(15,863)	10.3
Saving Deposits	215,063	(3,576)	6.5	215,153	(4,174)	7.5
Agribusiness Letters of Credit	192,025	(4,636)	9.3	245,192	(8,282)	12.8
Borrowing and Onlending ⁴	138,727	(1,707)	4.8	154,524	(1,992)	5.1
Subordinated Debt	20,268	(490)	9.3	37,324	(1,346)	13.7
Foreign Securities Borrowing	40,436	(630)	6.1	31,989	(484)	5.9
Interbank Deposits	22,765	(381)	6.5	28,974	(394)	5.3
Mortgage Bonds	14,157	(312)	8.5	15,069	(483)	12.2
Others Commercial Papers ⁵	8,504	(232)	10.5	28,889	(1,085)	14.2

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

	2Q25			3Q25		
	Average Balance ¹	Expenses ²	Annual Rate (%) ³	Average Balance ¹	Expenses ²	Annual Rate (%) ³
Interest-Bearing Liabilities	1,934,382	(52,047)	10.3	2,003,993	(58,126)	11.1
Open Market Funding	630,465	(21,019)	12.7	653,129	(24,022)	13.9
Time Deposits	562,291	(14,193)	9.7	593,749	(15,863)	10.3
Saving Deposits	214,194	(4,022)	7.3	215,153	(4,174)	7.5
Agribusiness Letters of Credit	238,322	(7,247)	11.6	245,192	(8,282)	12.8
Borrowing and Onlending ⁴	152,679	(2,208)	5.7	154,524	(1,992)	5.1
Subordinated Debt	32,805	(1,051)	12.2	37,324	(1,346)	13.7
Foreign Securities Borrowing	33,831	(519)	6.0	31,989	(484)	5.9
Interbank Deposits	25,990	(390)	5.9	28,974	(394)	5.3
Mortgage Bonds	14,984	(433)	11.1	15,069	(483)	12.2
Others Commercial Papers ⁵	28,821	(964)	12.7	28,889	(1,085)	14.2

(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 22.** Average Balances and Interest Rates – Interest-Bearing Liabilities (YTD) – R\$ million

	9M24			9M25		
	Average Balance ¹	Expenses ²	Annual Rate (%) ³	Average Balance ¹	Expenses ²	Annual Rate (%) ³
Interest-Bearing Liabilities	1,817,803	(119,393)	8.7	1,943,544	(156,828)	10.6
Open Market Funding	677,102	(52,657)	10.2	635,577	(64,139)	13.2
Time Deposits	503,297	(31,676)	8.3	566,704	(42,674)	9.9
Saving Deposits	209,864	(10,224)	6.4	214,491	(12,108)	7.5
Agribusiness Letters of Credit	188,767	(13,615)	9.5	234,273	(21,522)	12.1
Borrowing and Onlending ⁴	131,180	(5,103)	5.2	153,671	(6,194)	5.3
Subordinated Debt	22,138	(1,579)	9.4	34,236	(3,310)	12.7
Foreign Securities Borrowing	39,433	(1,816)	6.1	34,187	(1,576)	6.1
Interbank Deposits	23,116	(1,096)	6.3	26,980	(1,156)	5.7
Mortgage Bonds	14,364	(936)	8.6	15,097	(1,307)	11.4
Others Commercial Papers ⁵	8,542	(691)	10.6	28,328	(2,843)	13.2

(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 23. Change in Volume and Rate – R\$ million

	3Q25 / 3Q24			3Q25 / 2Q25			9M25 / 9M24		
	Average Volume ¹	Average Rate ²	Net Change ³	Average Volume ¹	Average Rate ²	Net Change ³	Average Volume ¹	Average Rate ²	Net Change ³
Earning Assets	5,205	13,982	19,187	2,854	4,263	7,117	13,739	25,529	39,269
Loan Portfolio	6,937	4,895	11,833	(240)	2,245	2,005	22,718	7,389	30,107
Securities	3,686	2,934	6,620	2,517	1,305	3,822	5,005	6,056	11,061
Interbank Investments	(5,413)	5,191	(222)	362	601	963	(13,076)	9,109	(3,967)
Remunerated Compulsory Deposits	279	678	957	67	260	327	519	1,548	2,067
Interest-Bearing Liabilities	(3,928)	(13,540)	(17,468)	(2,019)	(4,060)	(6,079)	(10,146)	(27,289)	(37,435)
Open Market Funding	1,551	(7,346)	(5,796)	(834)	(2,170)	(3,003)	4,190	(15,672)	(11,482)
Time Deposits	(1,935)	(3,460)	(5,395)	(839)	(830)	(1,669)	(4,570)	(6,428)	(10,998)
Saving Deposits	(2)	(597)	(599)	(19)	(133)	(152)	(261)	(1,622)	(1,883)
Agribusiness Letters of Credit	(1,796)	(1,850)	(3,646)	(232)	(804)	(1,036)	(4,181)	(3,727)	(7,907)
Borrowing and Onlending	(204)	(81)	(285)	(24)	239	216	(907)	(185)	(1,092)
Subordinated Debt	(615)	(242)	(857)	(163)	(132)	(295)	(1,170)	(561)	(1,731)
Foreign Securities Borrowing	128	18	146	28	7	35	242	(1)	241
Interbank Deposits	(84)	72	(12)	(41)	37	(4)	(165)	106	(60)
Mortgage Bonds	(29)	(142)	(172)	(3)	(47)	(50)	(63)	(308)	(371)
Others Commercial Papers	(765)	(87)	(853)	(3)	(118)	(120)	(1,986)	(166)	(2,152)

(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 24. NIM and NII ⁵ – R\$ million

	3Q24	2Q25	3Q25	9M24	9M25
(a) Average Earning Assets	2,164,329	2,228,039	2,305,362	2,103,690	2,235,190
(b) Average Interest-Bearing Liabilities	1,868,563	1,934,382	2,003,993	1,817,803	1,943,544
(c) NII	25,870	25,080	26,365	77,153	75,327
(d) Net Interest Gain	25,235	25,915	26,953	74,872	76,706
(d.I) Interest Income	65,892	77,962	85,079	194,266	233,534
(d.II) Interest Expense	(40,657)	(52,047)	(58,126)	(119,393)	(156,828)
(e) Other Items ¹	636	(835)	(588)	2,281	(1,379)
AIBL / AEA (b/a) – %	86.3	86.8	86.9	86.4	87.0
Yield Average Assets ^{2 4} (d.I/a) – %	12.7	14.7	15.6	19.3	22.0
Liabilities Average Cost ^{2 4} (d.II/b) – %	9.0	11.2	12.1	13.6	16.8
Net Interest Rate ^{2 3} – %	3.8	3.5	3.5	5.8	5.2
Adjusted NIM ² (d/a) – %	4.7	4.7	4.8	7.2	7.0
NIM ² (c/a) – %	4.9	4.6	4.7	7.5	6.9

(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; (5) Data relating to 2Q25 was reprocessed

Table 25. NIM and Risk-Adjusted NIM – %

	3Q23	4Q23	1Q24	2Q24	3Q24	4Q24	1Q25	2Q25	3Q25
Net Interest Margin (NIM) ¹	4.9	5.3	5.1	5.0	4.9	5.0	4.5	4.6	4.7
Risk-Adjusted NIM ²	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.4	2.9	3.2	2.6	1.7	1.5

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



Clients Spread

Table 26. Clients Spread and Risk-Adjusted Clients Spread – R\$ million

	3Q24	2Q25	3Q25	Δ% Y/Y	Δ% Q/Q	9M24	9M25	Δ% YTD
Margin with Clients ¹	20,758	22,311	24,628	18.6	10.4	60,888	67,267	10.5
Cost of Credit	10,086	15,908	17,928	77.7	12.7	26,435	43,987	66.4
Average Balance with Clients	1,074,491	1,141,597	1,138,486	6.0	(0.3)	1,048,267	1,132,574	8.0
Clients Spread %	7.95	8.05	8.94	12.4	11.0	7.82	8.00	2.3
Risk-Adjusted Clients Spread % ²	4.03	2.26	2.37	(41.1)	5.0	4.41	2.75	(37.6)

(1) Data relating to 2Q25 was reprocessed; (2) Margin with Clients, net of Cost of Credit, divided by the average balance with clients, annualized.

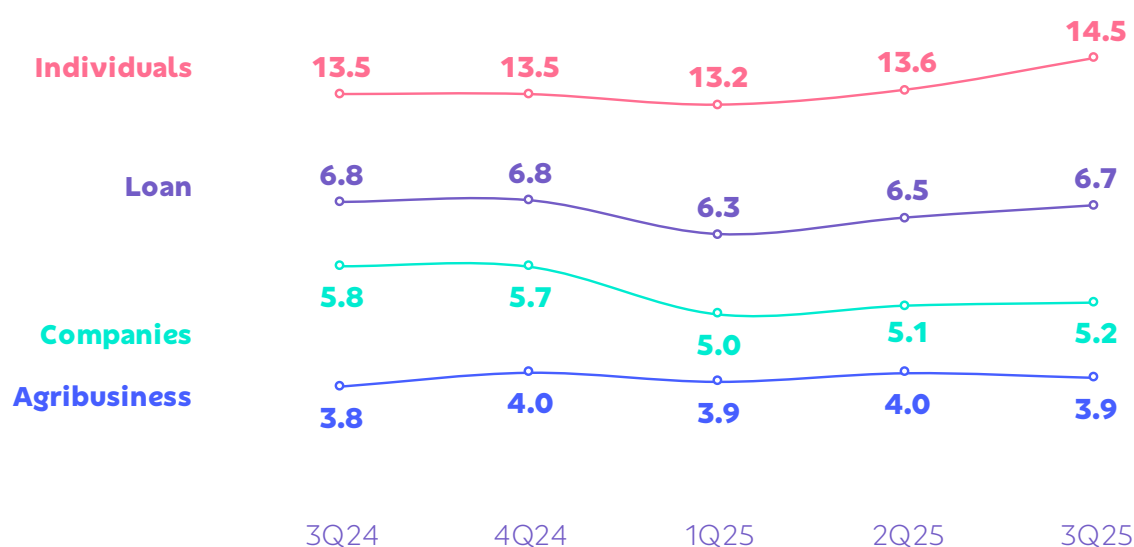
Figure 6. Clients Spread ¹ and Risk-Adjusted Clients Spread ¹ – %



(1) Data relating to 2Q25 was reprocessed.

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. On September 30, 2025, total net position of assets was US\$447 million on assets.

Table 27. Balance in Foreign Currencies – R\$ million

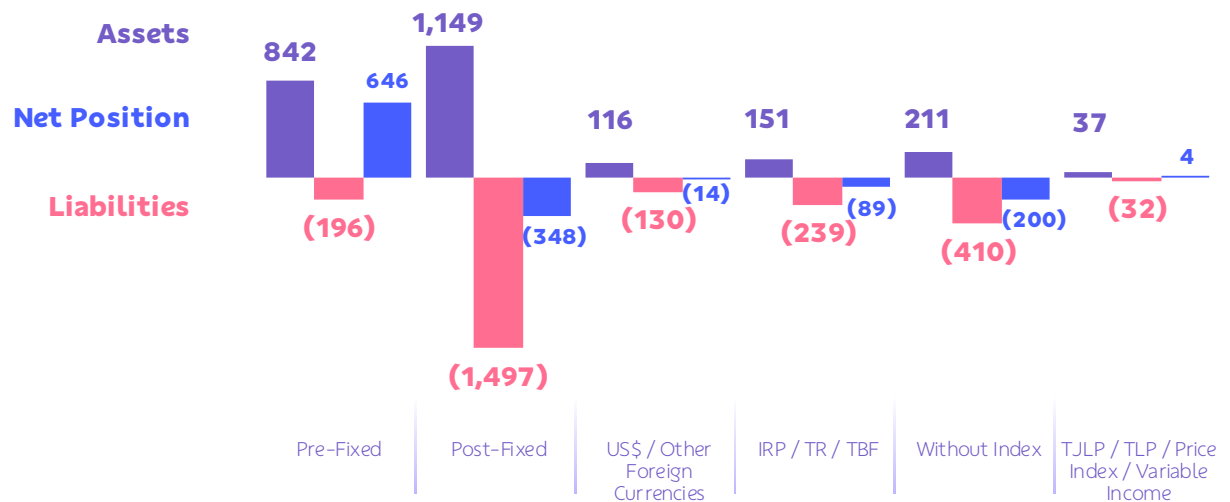
Currency	Balance Sheet		Derivatives		Total	
	Assets	Liabilities	Long	Short	Assets + Long	Liabilities + Short
U.S. Dollar	227,246	256,041	101,828	75,297	329,074	331,338
Euro	19,046	11,270	10,663	18,725	29,709	29,995
Yen	4,001	3,692	357	842	4,358	4,534
Pound Sterling	486	364	5	263	491	627
Swiss Franc	18	21	–	–	18	21
Gold	315	–	–	–	315	–
Canadian Dollar	38	36	–	–	38	36
Other	17,713	17,525	4,740	1	22,453	17,526
Total	268,863	288,949	117,593	95,128	386,456	384,077
Total Net Position					2,379	
Total Net Position - in US\$ million					447	



Balance Sheet by Index

The following figure presents Banco do Brasil's breakdown of consolidated assets and liabilities, including derivatives and its net position, by index, on September 30, 2025.

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 28. 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	1,101,719	116,067	107,465	206,695	424,548	548,503	2,504,996
Pre-Fixed	145,700	51,046	58,731	133,575	249,559	203,132	841,744
Post-Fixed	808,045	55,271	16,959	31,415	84,636	153,014	1,149,341
Savings / TBF	10,899	5,991	2,120	10,756	30,608	90,158	150,531
Price Index	2,434	421	606	4,923	13,092	7,624	29,101
TJLP	36	73	57	117	236	6,904	7,423
US\$ / Other Foreign Currencies	36,074	6,309	19,969	10,749	9,385	33,157	115,643
Variable Income	246	—	—	—	—	—	246
Without Index	98,284	(3,045)	9,022	15,160	37,032	54,514	210,967
Liabilities	(891,078)	(90,261)	(68,675)	(172,676)	(388,806)	(893,500)	(2,504,996)
Pre-Fixed	(42,382)	(15,363)	(15,699)	(66,162)	(27,618)	(28,539)	(195,762)
Post-Fixed	(717,528)	(52,383)	(31,431)	(53,803)	(257,997)	(384,223)	(1,497,366)
Savings / TBF	(11,850)	(9,617)	(4,098)	(16,405)	(43,184)	(154,057)	(239,212)
Price Index	(7,333)	(287)	(458)	(1,161)	(4,127)	(7,758)	(21,123)
TJLP	(80)	(115)	(181)	(179)	(239)	(10,196)	(10,989)
US\$ / Other Foreign Currencies	(11,794)	(9,643)	(10,755)	(24,364)	(32,149)	(41,359)	(130,064)
Without Index	(100,110)	(2,852)	(6,053)	(10,602)	(23,492)	(267,369)	(410,478)
Gap	210,641	25,806	38,790	34,019	35,742	(344,997)	(0)
Cumulative Gap	210,641	236,447	275,237	309,255	344,997	(0)	(0)
Cumul. Gap as % Assets	19.1	203.7	256.1	149.6	81.3	(0.0)	

3.

Fee Income

Fee Income totaled R\$8.9 billion in the quarter, with positive performance in comparison with the previous quarter in asset management (+7,1%), insurance, pension plans and premium bonds (+5.8%), and consortium management fees (+5.5%).

In the nine-month accumulated comparison, the highlights were asset management (+12.2%), consortium management fees (+18.7%) and insurance, pension plans and premium bonds (+2.5%).



The following table presents the fee income breakdown. In comparison with the previous year, it is necessary to consider the changes brought about by CMN Resolution No. 4,966, from which the fees linked to the origination of credit operations began to be recognized on a deferred basis for the term of the operations in the Loan Operations Income, which is part of the NII. This led to a reduction of R\$1.1 billion in fee income in 9M25, and a deferred effect in the NII.

Table 29. Fee Income – R\$ million

	3Q24	2Q25	3Q25	Δ% Y/Y	Δ% Q/Q	9M24	9M25	Δ% YTD
Fee Income	9,096	8,754	8,863	(2.6)	1.3	26,285	25,978	(1.2)
Asset Management	2,456	2,568	2,751	12.0	7.1	6,966	7,816	12.2
Insur., Pens. Plans & Premium Bonds	1,536	1,483	1,569	2.1	5.8	4,430	4,541	2.5
Checking Account ¹	1,778	1,342	1,394	(21.6)	3.8	4,969	4,077	(17.9)
Consortium Management Fees	766	863	917	19.7	6.3	2,187	2,597	18.7
Credit/Debit Cards	508	509	500	(1.7)	(1.9)	1,561	1,513	(3.1)
Loans and Guarantees ¹	579	469	283	(51.2)	(39.7)	1,827	1,008	(44.8)
Collections	302	292	288	(4.7)	(1.5)	909	879	(3.3)
Billings	242	246	236	(2.4)	(4.3)	744	723	(2.8)
Capital Market	127	200	176	39.2	(11.9)	471	543	15.3
Nat. Treas. & Official Funds Manag.	74	79	69	(5.9)	(11.8)	233	222	(4.7)
Other ¹	730	702	682	(6.6)	(3.0)	1,989	2,059	3.5
Business Days	66	61	66	0.0	8.2	190	188	(1.1)

(1) Revised series from 1Q25 onwards.

4. Administrative Expenses

In the 3Q25, administrative expenses amounted to R\$9.8 billion, an increase of 1.4% QoQ, due to the 1.9% increase in Personnel Expenses, and 0.4% increase in Other Administrative Expenses.

In the nine-month accumulated comparison, administrative expenses grew by 5.4%. The increase reflects both the impact of the salary adjustments of 4.64% in September/24 and the investments in IT, specially in Telecommunication and Data Processing.

This section also presents BB's service network.

**Table 30.** Administrative Expenses – R\$ million

	3Q24	2Q25	3Q25	Δ% Y/Y	Δ% Q/Q	9M24	9M25	Δ% YTD
Administrative Expenses	(9,373)	(9,676)	(9,812)	4.7	1.4	(27,496)	(28,984)	5.4
Personnel Expenses	(6,081)	(6,444)	(6,567)	8.0	1.9	(18,035)	(19,334)	7.2
Wages and Salaries	(2,910)	(3,557)	(3,055)	5.0	(14.1)	(9,040)	(9,578)	6.0
Benefits	(1,001)	(1,050)	(1,044)	4.3	(0.6)	(2,965)	(3,125)	5.4
Social Charges	(900)	(1,049)	(995)	10.5	(5.1)	(2,795)	(3,029)	8.4
Personnel Administrative Provisions	(985)	(494)	(1,166)	18.4	136.1	(2,409)	(2,724)	13.1
Pension Plans	(252)	(258)	(273)	8.4	5.9	(739)	(781)	5.7
Directors and Officers Remuneration	(15)	(20)	(19)	24.7	(2.0)	(48)	(54)	13.6
Training	(17)	(17)	(14)	(17.0)	(14.2)	(40)	(42)	5.2
Other Administrative Expenses	(3,292)	(3,232)	(3,244)	(1.5)	0.4	(9,461)	(9,650)	2.0
Amortization and Depreciation	(596)	(690)	(777)	30.5	12.7	(1,713)	(2,082)	21.5
Rent and Property Maintenance	(705)	(609)	(532)	(24.6)	(12.7)	(2,098)	(1,822)	(13.2)
Telecommunic. and Data Processing	(448)	(516)	(548)	22.4	6.1	(1,226)	(1,602)	30.7
Security and Transport Services	(408)	(396)	(392)	(3.9)	(0.9)	(1,166)	(1,186)	1.7
Expenses with Outsourced Services	(359)	(296)	(286)	(20.4)	(3.4)	(1,097)	(875)	(20.2)
Advertising and Public Relations	(276)	(207)	(221)	(19.8)	6.8	(660)	(595)	(9.9)
PDG (Performance Bonus Program)	(167)	(158)	(122)	(27.1)	(22.9)	(471)	(440)	(6.7)
Others	(334)	(359)	(366)	9.6	1.8	(1,030)	(1,049)	1.9

Personnel Expenses totaled R\$6.6 billion in 3Q25, up 1.9% QoQ. They were up 7.2% YoY, mainly justified by salary adjustments of 4.64% in September/24, granted to bank employees due to the collective bargaining agreement (ACT 24/26).

Other Administrative Expenses totaled R\$3.2 billion in 3Q25, up 0.4% QoQ. Year-over-year, Other Administrative Expenses increased by 2.0%, mainly justified by the increase in Data Processing expenses (+30.7%), due to the announced investments in technology and Amortization and Depreciation (+21.5%).

**Table 31.** BB's Staff Profile

	Sep/24	Dec/24	Mar/25	Jun/25	Sep/25
Employees	87,101	86,574	86,117	85,959	85,802
Gender					
Female	35,571	35,388	35,242	35,082	34,938
Male	51,530	51,186	50,875	50,877	50,864
Educational Level					
High School	10,628	10,070	9,562	9,478	9,311
College	24,913	24,646	24,353	23,951	23,625
Specialization, Master's and Doctorate	51,484	51,784	52,129	52,458	52,794
Others	76	74	73	72	72
Position					
Management	31,678	31,486	30,457	30,510	30,557
Technical	1,237	1,248	1,302	1,321	1,326
Advisor	12,125	12,450	12,420	12,313	12,593
Operational	41,907	41,227	40,183	40,027	39,544
Specialist	154	163	1,755	1,788	1,782
Interns	479	407	475	444	420
 Turnover - Quarterly Index (%)	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6

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



Customer Service Network

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

Table 32. Service Network

	Sep/24	Jun/25	Sep/25	Δ% Y/Y	Δ% Q/Q
Service Network	52,103	51,322	55,868	7.2	8.9
Own Service Network	10,698	10,643	10,517	(1.7)	(1.2)
Branches	3,997	3,997	3,987	(0.3)	(0.3)
Service Posts	1,525	1,492	1,378	(9.6)	(7.6)
Automated Service Posts	5,176	5,154	5,152	(0.5)	(0.0)
MaisBB Network	17,547	15,749	20,102	14.6	27.6
Shared Network Channels	23,858	24,930	25,249	5.8	1.3
Banco24Horas	23,858	24,930	25,249	5.8	1.3

Table 33. Traditional and Specialized Service Network

	Sep/24	Jun/25	Sep/25	Δ% Y/Y	Δ% Q/Q
Own Service Network	10,698	10,643	10,517	(1.7)	(1.2)
Traditional Service	9,872	9,817	9,688	(1.9)	(1.3)
Traditional Branches	3,171	3,171	3,158	(0.4)	(0.4)
Service Posts	1,525	1,492	1,378	(9.6)	(7.6)
Automated Service Posts	5,176	5,154	5,152	(0.5)	(0.0)
Specialized Service	826	826	829	0.4	0.4
Digital and Specialized Serv. Branches	826	826	829	0.4	0.4
Digital Offices	16	15	16	–	6.7



Indicators

Table 34. Adjusted Coverage Ratios – R\$ million

	3Q24	4Q24	1Q25	2Q25	3Q25
Fee Income (A)	9,096	9,192	8,361	8,754	8,863
Adm. Expenses (B) = (C) + (D)	(9,373)	(9,502)	(9,496)	(9,676)	(9,812)
Personnel Expenses (C)	(6,081)	(6,285)	(6,322)	(6,444)	(6,567)
Other Administrative Expenses (D)	(3,292)	(3,216)	(3,174)	(3,232)	(3,244)
 Personnel Exp. Coverage (A/C) ¹ - %	149.6	146.2	132.3	135.8	135.0
 Personnel Exp. Coverage 12 m ¹ - %	145.5	145.9	143.3	140.9	137.3
 Adm. Exp. Coverage (A/B) ¹ - %	97.0	96.7	88.0	90.5	90.3
 Adm. Exp. Coverage 12 months ¹ - %	95.3	95.9	94.4	93.1	91.4

(1) Indicator affected by CMN Resolution No. 4,966/21 starting from 1Q25.

Table 35. Adjusted Cost-to-Income Ratio – R\$ million

	3Q24	4Q24	1Q25	2Q25	3Q25
Administrative Expenses (A)	(9,373)	(9,502)	(9,496)	(9,676)	(9,812)
Personnel Expenses	(6,081)	(6,285)	(6,322)	(6,444)	(6,567)
Other Administrative Expenses	(3,292)	(3,216)	(3,174)	(3,232)	(3,244)
Operating Income (B)	36,363	36,849	32,597	34,984	34,968
Net Interest Income	25,870	26,791	23,881	25,080	26,365
Recovery of Write-offs	2,597	1,927	1,289	1,991	1,424
Discounts Granted	(393)	(386)	(374)	(525)	(1,424)
Impairments	(663)	(620)	-	-	-
Fee Income	9,096	9,192	8,361	8,754	8,863
Equity Int. in Assoc. Companies and JV	1,942	2,059	1,759	2,124	1,989
Other Operating Income/Expenses	(2,086)	(2,115)	(2,320)	(2,439)	(2,249)
 Cost-to-Income Ratio (A/B) - % ¹	25.8	25.8	29.1	27.7	28.1
 Cost-to-Income Ratio 12 months - % ¹	25.4	25.6	26.5	27.0	27.6

(1) Indicator affected by CMN Resolution No. 4,966/21 starting from 1Q25.

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 36. Other Operating Income/Expenses¹ – R\$ million

	3Q24	2Q25	3Q25	Δ% Y/Y	Δ% Q/Q	9M24	9M25	Δ% YTD
Other Income/Expenses	(2,086)	(2,439)	(2,249)	7.8	(7.8)	(6,131)	(7,009)	14.3
Other Income	1,909	1,955	2,178	14.1	11.4	5,582	6,116	9.6
Update Of Deposits In Guarantee	556	715	717	29.0	0.3	1,686	2,091	24.0
Recovery of Charges and Expenses	544	481	546	0.4	13.5	1,514	1,500	(0.9)
Cards Transactions	198	344	346	74.9	0.5	757	999	32.0
Clube de Benefícios BB	110	124	118	7.6	(4.4)	332	370	11.3
Non-financial Subsidiaries	78	15	39	(49.6)	167.2	220	123	(44.2)
Adjustment of recoverable tax	60	66	112	88.4	70.0	190	237	25.0
Reversal of Provisions – Other	92	45	41	(55.6)	(10.3)	228	112	(50.9)
Other	272	165	259	(5.0)	56.7	656	684	4.4
Other Expenses	(3,995)	(4,395)	(4,427)	10.8	0.7	(11,712)	(13,125)	12.1
Card Transactions	(592)	(650)	(633)	6.9	(2.6)	(1,629)	(1,882)	15.5
Business Relationship Allowance	(474)	(476)	(485)	2.4	1.8	(1,424)	(1,418)	(0.4)
Expenses with outsourced services	(465)	(459)	(458)	(1.4)	(0.1)	(1,346)	(1,334)	(0.8)
Business Relationship Bonus	(356)	(415)	(436)	22.5	5.1	(1,012)	(1,261)	24.6
Actuarial Liabilities Update	(337)	(335)	(354)	4.8	5.6	(1,007)	(1,023)	1.6
Non-financial Subsidiaries	(211)	(196)	(234)	10.8	19.4	(592)	(677)	14.4
Cash Transport Services	(151)	(159)	(158)	4.9	(0.6)	(431)	(472)	9.5
INSS (Social Security) Agreement	(143)	(155)	(159)	11.4	2.4	(445)	(466)	4.8
Life Insurance Premium – Consumer Credit	(122)	(138)	(144)	17.7	4.3	(355)	(413)	16.4
ATM Network	(109)	(173)	(80)	(27.1)	(53.9)	(366)	(346)	(5.7)
Failures/Frauds and Other Losses	(56)	(72)	(141)	151.5	95.8	(168)	(259)	54.6
Other	(978)	(1,166)	(1,145)	17.0	(1.8)	(2,938)	(3,573)	21.6

(1) Table impacted by CMN Resolution nº 4,966/21; (2) Values referring to 2Q2025 were reprocessed.



Information on Subsidiaries and Affiliates

Table 37. Investments in associates and joint ventures in Brazil – R\$ thousand

Investments in Associates and JV in Brazil	Activity	Share	Book Value		Equity Income	
			Sep/24	Sep/25	9M24	9M25
Banco Votorantim S.A. ⁴	Multiple Bank	(ii) 50.00%	6,975,132	6,443,231	585,812	695,933
BB Administradora de Cartões de Crédito S.A.	Service Rendering	(i) 100.00%	49,133	49,327	24,800	24,994
BB Administradora de Consórcios S.A.	Consortiums	(i) 100.00%	1,456,055	1,615,156	1,054,959	1,280,661
BB Banco de Investimento S.A. – BBBI	Investment Bank	(i) 100.00%	933,756	994,246	539,977	565,331
▶ Ativos S.A. Securitizadora de Créditos Financeiros	Credit Acquisition	(i) 100.00%	1,160,983	1,195,291	190,813	215,349
▶ UBS BB Serv. de Assessoria Fin. e Participações S.A.	Investment Bank	(ii) 49.99%	768,518	771,146	20,302	12,188
BB Asset	Asset Management	(i) 100.00%	1,953,919	2,044,026	1,518,560	1,734,334
BB Elo Cartões Participações S.A.	Holding	(i) 100.00%	10,991,793	11,166,504	1,376,195	1,418,789
▶ Cateno Gestão de Contas de Pagamento S.A. ⁵	Service Rendering	(ii) 64.49%	2,711,004	2,743,490	224,669	214,085
▶ Cielo S.A. ⁶	Service Rendering	(ii) 49.28%	2,579,836	2,986,276	310,865	296,123
▶ Elo Participações S.A. ⁸	Holding	(ii) 49.99%	2,271,079	875,389	609,708	636,455
Alelo S.A.	Service Rendering	(ii) 49.99%	450,116	595,660	176,719	221,128
Elo Serviços S.A.	Service Rendering	(ii) 33.33%	271,527	320,630	360,107	126,055
BB Leasing S.A. Arrendamento Mercantil	Leasing	(i) 29.17%	4,887,255	4,843,606	206,906	181,549
BB Seguridade Participações S.A. ^{1 2}	Holding	(i) 68.25%	7,962,431	8,395,570	4,342,139	4,591,819
▶ BB Corretora de Seg. e Adm. de Bens S.A.	Brokerage	(i) 68.25%	869,006	949,201	862,832	943,027
▶ BB Seguros Participações S.A.	Holding	(i) 68.25%	10,626,758	9,515,927	1,381,366	1,365,881
BB Mapfre Participações S.A. ⁷	Holding	(ii) 51.18%	2,297,686	2,239,449	2,385,560	2,816,821
Brasilcap Capitalização S.A. ⁷	Capitalization	(ii) 45.57%	486,430	682,999	140,762	146,286
Brasilprev Seguros e Previdência S.A. ^{4 7}	Insurance/Pension	(ii) 51.18%	5,276,110	5,264,656	1,393,315	936,859
BB Tecnologia e Serviços S.A. – BBTS ²	IT	(i) 100.00%	512,745	644,499	119,528	119,103

Investments in Associates and JV Overseas ³	Activity	Share	Book Value		Equity Income	
			Sep/24	Sep/25	9M24	9M25
Banco do Brasil Aktiengesellschaft – BBAG	Holding	(i) 100.00%	832,163	853,918	(17,709)	(508)
Banco Patagonia S.A.	Multiple Bank	(i) 80.39%	4,613,259	3,831,185	2,967,834	1,384,229
BB Americas	Multiple Bank	(i) 100.00%	1,547,609	1,671,977	188,750	159,954
BB Cayman Islands Holding – BBCL	Holding	(i) 100.00%	1,305,892	1,462,846	96,034	207,533
▶ BB Securities LTD	Brokerage	(i) 100.00%	373,304	359,172	2,763	20,910
BB Securities LLC	Brokerage	(i) 100.00%	413,576	407,908	5,887	6,462
BB USA Holding Company INC	Holding	(i) 100.00%	800	704	(10)	(35)

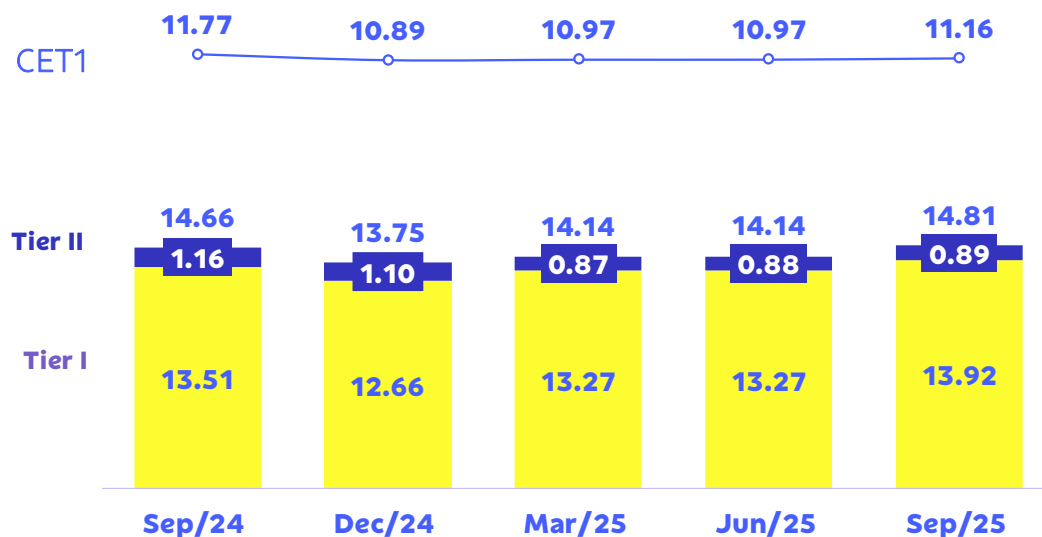
(i) Fully consolidated companies; (ii) Companies valued using the equity method; 1 – Includes adjustments for the harmonization of accounting practices and considers unrealized results arising from transactions with the Multiple Bank; 2 – These basically refer to equity valuation adjustments of securities classified in the fair value category in other comprehensive income; 3 – The Bank has significant influence through participation in management or by appointing members to the Executive Board; 4 – The Bank has shared control in decisions regarding the relevant activities of the companies through contractual agreements; 5 – Indirect participation of the Bank in Cateno, through its subsidiary BB Elo Cartões Participações S.A. The Bank's total participation is 64.49%, due to Cielo S.A. holding a 70.00% direct stake in Cateno; 6 – Indirect participation of the Bank in Cielo, through its subsidiary BB Elo Cartões Participações S.A., also considering the acquisitions of shares by the investee itself, held in treasury, as well as the indirect participations held by Livelo and Elo Participações Ltda.; 7 – Equity participation held by BB Seguros Participações S.A. Includes adjustments for harmonization of accounting practices; 8 – The equity method of accounting for Elo Participações Ltda. is calculated in proportion to the monthly contribution of BB Elo Cartões to the company's business, according to the agreement of 01/11/2017, between BB Elo Cartões and Bradescard.

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 Basel Capital Ratio stood at 14.81% in September 2025. The Tier I capital ratio was 13.92%, of which 11.16% consisted of core capital. Reference Equity, which takes into account the Basel regulatory capital calculation requirements, reached R\$195.7 billion, a 5.3% increase over the past 12 months.

Risk management at Banco do Brasil includes all the relevant risks declared in BB'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.** Evolution of the Basel Index – %

The Basel 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 Reference Equity – PR and the Minimum Required Reference Equity – PRMR 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.

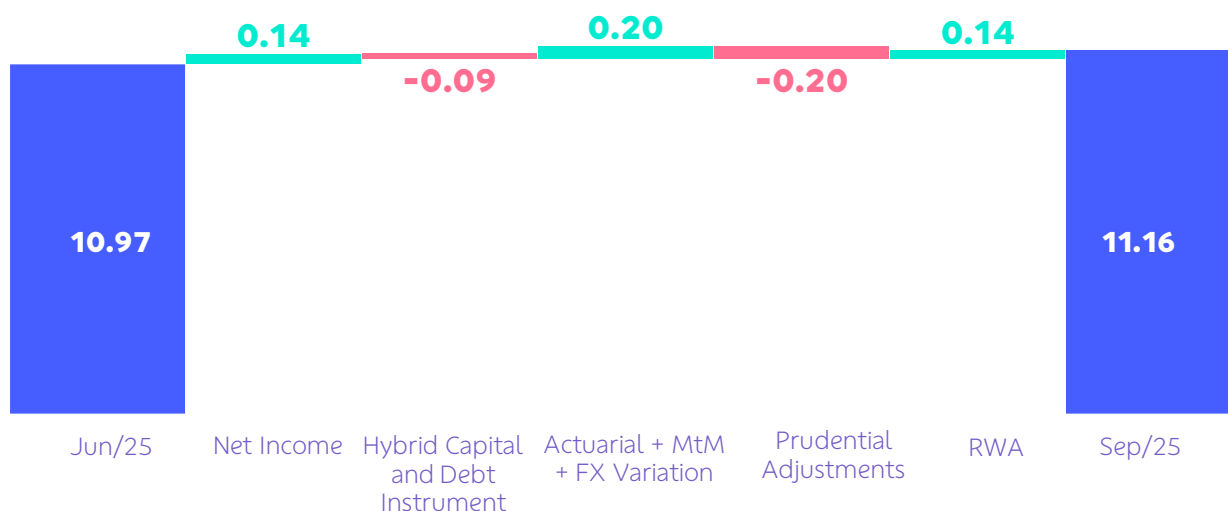
The focus is on organic capital generation and sustainable credit growth in lines with adequate risk-adjusted returns.

In 1Q25, the regulatory adjustments arising from CMN Resolution No. 4,966/2021 came into effect, as well as

the new methodology for calculating the capital required for operational risk using a standardized approach (BCB Resolution 356/2023).

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.** Principal Capital – Composition (%)**Table 38.** Basel Index – R\$ million

	Balance				
	Sep/24	Dec/24	Mar/25	Jun/25	Sep/25
 Referential Equity (RE)	185,841	184,158	190,119	189,167	195,705
Tier I	171,173	169,490	178,385	177,432	183,971
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital (CET1)	149,178	145,822	147,484	146,717	147,477
Shareholders Equity	178,366	181,826	175,342	175,291	178,573
Instruments Eligible to Capital	5,100	5,100	5,100	5,100	4,100
Adjustment resulting from the application of Res. CMN 5.199/24 ¹	–	–	8,018	8,018	8,018
Prudential Adjustments	(34,288)	(41,104)	(40,977)	(41,692)	(43,214)
Additional Tier I Capital	21,995	23,668	30,901	30,716	36,494
Tier II	14,668	14,668	11,735	11,735	11,735
Eligible to Capital Subordinated Debts	14,668	14,668	11,735	11,735	11,735
FCO Funding ²	14,668	14,668	11,735	11,735	11,735
 Risk-Weighted Assets (RWA)	1,267,438	1,338,854	1,344,673	1,337,457	1,321,763
Credit Risk (RWACPAD) ³	1,027,515	1,087,483	1,094,138	1,076,266	1,060,782
Market Risk (RWAMPAD)	41,284	52,732	32,945	43,601	40,699
Operational Risk (RWAOPAD)	198,638	198,638	217,590	217,590	220,282
Tier I Capital Ratio (Tier I/RWA) - (%)⁴	13.51	12.66	13.27	13.27	13.92
CET1 Ratio (CET1/RWA) - (%)⁴	11.77	10.89	10.97	10.97	11.16
Capital Adequacy Ratio (RE/RWA) - (%)⁴	14.66	13.75	14.14	14.14	14.81

(1) As per Explanatory Note 30-c; (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

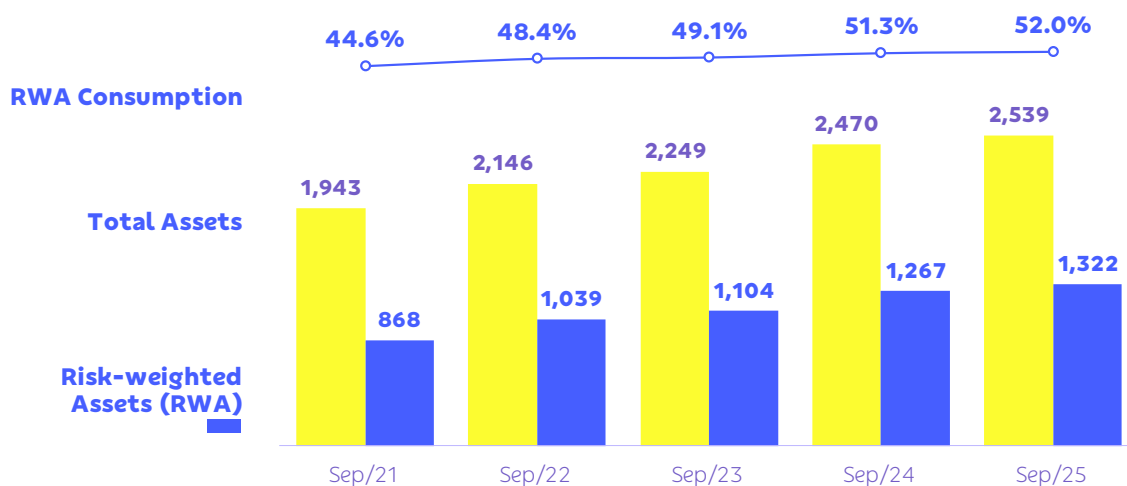
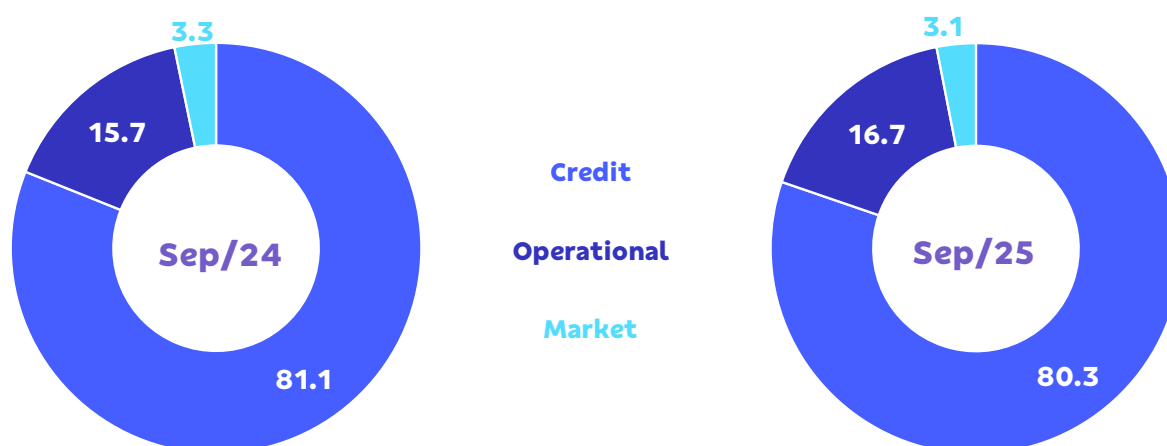


Figure 12. Composition of the RWA – %



The following is the PRMR 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 RWACPAD, the weighting relative to the calculation of the capital required for the credit risk using a standardized approach is considered.

**Table 39.** PRMR Regarding the Portion of the RWACPAD¹ – R\$ million

	Sep/24			Jun/25			Sep/25		
	RWA _{CPAD}	MRER	%	RWA _{CPAD}	MRER	%	RWA _{CPAD}	MRER	%
Total	1,027,515	82,201	100.0	1,076,266	86,101	100.0	1,060,782	84,863	100.0
Loan Operations	637,633	51,011	62.1	663,404	53,072	61.6	649,083	51,927	61.2
Securities and Derivatives	94,847	7,588	9.2	28,477	2,278	2.6	24,822	1,986	2.3
Tax Credits	73,952	5,916	7.2	88,250	7,060	8.2	90,038	7,203	8.5
Other Credits	61,703	4,936	6.0	159,927	12,794	14.9	152,512	12,201	14.4
Permanent Assets	53,702	4,296	5.2	52,975	4,238	4.9	57,769	4,622	5.4
Loans to release	31,382	2,511	3.1	31,709	2,537	2.9	31,124	2,490	2.9
Guarantees Provided	11,916	953	1.2	12,473	998	1.2	14,412	1,153	1.4
Inv. in Clearings Guarantee Funds	351	28	0.0	49	4	0.0	331	26	0.0
Other	62,029	4,962	6.0	39,001	3,120	3.6	40,691	3,255	3.8

(1) As of 07.01.2023, the RWACPAD 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 40. PRMR Regarding the RWAOPAD Portion¹ – R\$ million

	Sep/24	Jun/25	Sep/25
	RWA _{OPAD}	RWA _{OPAD}	RWA _{OPAD}
Total	198,638	217,590	220,282
Interest Component	–	50,409	53,512
Services Component	–	53,940	53,075
Financial Component	–	5,011	10,273
Business Indicator (BI)	–	109,361	116,860
BIC	–	16,254	17,379
ILM Factor (Internal Loss Multiplier)	–	1.1530%	1.1279%
Retail Brokerage	–	18,740	19,602
RWAOpad (SAOR)	–	234,257	245,025
RWAOpad (ASA)	–	212,034	212,034
Transition percentage rule (Central Bank Resolution No. 356)	–	25%	25%

(1) As of January 1, 2025, Central Bank 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 (RWAOpad). For FIs whose application of the new format results in a value higher than the RWAOpad determined on the base date of December 31, 2024, the portion considered for the year 2025 will consist of the RWAOpad determined on December 31, 2024, plus 25% of the difference between the new RWAOpad calculation and the value originally determined on said base date.

**Table 41.** PRMR Regarding the RWAMPAD Portion – R\$ million

	Sep/24			Jun/25			Sep/25		
	RWA _{MPAD}	MRER	%	RWA _{MPAD}	MRER	%	RWA _{MPAD}	MRER	%
Total	41,284	3,303	100.0	43,601	3,488	100.0	40,699	3,256	100.0
FX	16,446	1,316	39.8	20,159	1,613	46.2	20,315	1,625	49.9
Interest Rate	10,424	834	25.2	12,318	985	28.3	8,048	644	19.8
CVA	6,123	490	14.8	5,546	444	12.7	4,992	399	12.3
DRC ¹	4,187	335	10.1	1,978	158	4.5	4,022	322	9.9
Commodities	4,083	327	9.9	3,547	284	8.1	3,316	265	8.1
Ações	21	2	0.1	52	4	0.1	7	1	0.0

(1) As of 07.01.2024, the RWADRC began to be determined in accordance with BCB Resolution 313/23.

**Table 42.** RWACPAD¹ Segregated by Risk Weighting Factor – FPR – 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	649,083	51,927	90,038	7,203	24,822	1,986	152,512	12,201	57,769	4,622	86,558	6,925	1,060,782	84,863
RWA 0%	–	–	–	–	334	27	–	–	–	–	–	–	334	27
RWA 2%	–	–	–	–	83	7	–	–	–	–	331	26	414	33
RWA 20%	2,351	188	–	–	104	8	–	–	–	–	1,299	104	3,754	300
RWA 25%	1,708	137	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	0	1,713	137
RWA 30%	8,602	688	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	262	21	8,864	709
RWA 40%	1,321	106	–	–	8,098	648	8,299	664	–	–	4,755	380	22,473	1,798
RWA 45%	–	–	–	–	–	–	22,193	1,775	–	–	7,006	560	29,199	2,336
RWA 50%	1,540	123	–	–	23	2	47	4	–	–	731	59	2,340	187
RWA 60%	272	22	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	0	274	22
RWA 65%	45,282	3,623	–	–	1,733	139	40,273	3,222	–	–	21,810	1,745	109,098	8,728
RWA 70%	49,832	3,987	–	–	–	–	1,217	97	–	–	651	52	51,699	4,136
RWA 75%	271,631	21,730	–	–	–	–	7,684	615	–	–	5,127	410	284,442	22,755
RWA 85%	23,748	1,900	–	–	322	26	5,265	421	–	–	5,081	406	34,415	2,753
RWA 90%	16,407	1,313	–	–	–	–	812	65	–	–	222	18	17,441	1,395
RWA 100%	155,426	12,434	62,386	4,991	13,114	1,049	63,421	5,074	14,921	1,194	23,313	1,865	332,581	26,606
RWA 110%	41,595	3,328	–	–	–	–	3,139	251	–	–	1,122	90	45,857	3,669
RWA 112.5%	843	67	–	–	–	–	3	0	–	–	415	33	1,261	101
RWA 130%	10,289	823	–	–	–	–	0	0	–	–	3,501	280	13,790	1,103
RWA 150%	18,237	1,459	–	–	408	33	159	13	–	–	10,927	874	29,731	2,379
RWA 160%	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15,106	1,208	–	–	15,106	1,208
RWA 220%	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	91	7	–	–	91	7
RWA 250%	–	–	27,652	2,212	–	–	–	–	27,652	2,212	–	–	55,304	4,424
RWA 1,250%	–	–	–	–	603	48	–	–	–	–	–	–	603	48

(1) As of 07.01.2023, the RWACPAD 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; (2) Sum of the products of exposures by the respective Risk Weighting Factors, adjusted for the Conversion Factor; (3) Risk Factor-weighted exposure multiplied by 8.0%.

7. Loans

The expanded loan portfolio, which includes, in addition to the loan portfolio, private securities and guarantees provided, was R\$1,3 trillion in September/25, down 1.2% QoQ and up 7.5% YoY.

The individuals expanded portfolio grew 2.3% QoQ and 7.9% YoY, mainly due to the performance of payroll loans (+1.8% QoQ and +7.8% YoY), non-payroll loan (+2.9% QoQ and +12.9% YoY) and credit card (+5.1% QoQ and +16.6% YoY).

The companies expanded portfolio was down 3.2% QoQ and 10.4% YoY, highlight for the performance of Investment (+3.3% YoY) and Working Capital (+1.0% YoY).

The agribusiness expanded portfolio was R\$398.8 billion in September/25. In quarterly comparison, the portfolio was down 1.5%, up 3.2% in the 12-month comparison.



Expanded Loan Portfolio

As of the first quarter of 2025, Banco do Brasil has updated the nomenclature of its credit portfolios. The portfolio formerly referred to as the Classified Loan Portfolio is designated simply as the Loan Portfolio. Additionally, the Private Securities and Guarantees Portfolio has been reprocessed to comply with the criteria established under CMN Resolution No. 4,966/21.

Table 43. Loan Portfolio and Expanded Loan Portfolio – R\$ million

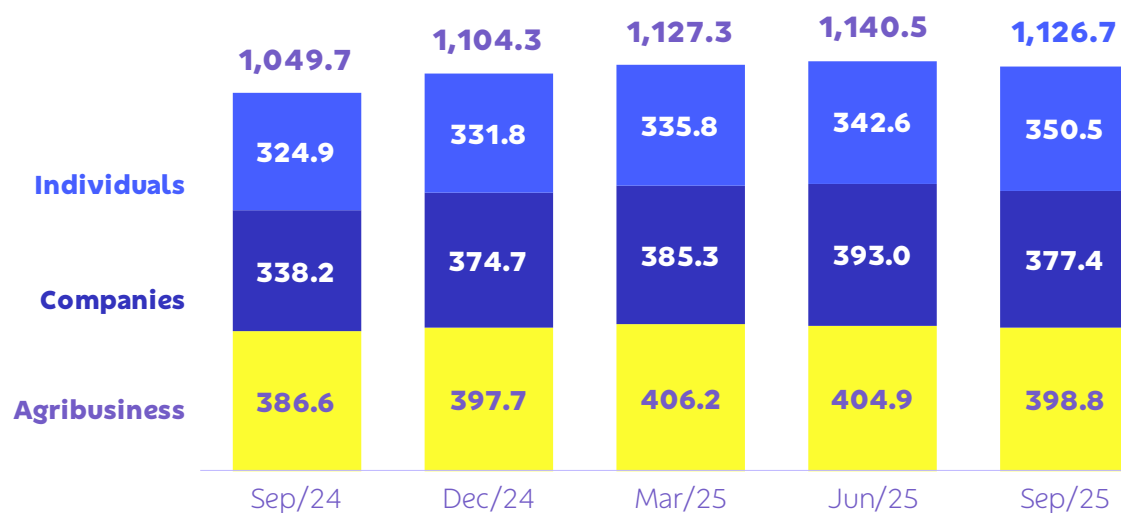
	Sep/24	Share %	Jun/25	Share %	Sep/25	Share %	Δ% Y/Y	Δ% Q/Q
 Loan Portfolio (a)	1,050,006	100.0	1,115,212	100.0	1,111,687	100.0	5.9	(0.3)
Brazil	999,297	95.2	1,052,618	94.4	1,049,860	94.4	5.1	(0.3)
Individuals	324,824	30.9	342,512	30.7	350,416	31.5	7.9	2.3
Companies	327,363	31.2	345,203	31.0	337,598	30.4	3.1	(2.2)
Corporate	132,338	12.6	148,430	13.3	143,493	12.9	8.4	(3.3)
MSME	123,044	11.7	121,772	10.9	118,540	10.7	(3.7)	(2.7)
Government	71,982	6.9	75,001	6.7	75,566	6.8	5.0	0.8
Agribusiness	347,109	33.1	364,903	32.7	361,846	32.5	4.2	(0.8)
Individuals	333,352	31.7	349,972	31.4	347,434	31.3	4.2	(0.7)
Companies	13,758	1.3	14,930	1.3	14,411	1.3	4.8	(3.5)
Abroad	50,709	4.8	62,594	5.6	61,827	5.6	21.9	(1.2)
 Private Securities and Guarantees (b)¹	139,032	100.0	179,085	100.0	166,957	100.0	20.1	(6.8)
 Expanded Loan Portfolio (a + b)¹	1,189,037	100.0	1,294,296	100.0	1,278,644	100.0	7.5	(1.2)
Brazil	1,121,659	94.3	1,215,475	93.9	1,202,268	94.0	7.2	(1.1)
Individuals	324,895	27.3	342,595	26.5	350,511	27.4	7.9	2.3
Companies	410,193	34.5	467,986	36.2	452,967	35.4	10.4	(3.2)
Agribusiness	386,571	32.5	404,893	31.3	398,790	31.2	3.2	(1.5)
Abroad	67,378	5.7	78,822	6.1	76,376	6.0	13.4	(3.1)
 BB Market Share - %	16.1		15.7		15.3			

(1) Series reprocessed to comply with the criteria established by CMN Resolution No. 4,966/21.



The next figure presents the view of the expanded portfolio of Individuals, companies, and agribusiness, according to 2025 Guidance.

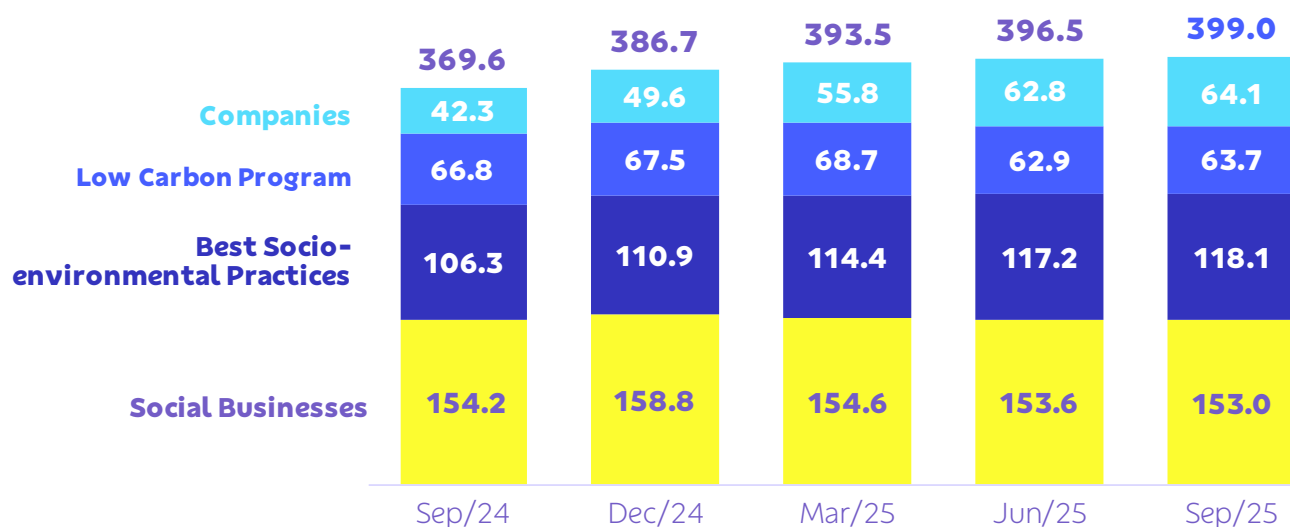
Figure 13. Portfolio – Guidance View – R\$ billion



Reinforcing BB's commitment to a more sustainable future, BB launched a guidance for the sustainable portfolio, which covers credit lines with an environmental and social focus and financing of activities or segments that bring positive socio-environmental impacts.

The Banco do Brasil's sustainable business portfolio presented a balance of R\$399 billion, up 8.0% YoY, and corresponds to 32.9% of the loan portfolio.

Figure 14. Sustainable Business Portfolio – R\$ billion

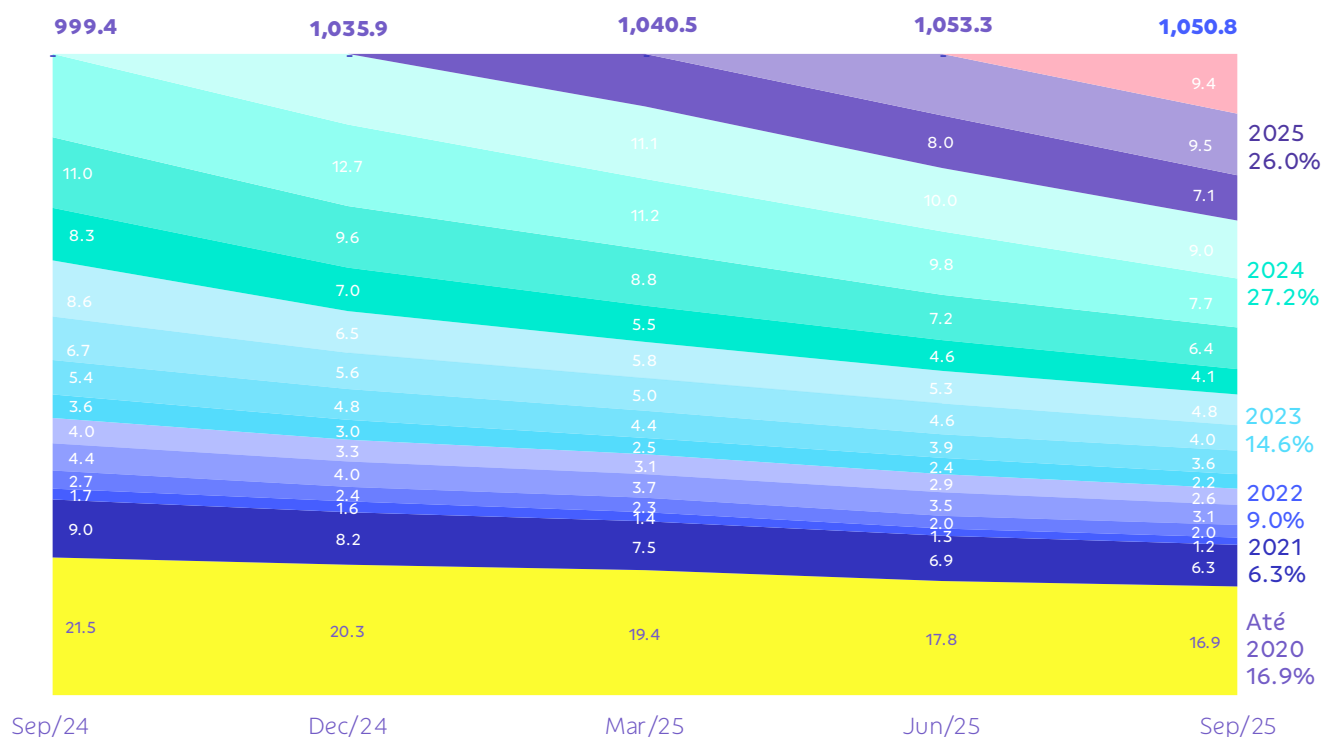




The following figure shows the domestic loan portfolio considering the contracting period. In some cases, there is the possibility of disbursement occurring in installments. In these cases, all the installments are considered in the period they were contracted.

Considering the portfolio in September/25, 53.2% of the assets were contracted between 2024 and 2025.

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 44. 100 Largest Customers in Relation to the Loan Portfolio and RE– R\$ million³

	Sep/24	Jun/25	Sep/25	Loan Portfolio ¹	RE ²
1st Customer	9,217	19,429	19,790	1.8%	10.1%
2nd to 20th	72,815	89,596	89,566	8.1%	45.8%
21st to 100th	57,844	97,181	94,393	8.5%	48.2%
Top 100 Largest	139,876	206,206	203,749	18.3%	104.1%

(1) Loan Portfolio. (2) Referential Equity; (3) From 2025 on, the table above is built in accordance with Explanatory Note 12 – Credit.



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, totaled R\$17.9 billion in 3Q25 and R\$44.0 billion in the first nine months of the year.

In the quarter, the cost of credit was mainly influenced by the continued dynamics of the agribusiness portfolio, in addition to the worsening of specific cases and the sale of single names in the Corporate segment, impacting the lines of expected loss and discounts granted.

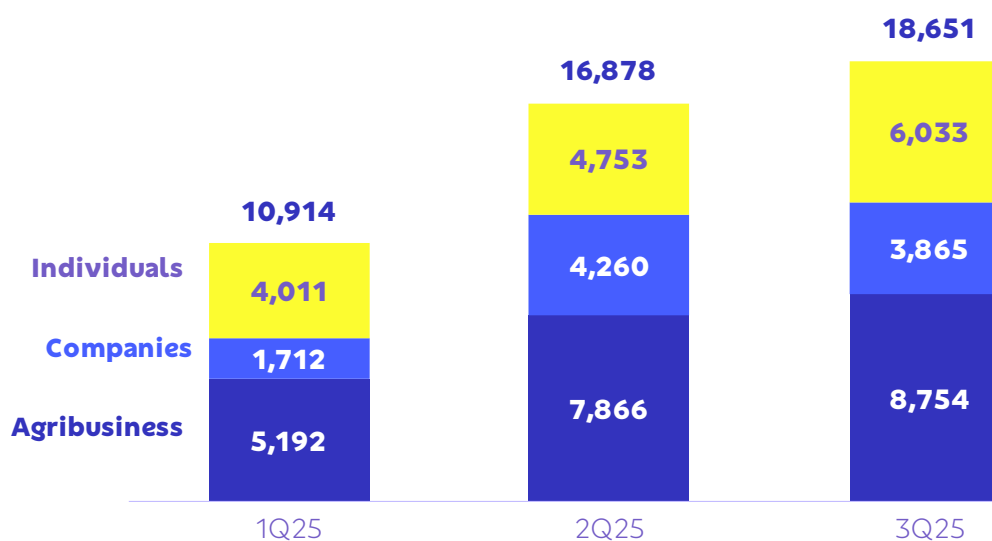
It is important to highlight that, in compliance with Resolution No 4,966/21, the accounting treatment for losses previously recorded as impairment are now included under the expected loss line.

Table 45. ALLL Expenses (2024) and Expected Loss (2025) of the Expanded Loan Portfolio¹ – R\$ million

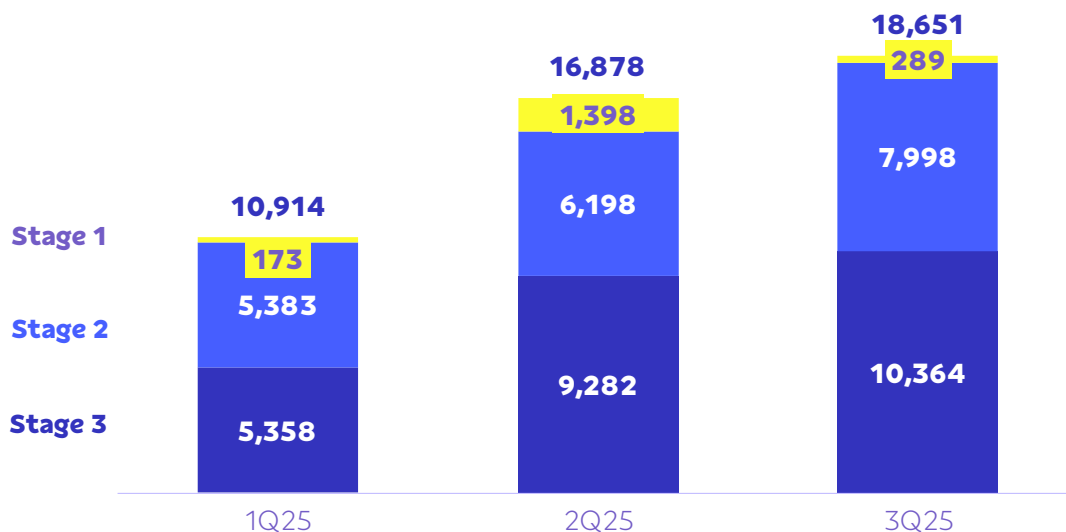
	3Q24	2Q25	3Q25	Δ% Y/Y	Δ% Q/Q	9M24	9M25	Δ% YTD
Cost of Credit	(10,086)	(15,908)	(17,928)	77.7	12.7	(26,435)	(43,987)	66.4
ALLL Expenses 2024 and Expected Loss 2025	(11,627)	(17,374)	(17,928)	54.2	3.2	(31,237)	(46,368)	48.4
Recovery of Write-offs	2,597	1,991	1,424	(45.2)	(28.5)	7,571	4,703	(37.9)
Discount Granted	(393)	(525)	(1,424)	262.5	171.5	(1,635)	(2,322)	42.1
Impairment	(663)	–	–	–	–	(1,134)	–	–

(1) Information regarding 2025 was disclosed according to Resolution No 4,966/21, while information regarding previous quarters was disclosed as regulation in force by 2024.

Figure 16. Internal Loan Portfolio Expected Loss Expense¹ by Segment– R\$ million



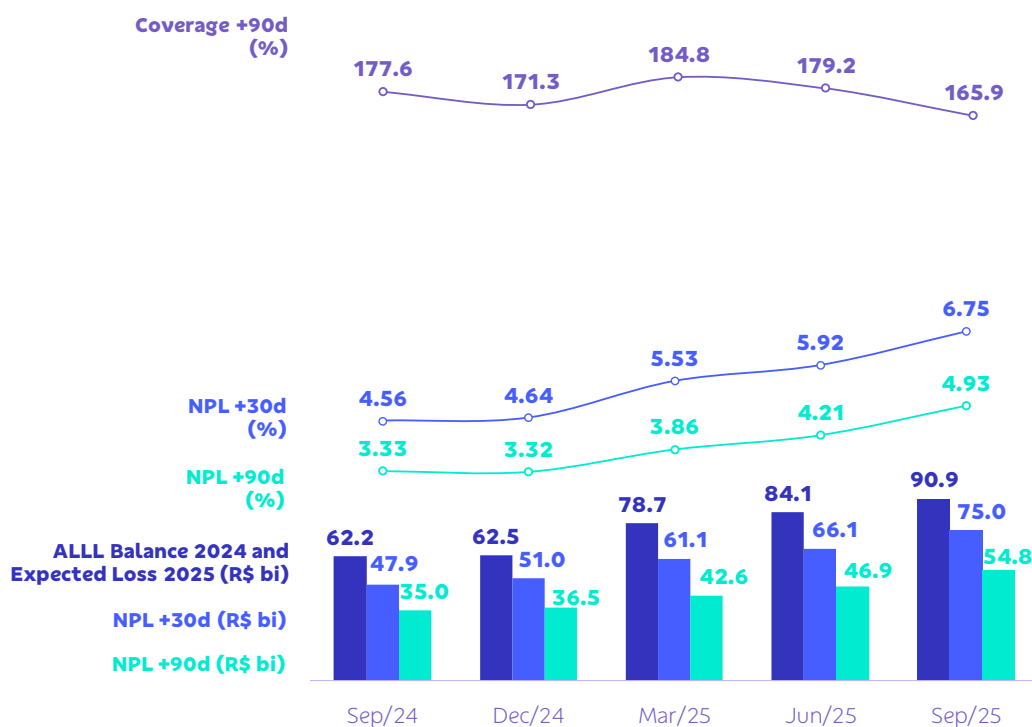
(1) It does not consider expenses related to expected loss on the external portfolio, securities, guarantees, outstanding credits, and other financial instruments.


Figure 17. Internal Loan Portfolio Expected Loss Expense¹ by Stage– R\$ million


(1) It does not consider expenses related to expected loss on the external portfolio, securities, guarantees, outstanding credits, and other financial instruments.

NPL & Coverage

The NPL+90d (ratio between operations overdue for more than 90 days and the balance of the loan portfolio) ended September/25 in 4.93%. The coverage index was 165.9% in the same period.

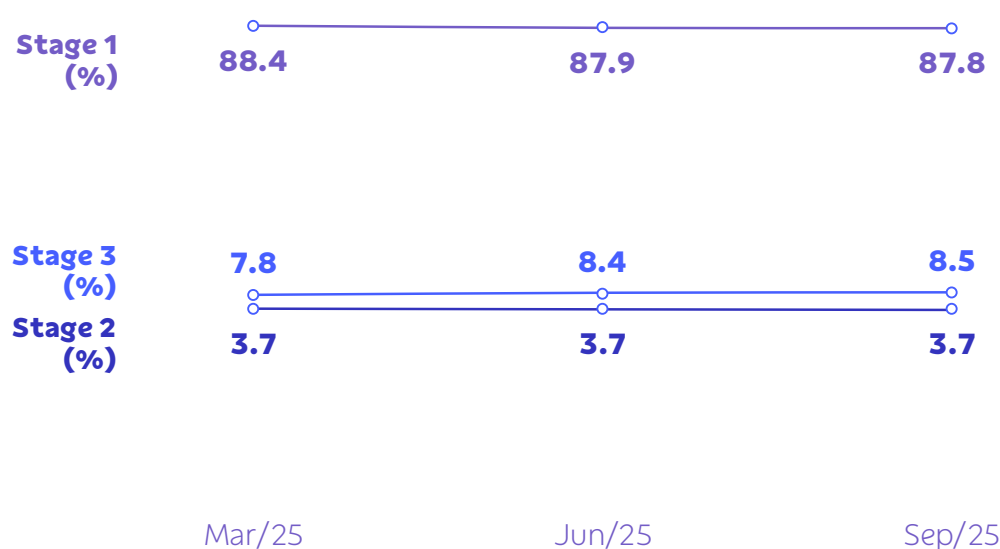
Figure 18. NPL +30d, NPL+90d and Loan Portfolio Coverage Index¹ – %


(1) Information regarding 2025 was disclosed according to Resolution No 4,966/21, while information regarding previous quarters was disclosed as regulation in force by 2024.



Since 1Q25, the loan portfolio and the balance of expected credit losses are disclosed by stage. As of September/2025, 91.5% of the loan portfolio was classified under Stages 1 and 2. It is also noteworthy that 34.8% of the outstanding balance of Stage 3 operations are not overdue.

Figure 19. Participation¹ of the Stages in the Loan Portfolio



(1) Balance of the stage over the loan portfolio.

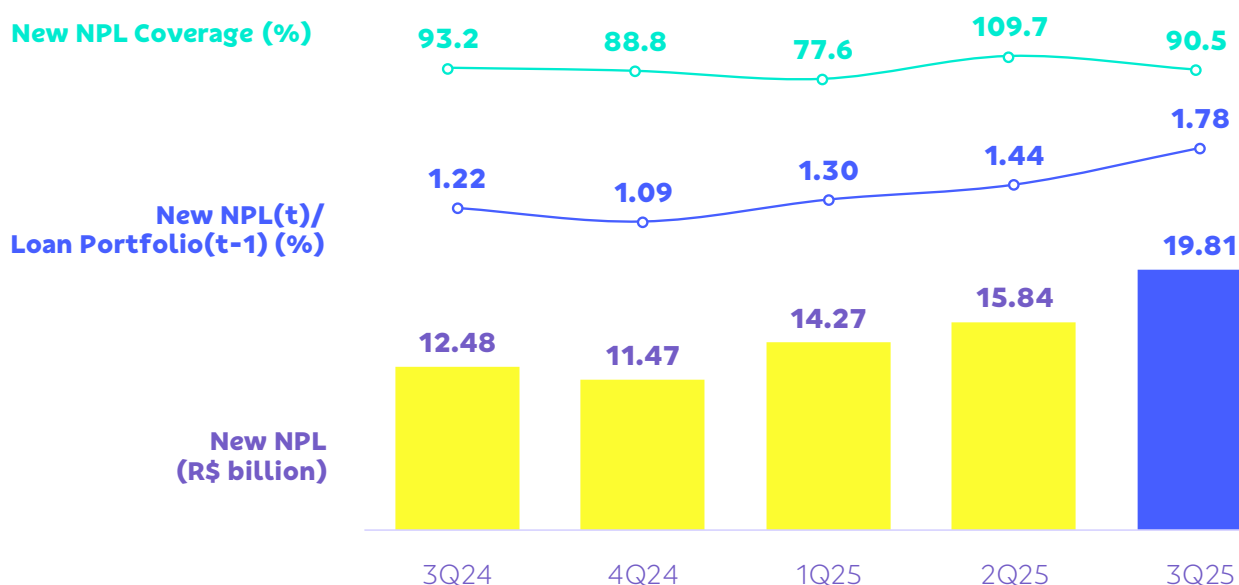
Table 46. Loan Portfolio and Expected Loss by Stage – R\$ million

	Jun/25			Sep/25				
	Loan Portfolio	Expected Loss		Loan Portfolio	Expected Loss			
	Balance (a)	Balance (b)	(b)/(a) - %	Balance (a)	Δ% over Jun/25	Balance (b)	Δ% over Jun/25	(b)/(a) - %
Stage 1	980,581	8,429	0.9	976,571	(0.4)	10,817	28.3	1.1
Stage 2	41,437	9,868	23.8	40,984	(1.1)	12,129	22.9	29.6
Stage 3	93,194	65,790	70.6	94,132	1.0	67,907	3.2	72.1
Total	1,115,212	84,088	7.5	1,111,687	(0.3)	90,853	8.0	8.2



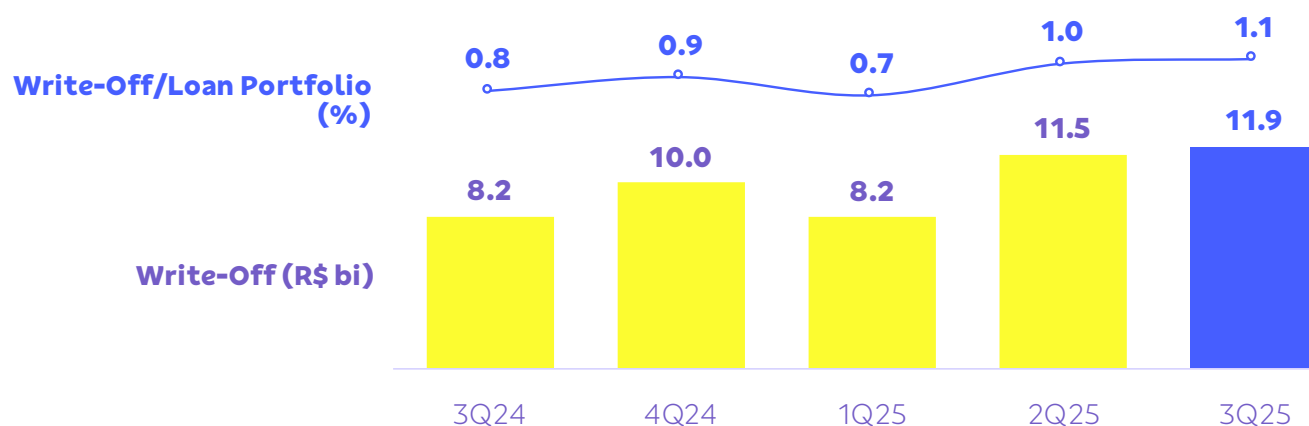
The New NPL/Loan Portfolio index is calculated by the ratio between: (i) the quarterly change of the operations overdue for more than 90 days balance plus the quarterly write-off, and (ii) the loan portfolio balance of the previous quarter.

Figure 20. New NPL – % on the Loan Portfolio¹



(1) Information regarding 2025 was disclosed according to Resolution No 4,966/21, while information regarding previous quarters was disclosed as regulation in force by 2024.

Figure 21. Write-Off – % on the Loan Portfolio¹



(1) Information regarding 2025 was disclosed according to Resolution No 4,966/21, while information regarding previous quarters was disclosed as regulation in force by 2024.



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. Under this broader framework, Banco do Brasil's total volume of Renegotiated and Restructured Loans (2Rs) was R\$72.7 billion as of September/2025. The portfolio is now assessed under more comprehensive criteria than those defined by the previous regulation. As of that date, the +90 days delinquency ratio was 23.9%, while the coverage ratio for the 2Rs portfolio was 198.4%.

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

	1Q25	2Q25	3Q25	Δ% over 2Q25
Credits Renegotiated and Restructured	71,963	74,284	72,662	(2.2)
Initial Balance	70,540	71,963	74,284	3.2
Renegotiation	4,731	4,798	3,526	(26.5)
Restructuring	4,758	6,325	5,863	(7.3)
Amortization Net of Interest ²	(4,137)	(5,956)	(6,003)	0.8
Write-Off Credits	(3,930)	(2,845)	(5,009)	76.1
Final Balance	71,963	74,284	72,662	(2.2)
NPL +90d – %	20.0	22.3	23.9	166 bps
Coverage Ratio – %	230.6	212.2	198.4	(1,385) bps
Restructuring Ratio – %	47.2	48.7	52.6	387 bps

(1) According to Financial Statements Note 12 – Credits Renegotiated and Restructured; (2) Principal payments and interest payment net, including extended operations in the period and settlements involving full repayment of the principal amount .



Credit Regularization

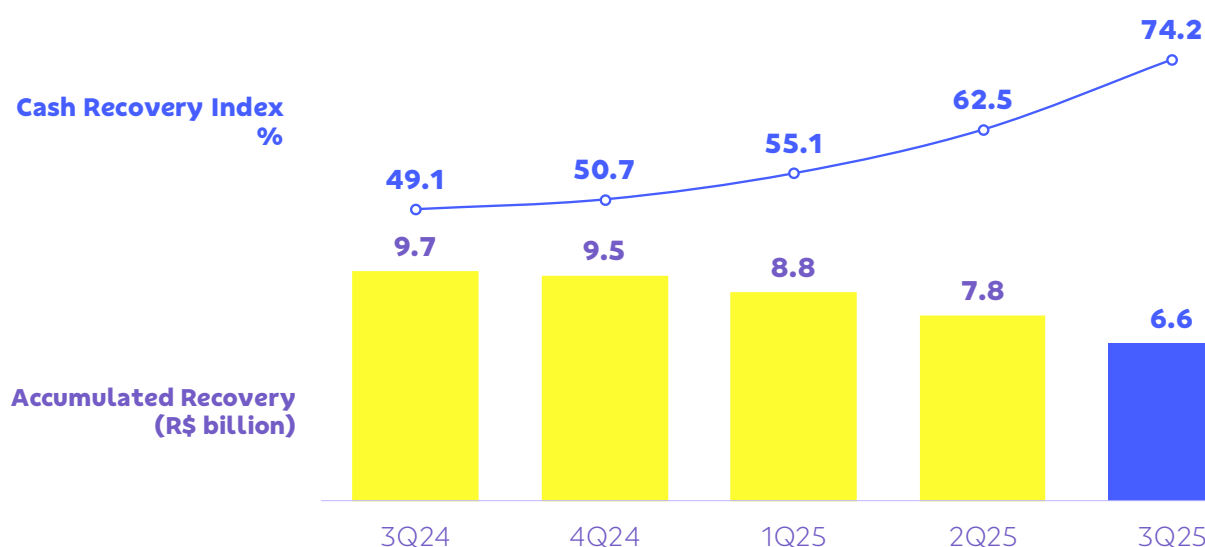
Collections and Credit Recovery

Banco do Brasil adopts proactive 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 totaled R\$6.6 billion, of which R\$4.9 billion (74.2%) came from lump-sum repayments. Starting this year, the bank has intensified its focus on upfront recovery, helping to avoid increases in expected losses on term operations and further enhancing the quality of recoveries. This strategy resulted in a lump-sum recovery ratio of 79.7% only in 3Q25.

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



(1) 12 months accumulated.



Individuals Loan Portfolio

The expanded individuals portfolio grew 2.3% QoQ and 7.9% YoY, mainly due to the performance of payroll loans (+1.8% QoQ and +7.8% YoY), non-payroll loan (+2.9% QoQ and +12.9% YoY) and credit card (+5.1% QoQ and +16.6% YoY). Highlight to private sector payroll loans performance (+62.6% QoQ), due to channel expansion strategy, better business conditions and UX.

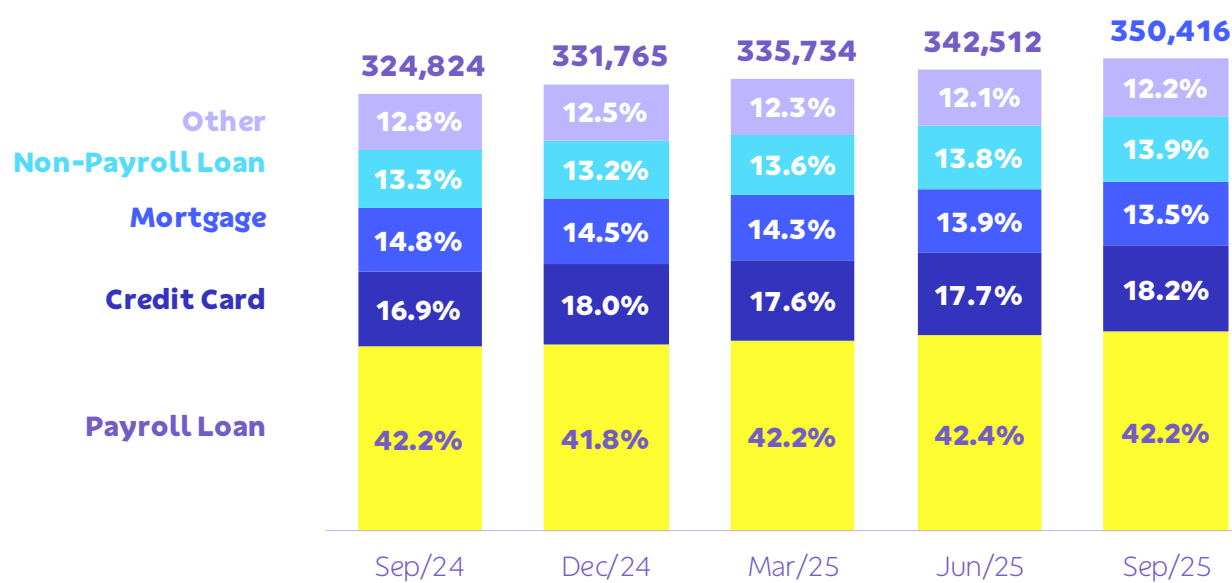
Table 48. Individuals Loan Portfolio – R\$ million

	Sep/24	Share %	Jun/25	Share %	Sep/25	Share %	Δ% Y/Y	Δ% Q/Q
 Loan Portfolio (a)	324,824	100.0	342,512	100.0	350,416	100.0	7.9	2.3
Direct Consumer Credit	180,356	55.5	192,563	56.2	196,624	56.1	9.0	2.1
Payroll Loan	137,187	42.2	145,219	42.4	147,893	42.2	7.8	1.8
Public Sector	110,273	33.9	112,604	32.9	112,207	32.0	1.8	(0.4)
Retirees	25,448	7.8	27,155	7.9	26,805	7.6	5.3	(1.3)
Private Sector	1,466	0.5	5,460	1.6	8,881	2.5	505.7	62.6
Non-Payroll Loan	43,168	13.3	47,344	13.8	48,731	13.9	12.9	2.9
Credit Card	54,806	16.9	60,758	17.7	63,882	18.2	16.6	5.1
Mortgage	48,099	14.8	47,742	13.9	47,310	13.5	(1.6)	(0.9)
Debt Composition¹	22,096	6.8	26,133	7.6	25,133	7.2	13.7	(3.8)
Individuals	16,526	5.1	17,812	5.2	16,095	4.6	(2.6)	(9.6)
Rural Producer	5,570	1.7	8,321	2.4	9,038	2.6	62.3	8.6
Auto Loans	15,265	4.7	11,028	3.2	12,795	3.7	(16.2)	16.0
Organic Portfolio	4,877	1.5	4,267	1.2	3,979	1.1	(18.4)	(6.8)
Acquired Portfolio	10,388	3.2	6,762	2.0	8,816	2.5	(15.1)	30.4
Overdraft Account	2,876	0.9	2,993	0.9	3,356	1.0	16.7	12.2
Microcredit	236	0.1	235	0.1	240	0.1	2.0	2.4
Other	1,090	0.3	1,061	0.3	1,076	0.3	(1.3)	1.4
 Private Securities and Guarantees (b)²	71	0.0	83	0.0	95	0.0	33.6	14.8
 Expanded Loan Portfolio (a + b)²	324,895	100.0	342,595	100.0	350,511	100.0	7.9	2.3

(1) Comprised of restructured and renegotiated loans, in accordance with the criteria established by Resolution No. 4,966/2021. (2) Series reprocessed to comply with the criteria established by CMN Resolution No. 4,966/21.



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





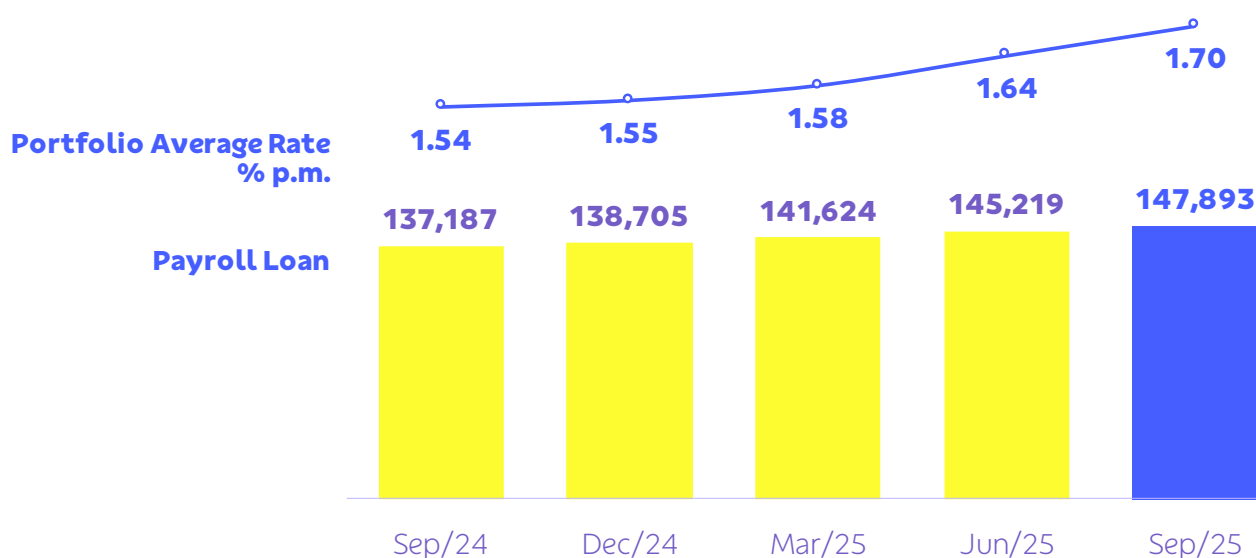
Payroll Loan

The balance of the payroll loan portfolio was R\$147.9 billion in September/25, up 7.8% YoY, and accounts for 94.0% of operations carried out with civil servants and retirees/pensioners customers.

The average rate of the payroll loan operations contracted is 1.70% p.m., with average maturity of 71 months. The increase in the average rate is due to the increase in Crédito do Trabalhador share.

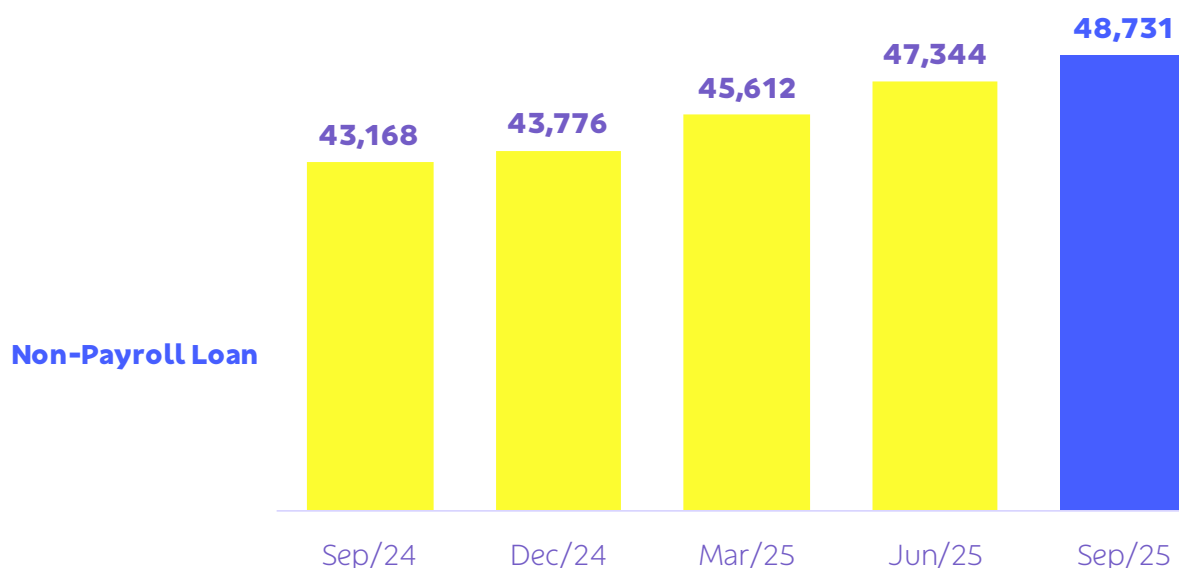
In 3Q25, the Crédito do Trabalhador private payroll loan disbursed R\$9.2 billion, with more than a million operations, with an average rate of 2.93% per month.

Figure 24. Payroll Loan – R\$ million



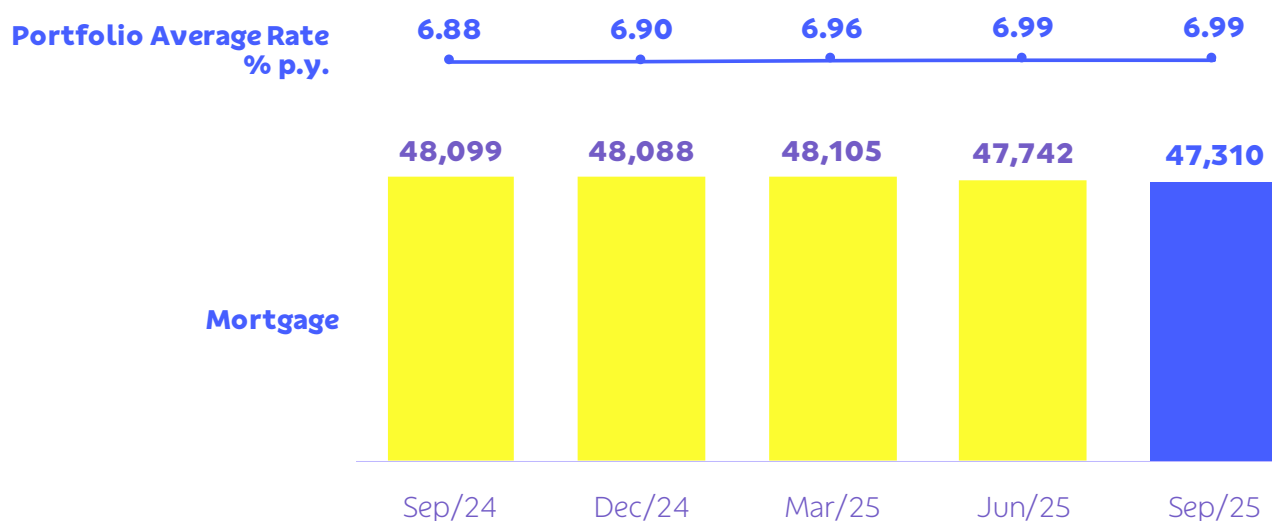
Non-Payroll Loan

The Non-Payroll Loan Portfolio was R\$48,7 billion in September/25, up 12.9% YoY and 2.9% QoQ. This performance was driven by the expansion of Home Equity Loan and Investment & Pension-Backed Loan products, reinforcing the company's strategic focus on lower-risk credit lines and delivering a fully digital, end-to-end customer experience.

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

Mortgage

The mortgage portfolio was R\$47.3 billion in september/25, down 1.6% YoY, and a loan-to-value of 62.0%. In the same period, the portfolio had an average rate of 6.99% p.y., with average maturity of 270 months.

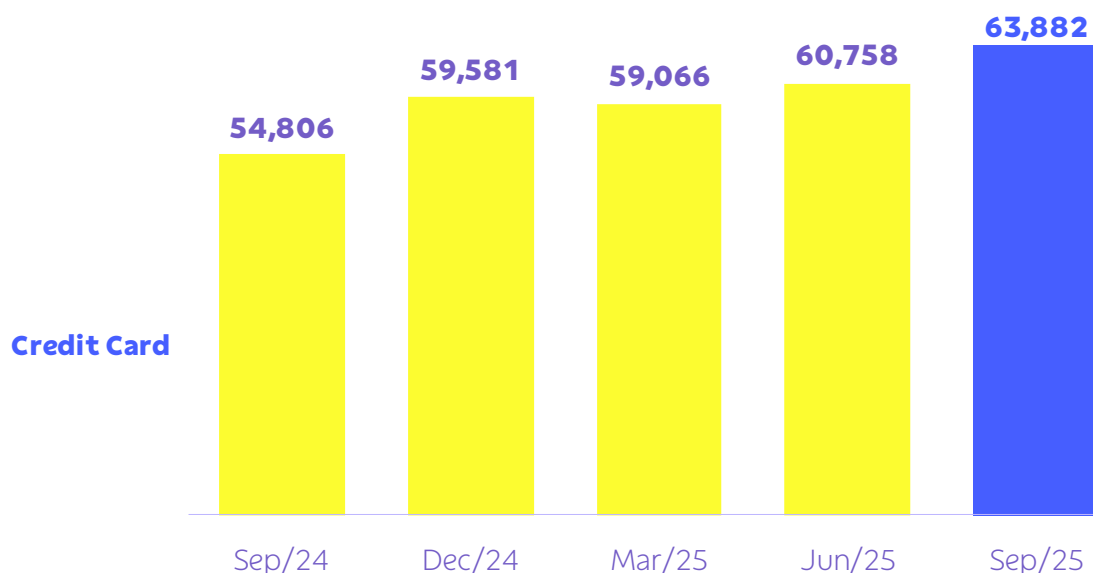
Figure 26. Mortgage – R\$ million



Credit Card

Credit card operations increased 16.6% YoY.

Figure 27. Credit Card – R\$ million

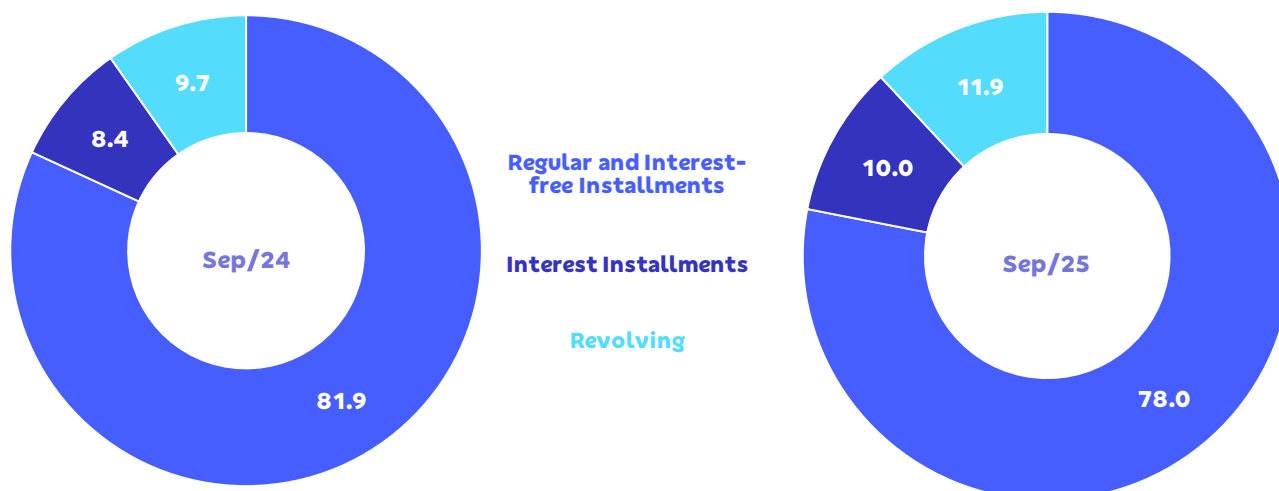


The figure below shows the profile of the individual credit card portfolio by type and segregated according to interest sensitivity.

It is worth noting that 78.0% of the financial volume of the individuals credit card portfolio is concentrated in the regular and interest-free installments modalities.

This scenario reflects BB's actions focused on building long-term relationships and the suitability of products and services, guided by the offer of credit lines best suited to customers' needs.

Figure 28. Credit Card – Portfolio Composition – %





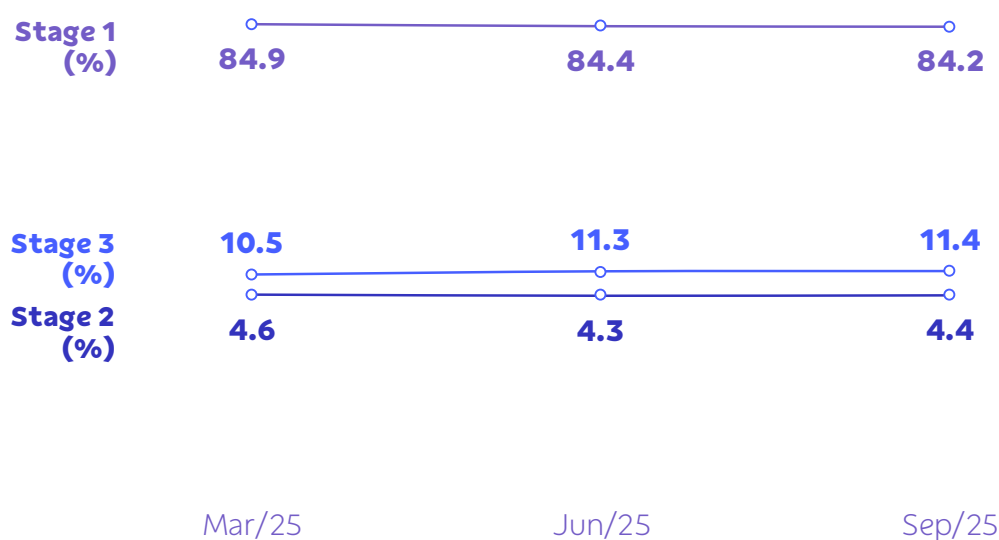
Individuals Credit Risk

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

Table 49. Individuals Loan Portfolio and the Expected Loss By Stage – %

	Jun/25			Sep/25				
	Loan Portfolio		Expected Loss	Loan Portfolio		Expected Loss		
	Balance (a)	Balance (b)	(b)/(a) – %	Balance (a)	Δ% over Jun/25	Balance (b)	Δ% over Jun/25	(b)/(a) – %
Stage 1	289,011	2,930	1.0	295,141	2.1	3,213	9.7	1.1
Stage 2	14,724	3,132	21.3	15,398	4.6	3,427	9.4	22.3
Stage 3	38,778	25,063	64.6	39,877	2.8	25,378	1.3	63.6
Total	342,512	31,125	9.1	350,416	2.3	32,019	2.9	9.1

Figure 29. Participation¹ of the Stages in the Individuals Loan Portfolio

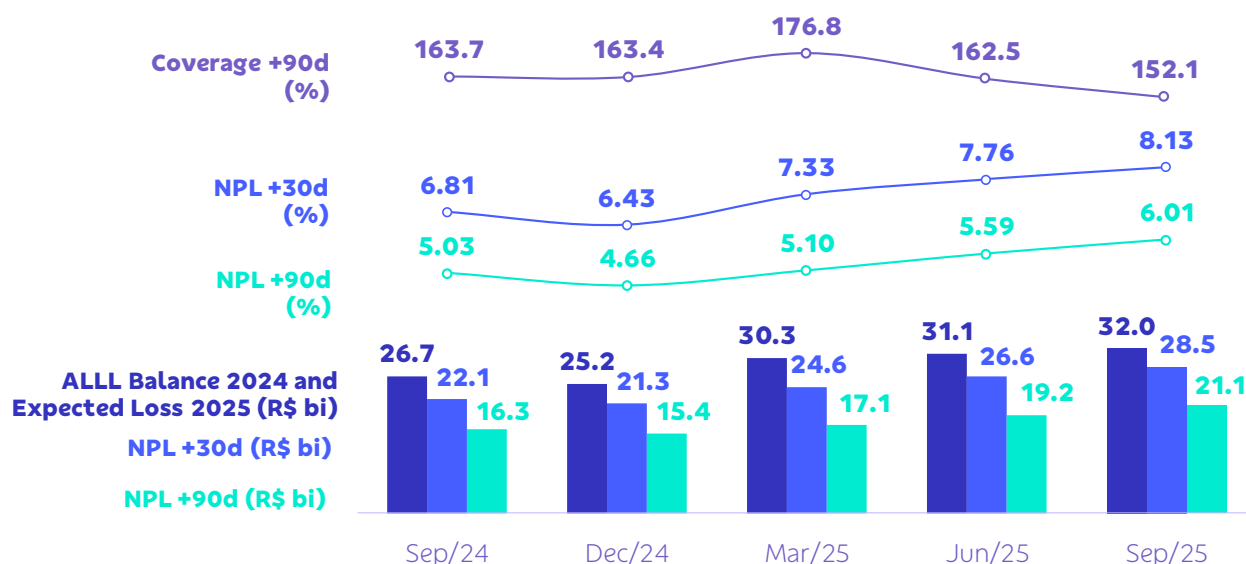


(1) Balance of the stage over the loan portfolio.



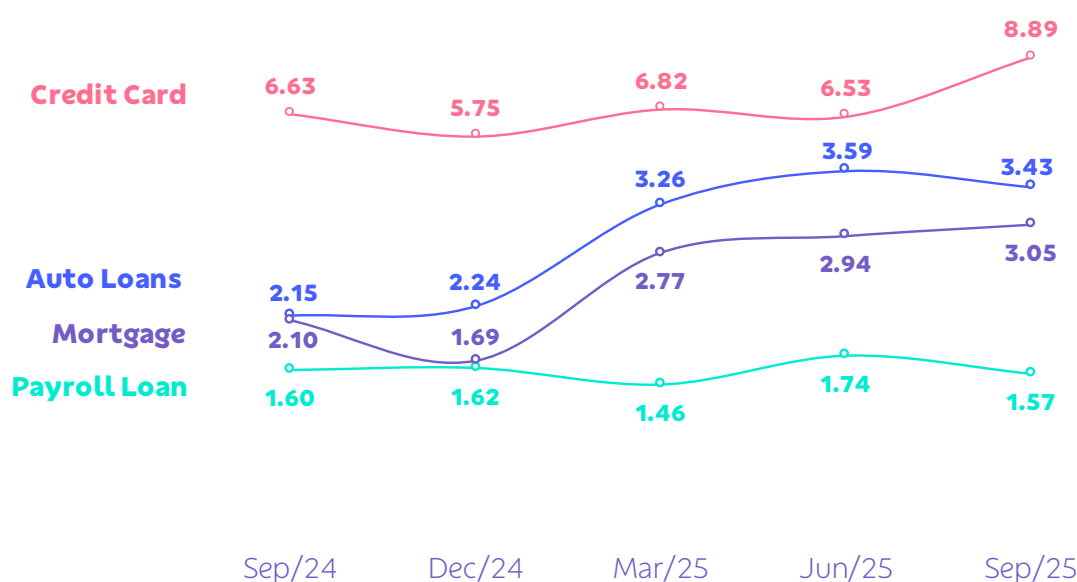
The NPL+90d (ratio between operations overdue for more than 90 days and the balance of the loan portfolio) ended September/25 in 6.01%. Disregarding the debt composition line of the individuals loan portfolio, the NPL+90d would be 4.91%.

Figure 30. Individuals NPL +30d, NPL+90d and Loan Portfolio Coverage Index¹ – %



(1) Information regarding 2025 was disclosed according to Resolution No 4,966/21, while information regarding previous quarters was disclosed as regulation in force by 2024.

Figure 31. NPL+90d Individuals Portfolio – % by Credit Line¹

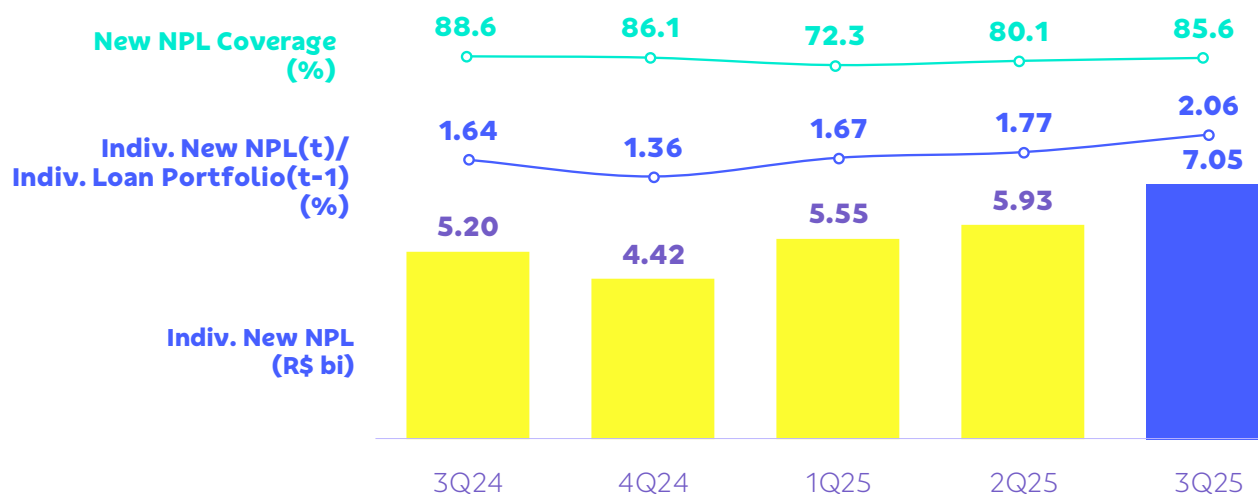


(1) Information regarding 2025 was disclosed according to Resolution No 4,966/21, while information regarding previous quarters was disclosed as regulation in force by 2024.



The next figure shows the individuals loan portfolio's non-performance loans formation. The index closed September/25 at 2.06%. The New NPL coverage was 85.6%.

Figure 32. New NPL – Individuals Loan Portfolio¹



(1) Information regarding 2025 was disclosed according to Resolution No 4,966/21, while information regarding previous quarters was disclosed as regulation in force by 2024.



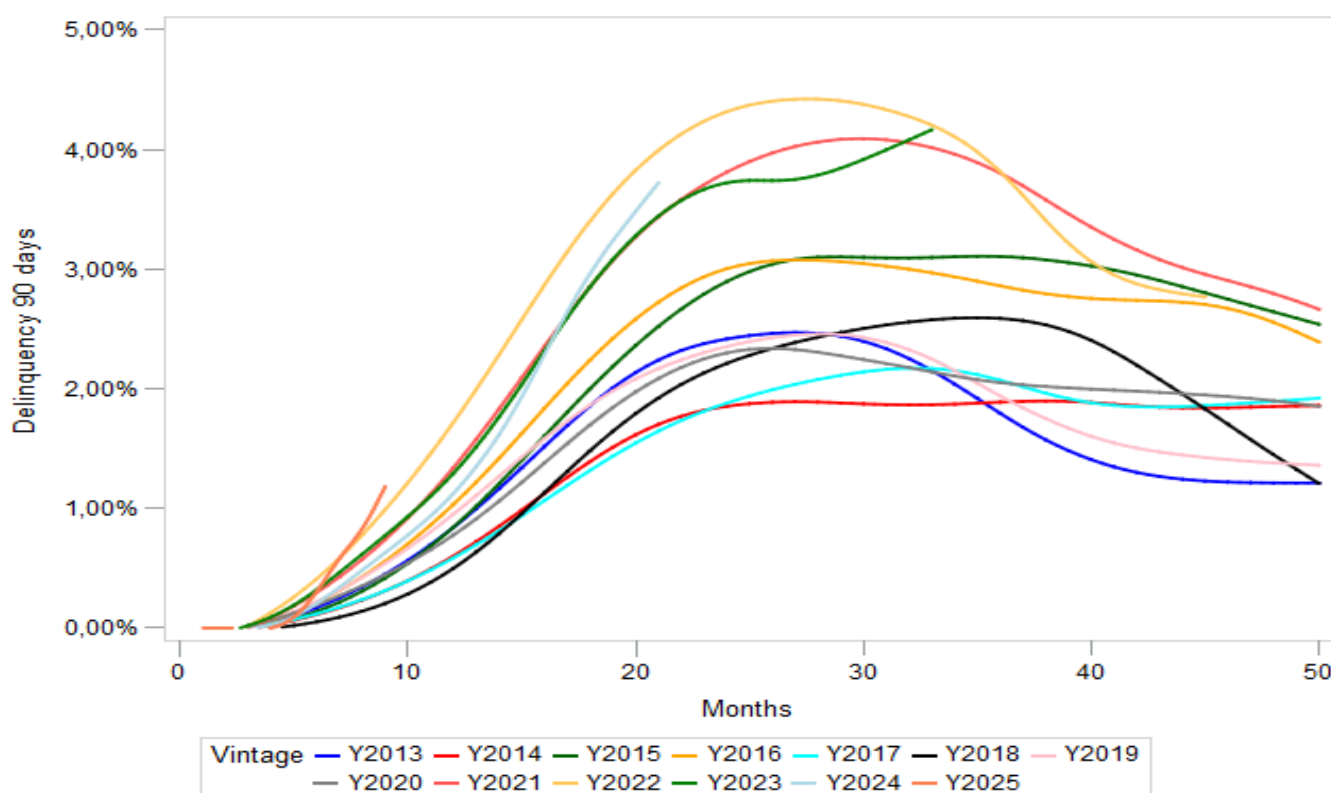
Vintage

The following figure shows the individual's loan portfolio NPL per vintages. This methodology provides greater detailing and is closer to the portfolio than traditional indicators, to evaluate how the NPL of a set of operations contracted for in a particular period behaves over time.

Loans that have been nonperforming for more than 90 days are considered delinquent. Overdraft and credit card operations are not included in the individuals' loan portfolio.

The following figure shows the vintage by year, making it easier to interpret the data.

Figure 33. Individuals Loan Portfolio – Annual Vintage





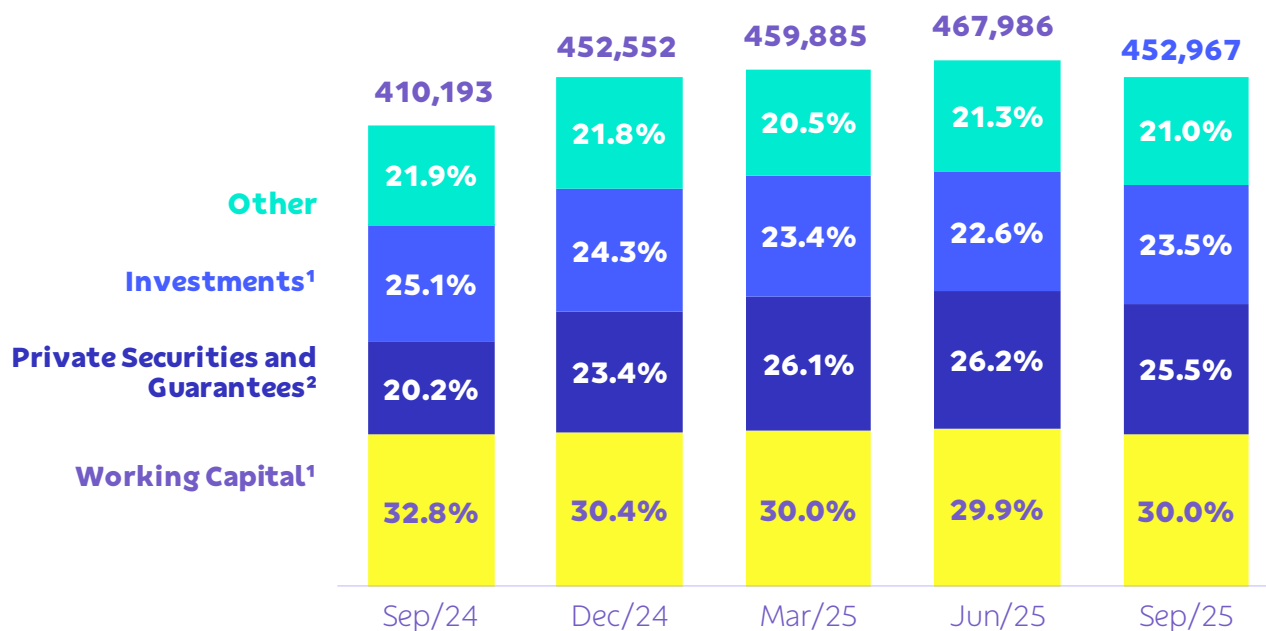
Companies Loan Portfolio

The companies expanded portfolio grew 3.2% QoQ and 10.4% YoY. Highlight for the performance of Working Capital (+1.0% YoY) and Investments (+3.3% YoY).

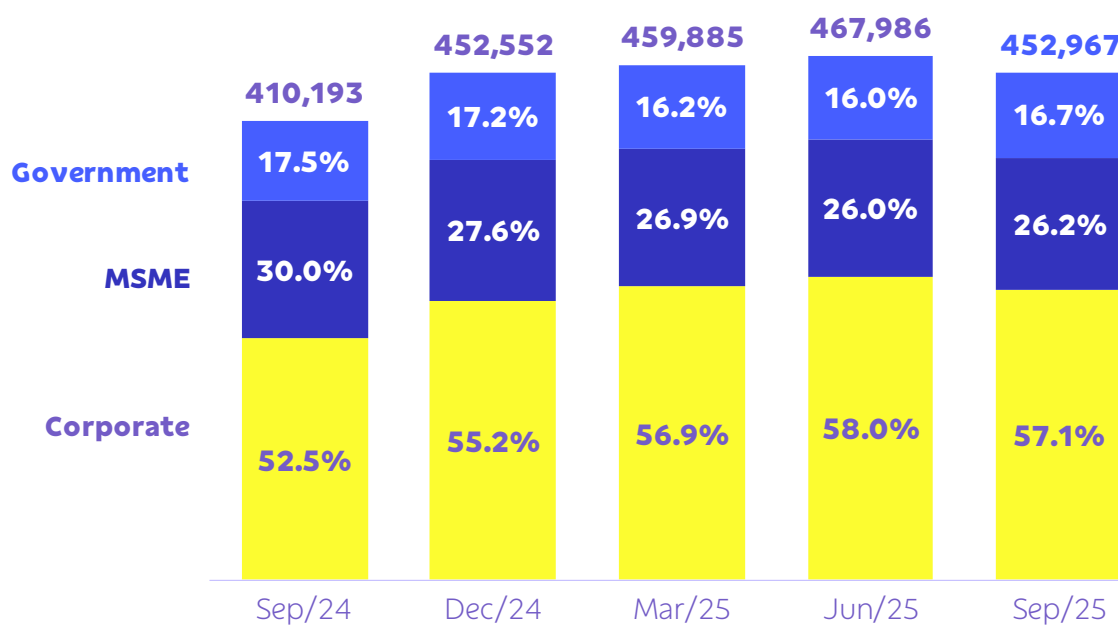
Table 50. Companies Loan Portfolio – R\$ million

	Sep/24	Share %	Jun/25	Share %	Sep/25	Share %	Δ% Y/Y	Δ% Q/Q
 Loan Portfolio (a)	327,363	79.8	345,203	73.8	337,598	74.5	3.1	(2.2)
Broad Working Capital¹	154,940	37.8	164,014	35.0	157,664	34.8	1.8	(3.9)
Working Capital ¹	134,685	32.8	139,907	29.9	136,036	30.0	1.0	(2.8)
Receivables	16,014	3.9	18,562	4.0	16,703	3.7	4.3	(10.0)
Pre-Approved-Credit	3,757	0.9	5,048	1.1	4,435	1.0	18.0	(12.2)
Overdraft Account	484	0.1	497	0.1	490	0.1	1.3	(1.3)
Investments¹	102,895	25.1	105,606	22.6	106,333	23.5	3.3	0.7
ACC/ACE	29,966	7.3	28,747	6.1	27,295	6.0	(8.9)	(5.1)
Debt Composition	22,262	5.4	23,915	5.1	22,489	5.0	1.0	(6.0)
Corporate	8,219	2.0	8,997	1.9	9,213	2.0	12.1	2.4
MSME	14,043	3.4	14,917	3.2	13,276	2.9	(5.5)	(11.0)
Credit Card	6,534	1.6	8,178	1.7	7,849	1.7	20.1	(4.0)
Mortgage	3,125	0.8	4,088	0.9	4,390	1.0	40.5	7.4
Other	7,642	1.9	10,656	2.3	11,578	2.6	51.5	8.7
 Private Sec. and Guarantees (b)²	82,830	20.2	122,783	26.2	115,369	25.5	39.3	(6.0)
 Expanded Loan Portfolio (a+b)³	410,193	100.0	467,986	100.0	452,967	100.0	10.4	(3.2)

(1) In 1Q25, series reprocessed between working capital and investments; (2) Comprised of restructured and renegotiated loans, in accordance with the criteria established by Resolution No. 4,966/2021. (3) Series reprocessed to comply with the criteria established by CMN Resolution No. 4,966/21.

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

(1) Reprocessed series, between working capital and investments. (2) Series reprocessed to comply with the criteria established by CMN Resolution No. 4,966/21.

Figure 35. Expanded Companies Loan Portfolio Breakdown¹ – R\$ million

(1) Series reprocessed to comply with the criteria established by CMN Resolution No. 4,966/21.



Corporate

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

Corporate Portfolio was R\$258.9 billion in September/25, down 4.6% QoQ and up 20.3% 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.

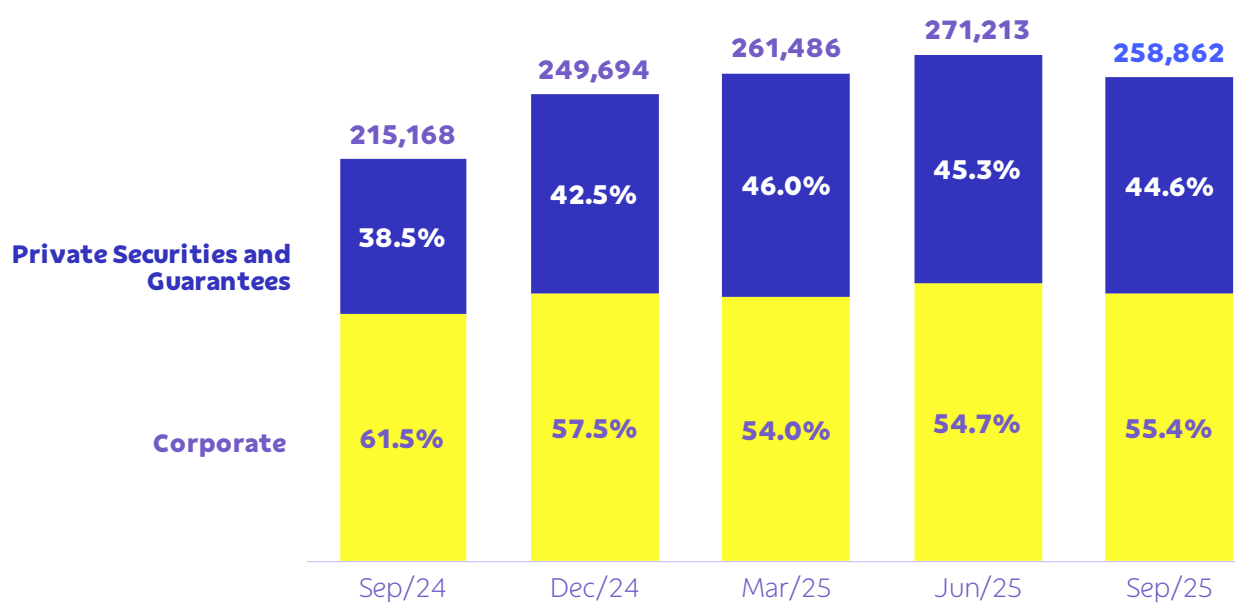
Agribusiness Receivables Certificates (CRA)

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 36. 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.

Loans to MSME portfolio was R\$118.5 billion in September/25 (-2.7% QoQ and -3.7% YoY). In 12-month comparison, highlight for pre-approved-credit (+14.7% YoY). Of this balance portfolio, 93.2% is invested with account holders with a relationship of more than two years.

Highlight on the growth, above 28% QoQ, in disbursements to guarantee funds exclusively allocated to the Pronampe and PEAC FGI credit lines, strengthening the security of operations, improving the portfolio mix, and consolidating the partnership with SMEs.

Table 51. MSME Loan Portfolio ¹ – R\$ million

	Sep/24	Share %	Jun/25	Share %	Sep/25	Share %	Δ% Y/Y	Δ% Q/Q
Loan Portfolio	123,044	100.0	121,772	100.0	118,540	100.0	(3.7)	(2.7)
Broad Working Capital	83,952	68.2	80,416	66.0	77,862	65.7	(7.3)	(3.2)
Working Capital	74,149	60.3	70,730	58.1	68,978	58.2	(7.0)	(2.5)
Receivables	6,016	4.9	5,113	4.2	4,604	3.9	(23.5)	(10.0)
Pre-Approved-Credit	3,311	2.7	4,082	3.4	3,796	3.2	14.7	(7.0)
Overdraft Account	476	0.4	491	0.4	484	0.4	1.6	(1.3)
Investments	11,870	9.6	11,704	9.6	11,825	10.0	(0.4)	1.0
Debt Composition	14,043	11.4	14,917	12.3	13,276	11.2	(5.5)	(11.0)
ACC/ACE	4,892	4.0	4,583	3.8	4,383	3.7	(10.4)	(4.4)
Credit Card	4,303	3.5	4,160	3.4	4,278	3.6	(0.6)	2.9
Mortgage	933	0.8	1,061	0.9	1,163	1.0	24.6	9.6
Other	3,053	2.5	4,930	4.0	5,754	4.9	88.5	16.7

(1) Comprised of restructured and renegotiated loans, in accordance with the criteria established by Resolution No. 4,966/2021.

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 September/25 loan to the Government was R\$75.6 billion, up 5.0% YoY. R\$2.9 billion were disbursed in the quarter with, 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 52. Concentration of Companies and Agro Companies Loan Portfolio by Macro-Sector – R\$ million

	Sep/24	Share %	Jun/25	Share %	Sep/25	Share %	Δ% Y/Y	Δ% Q/Q
Total	508,307	100.0	559,584	100.0	538,333	100.0	5.9	(3.8)
Public Administration	71,916	14.1	75,249	13.4	75,879	14.1	5.5	0.8
Food Products of Vegetable Origin	57,834	11.4	58,186	10.4	56,063	10.4	(3.1)	(3.6)
Services	49,091	9.7	51,622	9.2	49,097	9.1	0.0	(4.9)
Financials	16,909	3.3	49,937	8.9	46,213	8.6	173.3	(7.5)
Oil and Gas	29,549	5.8	41,094	7.3	39,499	7.3	33.7	(3.9)
Electric Utilities	28,624	5.6	33,821	6.0	33,752	6.3	17.9	(0.2)
Metalworking and Steel	28,235	5.6	25,918	4.6	24,507	4.6	(13.2)	(5.4)
Transportation	25,636	5.0	24,441	4.4	24,270	4.5	(5.3)	(0.7)
Automobiles and Components	21,799	4.3	23,193	4.1	21,649	4.0	(0.7)	(6.7)
Food Products of Animal Origin	23,689	4.7	20,372	3.6	19,554	3.6	(17.5)	(4.0)
Retail	18,749	3.7	18,310	3.3	16,993	3.2	(9.4)	(7.2)
Agricultural Inputs	19,453	3.8	17,235	3.1	16,886	3.1	(13.2)	(2.0)
Chemicals	15,814	3.1	17,261	3.1	16,845	3.1	6.5	(2.4)
Electrical and Electronic Goods	15,955	3.1	15,788	2.8	14,688	2.7	(7.9)	(7.0)
Construction Materials	16,089	3.2	15,722	2.8	13,499	2.5	(16.1)	(14.1)
Housing	11,458	2.3	11,827	2.1	11,374	2.1	(0.7)	(3.8)
Pulp and Paper	6,871	1.4	11,131	2.0	10,858	2.0	58.0	(2.5)
Wholesale and Industries	11,471	2.3	10,534	1.9	10,418	1.9	(9.2)	(1.1)
Textiles	9,970	2.0	9,685	1.7	9,289	1.7	(6.8)	(4.1)
Furniture and Forest Products	6,905	1.4	6,690	1.2	6,539	1.2	(5.3)	(2.3)
Heavy Construction	5,085	1.0	5,855	1.0	5,762	1.1	13.3	(1.6)
Telecommunication Services	5,884	1.2	5,811	1.0	5,558	1.0	(5.5)	(4.4)
Leather and Shoes	2,672	0.5	2,384	0.4	2,294	0.4	(14.1)	(3.8)
Beverages	1,550	0.3	1,501	0.3	1,450	0.3	(6.4)	(3.4)
Other Activities	7,099	1.4	6,016	1.1	5,396	1.0	(24.0)	(10.3)
Total	508,307	100.0	559,584	100.0	538,333	100.0	5.9	(3.8)
Domestic Loan Portfolio	341,194	67.1	360,775	64.5	352,010	65.4	3.2	(2.4)
Abroad Loan Portfolio	32,025	6.3	36,690	6.6	35,415	6.6	10.6	(3.5)
Guarantees + Securities	135,088	26.6	162,120	29.0	150,908	28.0	11.7	(6.9)



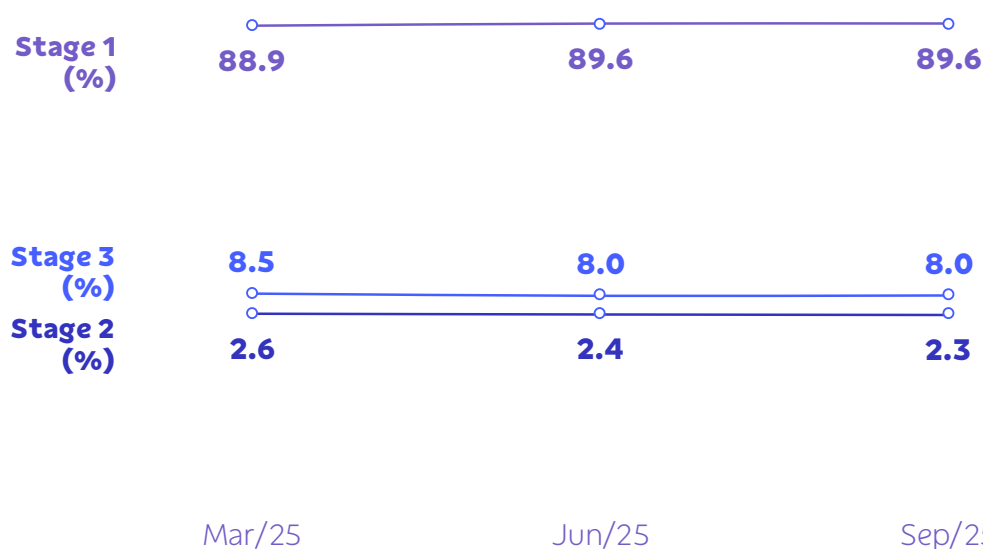
Companies Credit Risk

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

Table 53. Companies Loan Portfolio and the Expected Loss by Stage – %

	Jun/25			Sep/25				
	Loan Portfolio		Expected Loss	Loan Portfolio		Expected Loss		
	Balance (a)	Balance (b)	(b)/(a) - %	Balance (a)	Δ% over Jun/25	Balance (b)	Δ% over Jun/25	(b)/(a) - %
Stage 1	309,291	1,431	0.5	302,522	(2.2)	1,504	5.1	0.5
Stage 2	8,441	2,283	27.0	7,918	(6.2)	2,023	(11.4)	25.6
Stage 3	27,471	21,508	78.3	27,158	(1.1)	20,949	(2.6)	77.1
Total	345,203	25,223	7.3	337,598	(2.2)	24,476	(3.0)	7.3

Figure 37. Participation¹ of the Stages in the Companies Loan Portfolio

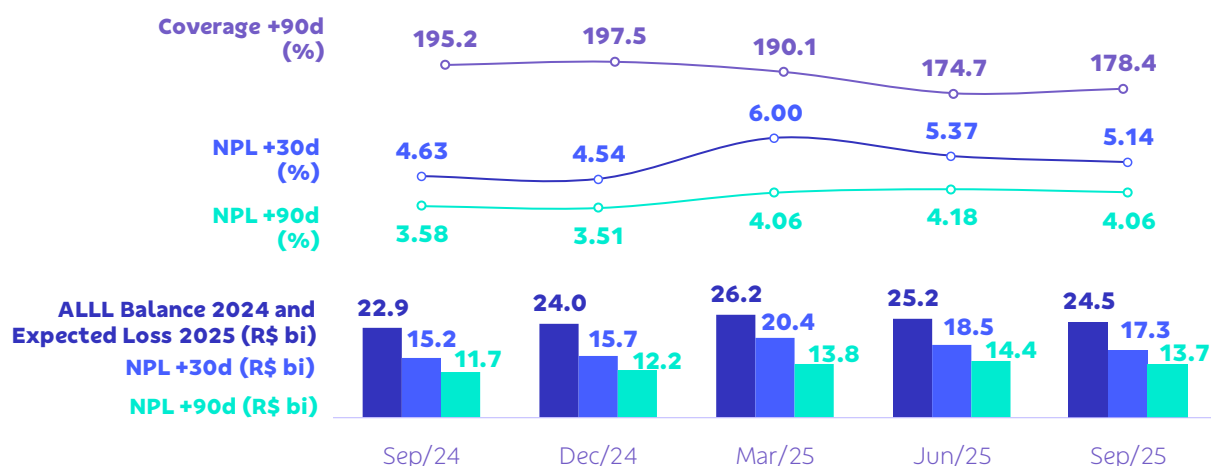


(1) Balance of the stage over the loan portfolio.



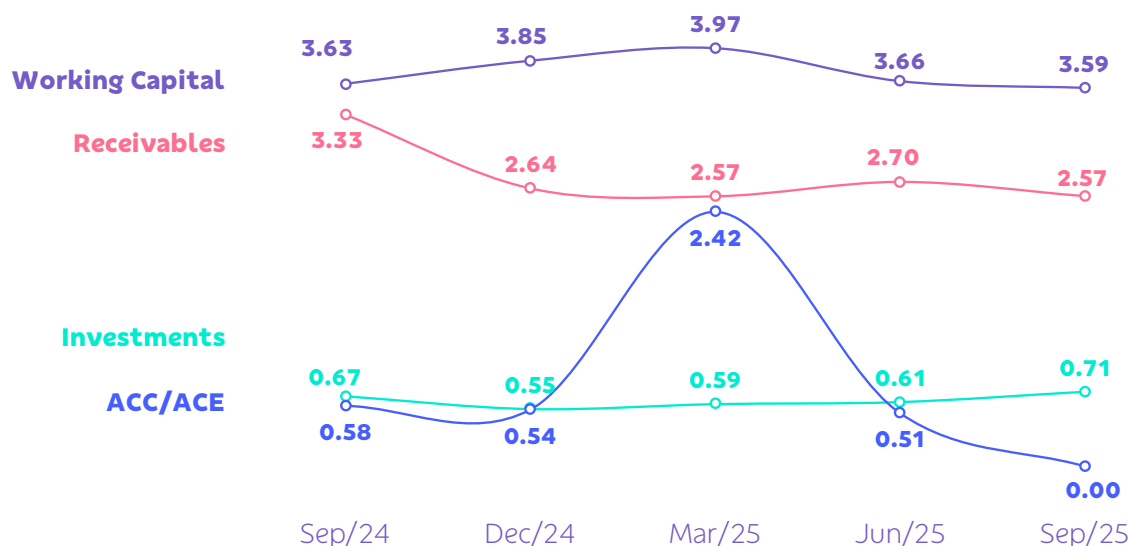
The NPL+90d (ratio between operations overdue for more than 90 days and the balance of the loan portfolio) ended September/25 in 4.06%. When considering only the MSME segment, the NPL +90 was 10.25%, and excluding the debt composition line from this portfolio, the default rate would be 6.22%.

Figure 38. Companies NPL +30d, NPL+90d and Loan Portfolio Coverage Index¹ – %



(1) Information regarding 2025 was disclosed according to Resolution No 4,966/21, while information regarding previous quarters was disclosed as regulation in force by 2024.

Figure 39. NPL+90d Companies Portfolio – % by Credit Line¹

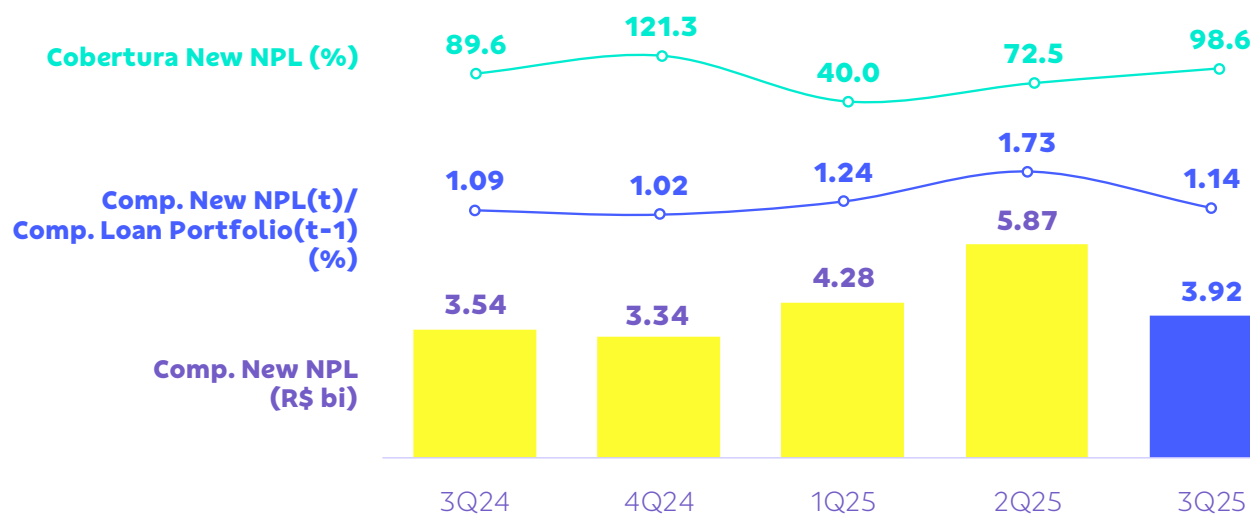


(1) Information regarding 2025 was disclosed according to Resolution No 4,966/21, while information regarding previous quarters was disclosed as regulation in force by 2024.



The companies' loan portfolio NPL formation closed at 1.14%.

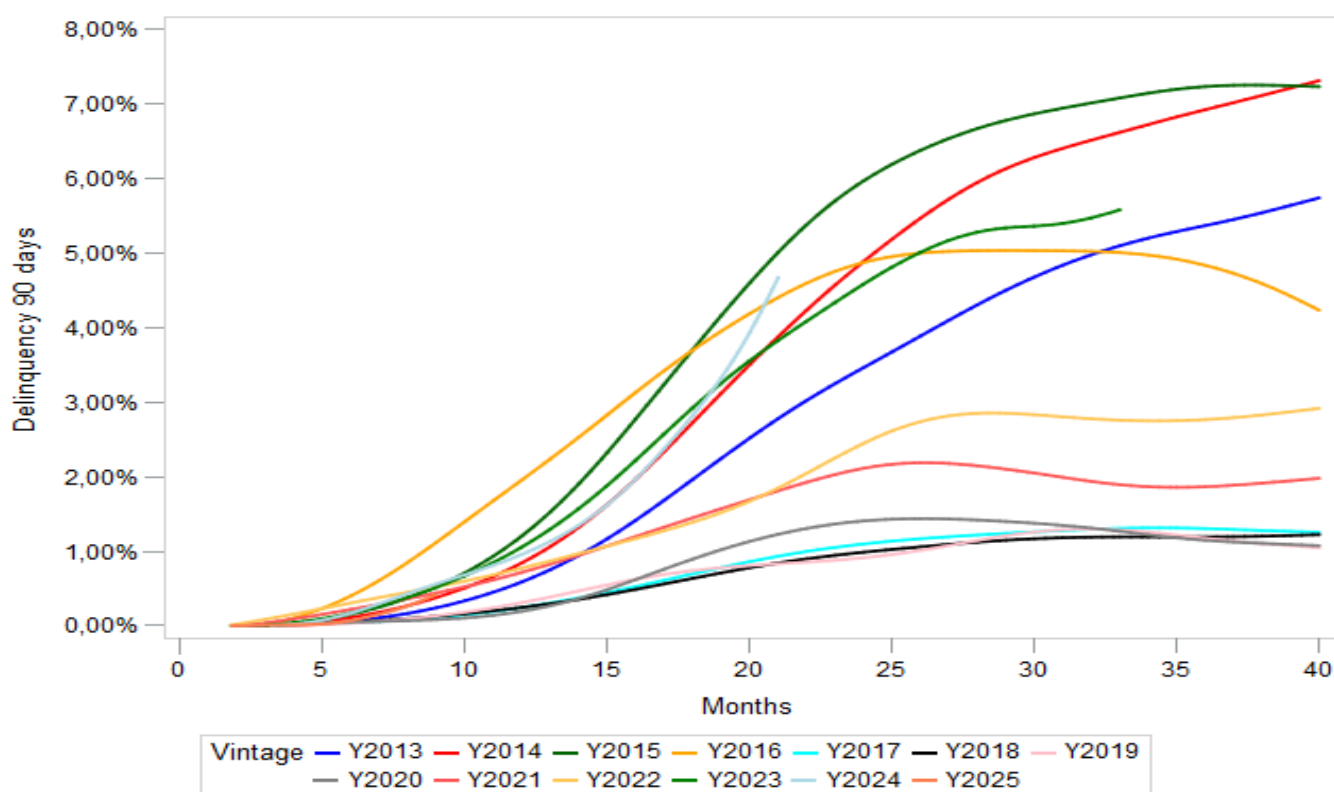
Figure 40. New NPL – Companies Loan Portfolio¹



(1) Information regarding 1Q25 disclosed according to Resolution No 4,966/21, while information regarding previous quarters was disclosed as regulation in force by 2024.

The following figure shows the MSME loan portfolio NPL per annual vintages.

Figure 41. MSME Companies Loans Portfolio – Annual Vintage





Agribusiness Loan Portfolio

The agribusiness expanded portfolio was R\$398.8 billion in September/25 and grew 3.2% YoY. Highlight for working capital for input purchase (+6.1% YoY) and agricultural investment (+8.8% YoY).

Table 54. Agribusiness Loan Portfolio – R\$ million

	Sep/24	Share %	Jun/25	Share %	Sep/25	Share %	Δ% Y/Y	Δ% Q/Q
Loan Portfolio (a)	347,109	89.8	364,903	90.1	361,846	90.7	4.2	(0.8)
Rural Credit	343,791	88.9	361,490	89.3	358,238	89.8	4.2	(0.9)
Working Capital for Input Purchase	121,840	31.5	129,183	31.9	129,228	32.4	6.1	0.0
Agricultural Investment	81,876	21.2	89,861	22.2	89,086	22.3	8.8	(0.9)
Pronaf	64,401	16.7	67,222	16.6	67,725	17.0	5.2	0.7
FCO Rural	32,584	8.4	35,778	8.8	36,747	9.2	12.8	2.7
Agricultural Selling	17,857	4.6	11,423	2.8	8,434	2.1	(52.8)	(26.2)
Pronamp	8,702	2.3	7,236	1.8	6,665	1.7	(23.4)	(7.9)
BNDES/Finame Rural	4,990	1.3	8,528	2.1	8,148	2.0	63.3	(4.5)
Industrialization	4,203	1.1	4,426	1.1	4,048	1.0	(3.7)	(8.5)
Low Carbon	3,412	0.9	2,852	0.7	2,526	0.6	(26.0)	(11.4)
Other	3,925	1.0	4,981	1.2	5,631	1.4	43.5	13.0
Loans to Companies	3,318	0.9	3,412	0.8	3,608	0.9	8.7	5.7
Rural Prod. Bills (b)	31,040	8.0	33,320	8.2	30,646	7.7	(1.3)	(8.0)
CDCA (c)	8,422	2.2	6,671	1.6	6,298	1.6	(25.2)	(5.6)
 Expanded Loan Portfolio (a+b+c)	386,571	100.0	404,893	100.0	398,790	100.0	3.2	(1.5)

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

Table 55. Agribusiness Loan Portfolio by Customer Size – R\$ million

	Sep/24	Share %	Jun/25	Share %	Sep/25	Share %	Δ% Y/Y	Δ% Q/Q
Loan Portfolio (a)	347,109	89.8	364,903	90.1	361,846	90.7	4.2	(0.8)
Medium and Large	261,888	67.7	273,705	67.6	270,305	67.8	3.2	(1.2)
Small	71,464	18.5	76,267	18.8	77,130	19.3	7.9	1.1
Companies	6,736	1.7	9,151	2.3	9,092	2.3	35.0	(0.6)
Agroindustrial Cooperatives	7,021	1.8	5,780	1.4	5,319	1.3	(24)	(8.0)
Rural Product Bills and Guarantees (b)	31,040	8.0	33,320	8.2	30,646	7.7	(1.3)	(8.0)
CDCA (c)	8,422	2.2	6,671	1.6	6,298	1.6	(25.2)	(5.6)
 Expanded Loan Portfolio (a + b + c)	386,571	100.0	404,893	100.0	398,790	100.0	3.2	(1.5)



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

Table 56. Agribusiness Loan Portfolio by Financed Item – R\$ million

	Sep/24	Share %	Jun/25	Share %	Sep/25	Share %	Δ% Y/Y	Δ% Q/Q
Loan Portfolio	347,109	89.8	364,903	90.1	361,846	90.7	4.2	(0.8)
Rural Credit	343,791	88.9	361,491	89.3	358,238	89.8	4.2	(0.9)
Livestock	85,765	22.2	92,654	22.9	91,343	22.9	6.5	(1.4)
Meat	64,039	16.6	69,774	17.2	69,035	17.3	7.8	(1.1)
Milk	21,726	5.6	22,880	5.7	22,308	5.6	2.7	(2.5)
Machinery and Equipment	57,509	14.9	58,566	14.5	56,071	14.1	(2.5)	(4.3)
Soybean	50,434	13.0	43,252	10.7	43,344	10.9	(14.1)	0.2
Corn	19,947	5.2	18,925	4.7	17,770	4.5	(10.9)	(6.1)
Agricultural Storage	15,184	3.9	17,205	4.2	17,312	4.3	14.0	0.6
Soil Improvement	14,623	3.8	16,138	4.0	15,815	4.0	8.2	(2.0)
Coffee	11,529	3.0	12,167	3.0	11,527	2.9	(0.0)	(5.3)
Pasture	9,887	2.6	10,608	2.6	10,522	2.6	6.4	(0.8)
Aviculture	5,175	1.3	5,834	1.4	6,045	1.5	16.8	3.6
Sugarcane	4,473	1.2	4,942	1.2	4,862	1.2	8.7	(1.6)
Rice	3,306	0.9	2,889	0.7	2,696	0.7	(18.5)	(6.7)
Swine Production	2,789	0.7	2,801	0.7	2,467	0.6	(11.5)	(11.9)
Trucks/vehicles	2,398	0.6	2,431	0.6	2,320	0.6	(3.3)	(4.6)
Cotton	2,252	0.6	2,191	0.5	2,010	0.5	(10.7)	(8.3)
Wheat	2,137	0.6	1,479	0.4	1,488	0.4	(30.4)	0.6
Eucalyptus/Pinus/Forests	1,029	0.3	1,139	0.3	1,226	0.3	19.1	7.6
Other	55,354	14.3	68,268	16.9	71,420	17.9	29.0	4.6
Loans to Companies	3,318	0.9	3,412	0.8	3,608	0.9	8.7	5.7
Rural Product Bills and Guarantees	31,040	8.0	33,320	8.2	30,646	7.7	(1.3)	(8.0)
CDCA	8,422	2.2	6,671	1.6	6,298	1.6	(25.2)	(5.6)
Expanded Loan Portfolio	386,571	100.0	404,893	100.0	398,790	100.0	3.2	(1.5)

During the period of the 2025/2026 crop (July/25 to June/26), Banco do Brasil disbursed R\$43.5 billion in agribusiness credit.

More than 149 thousand operations were contracted during the period, with 76.0% destined for family (Pronaf) and medium producers (Pronamp).

Table 57. Rural Credit Disbursements by Purpose – R\$ million

	Crop 24/25	Crop 25/26	Δ% Crop 24/25
Total	63,354	43,532	(31.3)
Companies	35,410	23,977	(32.3)
Family – Pronaf	7,859	7,151	(9.0)
Medium – Pronamp	11,508	6,591	(42.7)
Agro Securities	8,577	5,813	(32.2)



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 58. 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	33,760	100.0	23,254	100.0	13,472	100.0
Total Insured	17,965	53.2	12,218	52.5	5,746	42.7
Crop Insurance	14,429	42.7	9,602	41.3	4,186	31.1
Proagro	3,490	10.3	2,565	11.0	1,557	11.6
Hedge Price	46	0.1	50	0.2	4	0.0
Without Insurance	15,795	46.8	11,036	47.5	7,725	57.3

The risks assumed as a result of the contracting of crop agricultural insurance were distributed as follows in 2Q25: Brasilseg 23.5%; IRB Brasil Resseguros 19.1%; Hannover Ruck SE 16.5%; Arch Re 13.0%; Mapfre Re 11.5%, 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 September/25, BB held a 48.7% stake in financing for the sector. In direct loans to rural producers (market share in Individual Agro Credit), the market share is 55.7%.

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

Table 59. Agribusiness Loan Portfolio by Region – %

Region	Sep/22	Sep/23	Sep/24	Sep/25
Midwest	34.6	34.8	34.6	33.9
South	24.1	22.6	22.9	22.5
Southeast	23.3	23.9	22.7	23.4
North	8.9	9.4	9.9	9.9
Northeast	9.1	9.3	9.9	10.3



In September/25, sustainable agro operations accounted for 47.9% of the total agribusiness portfolio.

Table 60. Breakdown of the Sustainable Loan Portfolio – Agribusiness – R\$ million

	Sep/24	Share %	Jun/25	Share %	Sep/25	Share %
Sustainable Loan Portfolio - Agriculture	164,722	100.0	171,186	100.0	173,155	100.0
Best Socio-environmental Practices	97,972	59.5	108,334	63.3	109,447	63.2
Pronaf Mais Alimentos	44,490	27.0	47,961	28.0	47,970	27.7
Investment Loans	38,435	23.3	45,401	26.5	46,300	26.7
Working Capital (Pronaf)	15,047	9.1	14,972	8.7	15,176	8.8
Low Carbon Program	66,750	40.5	62,851	36.7	63,708	36.8
Working Capital (No-till)	56,744	34.4	52,106	30.4	53,011	30.6
Low Carbon Program	10,006	6.1	10,745	6.3	10,697	6.2



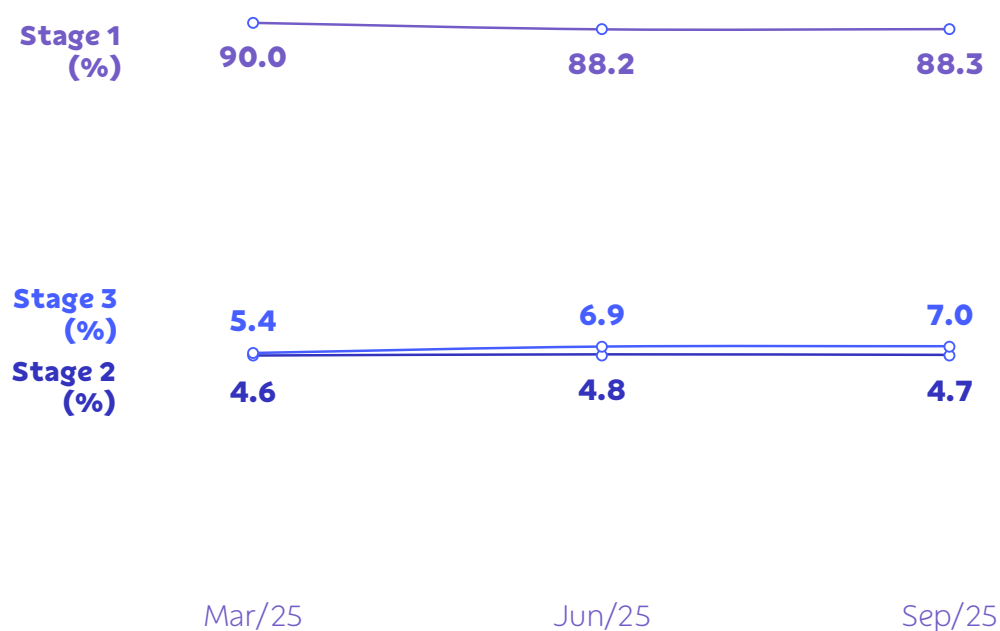
Agribusiness Credit Risk

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

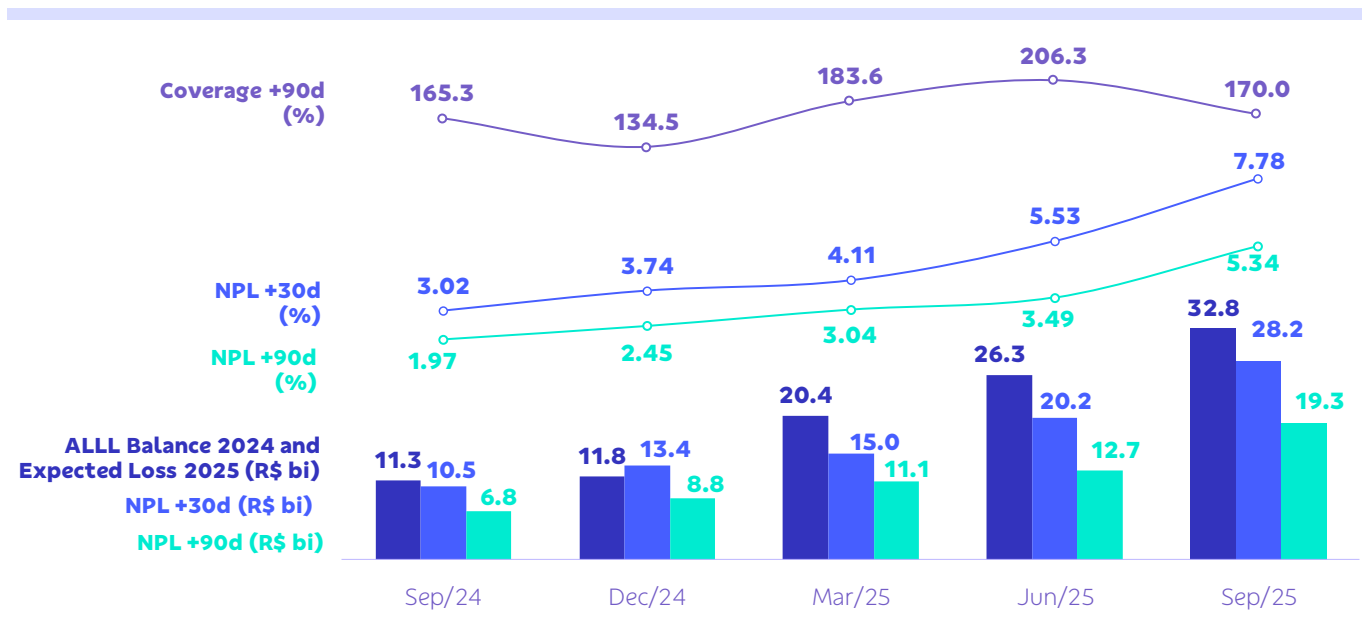
Table 61. Agribusiness Loan Portfolio and the Expected Loss by Stage – %

	Jun/25			Sep/25				
	Loan Portfolio		Expected Loss	Loan Portfolio		Expected Loss		
	Balance (a)	Balance (b)	(b)/(a) - %	Balance (a)	Δ% over Jun/25	Balance (b)	Δ% over Jun/25	(b)/(a) - %
Stage 1	321,966	3,840	1.2	319,465	(0.8)	5,877	53.0	1.8
Stage 2	17,693	4,401	24.9	17,053	(3.6)	6,629	50.6	38.9
Stage 3	25,244	18,009	71.3	25,328	0.3	20,323	12.8	80.2
Total	364,903	26,250	7.2	361,846	(0.8)	32,828	25.1	9.1

Figure 42. Participation¹ of the Stages in the Agribusiness Loan Portfolio

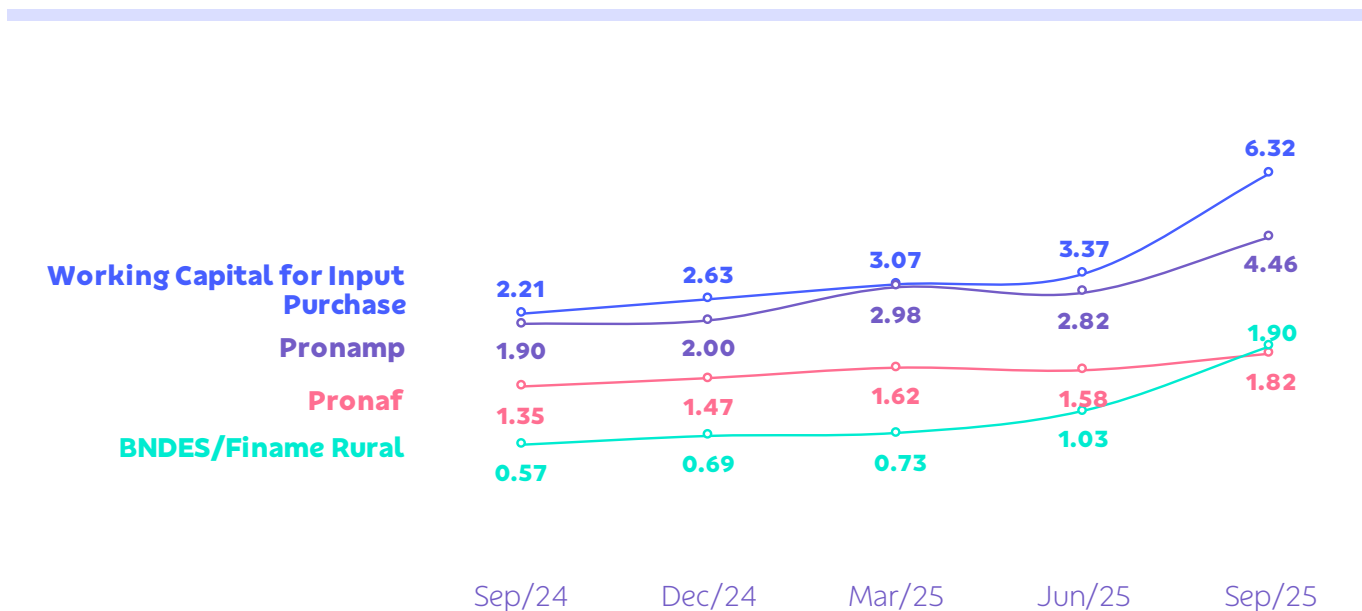


(1) Balance of the stage over the loan portfolio.

**Figure 43.** Agribusiness NPL+30d, NPL+90d and Loan Portfolio Coverage Index – %

(1) Information regarding 2025 was disclosed according to Resolution No 4,966/21, while information regarding previous quarters was disclosed as regulation in force by 2024.

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

Figure 44. NPL+90d Agribusiness Portfolio – % by Credit Line¹

(1) Information regarding 2025 was disclosed according to Resolution No 4,966/21, while information regarding previous quarters was disclosed as regulation in force by 2024.



The next figure shows the agribusiness loan portfolio's new NPL. The index closed the quarter at 2.40%. New NPL coverage was 100.1%

Figure 45. New NPL – Agribusiness Loan Portfolio¹



(1) Information regarding 2025 was disclosed according to Resolution No 4,966/21, while information regarding previous quarters was disclosed as regulation in force by 2024

8. Funding

Commercial funding was R\$1.1 trillion in September/25, up 1.0% QoQ and up 8.5% YoY. In the 12-month comparison, the performance of time deposits stands out, which showed an expansion of 18.4%, and agribusiness letters of credit, with growth of 24.9%.



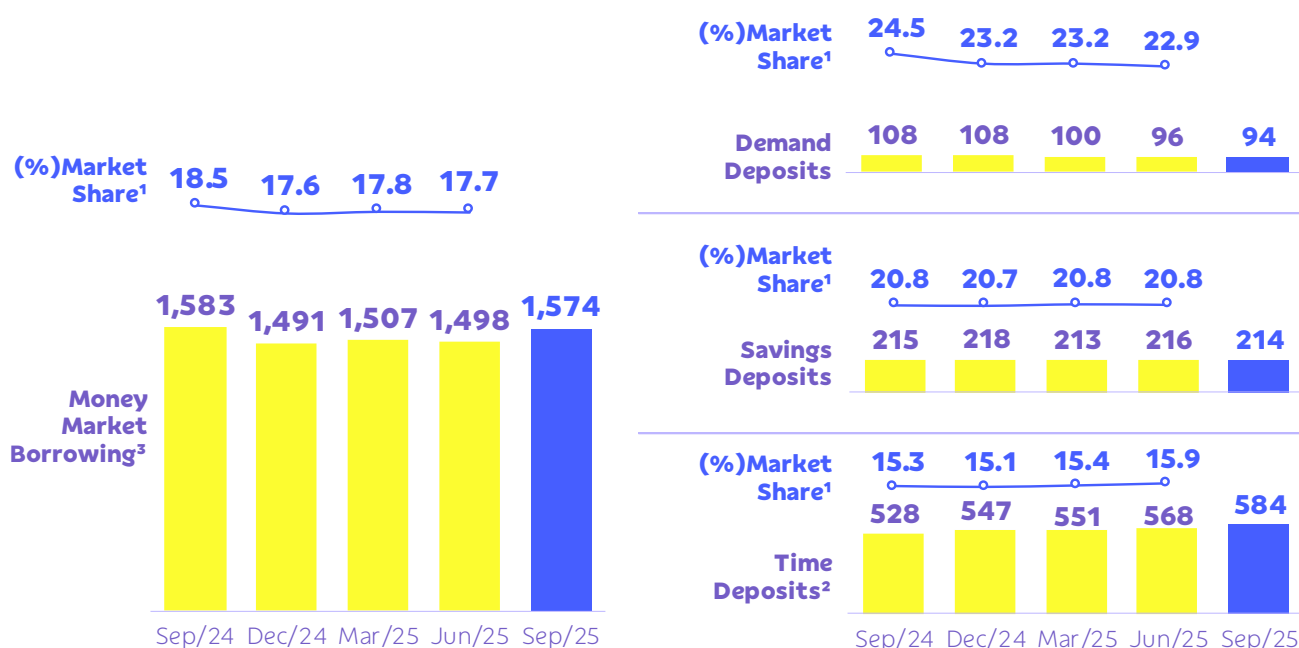
Balance and Market Share

Table 62. Commercial Funding – R\$ million

	Sep/24	%	Jun/25	%	Sep/25	%	Δ% Y/Y	Δ% Q/Q
Commercial Funding	1,059,935	100.0	1,138,673	100.0	1,149,651	100.0	8.5	1.0
Time Deposits ¹	271,963	25.7	316,955	27.8	322,010	28.0	18.4	1.6
Judicial Deposits	255,705	24.1	250,979	22.0	261,748	22.8	2.4	4.3
Agribusiness Letters of Credits	194,220	18.3	243,064	21.3	242,553	21.1	24.9	(0.2)
Savings Deposits	215,321	20.3	216,143	19.0	213,506	18.6	(0.8)	(1.2)
Demand Deposits	108,368	10.2	96,281	8.5	94,057	8.2	(13.2)	(2.3)
Mortgage Bonds	14,135	1.3	14,942	1.3	15,436	1.3	9.2	3.3
Other Resources from Issuance	223	0.0	310	0.0	341	0.0	53.0	9.9

(1) It includes other deposits as stated in the Explanatory Note 17 – Customer Resources.

Figure 46. 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: June 2025, last available; (2) Includes judicial 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 63. Institutional Funding – R\$ million

	Sep/24	%	Jun/25	%	Sep/25	%	Δ% Y/Y	Δ% Q/Q
Institutional Funding	211,461	100.0	246,673	100.0	253,333	100.0	19.8	2.7
Borrowing, Assignments and Onlending	141,394	66.9	152,877	62.0	155,509	61.4	10.0	1.7
Securities Issued Abroad	38,722	18.3	32,078	13.0	30,874	12.2	(20.3)	(3.8)
Financial Letters	8,363	4.0	28,882	11.7	28,441	11.2	240.1	(1.5)
Subordinated Debt – Domestic	13,213	6.2	23,257	9.4	29,055	11.5	119.9	24.9
Subordinated Debt – Abroad	9,769	4.6	9,580	3.9	9,454	3.7	(3.2)	(1.3)

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

Table 64. Commercial Funding Abroad – Modality – US\$ million

	Sep/24	%	Jun/25	%	Sep/25	%	Δ% Y/Y	Δ% Q/Q
Funding Abroad	26,989	100.0	27,389	100.0	29,450	100.0	9.1	7.5
Interbanking Deposits and Loans	8,437	31.3	9,548	34.9	10,963	37.2	29.9	14.8
Companies	7,727	28.6	7,572	27.6	8,065	27.4	4.4	6.5
Fixed Inc. Sec. and Cert. of Deposit	6,988	25.9	5,894	21.5	5,852	19.9	(16.3)	(0.7)
Individuals	3,088	11.4	3,327	12.1	3,181	10.8	3.0	(4.4)
Repo	750	2.8	1,048	3.8	1,388	4.7	85.2	32.5

Table 65. Commercial Funding Abroad – Product – US\$ million

	Sep/24	%	Jun/25	%	Sep/25	%	Δ% Y/Y	Δ% Q/Q
Funding Abroad	26,989	100.0	27,389	100.0	29,450	100.0	9.1	7.5
Time Deposits	8,244	30.5	8,863	32.4	10,329	35.1	25.3	16.5
Loans	5,596	20.7	5,924	21.6	6,346	21.5	13.4	7.1
Fixed Inc. Sec. and Cert. of Deposit	6,988	25.9	5,894	21.5	5,852	19.9	(16.3)	(0.7)
Demand Deposits	2,236	8.3	2,012	7.3	1,742	5.9	(22.1)	(13.4)
Repo	750	2.8	1,048	3.8	1,388	4.7	85.2	32.5
Call Account	1,272	4.7	1,010	3.7	1,229	4.2	(3.4)	21.7
Pledge	599	2.2	996	3.6	1,171	4.0	95.5	17.6
Savings Deposits	922	3.4	1,185	4.3	1,111	3.8	20.5	(6.3)
Over	384	1.4	458	1.7	280	1.0	(27.0)	(38.8)



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 86.7% 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 66. Sources and Uses – R\$ million

	Sep/24	%	Jun/25	%	Sep/25	%	Δ% Y/Y	Δ% Q/Q
Sources	1,151,042	100.0	1,262,250	100.0	1,281,748	100.0	11.4	1.5
Commercial Funding	1,059,935	92.1	1,138,673	90.2	1,149,651	89.7	8.5	1.0
Time Deposits	527,668	45.8	567,933	45.0	583,758	45.5	10.6	2.8
Savings Deposits	215,321	18.7	216,143	17.1	213,506	16.7	(0.8)	(1.2)
Letters of Credit – Agribusiness	194,220	16.9	243,064	19.3	242,553	18.9	24.9	(0.2)
Demand Deposits	108,368	9.4	96,281	7.6	94,057	7.3	(13.2)	(2.3)
Letters of Credit – Real Estate	14,135	1.2	14,942	1.2	15,436	1.2	9.2	3.3
Other Resources from Issuance	223	0.0	310	0.0	341	0.0	53.0	9.9
Institutional Funding	211,461	18.4	246,673	19.5	252,635	19.7	19.5	2.4
Borrowing, Assignments and Onlending	141,394	12.3	152,877	12.1	154,811	12.1	9.5	1.3
Subordinated Debt – Domestic ¹	13,213	1.1	23,257	1.8	29,055	2.3	119.9	24.9
Subordinated Debt – Abroad	9,769	0.8	9,580	0.8	9,428	0.7	(3.5)	(1.6)
Securities Issued Abroad	38,722	3.4	32,078	2.5	30,900	2.4	(20.2)	(3.7)
Financial Letters	8,363	0.7	28,882	2.3	28,441	2.2	240.1	(1.5)
Deposits with Central Bank	(120,354)	(10.5)	(123,095)	(9.8)	(120,538)	(9.4)	0.2	(2.1)
Uses	1,151,042	100.0	1,262,250	100.0	1,281,748	100.0	11.4	1.5
Loan Portfolio	1,050,006	91.2	1,115,212	88.4	1,111,687	86.7	5.9	(0.3)
Available Funds	101,036	8.8	147,038	11.6	170,061	13.3	68.3	15.7
Loan Portfolio/Total Deposits	123.3		126.7		124.7		1.4 p.p.	(2.0) p.p.
Loan Portfolio/Commercial Funding	99.1		97.9		96.7		(2.4) p.p.	(1.2) p.p.
Loan Portfolio/Uses	91.2		88.4		86.7		(4.5) p.p.	(1.6) 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 Sep/25.



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 67. Domestic Subordinated Letters of Credit – R\$ million

	Issued Value	Remuneration p.a.	Issue Date	Maturity	Sep/25
Subordinated Letters of Credit					29,030
	20	100% of CDI + 2.75%	2021	Perpetual	20
	2,329	100% of CDI + 2.60%	2022	Perpetual	2,341
	200	100% of CDI + 2.50%	2023	Perpetual	208
	2,640	100% of CDI + 2.25%	2023	Perpetual	2,756
	4,775	100% of CDI + 1.20%	2024	Perpetual	5,253
	2,751	100% of CDI + 1.90%	2024	Perpetual	3,026
	14,093	100% of CDI + 1.30%	2025	Perpetual	15,103
	300	100% of CDI + 1.25%	2025	Perpetual	322

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.

Banco do Brasil S.A. exercised, on October 15, 2025, the call option for the full redemption of its outstanding Tier I subordinated debt security issued in 2013, bearing a coupon of 8.748%. The Banbra 8.748% was issued for the original amount of US\$ 2,0 billion, with an initial coupon of 6.25%.

Table 68. 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
01/31/2013	Perpetual	2,000,000	1,723,600	8.748 S	100.000	8.748	439.8	USD	B- / SR / SR
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	30,000	3.70 Q	100.00	3.700	N/A	USD	BBB
12/06/2022	12/15/2029	750,000	637,500	2.75 + 3mSfr Q	100.00	2.75 + 3mSfr Q	N/A	USD	BBB
12/06/2022	12/15/2032	150,000	141,000	6.65 Q	100.00	6.65 Q	N/A	USD	#REF!
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.

BB 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.



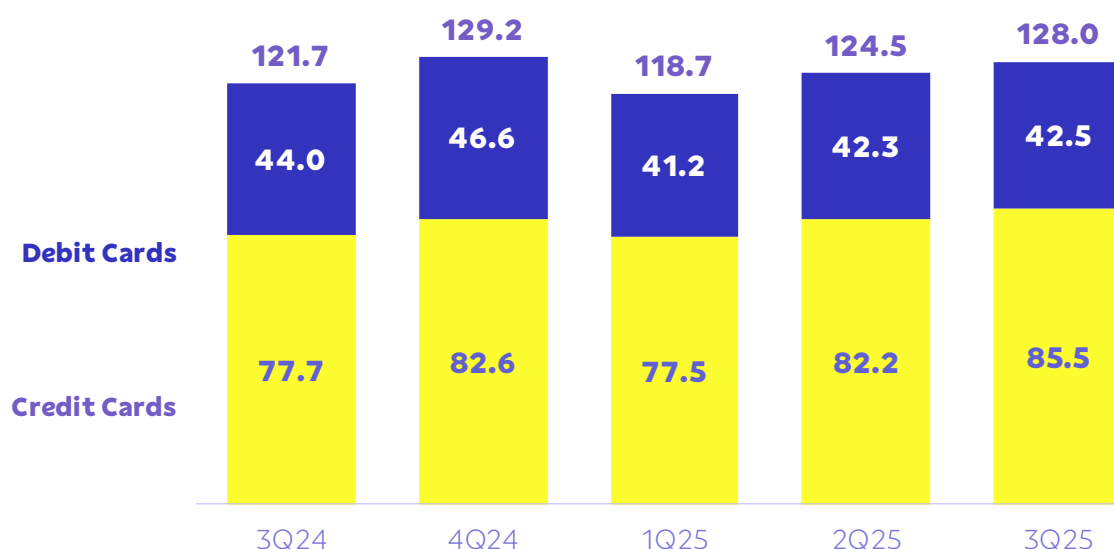
Payment Methods

Banco do Brasil plays an important role in the Means of Payment 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.

Card

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 47. 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 69. Card Base – Recurring Usage¹ – million

	3Q24	4Q24	1Q25	2Q25	3Q25	Δ% Y/Y	Δ% Q/Q
Credit Cards	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.3	11.7	5.2	2.9
Debit Cards	14.7	14.7	14.3	14.4	14.5	(1.8)	0.4

(1) At least one use in the quarter.



Results with Card Deals

To provide a better overview of the results generated by the card business, as in the previous quarter, the results of BB and ELBBs are presented, weighted by the percentage of equity interest in each investee, being 64.49% in Cateno, 49.99% in Livelio, 49.99% in Alelo, 28.53% in Elo Serviços and 49.28% in Cielo, in 3Q25.

Table 70. Income from Card Business¹ – R\$ million

	3Q24	4Q24	1Q25	2Q25 ²	3Q25	Δ% Y/Y	Δ% Q/Q
Fee Income	3,211	3,346	3,267	3,415	3,581	11.5	4.9
Financial Income	1,834	1,830	2,062	2,228	2,437	32.9	9.3
Financial Expense ³	(1,485)	(1,149)	(1,391)	(1,931)	(2,476)	66.8	28.2
Other Income and Expenses ⁴	(1,740)	(1,260)	(1,657)	(1,789)	(1,928)	10.8	7.8
Taxes	(822)	(1,460)	(1,075)	(935)	(799)	(2.8)	(14.5)
Managerial Result⁵	999	1,307	1,205	988	815	(18.4)	(17.5)

(1) BB's equity interest in Cielo changed from 28.8% to 49.28% as of 3Q24 as a result of the Company's delisting. (2) Revised series as of 1Q25. (3) Includes the expected loss. (4) Revenue from Exchange Spread, Expenses with Relationship Program, with Brands, Processing, Service and Service Provided. (5) Consolidation of net income with BB issuance with the income lines of the ELBBs of Means of Payment.

Pix

In 3Q2025, 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 means of payment in the country since 2023.

During this period, the number of transactions carried out by BB was 46% higher than that recorded in the same quarter of 2024, while the financial volume showed an increase of 57% in the annual comparison. The data also shows a preference for mobile, which was responsible for 96.5% of Pix operations carried out by individual and corporate clients.

Among the innovations of the period, Pix Automático stands out, launched pioneeringly by BB, and has been consolidating itself as an innovative solution for scheduling recurring payments. Since its implementation, 574 agreements have been signed with 380 receiving clients, resulting in 45,000 scheduled payments. Another advancement was Pix on the Card, which surpassed R\$1.5 billion in released credits in 3Q2025, a 56% increase compared to the previous quarter.

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 3Q2025, BB Pay processed R\$4.8 billion in 5.5 million completed transactions, across various uses of this platform. In the first nine months of 2025, payments totaled R\$12.7 billion through 14.4 million transactions. The volume of completed transactions in 3Q2025 was 118.6% higher than that observed in 2Q2024.

BB stands out as one of the main operators in the ITP model within the Open Finance ecosystem, allowing it 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

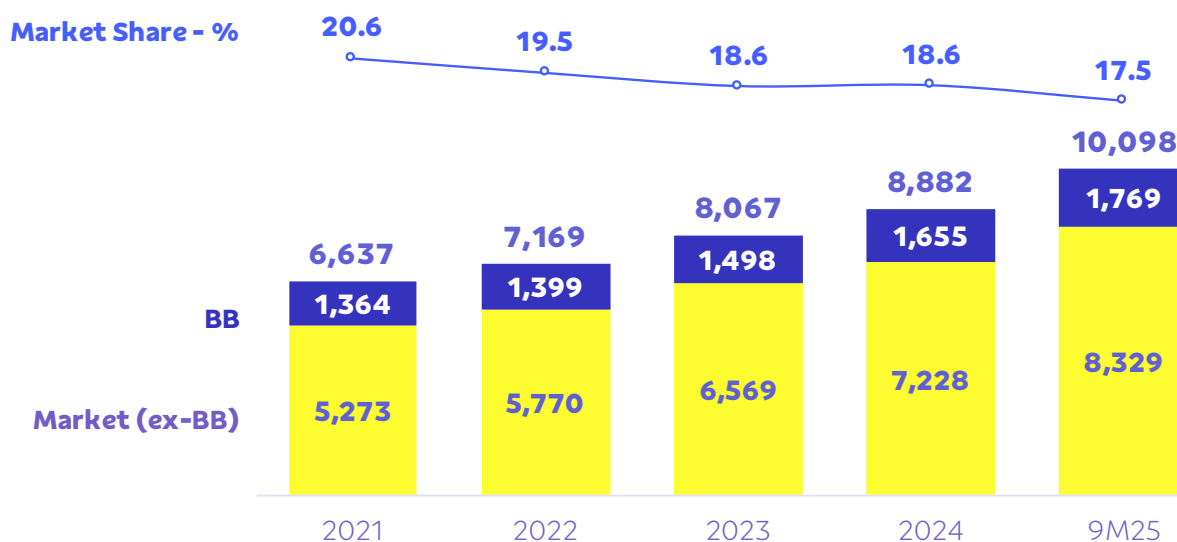
BB offers integrated solutions for payments, receipts, and reconciliations that allow companies to manage their financial resources efficiently. At the end of the quarter, more than 46,000 clients were registered as integrated via Cash APIs, an increase of 31.9% compared to 3Q24 and 11.2% compared to 2Q25, with more than 152 strategic partners integrated via BaaS partnerships.

Third-Party Resource Management

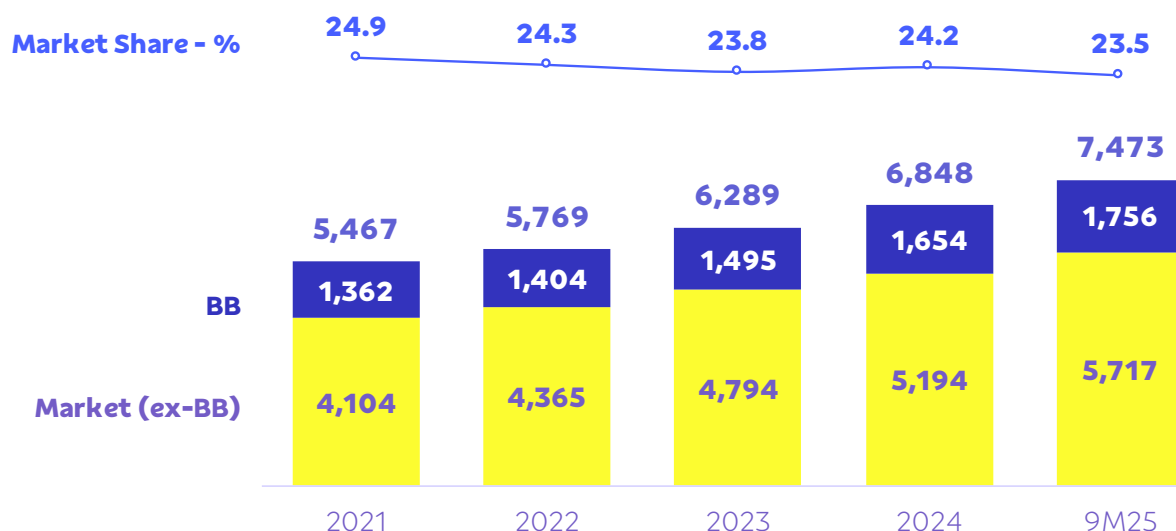
BB Asset's main activities are the management and administration of funds as well as managed portfolios.

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 48. Resource Management and Market Share – R\$ billion



Source: ANBIMA.

**Figure 49.** 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 71. Investment Funds by Segment – R\$ million

	Sep/24	Share %	Jun/25	Share %	Sep/25	Share %	Δ% Y/Y	Δ% Q/Q
Total	1,676,549	100.0	1,754,001	100.0	1,768,534	100.0	5.5	0.8
Institutional Investors	595,104	35.5	641,924	36.6	651,554	36.8	9.5	1.5
Government	523,116	31.2	544,215	31.0	532,560	30.1	1.8	(2.1)
Corporate	156,383	9.3	164,754	9.4	164,544	9.3	5.2	(0.1)
High Income	119,523	7.1	119,386	6.8	129,426	7.3	8.3	8.4
Retail	99,672	5.9	96,585	5.5	99,286	5.6	(0.4)	2.8
RPPS	90,924	5.4	94,324	5.4	96,402	5.5	6.0	2.2
Others	91,827	5.5	92,813	5.3	94,761	5.4	3.2	2.1

Source: ANBIMA.

Table 72. Investment Funds by ANBIMA Class¹ – R\$ million

	Sep/24	Share %	Jun/25	Share %	Sep/25	Share %	Δ% Y/Y	Δ% Q/Q
Investment Fund	1,676,549	100.0	1,754,001	100.0	1,768,534	100.0	5.5	0.8
Fixed	1,149,959	68.6	1,206,724	68.8	1,224,517	69.2	6.5	1.5
Pension Plans	387,655	23.1	416,624	23.8	423,771	24.0	9.3	1.7
Multimarket	30,859	1.8	23,336	1.3	21,595	1.2	(30.0)	(7.5)
Stocks	27,044	1.6	22,579	1.3	23,343	1.3	(13.7)	3.4
Others ²	81,032	4.8	84,738	4.8	75,307	4.3	(7.1)	(11.1)

(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-eight sustainable investment funds (SI) and twelve funds that integrate ESG issues, in accordance with CVM Resolution No. 175. The following table summarizes the balance of funds managed in the 40 IS funds aligned with Agenda 30 BB, as well as the IS fund for ex-BB distribution, the result of a partnership with Régia Capital.

Table 73. Management of Investment Funds with Social and Environmental Characteristics – R\$ million

	Sep/24	Jun/25	Sep/25	Δ% Y/Y	Δ% Q/Q
Total	3,799	10,065	14,233	274.7	41.4
Brasilprev TOP Estratégia JGP Equilíbrio PREV	–	2,247	3,588	–	59.6
BB Espelho JGP Equilíbrio	1,836	2,678	3,222	75.5	20.3
BB Espelho JGP Institucional Equilíbrio	357	2,283	2,778	679.0	21.7
Fundos IS Parceira Régia Capital – Distribuição ex-BB	–	895	2,025	–	126.3
BB Espelho SulAmérica Crédito ASG	270	671	864	220.6	28.9
BB Ações Governança	646	624	637	(1.4)	2.0
Brasilprev TOP ESG MM	–	–	385	–	–
BB Nordea Global Climate and Environment ¹	337	241	248	(26.5)	2.8
BB Bromélia	–	–	122	–	–
Other	354	426	364	3.0	(14.5)

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 Fixado 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, BB – Banco de Investimento S.A. (BB-BI), and the joint venture UBS BB Investment Bank (UBS BB).

BB-BI and UBS BB's portfolios include excellent services encompassing market research, structuring and distribution of transactions, settlement and custody of assets, as well as products and services for individuals and legal entities.

The conglomerate's companies participated in 46 capital market transactions, 45 of which were fixed

income (Debentures, Commercial Notes, Financial Letters, FIDC and Bonds) and one merger and acquisition transaction.

The main products and services include **Domestic Market Fixed Income and Securitization**, with structuring and distribution of debentures, promissory notes, financial bills and receivables certificates; **International Market Fixed Income**, with coordination and management of debt for companies, banks and governments via UBS; **Equities**, offering advisory services in public offerings of shares, structuring of REITs and services for buying, selling and renting shares; and **Advisory services in mergers, acquisitions and project finance**, with consulting on corporate reorganizations, private placements and financings.



Consortium

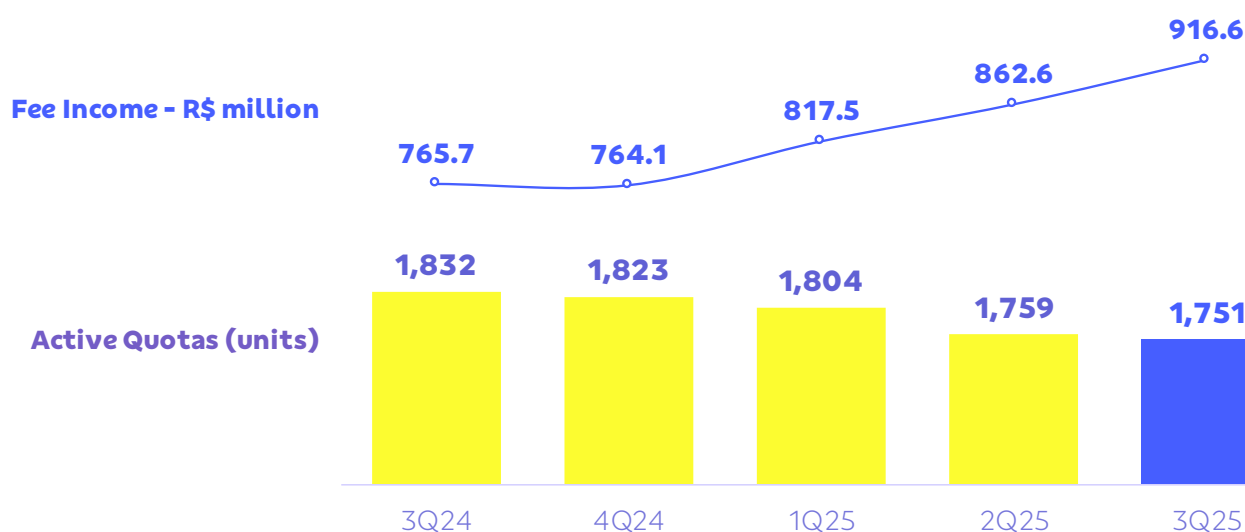
According to the latest data released by the Brazilian Association of Consortium Administrators – ABAC, August/2025 edition, the consortium market reached R\$313.7 billion in credits sold throughout 2025, a volume 24.6% higher compared to the same period of the previous year.

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 and a market share, in terms of quotas,

of 15%, consolidating itself as the largest consortium administrator among those linked to financial institutions, as well as the market leader in portfolio volume.

In 3Q2025, BB Consórcios recorded the sale of more than 114,000 new consortium quotas, with a business volume of R\$9.5 billion. The highlight was the "Automobile" segment, which recorded growth of 84% compared to 3Q2024 and 27% compared to 2Q2025.

Figure 50. 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 differences are concentrated in the definition of the values related to Plan 1 – Previ.

Table 74. Assets Breakdown – %

	Sep/24	Dec/24	Mar/25	Jun/25	Sep/25
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Fixed Income	61.7	64.0	64.0	66.6	66.6
Variable Income	28.6	26.3	26.3	24.1	24.1
Real Estate Investments	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.7
Loans and Financing	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
Others	0.9	1.1	1.1	0.8	0.8
 Amounts Listed in Fair Value of Plan Asset					
In the Entity's Own Financial Instruments	5.5	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.7
In Properties or Other Assets Used by Entity	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6

Table 75. Main Actuarial Assumptions – %

	Sep/24	Dec/24	Mar/25	Jun/25	Sep/25
Real Discount Rate (p.y.)	8.4	10.7	10.7	9.5	9.5
Nominal Rate of Return on Investments (p.y.)	12.2	14.9	14.9	13.8	13.8

Table 76. Effects of Previ (Plano 1) Accounting – CVM Deliberation No.110/2022 – R\$ million

	3Q24	4Q24	1Q25	2Q25	3Q25
(a) Fair Value of the Plan's Assets	197,015	182,839	182,839	191,481	191,481
(b) Present Value of Actuarial Liabilities	(150,646)	(129,071)	(129,071)	(142,875)	(142,875)
(c) Surplus/(Deficit) BB (a+b) x 0.5	23,185	26,884	26,884	24,303	24,303
(d) Actuarial Assets (Initial Period)	23,185	24,040	26,884	28,023	24,303
(e) Anticipated Financial Results	697	697	977	977	821
(f) Contributions of Funds	158	204	162	162	158
(g) Actuarial Valuation	–	1,943	–	(4,858)	–
(h) Actuarial Assets/(Liabilities) ¹	24,040	26,884	28,023	24,303	25,282

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

	3Q24	4Q24	1Q25	2Q25	3Q25
Initial Balance	11,874	11,928	12,026	12,245	12,351
Contributions to Plano 1	(154)	(212)	(162)	(167)	(158)
Restatement	209	309	381	273	208
Closing Balance	11,928	12,026	12,245	12,351	12,400

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

	3Q24	4Q24	1Q25	2Q25	3Q25
(a) Fair Value of the Plan's Assets	–	–	–	–	–
(b) Present Value of Actuarial Liabilities	(9,870)	(8,459)	(8,459)	(9,333)	(9,333)
(c) Deficit¹ BB (a+b)	(9,870)	(8,459)	(8,459)	(9,333)	(9,333)
(d) Actuarial Liabilities (Initial Period)	(9,870)	(9,952)	(8,459)	(8,535)	(9,333)
(e) Amounts recognized in statement of income	(299)	(299)	(308)	738	(317)
(f) BB – Amount paid	217	272	232	(802)	227
(g) Actuarial Valuation	–	1,520	–	(734)	–
(h) Actuarial Liabilities¹ (d+e+f+g)	(9,952)	(8,459)	(8,535)	(9,333)	(9,423)

(1) 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 519 banks acting as BB correspondents in 88 countries.

Table 79. 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 196 points and presence in all provinces of Argentina; (3) Besides Vienna, BB AG (Aktiengesellschaft) has a branch in Lisbon.

Strategic Highlights

Banco do Brasil offers its clients solutions in foreign exchange, loan, derivatives, structured products, and capital markets in the foreign trade segment. In Sep/25, Banco do Brasil consolidated its leadership in export foreign exchange, with a 19.9% market share and a total accumulated volume for the year of USD 42.4 billion. In addition, the mark of US\$ 2 billion in disbursements was reached in the BB Export Credit line.

In August 2025, a new strategic front was inaugurated in international business, with the first trade finance operations in Chinese currency. The debut occurred with the disbursement of ACC (Advance Payment for Exports) in renminbi, followed by import financing (Finimp) and international guarantee operations, also in Chinese currency.

Also noteworthy during the period: (i) Banco do Brasil's Private and Estilo clients, account holders at BB Lisbon, are now able to make transfers in euros via SEPA (Single Euro Payments Area) directly through the BB App; (ii) BB Americas Gold Global account holders can now invest funds in the e-Money Market directly through the BB App, maximizing their dollar earnings. Another new feature for the institution's account holders is the management of the BB Americas credit card directly through the BB App.

Finally, it is worth highlighting the partnership established by BB Americas Bank in the United States of America, a subsidiary of Banco do Brasil, to offer a portfolio of banking services to clients of Galapagos Advisory, an affiliate of Galapagos Capital, in the American market. The agreement grants Brazilians and Latin Americans, residing or not in the USA, access to multiple financial solutions, such as opening a checking account, as well as a credit card with the joint Galapagos Capital and BB Americas Bank brand. Personal loans and real estate financing are also among the products offered.

**Table 80.** Consolidated Abroad – Assets – R\$ million

	Sep/24	Jun/25	Sep/25	Δ% Y/Y	Δ% Q/Q
 Assets	239,224	234,122	238,634	(0.2)	1.9
Short-term Interbank Investments	61,367	46,220	49,244	(19.8)	6.5
Securities	45,500	43,925	40,444	(11.1)	(7.9)
Loans	50,709	61,105	60,297	18.9	(1.3)
Other Assets	7,691	9,343	13,476	75.2	44.2
BB Group	73,957	73,529	75,173	1.6	2.2

Table 81. Consolidated Abroad – Liabilities – R\$ million

	Sep/24	Jun/25	Sep/25	Δ% Y/Y	Δ% Q/Q
 Liabilities	239,224	234,122	238,634	(0.2)	1.9
Deposits	71,601	74,934	78,692	9.9	5.0
Funds from Acceptances and Securities Issuance	28,834	22,882	22,123	(23.3)	(3.3)
Borrowings	30,755	32,082	32,807	6.7	2.3
Subordinated Debt and Perpetual Bonuses	9,769	9,580	9,428	(3.5)	(1.6)
Other Liabilities	16,423	27,186	34,157	108.0	25.6
BB Group	56,591	46,856	41,440	(26.8)	(11.6)
 Shareholders' Equity	25,251	20,602	19,987	(20.8)	(3.0)
Controlling	24,125	19,537	19,048	(21.0)	(2.5)
Non-Controlling Interest ¹	1,126	1,065	939	(16.6)	(11.8)

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

Table 82. Consolidated Abroad – Statement of Income – R\$ million

	3Q24	2Q25	3Q25	Δ% Y/Y	Δ% Q/Q	9M24	9M25	Δ% YTD
Income after Taxes and Statutory Participations ¹	1,085	1,131	933	(14.0)	(17.5)	4,162	3,381	(18.8)
Non-Controlling Interest ²	322	124	72	(77.7)	(41.9)	642	339	(47.2)
Net Income	1,407	1,255	1,005	(28.6)	(19.9)	4,804	3,720	(22.6)

(1) It refers to operating net income, as per the Financial Statements Note 34-b. (2) It corresponds to non-controlling shareholders' participation of Banco Patagonia.



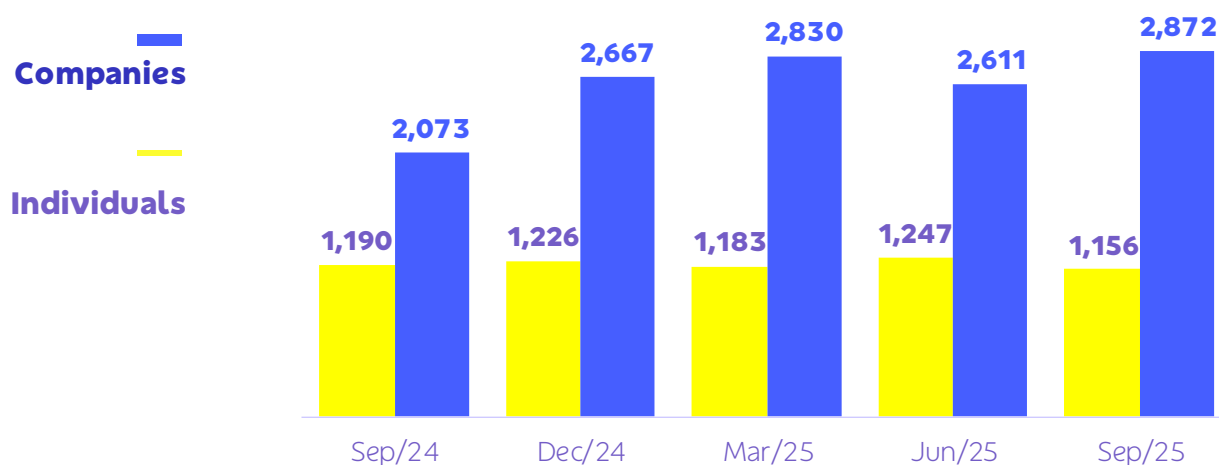
Banco Patagonia

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 83. Banco Patagonia – Balance Sheet Highlights – R\$ million

	Sep/24	Jun/25	Sep/25	Δ% Y/Y	Δ% Q/Q
Assets	27,239	30,732	31,782	16.7	3.4
Loans	7,468	11,951	12,051	61.4	0.8
Deposits	18,257	21,653	22,098	21.0	2.1
Shareholders' Equity	5,739	5,440	4,771	(16.9)	(12.3)

Figure 51. Banco Patagonia – Funding – US\$ million



**Table 84.** Banco Patagonia – Main Statement of Income Items – R\$ million

	3Q24	2Q25	3Q25	Δ% Y/Y	Δ% Q/Q	9M24	9M25	Δ% YTD
Income from Financial Intermediation	1,004	1,167	830	(17.4)	(28.9)	4,878	3,160	(35.2)
Expected Loss ¹	(31)	(28)	(42)	34.8	50.0	(59)	(205)	247.7
Gross Income from Financial Intermediation	973	1,139	788	(19.0)	(30.8)	4,819	2,955	(38.7)
Fee income	295	310	289	(2.0)	(6.8)	754	929	23.3
Administrative Expenses	(467)	(476)	(409)	(12.4)	(14.1)	(1,188)	(1,315)	10.7
Other	(163)	(165)	(214)	31.5	29.7	(547)	(498)	(8.9)
Income Before Taxes	638	808	454	(28.9)	(43.8)	3,837	2,071	(46.0)
Income and Social Contribution Taxes	308	(175)	(91)	0.0	(48.0)	(145)	(347)	138.7
Net Income	946	633	363	(61.6)	(42.7)	3,692	1,724	(53.3)

(1) ALLL in the quarters prior to 1Q25.

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 85. Banco Patagonia – Net Interest Income – R\$ million

	3Q24	2Q25	3Q25	Δ% Y/Y	Δ% Q/Q	9M24	9M25	Δ% YTD
Net Interest Income - Banco Patagonia	1,146	1,181	820	(28.5)	(30.6)	5,074	3,200	(36.9)
Loan Operations	681	1,094	1,202	76.7	9.9	1,961	3,224	64.4
Treasury	1,312	1,192	1,004	(23.5)	(15.8)	6,749	3,504	(48.1)
Funding Expenses	(835)	(1,041)	(1,320)	58.1	26.8	(3,349)	(3,354)	0.1
Financial Expense for Institutional Funding	(12)	(64)	(67)	459.6	4.2	(287)	(174)	(39.2)

Table 86. Banco Patagonia – Profitability, Capital and Credit Indicators – %

	3Q24	4Q24	1Q25	2Q25	3Q25
ROE ¹	16.0	13.6	(1.4)	4.0	(0.3)
Capital Adequacy Ratio	35.6	31.2	29.4	26.2	22.9
Coverage Index (+90 days)	210.2	199.4	165.8	115.8	92.9
NPL+90 days	0.5	0.5	0.7	1.2	1.7

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

Strategic Books

Customer Experience



One bank for each customer

Banco do Brasil has the customer at the center of its strategy, guided by the behavior and needs of customers at different stages of their lives. With a solid, technological, ethical and secure structure, Banco do Brasil reaffirms its commitment to excellence and the future, sustaining a responsible and innovative performance in the market.

Agile CRM

- In order to accelerate and bring greater management and control over the development of commercial and relational journeys, actions and campaigns, BB migrated its CRM from the traditional waterfall-based management to the agile operating model in 3Q25.
- With the change, there is greater efficiency in conducting actions and campaigns, reducing time-to-market, obtaining an integrated view of the customer, adopting new cloud solutions, and team engagement and protagonism.
- In 3Q25, the actions carried out resulted in around 1,100 personalized offers, generating 1.86 billion targeted approaches and 62 million effective contacts with customers.
- The implementation of the integrated agile marketing strategy has already paid off: 1.9 million unique customers reached, with more than 14 million multichannel messages sent. The contact rate reached 38%, of which 12% settled

their pending issues in the quarter, demonstrating the effectiveness of these actions.

- Another highlight was the evolution in insurance journeys, with refinement and greater personalization of approaches. As a result, there was a 135% increase in conversion effectiveness in the year, when compared to the same period of the previous year.
- Actions on opportunity dates also stood out for their significant generation of business. During Customer Week, the Bank reached more than eight million customers, generating R\$ 3.5 billion in business in the credit, consortium and investment segments.

Continual hyper-personalization and customer intelligence

- BB combines human and artificial intelligence to optimize processes, personalize interactions, increase efficiency and customer satisfaction, with emphasis on the advances of the CRM360 Platform.
- The service models that use CRM360 showed an increase of more than 5 points in NPS (Net Promoter Score) compared to the same period of the previous year, showing the evolution in customer experience.
- In addition, with the new architecture, more than 51,000 customers took out loans during interactions initiated by employees based on the identification of purchase intentions not materialized in digital channels.

Engagement and Monetization

Client Satisfaction

- As a result of the quality of service and the improvements implemented in the quarter, there was an increase of 9.2% in NPS and 4.2% in overall satisfaction with the company in the individual retail market, compared to 3Q24.
- In the Central Bank Ranking of Complaints, BB completed 13 consecutive quarters in the best position among the five main banks of the financial conglomerates.

Rejuvenation, Innovation and Onboarding constantly evolving

- BB continues to consolidate its strategy aimed at the younger generations, which is based on three pillars: attraction, profitability and engagement.
- As a result of this movement to rejuvenate the result, more than 810 thousand customers between 18 and 40 years old were monetized, from January to September 2025, representing an 80% growth in volume compared to the same period in 2024.
- Currently, BB's university niche, with more than two million customers, continues to show strong growth, as a result of the simplification of account opening journeys initiated in previous quarters. This audience had an increase in NPS of more than 17% compared to the same period in 2024.
- The BB Cash account for customers aged 0 to 17 has also been updated, with the elimination of the minimum age for entry.
- The new Onboarding process was expanded to the opening of the Companies Digital account. With this, customer experience was improved, and it is possible to safely and immediately release the account and device, which could previously take up to 3 days. Since the launch in July 2025, 27 thousand business accounts have been opened in the digital flow for the profiles served by the App. The opening of business

accounts through the digital flow increased by 11.8 p.p. compared to the same period of the previous year.

Businesses and Monetization

- As an ongoing part of the Bank's strategy, specific actions were carried out aimed at strategic clients, such as liberal professionals and salary account holders.
- Credit continues to be one of the main pillars of profitability for individual retail customers, with emphasis on the offer of payroll loans in 3Q25. The number of customers who contracted the product in the quarter grew by 8.7% compared to the previous quarter, which registered about 851 thousand contractors.
- This performance is the result of BB's actions in strategic agreements of the public sector and of BB's leadership in offering Worker's Credit (Crédito do Trabalhador). In private credit, the review and inclusion of 113 thousand new companies associated with the Worker's Credit deserves to be highlighted. As a result, there was a 25% increase in the number of contracting customers, from 347 thousand in 2Q25 to 435 thousand in 3Q25.

Benefits to Customers

- BB has sought to expand and personalize its offerings, with a focus on customer satisfaction and the financial efficiency of the Individuals Relationship Program.
- More than 6.6 million customers are engaged in BB Benefits Program points ecosystem, an increase of 16.0% in one year.
- In 3Q25, R\$35 million were handled by the Automatic Conversion of Benefits, a solution in which card benefits are automatically converted into account balances or invested in investment funds. There was an increase of 87% compared to the same period of the previous year, and 18% compared to 2Q25.
- BB Benefits Club posted a 10% growth in gross revenue compared to 3Q24, with stronger

partnerships and improvements in the personalization of rewards.

Ponto BB

- BB Recife continues to transform banking service into a comprehensive experience, where innovation is the engine that drives new ideas, solutions and connections.
- Since its inauguration in Mar/24, more than 97 thousand visitors have been served and 156 events were hosted, including 88 lectures on financial education, technology, innovation and culture have been held.
- Between September/24 and September/25 there was a 12% growth in the prospecting of new customers.

Financial Education

- In 3Q25, Banco do Brasil launched its Financial Education Page on the BB Portal, a strategic initiative that reinforces the institution's commitment to promoting financial citizenship and strengthening the autonomy of Brazilians in the management of their resources.
- The portal brings together, in a single digital environment, accessible content, interactive tools and personalized solutions, aimed at different customer profiles and objectives. Among the main resources available, the following stand out: My Finances, a tool that allows the control of income and expenses with bank integration; the Brazilian Financial Health Index (I-SFB): a free tool for assessing the user's financial situation; specialized content adapted to the user's profile; and Financial Education Drops: short and objective videos that facilitate learning in a practical and uncomplicated way.

High Income

- BB made progress in personalizing its service to the high-income public with the expansion of the High Estilo model, aimed at customers with investments between R\$1 million and R\$5 million.

- The structure offers even closer and more proactive advice with two managers with complementary functions: one specialized in investment strategies and the other dedicated to transactional service, ensuring a complete, consultative service aligned with investor expectations.
- The implementation of High Estilo raised the standard of service with dedicated client portfolios and a structure designed to provide exclusivity and value. The investor client now has a closer and more strategic relationship, in specialized units that reflect the positioning of the Estilo brand.

Private

- Includes customer profiles: Investors and Megaproducers, 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 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.
- BB Private's domestic assets under management grew 12.4% in the year compared to the same period of the previous year, while the market, excluding BB Private, grew 6.2% in the same period (ANBIMA, August 2025).
- In 3Q25, the Private segment outperformed compared to the same period in 2024, with a highlight to the growth of 29% in the balance of LCA, 9% in investment funds, 11% in card revenues, 75% in foreign exchange operations and 22% in the volume of consortium sales. In addition, credit operations expanded by 4% in the 12-month period, evidencing the consistent evolution of the relationship with customers in this segment.
- The strategy focused on being close and relevant in people's lives contributed to achieving a high level of satisfaction.

Business Relationship

MSME Customers

- Strategy for MSME clients with 7.4 thousand specialized professionals and 4.4 thousand service points in the country, including 215 specialized branches and a middle office support center. BB has a base of more than three million customers, with 1.3 million regularly accessing digital channels.
- As part of the innovative initiatives in the relationship with the customer, the Digital Agency was launched, a 100% remote model aimed at micro and small companies. In this model, each customer is served by a relationship manager with expertise in legal entities, who acts proactively and in a personalized way.
- The service strategy has also improved with the expansion of the assisted model. Customers now have service provided by teams from the relationship center specialized in legal entities, either via chat on the BB app or by phone, bringing agility and convenience to the service.
- To boost cash flow attraction, differentiated business conditions were offered for cash products (Pix, collection and payroll), aimed at new account holders and customers who do not yet concentrate their cash flow at Banco do Brasil. With this, BB seeks to encourage the centralization of receipts and payments at BB, strengthening the relationship and increasing profitability for the customer and for the Bank.
- BB continues to promote actions to stimulate sustainable credit and job creation through Acredita Program, with emphasis on BB Working Capital Pronampe and PEAC FGI lines, which totaled R\$5.8 billion disbursed in 3Q25, +28% compared to the previous quarter.
- Regarding the franchise market, Banco do Brasil maintains its continuous support to franchisees and franchisors, strengthening the sector's

ecosystem. The BB Franchise strategy reached 437 partner brands and moved R\$1.9 billion in the last quarter, representing a growth of 40% compared to the same period of the previous year.

- On the personalized offers front, the use of data shared via Open Finance stands out. Customers receive personalized digital proposals, clearly communicating the best conditions offered by the Bank when they have operations outside BB. In the first two months of implementation alone, August and September, R\$32 million in credit were released.
- The PJ Panel, BB's solution to support the financial management of SMEs, continues to expand. The panel reached 225 thousand users in 3Q25, managing an annual gross revenue of more than R\$880 billion.
- In artificial intelligence solutions, the Intelligent Recommendations Area (ARI), a solution that uses generative artificial intelligence and analytics to create personalized recommendations for each BB client company, continues to expand. It has already impacted about 100 thousand companies, with more than 60 million monthly recommendations and 89% of positive reviews.
- With regard to customer benefits, the BB Business Benefits Program, with around one million participants, has increased engagement, with 13.9% more points redeemed compared to the previous quarter.
- BB reaffirms its commitment to the promotion of gender and diversity equity, maintaining its strategic partnership with the Women at the Top project with LinkedIn and supporting events to encourage the Pink Economy. Among SME clients, more than 1.2 million companies are run by women, representing 41% of the portfolio. Up to 3Q25, BB disbursed R\$927 million in credit lines exclusively for this audience, strengthening support for female entrepreneurship.

Corporate Wholesale

- The Corporate Wholesale strategy is focused on clients with Annual Gross Revenue (AGR) between R\$50 million and R\$1.3 billion. BB continues to focus on enhancing the value chain, through agreements and financial solutions that strengthen business relationships. In 3Q25, seven thousand new agreements were activated, with emphasis on the Final Consumer Financing, Agribusiness, Supplier Financing and Payroll lines.
- Customer satisfaction is a priority, and the result reflects the Bank's commitment: in September/25, the segment maintained the CSAT indicator, referring to customer satisfaction, within the excellence zone.

Corporate & Investment Banking

- BB's CIB strategy is focused on customers with AGR greater than R\$1.3 billion, segmented into Ultra and Large, with specialized service by economic sector applied to about 1.4 thousand corporate customers.
- The Bank offers a complete solutions portfolio in Corporate & Investment Banking, with support to capital market operations through the UBS BB Joint venture and development of the Value Chain, promoting synergies with Retail, Private and External Network clients.
- The NPS remains in the zone of excellence, reflecting assertive strategies and intensifying customer relationships, in addition to offering solutions aligned with their needs and expectations.

Digital Strategy



Foundation of Banco do Brasil	1808
First bank to use computers in Brazil	1969
First bank to provide ATMs in Brazil	1984
Ourocard Launch	1987
Beginning of Internet Banking	1996
First bank with mobile service	2000
Big Data, Biometrics at the ATM, and AI Customer service	2013
BB App: main service channel	2015
Minhas Finanças Agile Methodology in IT	2016
Account opening 100% digital	2017
Google Assistant Chatbot Pix and Pix API Launch	2019 and 2020
Open Finance Shopping BB BB Ventures	2021
Minhas Finanças Multibank Digital Acceleration Movement Loan through WhatsApp	2022
GenAI; 1st Ponto BB Accessibility on WhatsApp AI Ethical Guidelines AI Academy	2023 and 2024
GenAI Expansion	2025

Technology that Transforms

Banco do Brasil is a technological and digital institution: 9 out of 10 transactions carried out by customers are digital, which demonstrates that people of all profiles opt for this form of interaction at some point in the journey.

Committed to excellence, BB has technology that transforms the experience of customers and employees into sustainable businesses, increasingly intensifying digital transformation.

More than implementing new technologies, BB is promoting a new way of working, expanding the agile methodology to the entire organization. It is a challenge, but the Bank's brand is to transform challenges into memorable experiences, which generate concrete results.

BB's strategy prioritizes optimization and digital and cultural transformation, with focus on efficiency, customer centricity and lasting results, with internal initiatives, as well as those open to the public, such as the 2025 edition of BB Digital Week, one of the main events on technology, innovation, business and sustainability in the country.

Recognized nationally and internationally for what it does, BB received, in this quarter, awards related to the modernization of the Big Data Cluster, AI, Data Governance, fraud detection, accessibility and data intelligence transformation.

Digital Transformation Movement

The Digital Acceleration Movement (MAD) represents a profound cultural and technological transformation, with focus on agility, innovation, and operational efficiency. By integrating business and technology areas into multidisciplinary teams, MAD promotes collaborative and customer-oriented performance, resulting in gains such as increased productivity and reduced solution delivery time.

The Bank's strategy aims to further extend the reach of MAD by incorporating new operational elements and expanding the agile model to various areas of the bank. With this escalation, the movement, which currently covers about two thousand employees, will have more than 10 thousand in all the Bank's strategic units by the end of 2026.

MAD acceleration allows the bank to quickly restructure its operations by adopting an agile, collaborative, and data-driven model. By uniting technology and business around a common vision, the bank becomes lighter, more adaptable, and prepared to surprise, delight, and deliver real value in the customer's time.

Scaling the movement also includes investments in training, organizational modeling and the evolution of digital proficiency, which strengthens the culture of innovation and prepares BB for future challenges. This strategic approach ensures that MAD is not just a one-off change, but rather a continuous process of evolution, underpinned by governance, clear communication, and leadership engagement.

Digital Strategy Highlights

In digital channels, the bank worked focused on process optimization, cost reduction, and customer centricity. Solutions were used to improve agility in the renegotiation of debts directly by cell phone, with the expansion of the digital signature (Double Confirmation) and the launch of Conecta Fácil BB, which makes it possible to send bills, invoices and debt agreements, during face-to-face or remote service, directly via Whatsapp. A new Renegotiation Center was also built on the BB App, which showed immediate results, with an increase of 79% in the volume of proposals and 65% in the number of operations initiated in the application.

With a focus on sustainable growth and innovation, the reach and performance of BB Apps, BB Whatsapp and web platforms were expanded, which remained the main means of interaction with customers, accounting for 93% of transactions carried out in the period. Whatsapp BB, for example, expanded its base to more than 20 million users (+26.6% year-on-year), adding more than 570 million interactions in 2025, with most conversations being conducted by artificial intelligence, and there is also the possibility of interacting with the manager, reinforcing the Bank's human and personalized approach.

In terms of operational efficiency, BB continues to generate gains, increasing the autonomy of customers. In 3Q25, we highlight the advances in functionalities with the release of computers through push or BB Code, facilitated login, WhatsApp with personalized inductions, credit offers and debt renegotiation; in addition to the implementation of smart Pix on WhatsApp, with image or audio sending, expanding accessibility and convenience in transactions.

It is worth the experience of BB customers on the gov.br website which now has direct authentication through the BB APP. The functionality, available on the mobile channel since July, allows the reading of QR Code on the computer screen and quick authentication by the previously authorized application, providing simple and agile experience.

Figure 52. Digital Strategy Highlights

Cloud

More than 8 thousand applications and services perform millions of operations daily, **+33%** in 3Q25 compared to the same period of the previous year.

Open Finance

3.2 million adherent customers, **+16%** compared to the previous quarter and **+73%** compared to 3Q24. It reached **20%** of Portability intentions in 9M25.

Digital channels

33.1 million active users on digital channels, **+12.7% YoY**.

BaaS (Banking as a Service)

With its own brand, BB.com Serviço, BBaaS, currently offers **+30 BaaS solutions**, for means of payment, various consultations, credit, insurance, among others. Evolution that generates results in products and services via the Cloud, **+57 thousand** partner companies and **+72 thousand** users of the BB Developers Portal.

Digital Security

Strengthening trust in physical and digital channels, reducing the number of frauds, especially the "Fake Telephone Exchange", **improving onboarding** and access to digital channels. With the **increase in operational efficiency**, a **reduction of R\$ 90 million** was achieved in operating costs of the branch network.

My Finances

+1.5 million new financial plans in 3Q25, which is equivalent to more than R\$10.8 billion planned. With the planning, **R\$2.7 billion** were proposed in family finances. The tool has already accumulated **+580 million** hits by **+25 million** unique users.

Shopping BB

+24 million transactions in the year, moving **a volume of more than R\$900 million** with sales of non-financial products and services to approximately **4.5 million customers**.

Artificial Intelligence and Analytics

Leadership in analytical and artificial intelligence solutions with **more than 1400 analytical solutions** implemented in all areas of the Bank.

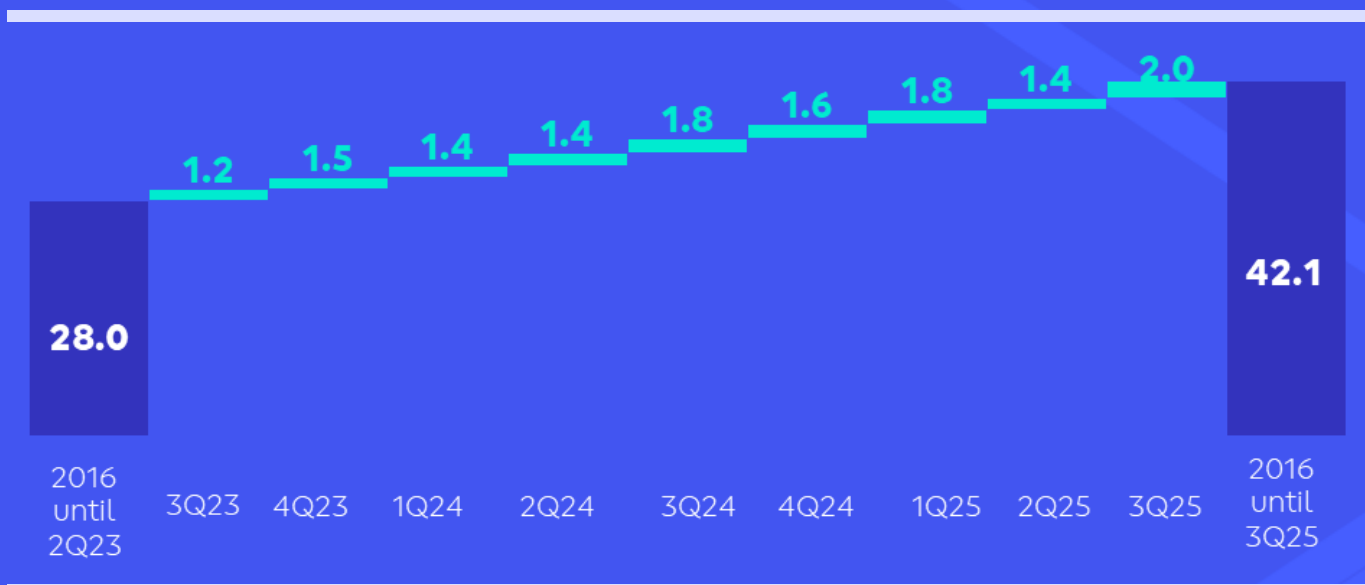
APP BB

One of the highest rated in the financial industry, with a rating of **4.7 on Google** and **4.8 on the Apple Store**. **+10.8% YoY** in active users on BB PF and PJ Apps.

Investments in Technology

BB continues to invest heavily in technology, providing a high-quality digital experience where, when and how the customer wants. In 3Q25, R\$ 2.0 billion were invested to ensure organic growth and continuity of services, maintaining the premises of innovation, agility, flexibility and reliability of IT solutions.

Figure 53. Investments in Technology – R\$ billion



Investment Advisory

Investment Strategy

At Banco do Brasil, the investment strategy is integrated with the long-term institutional vision: to generate value in a sustainable way, expand access to qualified guidance and strengthen confidence at each stage of the investor's journey. With an approach that combines data intelligence, capillarity and human advice, BB consolidates its performance as a lever for the conglomerate's growth and as an instrument of transformation for clients of different profiles, always focusing on experience and satisfaction when investing.

Human advice

Banco do Brasil's advisory network continues to expand, consolidating itself as one of the main strategic assets in generating value for investors. This structure supports a complete experience — consultative, specialized and digitally connected — that adapts to different profiles and needs.

Currently, there are more than 46.8 thousand professionals certified by Anbima and Planejar (CFP®), prepared to act with impartiality, active listening and focus on the moment of life of each client.

This customer-centric vision has generated concrete advances. In the comparison between the third quarter of 2025 and the same period of 2024, BB recorded a growth of approximately 2 p.p. in the Net Promoter Score (NPS) of the individual retail investor niche. An indicator that reinforces the positive impact of the advisory services on the satisfaction and loyalty of those who invest with the Bank.

The numbers reflect a continuous movement: specialized advice, with scale and proximity, as a competitive advantage in the relationship with investors.

Portfolio

Banco do Brasil's portfolio management remains one of the strategic pillars of its investment operations, reflecting its commitment to diversification, innovation and the generation of sustainable value for clients. In the third quarter of 2025, the results demonstrate the effectiveness of BB's allocation strategy, which seeks to balance security and performance through products that adhere to different profiles and economic cycles.

Among the highlights of the period are public and private fixed income securities, which grew 28.4% compared to 3Q24, a performance higher than the market growth of 24.2%, consolidating themselves as relevant levers for portfolio expansion.

Figure 54. Fixed Income (Public and Private Bonds) x Market



In structured products — CRA, CRI and debentures — BB posted a significant growth of 53%, almost double the market variation of 26.8%, reinforcing the Bank's ability to offer sophisticated and competitive fixed income solutions.

In addition, Fixed Income Funds also recorded an above-market performance in the quarter. Between 2Q25 and 3Q25, these funds grew 7.4% at BB, compared to 6.4% in the market, evidencing the attractiveness of the offer and investor confidence.

Finally, Sustainable Investment Funds continued to stand out, with shareholders' equity of R\$ 12.2 billion in 3Q25 — a growth of 33% compared to 2Q25 — reinforcing the commitment to practices aligned with ESG criteria and the long-term interest of investors.

Digital Solutions

Banco do Brasil continues to transform the investor experience, combining technology, proximity and personalization to expand access to quality solutions. BB's digital advisory services evolve with a focus on delivering more autonomy, confidence and clarity to those who seek to invest with awareness and purpose.

The BB Investimentos app continues to evolve constantly, with excellent user ratings in the app stores, with a score of 4.8 in the Play Store and 4.6 in the App Store. Among the highlights of the quarter, fluid integration with the InvesTalk Hub, with news directly on the login screen, in the format of stories.

Cofrinho BB, an initiative aimed at the formation of reserves and financial education, already has more than 171 thousand customers using the solution. Of this total, 62.1% are young people, aged up to 40 years, demonstrating the engagement of this public with the habit of saving. By the end of the quarter, R\$ 438.3 million had been invested. Now, the Cofrinho BB takes a step further, with an unprecedented feature in the market: the contribution request. The novelty works as a "virtual crowdfunding" that allows contributions via Pix from any institution, in a practical and secure way, expanding the reach and

reinforcing the collaborative nature of the solution. There is no charge for contributions made. The initiative, developed in partnership between IT and Business, promotes the culture of saving money, supports the achievement of personal goals and contributes to the rejuvenation of the investor base.

Combining artificial intelligence, profile and moment of life, BB connects each investor to the most appropriate strategy, in a personalized way and aligned with their objectives. As a result, AI-suggested products already add up to more than half a billion hires.

The Investment Simulator grew 6.4% in the quarter, expanding the use of the tool to support the construction of customized strategies. The Robot Advisor, which automates recommendations based on risk tolerance, recorded a 32.8% increase in the volume contracted, reinforcing the expansion of access to strategic allocation.

These solutions make Banco do Brasil's commitment to modernizing the investment experience tangible, with a focus on the scalability of the advisory, the efficient use of technology and the delivery of value to the client in all channels.

Sustainability

Corporate Sustainability

BB adopts the best Environmental, Social and Governance practices that establish actions to identify and manage risks and opportunities. These premises are incorporated into the BB 30 Agenda, embodied in the BB 2030 Commitments for a more sustainable world (long-term commitments) and in the Bank's Sustainability Plan.

The Long-Term Commitments establish goals on 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 business strategy.

Among the objectives is the constitution of a portfolio with R\$ 500 billion in sustainable credit, including R\$ 200 billion directed to sustainable agriculture, R\$ 30 billion to finance renewable energies and R\$ 5 billion to promote the bioeconomy, by 2030.

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

The commitment to develop business solutions with social, environmental and climate aspects is also guided and declared in the Social, Environmental and Climate Responsibility Policy (PRSAC).

With national emphasis on the development of financial solutions and business models that promote the transition to a sustainable and inclusive economy, BB considers climate change in its strategic planning and invests in business opportunities aimed at a low-carbon economy. Compliance with sustainability indicators and goals is reflected in the compensation of the entire workforce, including senior management, which ensures alignment between business, people, and social, environmental, and climate issues.

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

Figure 55. BB 2030 Commitments for a Sustainable + World



Sustainable Funding

BB raised R\$40 billion in funding for investments in ESG initiatives. The funds were obtained through the issuance of ESG Bonds and operations with multilateral institutions, investment banks and international commercial banks.

In 3Q25, there were R\$4.3 billion in new funding. Among the highlights are: funding with Italian bank CDP of €250 million, the second operation with MIGA's guarantee, of US\$ 350 million and the green repo with Credit Agricole, of US\$ 90 million. These resources will finance biofuels, clean energy, micro and small companies and operations of the Ecoinvest

program.

With regard to the Ecoinvest program, BB is disbursing new operations from the first auction, which will generate R\$4.8 billion in sustainable operations.

BB was qualified in the second auction of the Ecoinvest program, aimed at the recovery of degraded lands. The funding was R\$ 4.2 billion, which will generate investments of up to R\$ 6.8 billion. These resources will boost the productive recovery of at least 275 thousand hectares, equivalent to about 20% of the program's goal.

Sustainable Business

In line with BB's long-term commitments and aimed at assisting clients in the transition to a more sustainable economy, in 3Q25 the balance of the Sustainable Loan Portfolio reached R\$399 billion in sustainable credit operations, an increase of 8% in 12 months. This amount was contracted in credit lines

with an environmental and social focus or to finance activities and segments with a positive socio-environmental impact on the sectors of renewable energy, energy efficiency, construction, sustainable transport and tourism, water, fishing, 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 Credit Portfolio is subject to an independent assessment, which considers the main

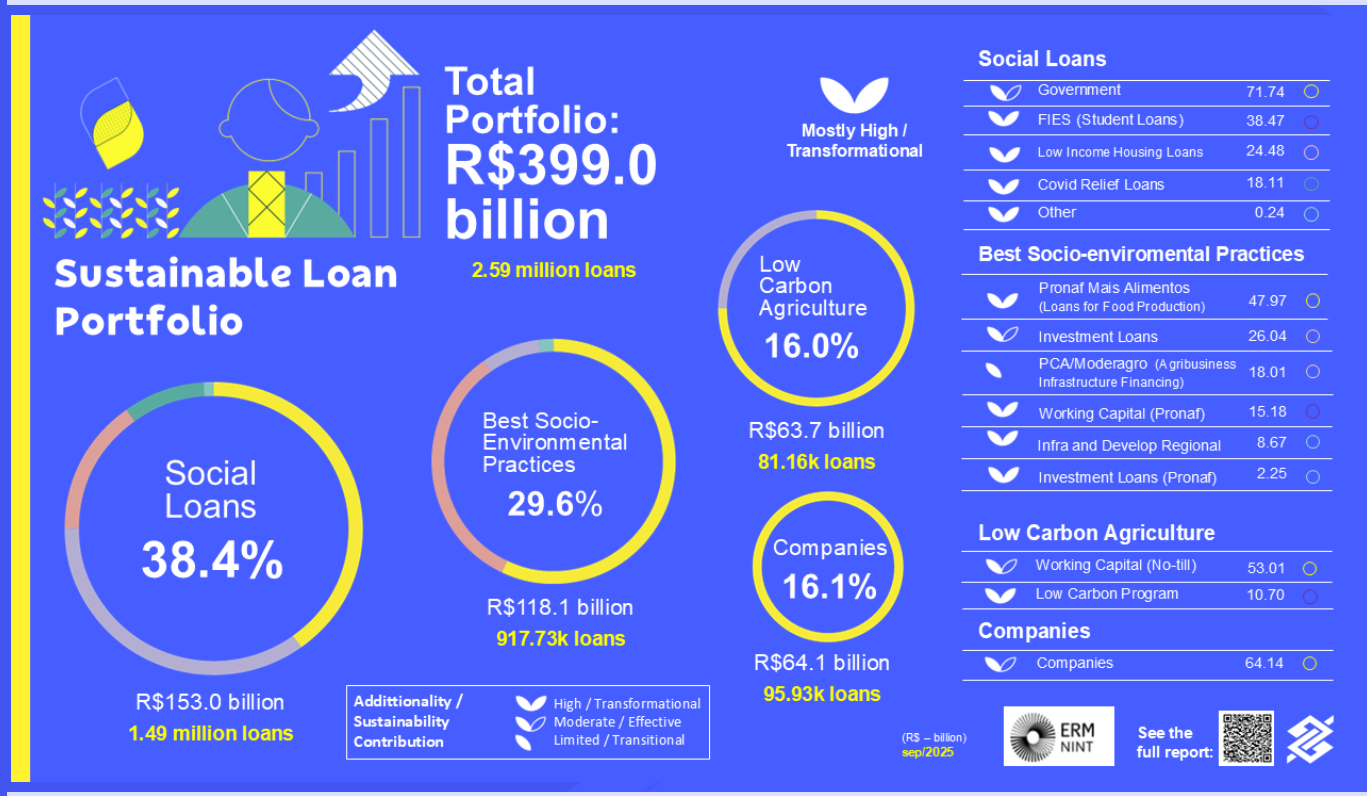
national and international ESG taxonomies in the classification of customers and credit lines that make up the portfolio. The methodology is continuously reviewed to incorporate the best practices and pioneering references of recent years and to add new products with ESG attributes.

Bioeconomy and Value Chain

BB has contributed to the development of biodiversity in the country, providing financial resources, specialized service, lines of credit with attractive conditions and financial consulting services to assist family farmers, associations and cooperatives that work with the Bioeconomy.

The Bank's approach involves active listening and personalized service, with task forces dedicated to bringing banking services to remote regions. Technology and tradition are combined to overcome logistical and cultural barriers. With this performance, BB has consolidated itself as one of the main financers of forest products and biodiversity, with R\$ 2 billion allocated to bioeconomy projects in the legal Amazon, positively impacting more than 62 thousand people.

Figure 56. Additionality/Contribution of the Sustainable Business Portfolio



Carbon Market

BB has strengthened its operations in the voluntary carbon market, supporting clients in the preparation of projects that generate carbon credits with relevant environmental additionality. The Bank offers advice on GHG emission inventories, decarbonization plans and product life cycle, in addition to offering carbon credits to offset unmitigated emissions.

In addition to the sale of carbon credits to offset customers' emissions, BB acts as an intermediary between those who need and those who have carbon credits. It also provides specific lines to promote projects that contribute to decarbonization, such as renewable energy and energy efficiency.

Up to September/25, BB contributed to the preservation or reforestation of 850 thousand hectares through carbon projects and credit operations. Forest conservation carbon projects (REDD+) combine environmental preservation and resource generation for landowners.

Aiming at diversifying the sources of carbon credit generation, the Biogas Program was started in March 2024, which supports the development of projects based on the generation of biogas and biomethane in agriculture, especially with pig farmers and feedlot livestock.

In line with diversification, 15 projects were formalized in the soil carbon (ALM) modality for the recovery of degraded pastures, contributing to a more sustainable agriculture and generating additional revenues for producers.

Diversity, Equity & Inclusion

Engagement with Diversity remains a priority. Currently, women represent 44% of the Executive Board and 50% of the Board of Directors (BoD). In addition, two members declare themselves black in the scope of the Executive Board and one in the BoD. Two members of the Executive Board and one of the BoD declare themselves to belong to the LGBTQIAPN+ community and one member of the BoD is PwD.

BB has one of the most diverse staff in the market, endorsed by B3, through iDiversa.

This commitment is reflected in the continuous development of initiatives aimed at promoting diversity and inclusion of minority audiences, with proactive action in society to fulfill this purpose. In July, Banco do Brasil will once again be present at the Pacto das Pretas Festival, this time as a sponsor of the event. The festival is an initiative of the Pact for the Promotion of Racial Equity that puts the voices of black women at the center of the debate on solutions to the challenges faced in the labor market, mobilizing business leaders in the fight against racism and sexism.

In August, at the meeting for the State-Owned Companies Pact for Diversity, BB met with representatives of state-owned companies to present the advances, challenges and strategies in promoting physical accessibility on BB's premises and highlighted the role of the technical areas in transforming corporate spaces into more inclusive environments.

In September, BB was present at the Pink Economy Experience, an innovative ecosystem that connects the LGBTQIAPN+ community to the market and the creative economy. The event celebrates the diversity, strength, creativity and protagonism of the community and promotes entrepreneurship, inclusion and human rights.



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: Allowances for loan and lease losses (ALLL) expenses, as BCB Res. No. 2,682/99.

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.

Personal Expenses Coverage: ratio between fee income and personal 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

Hilzenar Souza Alves da Cunha

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Diogo Simas Machado

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Filipe Cardoso Duda

Gabriel Mirabile Pinheiro

Gustavo Correia de Brito

Laura Daianna Fernandes Cunha

Luiz Felipe Alves Abreu

Luiz Fernando de Almeida

Márcia Lima Rodrigues

Marco Antonio Datolo Fernandes

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Pedro Tavares Pegorer

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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 submit our limited assurance report on the process of the presentation of the consolidated financial information included in the Management Discussion and Analysis Report of Banco do Brasil S.A. for the three- and nine-month periods ended on September 30, 2025, in the form of an independent limited assurance conclusion that, based on the work performed and the evidence we have obtained, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the Bank's assertion that the presentation of the consolidated financial statements included in the Management Discussion and Analysis Report is not fairly presented in all material respects, in accordance with the consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with the accounting practices adopted in Brazil, applicable to the institutions authorized to operate by the Central Bank of Brazil, related to the base date of September 30, 2025, bank accounting records, and to the information referred to in the Summary Consolidated Financial Information section of the Bank's Management Discussion and Analysis Report ("supplementary accounting information"), including the disclosures under the item 'Breakdown of Reallocations' within the same section, prepared by and under the responsibility of the Bank's Management.

Supplementary accounting information has been gathered and presented according to 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 September 30, 2025, bank accounting records, audited by us in accordance with Brazilian and international review standards on interim financial information on which we issued a review report on November 11, 2025.



Supplemental accounting information gathered includes reallocations in accordance with the Bank's management's interpretations and judgments, according to the criteria for preparation described in the Summary Consolidated Financial Information section of the Management Discussion and Analysis Report.

Responsibilities of the Bank's Management

Management is responsible for the preparation and presentation of these consolidated financial statements related to the base date of September 30, 2025, prepared in accordance with the accounting practices adopted in Brazil, applicable to the institutions authorized to operate by the Central Bank of Brazil, as well as for the presentation of the 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 audited by us or from the Bank's accounting records. The Bank's management is responsible for designing, implementing and maintaining significant internal controls that management determines is necessary to enable such information to be free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Responsibility of independent auditors

Our responsibility is to express a conclusion as to whether the presentation of the supplementary consolidated accounting information included in the 'Summary Consolidated Financial Information' section of the Bank's Performance Analysis Report for the three- and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2025, prepared by the Bank, is not appropriately presented, in all material respects, in accordance with 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 September 30, 2025, and with the information disclosed in the 'Summary Consolidated Financial Information' section of the Bank's Performance Analysis Report (hereinafter referred to as "supplementary accounting information"), including the disclosures under the item 'Breakdown of Reallocations' within the same section. Our work involves issuing 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 Association of Accountants and the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board, respectively. These standards require that work be planned and procedures performed in order to obtain a significant level of assurance about whether the presentation of supplementary consolidated financial information included in the Summary Consolidated Financial Information section of the Bank's Management Discussion and Analysis Report is properly 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 September 30, 2025, and with the information referred to in the Summary Consolidated Financial Information section of the Bank's Management Discussion and Analysis Report, as the 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 practices 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

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.



Independence Standards) based on key integrity, objectivity, professional competence and due zeal, confidentiality and professional behavior.

The procedures selected depend on our understanding, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the supplementary consolidated financial statements, 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 or reasonable assurance opinion of 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 for the three- and nine-month periods ended on September 30, 2025.

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 if the assumptions used by management provide a reasonable basis for the estimates presented. Therefore, our report does not provide any type of assurance about the scope of future information (such as goals, expectations, and future plans) and descriptive information that may be subjectively evaluated.

Conclusion

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

We believe that the evidence that we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our conclusion.

Based on the procedures applied and the evidence we have obtained, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the presentation of the supplementary consolidated financial information included in the Management Discussion and Analysis Report has not been properly prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with the accounting practices adopted in Brazil, applicable to the institutions authorized to operate by the Central Bank of Brazil, related to the base date of September 30, 2025, bank accounting records, and with information referred to in the Summary Consolidated Financial Information section of the "Reallocations Breakdown" section of the Bank's Management Discussion and Analysis Report.

Brasília, November 12, 2025

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

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



Management Report

9M25



Management Report | 9M25



9M25

Net Income

R\$ 12.8 billion

Income from Financial Intermediation

R\$ 29.7 billion

Allowance for losses associated with credit risk

R\$ 47.1 billion

Fee Income

R\$ 26.0 billion

Administrative and Personnel Expenses

R\$ 30.8 billion

Capital Adequacy Ratio

14.81 %

CET1 Ratio

11.16 %

In September 2025, our assets reached R\$ 2.5 trillion, the loan portfolio exceeded R\$ 1.2 trillion with growth across all segments, while customer resources totaled R\$ 891.3 billion.

Income from financial intermediation was influenced by higher funding expenses, driven by the increased volume of deposits and the rise in the average Selic rate and the Reference Rate. These effects were partially offset by the growth of the loan portfolio and gains from securities, which positively impacted revenues.

Influenced by the new provisioning dynamics introduced by Resolution 4,966/21, expected losses mainly reflected the increase in delinquency among rural producers.

In response to this scenario, we acted transparently and implemented effective mitigation measures, responding swiftly and decisively. We revised collection workflows, prioritized disbursements based on the resilience matrix, and expanded credit concessions in lines backed by mitigators and guarantee funds.

We also structured the launch of BB Regulariza Agro, in accordance with Provisional Measure 1,314/2025, offering solutions to settle, renegotiate, or extend debts related to working capital, investments, and CPRs (Rural Product Notes).

We made progress with Crédito do Trabalhador, an opportunity to diversify the loan portfolio mix and achieve a better risk-return ratio.

We further strengthened the diversification of service fee income, with highlights in fund management, consortiums, and commissions from insurance, pension plans, and capitalization products, demonstrating synergy and complementarity with the companies in our conglomerate.

Administrative expenses increased in line with the scale of operations, reflecting higher employee salaries and investments in technology.

As a result, net income for the first nine months of 2025 reached R\$ 12.8 billion and value added totaled R\$ 39.7 billion, including taxes, salaries, dividends, and other components.

The year 2025 is a year of adjustments, marked by the resilience of our balance sheet in the face of challenges. We acted responsibly to control delinquency, generate new business, and diversify revenue streams, preparing Banco do Brasil for a new growth cycle.



The main highlights of the period

Crédito do Trabalhador Program

Our private payroll loan portfolio under the Crédito ao Trabalhador (Worker Credit) program reached R\$ 9.2 billion, with more than 1.0 million transactions since its launch in March 2025.

BB in the Central Bank of Brazil Complaints Ranking

We have completed 13 consecutive quarters in the top position among the five largest banks within financial conglomerates, reinforcing our commitment to excellence in customer relationships.

Estilo Segment Repositioning

The initiative reinforces our commitment to excellence in banking relationships and to delivering personalized experiences throughout the customer journey, as well as introducing a new brand positioning. With the segment's renewed strategy, we project a performance leap over the next five years, expecting to expand the customer base by 25%, ensuring sustainable growth in revenue and profitability. The strategy for the new positioning includes deliverables through the end of 2025, with highlights such as Casa Estilo—a new concept of ambiance designed to welcome customers in everyday and decisive moments, with the first opening planned in the city of Belém.

Pix with Image

We have expanded Pix options on WhatsApp. The new feature, powered by artificial intelligence, enables BB customers to make Pix payments by reading an image sent to the Bank's WhatsApp account—such as a photo of a paper with the Pix key and even the amount written on it.

BB Cash from the very first steps

We have expanded the target audience for the BB Cash account, our gateway to building relationships with young customers—to include clients from 0 to 7 years old. The product offers an alternative aligned with the needs of families seeking to monitor their children's financial education from an early age.

Cooperation Agreement with the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

We signed a cooperation agreement with FAO to promote social and financial inclusion, sustainable credit, and rural development in Latin America and the Caribbean. This initiative reinforces our commitment to sustainable investments, economic development, and the transition to a low-carbon economy, in alignment with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Paris Agreement.

Digital Transformation for SMEs

We have advanced in digital transformation with the launch of Agência Digital PJ, a 100% remote model for micro and small businesses. In this model, customers are served by a specialized relationship manager who provides proactive and personalized support. We have also expanded assisted services for business clients. These customers now have access to specialized teams from the relationship center, with contact via chat in the BB app or by phone. It is important to note that all customers continue to receive human assistance, whether at branches or through the relationship center.



Shareholders

We have a base of 1.6 million shareholders, 99.1% of whom are local individuals. At the end of September, our shareholding structure was as follows: 50% held by the Federal Government, 49.6% in free float, and 0.4% in treasury. Of the total shares, 76.7% are held by local investors and 23.3% by investors residing abroad. Our shares (BBAS3) accounted for 2.85% of the Ibovespa index in the last four-month period. On the last trading day of September, BBAS3 shares were closed at R\$ 22.09.

In September, we held BB Investor Day in New York, to share results, strategies, and outlook with the market. The hybrid event brought together institutional investors, analysts, representatives from relationship banks and rating agencies, and was broadcast live on BB's YouTube channel.

Strategy and Corporate Governance

The Corporate Strategy (ECBB) is the document that reflects the essence of our company, our vision for the future, and our desired destination. It is the result of the choices and trade-offs we make to strategically position BB amid market scenarios and challenges. Based on this positioning, we assess our capabilities and needs and define our actions through a structured, participatory process using established methodologies.

Although the ECBB's timeframe is five years, it is reviewed annually. In the latest review, for the 2025—2029 cycle, we reaffirmed our purpose and values and reinforced our commitment to generating value for customers, shareholders, and society, with a focus on social and environmental responsibility, digital transformation, and innovation.

Our BB Way is unique—it drives and guides us, and it is present in each of our employees and collaborators, who enable us to achieve our goals. Therefore, promoting continuous learning and an increasingly safe and inclusive environment are parts of our culture.

Corporate Governance ensures the Bank is managed and monitored with a focus on protecting the rights of all stakeholders and generating sustainable value. 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—the Audit Committee (Coaud); the People, Eligibility, Succession, and Compensation Committee (Corem); the Risk and Capital Committee (Coris), the Technology and Innovation Committee (Cotei), and the Corporate Sustainability Committee (Cosem); as well as the Executive Board and the Fiscal Council (CF).

The Board of Directors (CA), which sets the general direction of Banco do Brasil's business and its subsidiaries and affiliates, has at least 30% independent members, in compliance with of Article 18, §7 of BB's Bylaws, applicable legislation, and B3's Novo Mercado regulations.



Technology that Transforms

We are a technological and digital bank: nine out of ten transactions made by our customers are digital.

We are accelerating digital transformation by expanding the agile methodology across the entire organization. The Digital Acceleration Movement (MAD), which currently involves around 2,000 employees, will involve more than 10,000 employees in all strategic units of the Bank by the end of 2026. By bringing technology and business together around a common vision, the Bank becomes lighter, more adaptable, and better prepared to surprise, delight, and deliver real value at the customer's pace. More than implementing new technologies, we are fostering a new way of working.

We have invested heavily in technology. In the first nine months of 2025, R\$ 5.2 billion was allocated to drive organic growth and ensure service continuity, always focusing on innovation, agility, flexibility, and reliability in IT solutions.

We have intensified the use of digital channels to facilitate communication with customers and anticipate solutions. We launched Conecta Fácil BB, which allows customers to receive documents—such as payment slips, invoices, and debt agreements—directly on WhatsApp during in-person or remote service. We also built a new Debt Renegotiation Center in the BB App, which delivered immediate results: a 79% increase in proposal volume and a 65% increase in transactions initiated through the app.

We remain among the leaders in customer satisfaction, with ratings of 4.7 on Google Play and 4.8 on the Apple Store. We have 28.5 million active users on the BB Individual and Corporate apps. We

reaffirm our leadership in analytical solutions and artificial intelligence within a robust data ecosystem focused on results and continuous improvement of the customer journey. Currently, we have more than 1,600 analytical solutions cataloged—including over 800 AI models—that strengthen decision-making, enhance customer experience, and drive operational efficiency.

We reached 3.7 million unique customers with active consent for data sharing through Open Finance, representing 73% growth compared to the same period last year. This progress reinforces not only the effectiveness of our activation strategy but also Banco do Brasil's ability to deliver tangible value from Open Finance to its customers. A highlight of our strategy is customer engagement with the new Open Finance Hub in the app, which turns information into clear benefits. The feature displays the gains from data sharing, reinforcing its value for customers. Since its launch, the Hub has recorded over 680 thousand accesses.

We also held the 4th edition of BB Digital Week. With the theme "Technology Made in Brazil," the free event attracted more than 26,000 participants over three days in Brasília, DF. It featured over 280 lectures and 700 content creators—BB employees and partners—distributed across 13 knowledge tracks, sharing with society and educational institutions the best in technology from Banco do Brasil and around the world. All these initiatives reinforce our commitment to efficiency and innovation as we strive to offer customers a superior digital experience supported by cutting-edge and secure technological solutions.



ESG (Environmental, Social and Governance) Agenda

We are a benchmark in Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) practices, with actions focused on risk and opportunity management. Our Sustainability Plan— BB Agenda 30—aligned with the UN SDGs and the Paris Agreement, is our main instrument, comprising 47 actions and 100 indicators for 2023–2025. In addition, the BB 2030 Commitments for a More Sustainable World set objectives across four areas: sustainable credit, responsible investment, ESG and climate management, aiming to generate positive impacts throughout the value chain.

Sustainable Funding

We reached R\$ 40 billion in funding allocated to investments in ESG initiatives. The resources were obtained through the issuance of ESG bonds and transactions with multilateral institutions, investment banks, and international commercial banks.

From January to September, we raised R\$ 6.7 billion in new funding. Highlights include: a € 250 million funding agreement with the Italian bank CDP; a second transaction with a MIGA guarantee totaling US\$ 350 million; and a new sustainable repurchase agreement operation, called “Eco Invest Green Repo,” with Crédit Agricole for US\$ 90 million. These resources will finance projects in biofuels, clean energy, micro and small businesses, and boost operations under the Ecoinvest program.

Regarding the Ecoinvest program, we are disbursing new transactions from the first auction, which will generate R\$ 4.8 billion in sustainable operations.

We were approved in the second auction of the program, focused on the recovery of degraded land. The funding will provide R\$ 4.2 billion, generating investments of up to R\$ 6.8 billion. These resources will drive the productive recovery of at least 275 thousand hectares, equivalent to about 20% of the program’s target.

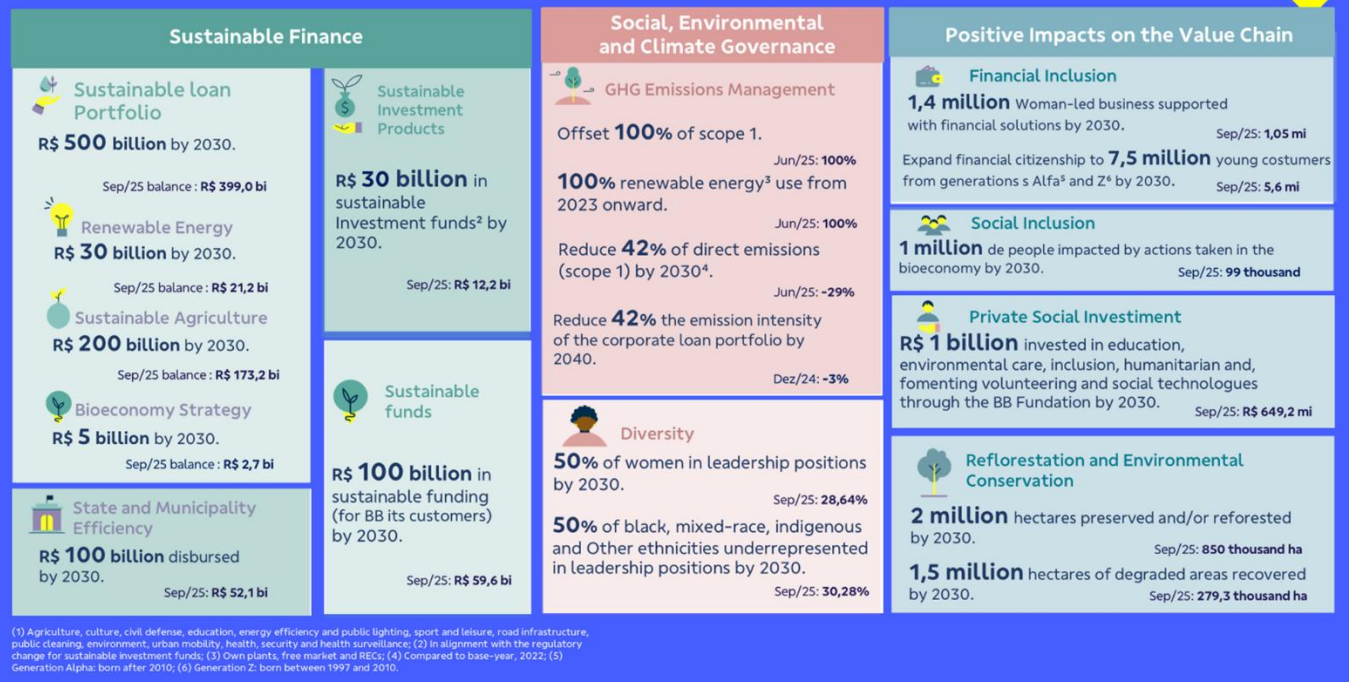
Bioeconomy and Value Chain

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

With this approach, the Bank has consolidated its position as one of the main financiers of forest products and biodiversity, allocating R\$ 2 billion to bioeconomy projects in the Legal Amazon and positively impacting more than 62 thousand people.



BB's 2030 Commitments for a more Sustainable World



Sustainable Business

In September 2025, the sustainable credit portfolio balance reached R\$ 399 billion, an 8% growth over 12 months, reflecting our commitment to the transition toward a more sustainable economy. The funds were allocated to sectors with positive social and environmental impact, such as renewable energy, sustainable agriculture, healthcare, and education.

The Sustainable Credit Portfolio undergoes independent assessment based on national and international ESG taxonomies. The methodology is continuously reviewed to incorporate best practices and include new products with ESG attributes.

Carbon Market

We have strengthened our presence in the voluntary carbon market, supporting clients in developing projects with high environmental additionality, greenhouse gas (GHG) emission inventories, decarbonization plans, and offering carbon credits to offset non-mitigated emissions. We also facilitate intermediation between credit buyers and sellers and provide specific credit lines for renewable energy and energy efficiency projects.



By September 2025, the Bank had supported the preservation or reforestation of more than 850 thousand hectares through carbon projects and credit operations. Forest conservation projects (REDD+) combine environmental preservation with income generation.




Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion

We remain committed to diversity. Currently, women represent 44% of the Executive Board and 50% of the Board of Directors. Additionally, two members of the Executive Board and one of the Board of Directors self-identify as Black. Two members of the Executive Board and one of the Board of Directors self-identify as part of the LGBTQIAPN+ community. Finally, the Board of Directors also includes one member who self-identifies as a person with a disability (PWD).



Below, we present the evolution of the number of women holding positions in BB's Administration:


	sep/24		sep/25	
	Number of Women		Number of Women	
Total Statutory	9	29%	8	25%
President	1	100%	1	100%
Vice President	3	38%	3	38%
Director	5	23%	4	17%

 = Percentage of women by hierarchical level

We have one of the most diverse workforces in the market, recognized by B3 through the iDiversa index. We do not differentiate by gender in compensation. Entry-level base salaries, role-related allowances, and personal benefits are defined and calculated without any distinction between men and women.

The table below presents the number and proportion of women at each hierarchical level within BB.

	sep/24		sep/25	
	Number of Women		Number of Women	
Total Bank	35,571	41%	34,938	41%
Operational	18,879	45%	17,899	45%
Managerial	11,712	35%	11,354	37%
Advisory	4,293	35%	4,302	34%
Technical	667	53%	715	54%
Specialist ¹	20	12%	668	37%

 = Percentage of women by hierarchical level

¹ In January 2025, the position of Customer Service Supervisor at Retail branches was converted into Customer Service Specialist

In July, we once again participated in the Pacto das Pretas Festival, this time as an event sponsor. The festival is an initiative of the Racial Equity Promotion Pact that places the voices of Black women at the center of the discussion on solutions to the challenges faced in the labor market, mobilizing business leaders in the fight against racism and sexism.

In August, during the meeting of the State-Owned Companies Pact for Diversity, we met with representatives of other state-owned enterprises to present our progress, challenges, and strategies for promoting physical accessibility in our facilities, highlighting the role of technical departments in transforming corporate spaces into more inclusive environments.

In September, we participated in the Pink Economy Experience, an innovative ecosystem that connects the LGBTQIAPN+ community with the market and the creative economy. The event celebrates diversity, strength, creativity, and leadership within the community, and promotes entrepreneurship, inclusion, and human rights.



Major Awards and Recognition

March

We received two awards at **Agile Trends 2025**, one of the largest agility and innovation events in the country. The recognized cases demonstrate significant advances in automation, agile culture, and digital transformation: Agiliza – Automation and Self-Healing Portal; and Movimento Aceleração Digital – Creation and implementation of an agile framework in a 216-year-old bank.

We were recognized in three categories at the **AI in Finance 2025 Awards**, promoted by Global Finance magazine, which highlights the most innovative financial institutions in the use of artificial intelligence:

- CONSUMER BANKING: Best Banks By Country – Brazil;
- CORPORATE BANKING: Best Banks By Country – Brazil;
- CORPORATE BANKING: Best Banks By Region – Latin America.

We were recognized in the Innovation category of the **100+ Innovators in the Use of IT 2025 award**, promoted by the IT Forum, for the Pix por Aproximação case study.

We were one of the winners of the Celent Model Bank Award 2025, receiving recognition in the "AI Innovation for Small Business" category for our use of Generative Artificial Intelligence to offer personalized account insights to micro and small businesses through the ARI (Intelligent Recommendations Area). This award joins two others: Global Finance – The Innovators (Latin America) and AI in Finance Awards in the Enhanced Customer Experience and Personalized Financial Advice categories.

BB Private was recognized as the **best private bank in the country for sustainability** at the

Euromoney Private Banking Awards 2025, organized by the renowned specialized publication Euromoney. This is unprecedented recognition for BB Private, embodying our commitment to actions that strengthen sustainability in our business.

April

We received the award for **Best Public Institution** of the Year during the II Social PPP Forum, presented by the PSP Hub – Infrastructure and Urbanism Studies research center and Hiria Nurnbergmesse Business. The award recognizes BB's leading role in strengthening the Public-Private Partnership (PPP) and concessions ecosystem.

May

At the **BNDES 2025 Recognition Awards**, we were recognized in the "Finame 60 Years" and "Business Highlight" categories for our performance in disbursing credit lines using resources from the development bank. The event brought together the country's leading financial institutions.

For the second consecutive year, we were recognized for the work of our legal director, Lucinéia Possar, winner of The Latin American Lawyer Women Awards, in the In-House Counsel of the Year—Banking & Finance category.

June

We received our 11th **Broadcast Analysts Award**, reaffirming our prominent position in the financial market.

September

We were awarded two golds and one bronze at the **2025 Stevie Awards**, one of the leading global awards focused on service innovation. These awards highlight initiatives that enhance customer



experience and value the work of service teams. In the Accessibility Excellence category, we received gold for the case 'BB App – Digital Inclusion'. The app's font enlargement and expanded touch areas feature are already active for over 1 million

customers. The case 'BB Customer Service – People Caring for People' also received gold, in the category of Best Innovation in Management Practices.

Independent Audit

BB strictly follows all applicable laws and regulations for independent auditing, ensuring transparency and compliance in its processes. KPMG Auditores Independentes Ltda. is the company contracted to provide external audit services for the financial statements.

Regarding the non-audit services it provides within BB, they do not represent a conflict of interest nor do they compromise its independence in the execution of its work. Information on fees for non-audit services is disclosed annually in our Reference Form, in accordance with CVM Resolution 162/2022.

Additional Clarifications

We have R\$ 1.2 billion (consolidated) in unused tax credits, presented in explanatory note 22 – Taxes (subitem "f"). In compliance with Article 243 of Law 6,404/1976, we hereby inform you that the company's investments in affiliated and controlled companies are listed in the explanatory notes 2 – Presentation of Financial Statements and 14 – Investments.

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

Banco do Brasil, its shareholders, directors, and members of the Fiscal Council undertake to resolve any and all disputes or controversies related to the Novo Mercado Regulation through the B3 Arbitration Chamber, in accordance with the arbitration clause contained 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 more information, the Reference Form, Performance Analysis Report, and Institutional Presentation are available at ri.bb.com.br.

Acknowledgements

We deeply thank all our employees who demonstrate commitment, dedication, and the ability to innovate every day. Their efforts to adapt, create, and improve solutions, while maintaining a focus on excellence in customer relationships, are essential to fulfilling our purpose. We also extend our gratitude to our clients and shareholders, whose trust is fundamental. We reaffirm our commitment to generating value in a sustainable way, balancing consistent results with social, environmental, and ethical responsibility in all our actions.

**Financial
Statements**
Sep 30, 2025



BANCO DO BRASIL



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In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

Balance sheet

	Note	Banco do Brasil Sep 30, 2025	Consolidated Sep 30, 2025
Assets			
Cash and due from banks	7	21,781,400	23,732,657
Financial assets		2,377,528,103	2,433,736,474
Deposits with Central Bank of Brasil	8	120,538,285	120,538,285
Interbank investments	9	351,092,564	354,960,750
Securities	10.a	639,853,908	662,337,257
Derivative financial instruments	11	9,665,420	9,671,952
Loan portfolio	12	1,192,043,051	1,214,344,880
Other financial assets	13	64,334,875	71,883,350
Expected credit risk losses		(99,443,175)	(100,885,054)
Loan portfolio	12	(94,806,179)	(95,446,711)
Other financial assets	9, 10, 13	(4,636,996)	(5,438,343)
Tax assets		92,773,309	97,422,968
Current tax assets		11,199,256	13,356,340
Deferred tax assets (tax credit)	22	81,574,053	84,066,628
Investments		44,945,666	19,911,482
Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures	14	44,838,484	19,776,642
Other investments		141,835	141,835
Impairment losses		(34,653)	(6,995)
Property and equipment	15	14,771,236	15,279,167
Property for use		27,002,734	27,591,572
Right to use		2,557,662	2,845,446
Accumulated depreciation		(14,774,488)	(15,127,464)
Impairment losses		(14,672)	(30,387)
Intangible	16	11,787,354	11,869,587
Intangible assets		21,809,564	22,388,301
Accumulated amortization		(9,983,946)	(10,450,559)
Impairment losses		(38,264)	(68,155)
Other non-financial assets	13	35,174,051	37,650,757
Total assets		2,499,317,944	2,538,718,038
Liabilities			
Financial liabilities		2,229,093,143	2,243,658,277
Customers resources	17	854,425,903	891,321,616
Financial institutions resources	18	819,488,554	795,250,103
Resources from issuance of debt securities	19	363,252,379	367,888,435
Derivative financial instruments	11	8,857,928	8,894,539
Other financial liabilities	20	183,068,379	180,303,584
Provisions		34,024,697	35,305,846
Provisions for civil, tax and labor claims	21	27,870,793	28,291,655
Other provisions		6,153,904	7,014,191
Tax liabilities		14,215,662	19,341,798
Current tax liabilities		2,225,811	6,816,565
Deferred tax liabilities	22	11,989,851	12,525,233
Other non-financial liabilities	20	43,842,056	53,825,295
Total liabilities		2,321,175,558	2,352,131,216
Shareholders' equity			
Capital	23.b	120,000,000	120,000,000
Instruments qualifying to common equity tier 1 capital	23.c	--	4,100,000
Capital reserves	23.d	1,416,070	1,417,065
Profit reserves	23.d	76,330,595	75,822,095
Other comprehensive income	23.h	(22,379,781)	(22,379,781)
Treasury shares	23.l	(257,260)	(258,255)
Retained earnings/accumulated losses		3,032,762	3,032,762
Non-controlling interest	23.i	--	4,852,936
Total shareholders' equity	23	178,142,386	186,586,822
Total liabilities and equity		2,499,317,944	2,538,718,038

See the accompanying notes to the financial statements.



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

Statement of income

	Note	Banco do Brasil	Consolidated
		01/01 to 09/30/2025	01/01 to 09/30/2025
Income from financial intermediation		211,942,558	220,689,527
Loan portfolio	12.b	120,445,536	124,650,460
Interbank investments	9.b	28,727,129	28,753,453
Securities	10.f	51,708,046	56,075,272
Derivative financial instruments	11.e	(3,522,216)	(3,540,273)
Reserve requirement	8.b	7,300,750	7,300,750
Other financial assets		7,283,313	7,449,865
Expenses from financial intermediation		(141,630,261)	(143,866,155)
Financial institutions resources	18.d	(57,587,704)	(55,693,270)
Customers resources	17.c	(51,427,254)	(55,049,336)
Resources from issuance of debt securities	19.d	(30,084,039)	(30,617,316)
Other funding expenses	20.b	(2,531,264)	(2,506,233)
Allowance for losses associated with credit risk		(46,581,710)	(47,129,206)
Loan portfolio	12.h	(46,664,168)	(47,092,987)
Financial guarantees provided and other commitments		324,998	324,245
Other financial assets	9.b, 10.f, 13.c	(242,540)	(360,464)
Net income from financial intermediation		23,730,587	29,694,166
Other operating income/expenses		(9,500,349)	(8,878,862)
Service fee income	24	14,490,090	25,978,467
Personnel expenses	25.a	(18,025,204)	(19,767,108)
Other administrative expenses	25.b	(11,510,522)	(11,068,220)
Tax expenses	22.c	(4,614,056)	(6,628,715)
Net gains from equity method investments	14.a	12,180,955	5,871,674
Other income/expenses	26	(2,021,612)	(3,264,960)
Provisions	21.b	(8,933,745)	(8,997,619)
Provisions for civil, tax and labor claims		(8,921,079)	(8,984,953)
Other		(12,666)	(12,666)
Operating income		5,296,493	11,817,685
Net non-operating income		20,867	217,733
Profit before taxation and profit sharing		5,317,360	12,035,418
Income tax and social contribution	22	9,208,003	4,899,770
Employee and directors profit sharing		(1,613,246)	(1,626,576)
Non-controlling interest	23.i	--	(2,472,957)
Net income		12,912,117	12,835,655
Net income attributable to shareholders			
Shareholders of the bank		12,912,117	12,835,655
Non-controlling interests		--	2,472,957
Earnings per share	23.e		
Weighted average number of shares - basic and diluted		5,708,696,148	--
Basic and diluted earnings per share (R\$)		2.26	--

See the accompanying notes to the financial statements.



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

Statement of comprehensive income

	Banco do Brasil	Consolidated
	01/01 to 09/30/2025	01/01 to 09/30/2025
Net income attributable to controlling interests	12,912,117	12,835,655
Net income attributable to non-controlling interests	--	2,472,957
Net income attributable to shareholders	12,912,117	15,308,612
Items that may be subsequently reclassified to the Statement of Income		
Financial assets at fair value in other comprehensive income	4,017,762	3,684,090
Unrealized (gains)/losses	6,959,705	6,758,153
Realized (gains)/losses - reclassified to profit or loss	(106,224)	(412,754)
Tax effect	(2,835,719)	(2,661,309)
Share in the comprehensive income of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures	(30,569)	315,682
Unrealized (gains)/losses on financial assets at FVOCI	(102,764)	334,295
Unrealized gains/(losses) on cash flow hedge	(52,017)	(52,017)
Unrealized gains/(losses) on other comprehensive income	211,835	319,859
Tax effect	(87,623)	(286,455)
Hedge of net investment abroad	140,078	140,078
Unrealized (gains)/losses	254,686	254,686
Tax effect	(114,608)	(114,608)
Foreign currency exchange adjustments	(2,050,535)	(2,529,648)
Items that will not be subsequently reclassified to the Statement of Income		
Financial assets at fair value in other comprehensive income	157,081	134,666
Unrealized (gains)/losses	284,468	241,528
Tax effect	(127,387)	(106,862)
Defined benefit pension plans	(3,298,421)	(3,298,421)
Gains/(losses) related to remeasurement of defined benefit pension plans	(6,225,875)	(6,225,875)
Tax effect	2,927,454	2,927,454
Other comprehensive income net of tax effects	(1,064,604)	(1,553,553)
Total comprehensive income	11,847,513	13,755,059
Comprehensive income attributable to controlling interests	11,847,513	11,771,051
Comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling interests	--	1,984,008

See the accompanying notes to the financial statements.



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

Statement of changes in shareholders' equity

Banco do Brasil	Note	Capital	Capital reserves	Profit reserves		Other comprehensive income	Treasury shares	Retained earnings/accumulated losses	Total
				Legal reserve	Statutory reserves				
Balances at Dec 31, 2024		120,000,000	1,410,594	15,221,388	66,401,024	(21,892,443)	(262,046)	--	180,878,517
Application 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	--	--	--	--	3,960,912	--	--	3,960,912
Accumulated other comprehensive income – benefit plans, net of taxes	23.h	--	--	--	--	(3,298,421)	--	--	(3,298,421)
Foreign exchange variation of investments abroad	23.h	--	--	--	--	(2,050,535)	--	--	(2,050,535)
Cash flow hedge	23.h	--	--	--	--	(28,609)	--	--	(28,609)
Hedge of net investment abroad	23.h	--	--	--	--	140,078	--	--	140,078
Change in participation in the capital of associates/subsidiaries	23.h	--	--	--	--	(7,350)	--	--	(7,350)
Other		--	--	--	--	219,321	--	46,628	265,949
Share-based payment transactions		--	5,476	--	--	--	4,786	--	10,262
Net income	23.g	--	--	--	--	--	--	12,912,117	12,912,117
Allocation – reserves	23.d	--	--	494,213	(2,098,568)	--	--	1,604,355	--
– Interest on own capital	23.f	--	--	--	(3,687,462)	--	--	--	(3,687,462)
Balances at Sep 30, 2025		120,000,000	1,416,070	15,715,601	60,614,994	(22,379,781)	(257,260)	3,032,762	178,142,386
Changes in the period		--	5,476	494,213	(5,786,030)	(1,064,604)	4,786	14,563,100	8,216,941

See the accompanying notes to the financial statements.



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

BB Consolidated	Note	Capital	Instruments qualifying to common equity tier 1 capital	Capital reserves	Profit reserves		Other comprehensive income	Treasury shares	Retained earnings/ accumulated losses	Non-controlling interest	Total
					Legal reserve	Statutory reserves					
Balances at Dec 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
Application 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
Partial return of the instrument qualifying to common equity tier 1 capital	23.c	--	(1,000,000)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(1,000,000)
Financial assets at fair value	23.h	--	--	--	--	--	3,960,912	--	--	(117,725)	3,843,187
Accumulated other comprehensive income - benefit plans, net of taxes	23.h	--	--	--	--	--	(3,298,421)	--	--	--	(3,298,421)
Foreign exchange variation of investments abroad	23.h	--	--	--	--	--	(2,050,535)	--	--	(479,113)	(2,529,648)
Cash flow hedge	23.h	--	--	--	--	--	(28,609)	--	--	--	(28,609)
Hedge of net investment abroad	23.h	--	--	--	--	--	140,078	--	--	--	140,078
Change in participation in the capital of associates/subsidiaries	23.h	--	--	--	--	--	(7,350)	--	--	104	(7,246)
Other		--	--	--	--	--	219,321	--	46,628	107,785	373,734
Share-based payment transactions		--	--	4,994	--	--	--	5,268	--	--	10,262
Change in noncontrolling interest		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(231,798)	(231,798)
Net income	23.g	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12,835,655	2,472,957	15,308,612
Interest on instruments qualifying to common equity		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(25,031)	--	(25,031)
Unrealized gains		--	--	--	--	(101,493)	--	--	101,493	--	--
Allocation - reserves	23.d	--	--	--	494,213	(2,098,568)	--	--	1,604,355	--	--
- Dividends	23.f	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(1,312,654)	(1,312,654)
- Interest on own capital	23.f	--	--	--	--	(3,687,462)	--	--	--	--	(3,687,462)
Balances at Sep 30, 2025		120,000,000	4,100,000	1,417,065	15,715,601	60,106,494	(22,379,781)	(258,255)	3,032,762	4,852,936	186,586,822
Changes in the period		--	(1,000,000)	4,994	494,213	(5,887,523)	(1,064,604)	5,268	14,563,100	439,556	7,555,004

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 09/30/2025	01/01 to 09/30/2025
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net income		12,912,117	12,835,655
Adjustments to net income		32,775,378	45,205,818
Expected credit risk losses		46,581,710	47,129,206
Depreciation and amortization		3,389,366	3,500,472
Exchange (gain) loss on the conversion of assets and liabilities into foreign currency		(11,960,257)	(13,291,550)
(Reversal) expenses from impairment		(86,609)	(86,609)
Share of (earnings) losses of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures	14	(12,180,955)	(5,871,674)
(Gain) loss on the disposal of assets		(112,241)	(109,540)
Civil, tax and labor claims and other provisions	21	8,933,745	8,997,619
Adjustment of actuarial assets/liabilities and surplus allocation funds	28.d.4/f	(2,580,913)	(2,580,913)
Effect of changes in foreign exchange rates in cash and cash equivalents		8,658,380	9,771,143
Non-controlling interests		--	2,472,957
Income tax and social contribution		(9,208,003)	(4,899,770)
Other adjustments		1,341,155	174,477
Adjusted net income		45,687,495	58,041,473
Changes in assets and liabilities		55,342,238	51,684,702
(Increase) decrease in Central Bank compulsory reserves		(2,840,698)	(2,840,698)
(Increase) decrease in short-term interbank investments		24,411,511	21,770,003
(Increase) decrease in financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		(4,255,695)	(7,478,220)
(Increase) decrease in derivatives		3,626,384	3,667,799
(Increase) decrease in loans, net of expected losses		(35,691,939)	(36,030,641)
(Increase) decrease in other financial assets		857,348	(6,633,375)
(Increase) decrease in other assets		(5,456,574)	1,477,760
Income tax and social contribution paid		(1,611,020)	(5,982,037)
(Decrease) increase in customer resources		28,048,993	24,523,644
(Decrease) increase in financial institution resources		78,981,564	84,699,797
(Decrease) increase in funds from issuance of securities		33,753,825	28,703,713
(Decrease) increase in other financial liabilities		(66,621,024)	(56,083,815)
(Decrease) increase in other liabilities		2,139,563	1,890,772
CASH PROVIDED BY (USED IN) OPERATING ACTIVITIES		101,029,733	109,726,175
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		(288,000,877)	(297,167,827)
Disposal of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		189,344,985	203,303,728
Purchase of securities at amortized cost		(24,589,914)	(30,147,134)
Redemption of securities at amortized cost		3,646,468	3,646,468
Dividends received from associates and joint ventures		12,543,617	6,557,707
Purchase of property and equipment		(2,554,610)	(2,653,979)
Disposal of property and equipment		8,723	9,518
Purchase of intangible assets		(2,590,931)	(2,647,914)
Capital investment on Broto S.A.		(15,000)	(15,000)
Disposal of interest in Galgo S.A.		--	3,458
CASH PROVIDED BY (USED IN) INVESTING ACTIVITIES		(112,207,539)	(119,110,975)
Cash flows from financing activities			
(Decrease) increase in subordinated debts		11,456,686	11,429,846
Dividends paid to non-controlling shareholders		--	(2,665,762)
Interest on own capital paid		(6,008,672)	(6,008,672)
Repayments and extinguishments of lease liabilities		(1,013,341)	(1,013,341)
CASH PROVIDED BY (USED IN) FINANCING ACTIVITIES		4,434,673	1,742,071
Net variation of cash and cash equivalents		(6,743,133)	(7,642,729)
At the beginning of the period		81,150,329	83,167,243
Effect of changes in foreign exchange rates in cash and cash equivalents		(8,658,380)	(9,771,143)
At the end of the period		65,748,816	65,753,371
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(6,743,133)	(7,642,729)

See the accompanying notes to the financial statements.



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

Statement of value added

		Banco do Brasil		Consolidated	
		01/01 to 09/30/2025		01/01 to 09/30/2025	
Income		168,829,843		187,407,334	
Income from financial intermediation		211,942,558		220,689,527	
Service fee income		14,490,090		25,978,467	
Allowance for losses associated with credit risk		(46,581,710)		(47,129,206)	
Other income/(expenses)		(11,021,095)		(12,131,454)	
Expenses from financial intermediation		(141,630,261)		(143,866,155)	
Inputs purchased from third parties		(6,809,249)		(6,246,804)	
Materials, water, electric and gas	25	(331,880)		(364,535)	
Expenses with outsourced services	25	(634,878)		(331,260)	
Communications	25	(308,465)		(358,524)	
Data processing	25	(1,660,616)		(1,242,998)	
Transport	25	(66,238)		(84,327)	
Security services	25	(1,070,416)		(1,101,321)	
Financial system services	25	(337,833)		(435,161)	
Advertising and marketing	25	(376,352)		(403,486)	
Maintenance and upkeep	25	(945,768)		(662,468)	
(Reversal) expenses from impairment		86,609		86,609	
Other		(1,163,412)		(1,349,333)	
Gross added value		20,390,333		37,294,375	
Depreciation and amortization		(3,389,366)		(3,500,472)	
Value added produced by entity		17,000,967		33,793,903	
Value added received through transfer		12,180,955		5,871,674	
Net gains from equity method investments		12,180,955		5,871,674	
Added value to distribute		29,181,922	100%	39,665,577	100%
Value added distributed		29,181,922	100%	39,665,577	100%
Personnel		17,511,039	60.01%	19,153,852	48.29%
Salaries and fees		8,845,964		10,071,966	
Employee and directors profit sharing		1,613,246		1,626,576	
Benefits and staff training		3,745,602		3,948,690	
FGTS (Government severance indemnity fund for employees)		675,286		703,932	
Other charges		2,630,941		2,802,688	
Taxes, rates and contributions		(2,027,020)	-6.95%	4,408,290	11.12%
Federal		(2,879,821)		2,611,626	
State		666		666	
Municipal		852,135		1,795,998	
Interest on third parties' capital		785,786	2.69%	794,823	2.00%
Rent	25	785,786		794,823	
Interest on own capital		12,912,117	44.25%	15,308,612	38.59%
Federal government's interest on own capital		1,843,731		1,843,731	
Other shareholders' interest on own capital		1,843,731		1,843,731	
Non-controlling interest's dividends		--		1,312,654	
Interest on the instrument eligible to the federal government's common equity tier 1 capital		--		25,031	
Retained earnings		9,224,655		9,123,162	
Non-controlling interest in retained earnings		--		1,160,303	

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 explores economic activity 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 bank with operations throughout the national territory also develops activities in important global financial centers. The Bank's and its subsidiaries' business activities include the following:

- all active, passive and ancillary banking operations;
- 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 Brazilian Central Bank (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; foster rural investments such as storage, processing, industrialization of agricultural products and modernization of machinery and implements; and adjust rural properties to environmental law. Thus, the Bank supports the Brazilian agribusiness in all stages of the production chain.

The Bank offers to micro and small companies working capital, financings for investments, and foreign trade solutions, in addition to several other options related to cash flow, insurance and related, 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), Financial Market Infrastructure (IMF), 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 financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting practices adopted in Brazil applicable to institutions authorized to operate by the Central Bank of Brazil (Cosif), including accounting guidelines issued by the 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.

The consolidated financial statements, prepared and disclosed according to the accounting standard "Cosif", permitted by article 77 of the CMN Resolution 4,966/2021, are disclosed "in addition" to the financial statements consolidated according to the international accounting reporting standard - IFRS, which were prepared in accordance with the provisions of CMN Resolution No. 4,818/2020 and are being approved and disclosed simultaneously.

The individual and consolidated financial statements for the periods of the year 2025, prepared in accordance with the 'Cosif' accounting standard, do not present comparative information from previous periods, as exempted by Article 79 of CMN Resolution No. 4,966/2021.

These individual and consolidated financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorized for issuance on November 11, 2025.

b) Functional and presentation currency

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

c) Going concern

Management has assessed the Bank's ability to continue its normal operations and is convinced that it has the resources to continue its business in the future. In addition, Management is not aware of any material uncertainty that could generate significant doubts about its ability to continue operating. Thus, these individual and consolidated financial statements were prepared based on the assumption of going concern.

d) Changes in 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 Dec 31, 2024.

e) Consolidated financial statements

The consolidated financial statements include the operations of the Bank performed by their domestic agencies and abroad 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, balances of 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 income statement 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 'Financial institutions resources', aiming to offset the foreign exchange effects on financial liabilities designated as hedging instruments to protect the Bank's profit or loss from currency fluctuations (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. This adjustment is also performed in the financial statements according to the International Financial Reporting Standards - IFRS to improve the quality and transparency of these consolidated financial statements.

Non-controlling interests are presented in the balance sheet as a segregated component of equity. The result attributable to non-controlling interests is shown separately in the income statement and in the statement of



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

comprehensive income.

Non-exclusive and open-ended funds, originating from the initial investment of BB Asset's own resources, are intended for external investors, and the entity does not intend to assume or substantially retain the risks and benefits of these investment funds, eing consolidated only in the months in which BB Asset still retains control, and therefore are not presented in the table below.

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

	Activity	Country of incorporation	Functional currency	Sep 30, 2025
				% of Total Share
Banking segment				
Banco do Brasil AG	Banking	Austria	Real	100.00%
BB Leasing S.A. – Arrendamento Mercantil	Leasing	Brazil	Real	100.00%
Banco do Brasil Securities LLC.	Broker	USA	Real	100.00%
BB Securities Ltd.	Broker	England	Real	100.00%
BB USA Holding Company, Inc.	Holding	USA	Real	100.00%
BB Cayman Islands Holding	Holding	Cayman Islands	Real	100.00%
Banco do Brasil Americas	Banking	USA	American Dollar	100.00%
Banco Patagonia S.A.	Banking	Argentina	Argentinian Peso	80.39%
Investment segment				
BB Banco de Investimento S.A.	Investment bank	Brazil	Real	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%
Segment of insurance, private pension fund and capitalization				
BB Seguridade Participações S.A. ¹	Holding	Brazil	Real	68.26%
BB Corretora de Seguros e Administradora de Bens S.A. ¹	Broker	Brazil	Real	68.26%
BB Seguros Participações S.A. ¹	Holding	Brazil	Real	68.26%
Segment of payment methods				
BB Administradora de Cartões de Crédito S.A.	Service rendering	Brazil	Real	100.00%
BB Elo Cartões Participações S.A.	Holding	Brazil	Real	100.00%
Other segments				
Ativos S.A. Securitizadora de Créditos Financeiros	Credits acquisition	Brazil	Real	100.00%
Ativos S.A. Gestão de Cobrança e Recuperação de Crédito	Collection management	Brazil	Real	100.00%
BB Administradora de Consórcios S.A.	Consortium	Brazil	Real	100.00%
BB Tur Viagens e Turismo Ltda.	Tourism	Brazil	Real	100.00%
BB Tecnologia e Serviços ¹	IT	Brazil	Real	99.99%
Investment Funds				
BB Impacto ASG I Fundo em Investimento em Multiestratégia Investimento no Exterior ²	Investment funds	Brazil	Real	100.00%
BB Ventures I Fundo de Investimento em Participações Multiestratégia – Investimento no Exterior ²	Investment funds	Brazil	Real	100.00%
FIP Agventures II Multiestratégias ²	Investment funds	Brazil	Real	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.

The consolidated 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 U.S. dollars, 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 pays the obligations under the securities with USD funds received from the payment orders. The SPE has



no material assets or liabilities other than rights and obligations under the securities contracts. The SPE 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 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 does not generate profit or loss. The SPE does not hold any assets and liabilities other than those from the repurchase agreements, credit default swap and outstanding securities.

f) Convergence to international accounting standards

The Accounting Pronouncements Committee (CPC) issues pronouncements and accounting interpretations aligned with international accounting standards and approved by the CVM. CMN approved the following pronouncements, fully observed by the Bank, when applicable:

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	Equivalent 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 intangible 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 Bacen rules, 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 as of 01/01/2025

g.1) CMN Resolution 4,966, of November 25, 2021

The Resolution sets forth the concepts and accounting criteria applicable to financial instruments, as well as the designation and recognition of hedge relationships (hedge accounting) by financial institutions and other institutions authorized to operate by the Central Bank of Brazil, aiming to reduce asymmetries between the accounting standards established in Cosif and international standards.

The accounting criteria established by the regulation were applied prospectively, and the effects of the resulting adjustments were recognized against retained earnings or accumulated losses as of January 1, 2025, net of the respective tax effects.

(i) Classification and measurement of financial assets and liabilities

CMN Resolution No. 4,966/2021 introduces a new classification and measurement approach for financial assets based on the contractual characteristics of the asset's cash flows, as well as the business model under which the entity manages these assets. The standard establishes three classification categories for financial assets.

Amortized cost (CA): When the contractual cash flows have characteristics of 'solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding' and the business model objective is to hold the financial asset to collect the contractual cash flows.

Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI): When the contractual cash flows have characteristics of "solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding" and the business model objective is to generate returns both by collecting the contractual cash flows and by selling the financial asset with substantial transfer of risks and rewards.

Fair Value through Profit or Loss (FVTPL): Assets that do not meet the classification criteria of the previous categories. These generally relate to financial assets whose contractual cash flows do not have characteristics of "solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding" or when the business model objective is to realize cash flows through the sale of the assets.

The Bank analyzed the various types of financial products (credit operations and other transactions with credit-granting characteristics) included in the portfolio offered to its clients (individuals and legal entities) to identify the contractual characteristics of cash flows, as well as the Administration's objective (business model) regarding these products. The Administration intends to hold these assets to collect their contractual cash flows, meaning they will continue to be measured at amortized cost. Other financial assets acquired by the Bank serve various purposes, depending on banking activity needs. These products include interbank liquidity investments, government securities, investment fund shares, among others. These products were analyzed both in terms of contractual cash flow characteristics and the Administration's objectives concerning these assets. New classifications and measurements were carried out in accordance with these analyses.

The Bank concluded that the new requirements did not have a significant impact on the classification and measurement of its financial assets. The categories previously measured at amortized cost under previous standards (interbank liquidity investments, held-to-maturity securities, loan portfolios, and other financial assets) continue to be measured in the same manner. Likewise, categories measured at fair value through profit or loss (trading securities and derivatives) and at fair value through other comprehensive income (available-for-sale securities) remain unchanged.

The Bank classified certain credit-granting operations (essentially securities in the form of debentures, promissory notes, rural product bills, agribusiness credit rights certificates, and real estate receivables certificates) under the amortized cost category, in an accounting group called 'Credit-Granting Securities', linked to the loan portfolio. On January 1, 2025, the amount of R\$ 58,383 million previously classified as 'Available-for-Sale Securities' was reclassified to the 'Amortized Cost' category, resulting in a reversal of fair value adjustments of R\$ 114 million, net of tax effects.

The Bank opted to irrevocably designate certain equity instruments to FVOCI, given that for this group of financial instruments the Bank does not operate under a business model aimed at generating returns through the sale of the instrument. This includes assets that have been part of the institution's portfolio for a long period (mainly investment fund units and stocks).



The Resolution also established new accounting criteria for the classification, recognition, and measurement of foreign exchange contracts, which now follow the accounting rules applicable to derivative financial instruments.

Accordingly, the amounts previously recorded in the Bank's assets and liabilities as rights and obligations related to foreign exchange operations (notional amounts) have been reclassified to off-balance sheet accounts, and only the fair value adjustments of the foreign exchange portfolio are now presented in the balance sheet and income positions.

(ii) Expected credit loss associated with credit risk

According to the new requirements, expected credit losses associated with credit risk must be determined based on internal models, including forward-looking factors that consider the current and future economic situation.

The methodology for calculating expected credit losses associated with credit risk at Banco do Brasil involves the evaluation of financial instruments in three stages:

Stage 1 – Performing assets: Assets classified in this stage are considered in normal conditions and that have not incurred a significant increase in credit risk since their origination, with a delay in the payment of principal or charges of 30 days or less. 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. Expected loss is calculated based on the probability of the instrument becoming a credit-impaired asset within the next 12 months.

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

Stage 3 – Credit-impaired assets: Instruments classified in this stage exhibit credit recovery issues. This includes either quantitative default (measured by days past due-exceeding 90 days) or qualitative indicators suggesting that the client will not fully honor the financial instrument without resorting to guarantees or collateral. Restructured operations are also included in this category. Expected loss in this case is determined under the assumption that the instrument is a credit-impaired asset.

The observed impacts related to allowance for losses arise from the differences between the methodology for calculating allowance for losses (PCLD) established by the former CMN Resolution 2,682/99 and the new methodology for calculating allowance for losses based on expected credit losses (PECL). The main factors contributing to this difference are the expansion of the scope of instruments subject to provisioning based on expected losses and the new criteria for characterizing financial instruments as problematic assets.

Upon initial adoption of the standard, the increase in expected credit losses associated with credit risk on financial instruments, net of tax effects, was R\$ 8,832 million.

(iii) Effective interest rate

The Bank adopted a differentiated methodology for credit operations and other credit-granting operations classified as amortized cost, applying it prospectively from January 1, 2025. Thus, transaction costs and amounts received began to be incorporated into financial instruments only from that date.

Materiality concepts were not adopted in this context, so all income and costs related to the origination of financial assets, regardless of the amounts, will be considered in the effective interest rate.

(iv) Stop accrual

Resolution CMN No. 2.682/1999, effective until December 31, 2024, prohibited the recognition in Profit and Loss (P&L), of revenues of any nature related to loans that were 60 days or more overdue in the payment of principal or charges. Resolution CMN No. 4.966/2021 prohibits the recognition in P&L, of 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 charges, or indicative that the respective obligation will not be fully honored under the agreed conditions, without the need to resort to guarantees or collateral.

(v) Hedge accounting

The Bank will apply the new hedge accounting requirements only from January 1, 2027, in accordance with Article 75 of Resolution CMN No. 4.966/2021.



In thousands of Reals, unless otherwise stated

(vi) Present value adjustment of restructured financial assets

The Bank will use the renegotiated effective interest rate to determine the present value of restructured contractual cash flows until December 31, 2026, as permitted by Article 71-A of Resolution CMN No. 4.966/2021.

(vii) Equity reconciliation – Initial adoption of CMN Resolution 4,966/2021.

Equity reconciliation	Banco do Brasil	Consolidated
Equity as of Dec 31, 2024	180,878,517	190,072,748
Adjustments resulting from initial adoption, net of tax effects		
Classification and measurement of financial assets	114,182	114,182
Expected credit losses associated with credit risk	(8,832,022)	(8,832,022)
Other adjustments ⁽¹⁾	(2,235,232)	(2,235,232)
Non-controlling interests	--	(87,858)
Equity as of Jan 01, 2025	169,925,445	179,031,818

(1) Includes, primarily, the adjustments for the standardization of accounting criteria applied to the balances of investments in subsidiaries and jointly controlled entities.

g.2) CMN Resolution No. 4,975, of December 16, 2021

The standard establishes the accounting criteria applicable to lease transactions carried out by financial institutions and other institutions authorized to operate by the Central Bank as lessors and lessees. These institutions must comply with the Technical Pronouncement issued by the Accounting Pronouncements Committee—CPC 06 (R2) – Leases, regarding the recognition, measurement, presentation, and disclosure of lease transactions in accordance with specific regulations.

CPC 06 (R2) eliminates the classification of leases as either operating or financial for lessees, adopting a single accounting model based on recognizing assets and liabilities arising from lease transactions. The standard does not require a lessee to recognize lease assets and liabilities for low-value or short-term leases.

For lessors, there will be changes in the accounting treatment of financial lease transactions; however, the presentation format remains unchanged, as these transactions are already reported at the present value of total expected receivables under contract, including provisions for expected credit losses in compliance with BCB Resolution No. 2/2020.

The Bank has opted for a prospective approach in adopting CMN Resolution No. 4,975/2021. Contracts signed or renewed as of January 1, 2025, will be recognized according to the new regulation, prospectively, as permitted by § 5 of Article 2 of the Resolution, without materially impacting the Bank's assets.

As a lessor, the Bank has financial lease agreements through its subsidiary BB Leasing. The new standard keeps the accounting treatment of these transactions essentially unchanged.

As a lessee, the Bank has operating lease agreements mainly related to rental contracts for properties used in its administrative and banking operations. Generally, these contracts include renewal options and annual rent adjustment clauses.

Leased properties are recognized in the balance sheet as Fixed Assets – Right-of-Use Assets, while the lease installment obligations are recorded in Other Liabilities – Lease Liabilities.

In calculating lease liabilities and right-of-use assets, relevant facts and circumstances were considered regarding exercising or not exercising renewal and/or early termination options, measuring them at the present value of remaining lease payments, using incremental borrowing rates represented by the institution's funding costs.

g.3) Law No. 14,467, of November 16, 2022

Law 14,467/2022 establishes the tax treatment applicable to losses incurred in the collection of credits arising from the activities of financial institutions. As of January 1, 2025, institutions will be allowed to deduct, in determining taxable income and the calculation base for the Social Contribution on Net Profit (CSLL), losses incurred in the collection of credits related to defaulted operations (transactions with a delay of more than 90 days in principal or interest payments) and transactions involving legal entities undergoing bankruptcy or judicial recovery.

Regarding credits that were in default as of December 31, 2024, whose losses had not been deducted by that date and had not been recovered, the aforementioned law stipulates that such losses may only be excluded from net



income, in determining taxable income and the CSLL calculation base, at a rate of 1/84 (one eighty-fourth) or 1/120 (one hundred-twentieth) per month of the assessment period, starting in January 2026.

The expectation of realization of deferred tax assets (Note 22.f) was supported by a technical study conducted on June 30, 2025, which incorporated the new deductibility criteria for incurred losses based on the default period. In this study, the transition rule described in Article 6 of the aforementioned Law was also considered for the losses determined on January 1, 2025, relating to credits that were in default on December 31, 2024.

Standards to be applied in future periods

g.4) CMN Resolution No. 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 Central Bank of Brazil (Bacen).

According to the regulation, starting in the fiscal year 2026, the Bank must 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.

g.5) CMN Resolution No. 5,252, of September 25, 2025

The standard 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.



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

In accrual basis accounting, revenues and expenses are reported in the closing process of 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) Present value measurement

Financial assets and liabilities are presented at present value due to the application of the accrual basis in the recognition of their interest income and expenses.

Non-contractual liabilities are primarily represented by provisions for lawsuit and legal obligations, for which the disbursement date is uncertain and is not under the Bank's control. They are measured at present value because they are initially recognized at estimated disbursement value on the valuation date and are updated monthly.

c) 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.

d) 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: Refers to how the entity 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.

After observation, the Bank determined the business model for its financial assets to verify whether the cash flows result from:

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

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 only the payment of principal and interest 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 only the payment of principal and interest. Any misalignment in this characteristic will result in the financial instrument being measured at fair value through profit or loss.



Only Payment 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.

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.

d.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). Subsequently, they are measured at amortized cost or fair value. 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 solely of payments of principal and interest on the principal amount, 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.

The 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 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 solely of payments of principal and interest, 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.

Included in this category are equity instruments of other entities that, at initial recognition, the Bank irrevocably designates at fair value through other comprehensive income, provided that the assets are not managed with the primary objective of generating returns through the sale of the instrument.

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 solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount, 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:

(i) Swaps, futures contracts, forward contracts, 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.

(ii) Derivatives not qualified for hedge accounting but used to manage exposure to market risks, primarily interest rates, currencies, and credit.

(iii) Derivatives contracted at the request of clients, solely for the purpose of protecting against risks inherent to their economic activities.

d.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 fair value through profit or loss (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 fair value through profit or loss (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:

- (i) 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.
- (ii) 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:

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

e) Derecognition of Financial Instruments

Financial assets – are derecognized when:

- (i) The contractual rights to the related cash flows expire; or
- (ii) 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.

f) 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 maturities between the hedging instrument and the hedged item.

g) Expected Credit Risk Losses

The expected credit losses is 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, with a delay in the payment of principal or charges of 30 days or less. 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. Expected loss is calculated based on the probability of the instrument becoming a credit-impaired asset within the next 12 months.

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



Determination of Significant Increase in Credit Risk - The migration from Stage 1 to Stage 2 occurs when there is a significant increase in credit risk (SICR) of a financial instrument since its initial recognition. SICR generally includes delays exceeding 30 days, sharp deterioration in risk parameters, and the existence of restructuring of other obligations of the counterparty.

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") - It 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,



In thousands of Reals, unless otherwise stated

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 incurred losses 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 loan commitments, undrawn balances, guarantees, and contingent exposures. 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.

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.

According to Article 6 of Law No. 14.467/2022, losses determined on January 1, 2025, related to credits that were delinquent as of December 31, 2024, and had not been deducted or recovered by that date, may only be excluded from net income when determining taxable income and the CSLL tax base, at a rate of 1/84 per month starting January 2026. Alternatively, an irrevocable and irreversible option may be exercised by December 31, 2025, to apply deductions at a rate of 1/120 per month, beginning January 2026.



Losses incurred under Article 2 of Law No. 14.467/2022, related to fiscal year 2025, cannot be deducted in an amount exceeding the taxable income of the fiscal year, before accounting for this deduction. Undeducted losses must be 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 by the useful life of the asset. Depreciation of property and equipment in use is recorded in the 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 are annually to the impairment test of the recoverable value of assets.

The other intangible assets with finite useful lives compromise: 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 by allowance for impairment losses, if applicable. The amortization of intangible assets is recorded in the 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 assets:

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 counts 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 company so that, whenever a software goes out of use, its value is written off in accounting.

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 flow. To measure this result, the assumptions adopted are based on i) projections of the companies' 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 movements of right-of-use assets. Total cash outflows for leases are reported 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.



l) Employee benefits

Employee benefits related to short-term benefits for current employees are recognized on the 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 the register of 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 were disclosed.
- The need to disclose claims or events that occur after the balance sheet date but before the financial statements are published.

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:

- Net book value, net of provisions for impairment losses.
- Fair value, assessed in accordance with specific regulations, net of selling expenses.

Any difference between the net book 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 book value 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 charges 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 investor's Equity.

**r) Non-Recurring net income**

As defined by Resolution BCB No. 2/2020, non-recurring results are those that are not related or are only incidentally related to the institution's typical activities and are not expected to occur frequently in future periods. Information on recurring and non-recurring results is presented in Note 32.



4 – Significant Judgments and accounting estimates

The preparation of 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 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.

There are certain alternatives to accounting treatments. The Bank's results may differ if alternative accounting principles had been used. Management believes its choice of accounting principles to be appropriate and that the individual and consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position and results of the Bank's operations.

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 collaterals that result in a reduction in the estimated income of future cash flows.

To support losses deriving from the possible need to honor obligations stemming from the provision of guarantees for contracts nor recorded in the balance sheet (off-balance), in addition to signed credit commitments (limits granted and not yet used by customers), the Bank establishes a provision for expected losses, only for non-cancellable credit commitments and credits to be released, with this amount being recognized as a liability against the result for 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.g, 9, 10, 12, 13 and 20.

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 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 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 will not be required any significant adjustments 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 offset 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) the method used to calculate vested benefit obligations for active employees.

Changes in these assumptions can have 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 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 and corporate restructurings during the period.



6 – Information by segment

The segment information was prepared based on internal reports used by the Executive Board of Directors to assess performance and make decision about the allocation of fund for investment and other purposes. The framework also takes into account 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's operations were mainly in Brazil, divided 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 controlled companies (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

The result was mainly from operations in Brazil with a wide array of products and services, including deposits, loans and services provided to customers through different distribution channels, located in the country and abroad.

The banking segment includes business with the retail, wholesale and public sector, which were carried out by the Bank's network and customer service teams. It also engages in business with micro-entrepreneurs and low-income population, undertaken through banking correspondents.

b) Investments segment

This segment was responsible for operations in the domestic capital markets, acting in 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 were the accrued interest on securities investments net of interest expenses from third party funding costs. The principal equity investments were those in the associates, subsidiary companies and joint ventures. Financial service fee income were 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 were related to life, property and automobile insurance, private pension and capitalization plans.

The income were mainly from revenues from insurance premiums issued, contributions to private pension plans, capitalization bonds and investments in securities. The amounts offset by selling cost, technical insurance provision 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 were 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 were 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 09/30/2025	
	Brazil	Abroad
Income from external customers	253,886,798	8,969,394
Income from financial intermediation	213,354,400	7,335,127
Loan portfolio	123,445,447	1,205,013
Interbank investments	27,071,354	1,682,099
Securities	51,449,517	4,625,755
Derivative financial instruments	(3,477,878)	(62,395)
Reserve requirement	7,300,750	--
Other financial assets	7,565,210	(115,345)
Other income	40,532,398	1,634,267
Service fee income	24,790,555	1,187,912
Share of earnings of associates and joint ventures	5,871,674	--
Other	9,870,169	446,355
Non current assets¹	46,708,717	351,519

1 - Except for financial instruments, deferred tax assets and post-employment benefit assets.

Revenues from abroad were mainly obtained by operations held by the branches in South America.



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

h) Breakdown of managerial income by segment and reconciliation with accounting income

	01/01 to 09/30/2025							
	Managerial Information by Segment							
	Banking	Investments	Fund Management	Insurance, pension and capitalization	Payment methods	Other segments	Intersegment transactions	BB Consolidated
Income from financial intermediation	220,068,486	592,620	302,541	186,210	339,601	604,188	(1,404,119)	220,689,527
Loan portfolio	124,660,871	--	--	--	--	--	(10,411)	124,650,460
Interbank investments	28,947,920	177	254,586	--	339,621	604,857	(1,393,708)	28,753,453
Securities	55,256,297	585,071	48,327	186,209	37	(669)	--	56,075,272
Derivative financial instruments	(3,547,645)	7,372	--	--	--	--	--	(3,540,273)
Reserve requirement	7,300,750	--	--	--	--	--	--	7,300,750
Other financial assets	7,450,293	--	(372)	1	(57)	--	--	7,449,865
Expenses from financial intermediation	(145,167,920)	(205,494)	--	--	--	(528,274)	2,035,533	(143,866,155)
Financial institutions resources	(57,513,558)	(205,494)	--	--	--	(9,751)	2,035,533	(55,693,270)
Customers resources	(55,049,336)	--	--	--	--	--	--	(55,049,336)
Resources from issuance of debt securities	(30,098,793)	--	--	--	--	(518,523)	--	(30,617,316)
Other funding expenses	(2,506,233)	--	--	--	--	--	--	(2,506,233)
Expected credit risk losses	(47,009,806)	(23,725)	--	--	--	(95,675)	--	(47,129,206)
Other income	25,974,697	544,500	3,082,699	8,876,170	1,333,994	5,365,349	(3,010,744)	42,166,665
Service fee income	15,550,869	364,392	3,073,751	4,287,401	33,657	4,171,042	(1,502,645)	25,978,467
Share of earnings of associates and joint ventures	792,353	10,916	--	3,921,742	1,146,663	--	--	5,871,674
Other	9,631,475	169,192	8,948	667,027	153,674	1,194,307	(1,508,099)	10,316,524
Other expenses	(48,797,069)	(168,776)	(501,319)	(892,785)	(87,597)	(2,759,578)	2,379,330	(50,827,794)
Personnel expenses	(19,088,641)	(30,907)	(121,019)	(70,836)	(3,624)	(456,986)	4,905	(19,767,108)
Other administrative expenses	(8,570,303)	(39,025)	(70,348)	(61,940)	(925)	(309,062)	1,483,855	(7,567,748)
Amortization	(1,997,863)	--	--	(89)	--	(3,398)	--	(2,001,350)
Depreciation	(1,428,277)	--	--	--	--	(70,845)	--	(1,499,122)
Tax expenses	(5,189,314)	(56,872)	(219,705)	(538,192)	(31,485)	(593,147)	--	(6,628,715)
Other	(12,522,671)	(41,972)	(90,247)	(221,728)	(51,563)	(1,326,140)	890,570	(13,363,751)
Provisions	(8,947,647)	(25,923)	(1,482)	(6,194)	(46)	(16,327)	--	(8,997,619)
Provisions for civil, tax and labor claims	(8,934,981)	(25,923)	(1,482)	(6,194)	(46)	(16,327)	--	(8,984,953)
Other	(12,666)	--	--	--	--	--	--	(12,666)
Profit before taxation and profit sharing	(3,879,259)	713,202	2,882,439	8,163,401	1,585,952	2,569,683	--	12,035,418
Income tax and social contribution	8,757,936	(311,930)	(1,144,883)	(1,435,526)	(142,169)	(823,658)	--	4,899,770
Employee and directors profit sharing	(1,613,248)	(1,091)	(1,745)	(559)	--	(9,933)	--	(1,626,576)
Non-controlling interest	(339,033)	--	--	(2,135,497)	--	1,573	--	(2,472,957)
Net income	2,926,396	400,181	1,735,811	4,591,819	1,443,783	1,737,665	--	12,835,655
Balance sheet								
Interbank investments	357,034,664	--	2,507,060	6,103,692	3,333,442	8,359,039	(22,377,147)	354,960,750
Securities	657,529,973	1,623,742	551,750	1,970,454	547	776,417	(115,626)	662,337,257
Loan portfolio	1,214,526,945	--	--	--	--	--	(182,065)	1,214,344,880
Investments	32,153,191	1,290,996	--	8,219,643	4,356,583	--	(26,108,931)	19,911,482
Other assets	275,404,916	1,289,246	472,801	3,950,960	3,800,533	8,015,025	(5,769,812)	287,163,669
Total assets	2,536,649,689	4,203,984	3,531,611	20,244,749	11,491,105	17,150,481	(54,553,581)	2,538,718,038
Liabilities	2,356,556,049	3,280,510	1,486,866	7,945,858	275,273	13,517,778	(30,931,118)	2,352,131,216
Customers resources	891,410,656	--	--	--	--	--	(89,040)	891,321,616
Financial institutions resources	815,212,627	2,414,623	--	--	--	182,065	(22,559,212)	795,250,103
Resources from issuance of debt securities	359,111,583	--	--	--	--	8,776,852	--	367,888,435
Provisions	34,625,128	145,002	37,339	59,976	420	441,185	(3,204)	35,305,846
Other liabilities	256,196,055	720,885	1,449,527	7,885,882	274,853	4,117,676	(8,279,662)	262,365,216
Shareholders' equity	180,093,640	923,474	2,044,745	12,298,891	11,215,832	3,632,703	(23,622,463)	186,586,822
Total liabilities and equity	2,536,649,689	4,203,984	3,531,611	20,244,749	11,491,105	17,150,481	(54,553,581)	2,538,718,038



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

7 – Cash and due from banks

	Banco do Brasil	Consolidated
	Sep 30, 2025	Sep 30, 2025
Cash and due from banks	21,781,400	23,732,657
Local currency	12,626,985	12,629,551
Foreign currency	9,154,415	11,103,106
Deposits with Brazilian Central Bank	1,999,998	1,999,998
Discretionary deposits at the Central Bank	1,999,998	1,999,998
Interbank investments ¹	41,967,418	40,020,716
Securities purchased under resale agreements – guaranteed by securities not repledged/re-sold	--	6
Interbank deposits	41,265,591	40,020,710
Foreign currency	701,827	--
Total	65,748,816	65,753,371

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
	Sep 30, 2025	Sep 30, 2025
Time deposits	52,798,062	52,798,062
Savings deposits	42,707,789	42,707,789
Demand deposits	18,755,923	18,755,923
Instant payment account	4,112,589	4,112,589
Discretionary deposits at the Central Bank	1,999,998	1,999,998
Electronic currency deposits	163,924	163,924
Total	120,538,285	120,538,285

b) Reserve requirement

	Banco do Brasil	Consolidated
	01/01 to 09/30/2025	01/01 to 09/30/2025
Time deposit requirements	4,775,709	4,775,709
Savings deposits	2,525,041	2,525,041
Total	7,300,750	7,300,750



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

9 - Interbank investments

a) Breakdown

	Banco do Brasil	Consolidated
	Sep 30,2025	Sep 30,2025
Securities purchased under resale agreement	303,241,011	303,578,393
Reverse repos – own resources	1,815,214	2,152,596
Federal government bonds – the city	1,004,736	1,004,736
Union Liability Titles abroad	810,478	896,072
Other securities abroad	--	251,788
Reverse repos – financed position	301,425,797	301,425,797
Federal government bonds – the city	301,425,797	301,425,797
Interbank deposits ¹	47,851,553	51,382,357
Total of Interbank liquidity investments	351,092,564	354,960,750
Allowance for losses associated with credit risk	(8,176)	(8,471)
Expected loss on investments in interbank deposits	(8,176)	(8,212)
Expected loss Securities purchased under resale agreement	--	(259)
Total of Interbank investments net of expected losses	351,084,388	354,952,279

1 - It includes, in the Consolidated, the amount of R\$ 6,321,047, thousand related to investments abroad determined by the local monetary authorities.

b) Income/(expense) from short-term interbank investments

	Banco do Brasil	Consolidated
	01/01 to 09/30/2025	01/01 to 09/30/2025
Income from securities purchased under resale agreement	31,469,883	31,499,425
Funded position	31,367,218	31,367,218
Own portfolio position	102,665	132,207
Income from investments in interbank deposits	2,562,166	2,558,948
Exchange fluctuation	(5,304,920)	(5,304,920)
Revenue from Interbank investments	28,727,129	28,753,453
(Allowance)/ reversal for expected loss	7,636	18,198
Result of Interbank liquidity investments	28,734,765	28,771,651

c) Stages

Sep 30,2025	Banco do Brasil			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Securities purchased under resale agreement	303,241,011	--	--	303,241,011
Interbank deposits	47,851,553	--	--	47,851,553
Total	351,092,564	--	--	351,092,564
Expected loss on investments on interbank liquidity investments	(8,176)	--	--	(8,176)
Balance the interbank investments	351,084,388	--	--	351,084,388

Sep 30,2025	Consolidated			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Securities purchased under resale agreement	303,578,393	--	--	303,578,393
Interbank deposits	51,382,357	--	--	51,382,357
Total	354,960,750	--	--	354,960,750
Expected loss on investments on interbank liquidity investments	(8,471)	--	--	(8,471)
Balance the interbank investments	354,952,279	--	--	354,952,279



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

10 – Securities

a) Portfolio of securities by classification category

	Banco do Brasil	Consolidated
	Sep 30, 2025	Sep 30, 2025
Securities at fair value through profit or loss	4,258,217	7,513,069
Securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	564,977,123	573,184,439
Securities at amortized cost	70,618,568	81,639,749
Total	639,853,908	662,337,257
Expected securities losses	(46,923)	(603,017)
Total	639,806,985	661,734,240

b) Securities at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Banco do Brasil	Sep 30, 2025			
	Cost value	Gains/(losses)	Expected credit losses	Fair value
Debt instruments	4,252,257	5,877	(2,107)	4,256,027
Federal government bonds	4,038,541	818	--	4,039,359
Securities issued by financial companies	213,716	5,059	(2,107)	216,668
Equity instruments	--	83	--	83
Investments in mutual funds	--	83	--	83
Total	4,252,257	5,960	(2,107)	4,256,110

Consolidated	Sep 30, 2025			
	Cost value	Gains/(losses)	Expected credit losses	Fair value
Debt instruments	6,327,392	206,181	(34,148)	6,499,425
Federal government bonds	4,328,792	1,617	--	4,330,409
Foreign governments bonds and official institutions abroad	97,479	92,329	--	189,808
Securities issued by financial companies	37,106	319	--	37,425
Securities issued by non-financial companies	1,864,015	111,916	(34,148)	1,941,783
Equity instruments	906,414	73,082	--	979,496
Shares	127,719	57	--	127,776
Investments in mutual funds and other securities	778,695	73,025	--	851,720
Total	7,233,806	279,263	(34,148)	7,478,921



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

c) Securities at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

Banco do Brasil	Sep 30, 2025			
	Cost value	Gains/(losses)	Expected credit losses	Fair value
Debt instruments	564,246,448	(1,486,511)	(6,775)	562,753,162
Federal government bonds	555,955,378	(1,378,130)	--	554,577,248
Foreign governments bonds and official institutions abroad	3,257,600	(62,947)	(3,359)	3,191,294
Securities issued by financial companies	1,866,846	36,175	(1,548)	1,901,473
Securities issued by non-financial companies	3,166,624	(81,609)	(1,868)	3,083,147
Equity instruments ¹	1,917,422	299,764	--	2,217,186
Shares	114,584	153,135	--	267,719
Investments in mutual funds	1,802,838	146,629	--	1,949,467
Total	566,163,870	(1,186,747)	(6,775)	564,970,348

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	Sep 30, 2025			
	Cost value	Gains/(losses)	Expected credit losses	Fair value
Debt instruments	572,671,016	(1,775,343)	(154,476)	570,741,197
Federal government bonds	556,153,799	(1,403,767)	--	554,750,032
Foreign governments bonds and official institutions abroad	5,268,884	(322,323)	(116,981)	4,829,580
Securities issued by financial companies	1,878,994	36,479	(1,681)	1,913,792
Securities issued by non-financial companies	9,369,339	(85,732)	(35,814)	9,247,793
Equity instruments ¹	1,975,765	313,001	--	2,288,766
Shares	148,046	138,343	--	286,389
Investments in mutual funds	1,827,719	174,658	--	2,002,377
Total	574,646,781	(1,462,342)	(154,476)	573,029,963

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.

d) Securities at amortized cost

Banco do Brasil	Sep 30, 2025				
	Up to 1 year	1 to 5 years	5 to 10 years	Over 10 years	Total
Debt instruments	24,818,401	45,398,963	401,204	--	70,618,568
Federal government bonds	13,500,396	22,672,294	401,204	--	36,573,894
Foreign governments bonds and official institutions abroad	11,318,005	22,726,669	--	--	34,044,674
Expected securities losses	(16,360)	(21,681)	--	--	(38,041)
Total	24,802,041	45,377,282	401,204	--	70,580,527



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

Consolidated	Sep 30, 2025				
	Up to 1 year	1 to 5 years	5 to 10 years	Over 10 years	Total
Debt instruments	30,570,721	50,667,824	401,204	--	81,639,749
Federal government bonds	14,648,667	23,989,924	401,204	--	39,039,795
Foreign governments bonds and official institutions abroad	15,913,678	26,677,900	--	--	42,591,578
Securities issued by financial companies	8,376	--	--	--	8,376
Expected securities losses	(141,631)	(272,762)	--	--	(414,393)
Total	30,429,090	50,395,062	401,204	--	81,225,356

In line with risk management and due to business dynamics, the Bank revised its financial asset management strategy and certain business models related to the portfolio of fixed-rate Federal government bonds. As a result, securities were reclassified from the category “fair value through other comprehensive income” to “amortized cost,” totaling R\$ 32,929,465 thousand, with a positive net effect of R\$ 1,146,778 thousand on shareholders’ equity and no impact on the income for the period.

e) Breakdown of the securities portfolio, net of expected credit losses

	Banco do Brasil	Consolidated
	Sep 30, 2025	Sep 30, 2025
Own portfolio	235,164,661	269,229,352
Subject to repurchase agreements	384,617,653	372,265,359
Pledged in guarantee	20,024,671	20,239,529
Total	639,806,985	661,734,240

f) Income from operations with securities

	Banco do Brasil	Consolidated
	01/01 to 09/30/2025	01/01 to 09/30/2025
Fixed-income securities	48,238,760	48,843,312
Variable-income securities	93	53,816
Securities abroad	3,339,784	6,940,966
Investments in mutual funds	42	34,519
Fair value	57,017	130,615
Exchange rate variation	72,350	72,044
Securities income	51,708,046	56,075,272
Expected securities (losses)/gains	412,834	380,085
Total securities income	52,120,880	56,455,357



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

g) Debt instruments by stage

Banco do Brasil	Sep 30, 2025			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Fair value through profit or loss	4,246,764	5	5,488	4,252,257
Federal government bonds	4,038,541	--	--	4,038,541
Securities issued by financial companies	208,223	5	5,488	213,716
Fair value through other comprehensive income	563,492,107	754,203	138	564,246,448
Federal government bonds	555,955,378	--	--	555,955,378
Foreign governments bonds and official institutions abroad	2,503,397	754,203	--	3,257,600
Securities issued by financial companies	1,866,846	--	--	1,866,846
Securities issued by non-financial companies	3,166,486	--	138	3,166,624
Securities at amortized cost	70,618,568	--	--	70,618,568
Federal government bonds	36,573,894	--	--	36,573,894
Foreign governments bonds and official institutions abroad	34,044,674	--	--	34,044,674
Expected securities losses	(41,700)	(3,344)	(1,879)	(46,923)
Total	638,315,739	750,864	3,747	639,070,350

Consolidated	Sep 30, 2025			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Fair value through profit or loss	6,194,854	31,057	101,481	6,327,392
Federal government bonds	4,328,792	--	--	4,328,792
Foreign governments bonds and official institutions abroad	66,427	31,052	--	97,479
Securities issued by financial companies	37,106	--	--	37,106
Securities issued by non-financial companies	1,762,529	5	101,481	1,864,015
Fair value through other comprehensive income	570,050,326	2,614,935	5,755	572,671,016
Federal government bonds	556,153,799	--	--	556,153,799
Foreign governments bonds and official institutions abroad	2,653,949	2,614,935	--	5,268,884
Securities issued by financial companies	1,878,994	--	--	1,878,994
Securities issued by non-financial companies	9,363,584	--	5,755	9,369,339
Securities at amortized cost	74,913,649	6,726,100	--	81,639,749
Federal government bonds	39,039,795	--	--	39,039,795
Foreign governments bonds and official institutions abroad	35,865,478	6,726,100	--	42,591,578
Securities issued by financial companies	8,376	--	--	8,376
Expected securities losses	(104,208)	(463,684)	(35,125)	(603,017)
Total	651,054,621	8,908,408	72,111	660,035,140



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

h) Reconciliation of changes concerning the securities stages

Banco do Brasil	Sep 30, 2025			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Balance as of Jan 01, 2025 ¹	444,775,593	1,716,753	306,170	446,798,516
Transferred to stage 1	--	--	(10)	(10)
Originated from stage 3	10	--	--	10
Other changes ²	193,581,836	(962,545)	(300,534)	192,318,757
Balance as of Sept 30, 2025	638,357,439	754,208	5,626	639,117,273

1 – Opening balance, as of January 01, 2025, adjusted in accordance with the requirements of CMN Resolution No. 4,966/2021.

2 – Purchased or settled assets, allowance or reversal of expected credit losses.

Consolidated	Sep 30, 2025			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Balance as of Jan 01, 2025 ¹	458,273,964	14,410,466	319,247	473,003,677
Transferred to stage 1	--	--	(10)	(10)
Transferred to stage 3	(95,993)	--	--	(95,993)
Originated from stage 1	--	--	95,993	95,993
Originated from stage 3	10	--	--	10
Other changes ²	192,980,848	(5,038,374)	(307,994)	187,634,480
Balance as of Sept 30, 2025	651,158,829	9,372,092	107,236	660,638,157

1 – Opening balance, as of January 01, 2025, adjusted in accordance with the requirements of CMN Resolution No. 4,966/2021.

2 – Purchased or settled assets, allowance or reversal of expected credit losses.

i) Reconciliation of changes concerning the securities stages of expected credit losses

Banco do Brasil	01/01 to 09/30/2025			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Balance as of Jan 01, 2025 ¹	(81,877)	(156,752)	(61,387)	(300,016)
Other changes ²	40,177	153,408	59,508	253,093
Balance as of Sept 30, 2025	(41,700)	(3,344)	(1,879)	(46,923)

1 – Opening balance, as of January 01, 2025, adjusted in accordance with the requirements of CMN Resolution No. 4,966/2021.

2 – Purchased or settled assets, allowance or reversal of expected credit losses.

Consolidated	01/01 to 09/30/2025			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Balance as of Jan 01, 2025 ¹	(121,911)	(995,023)	(65,619)	(1,182,553)
Transferred to stage 3	--	--	(30,718)	(30,718)
Originated from stage 1	30,718	--	--	30,718
Other changes ²	(13,015)	531,339	61,212	579,536
Balance as of Sept 30, 2025	(104,208)	(463,684)	(35,125)	(603,017)

1 – Opening balance, as of January 01, 2025, adjusted in accordance with the requirements of CMN Resolution No. 4,966/2021.

2 – Purchased or settled assets, allowance or reversal of expected credit losses.



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

j) Reconciliation of changes concerning expected credit losses

Banco do Brasil	01/01 to 09/30/2025				
	Balance as of Jan 01, 2025 ¹	(Allowance)/reversal	Write-offs	Exchange rate	Balance as of Sept 30, 2025
Securities at fair value through profit or loss	(3,813)	1,706	--	--	(2,107)
Securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	(274,087)	230,314	--	36,998	(6,775)
Securities at amortized cost	(22,116)	180,814	(196,739)	--	(38,041)
Total	(300,016)	412,834	(196,739)	36,998	(46,923)

1 – Opening balance, as of January 01, 2025, adjusted in accordance with the requirements of CMN Resolution No. 4,966/2021.

Consolidated	01/01 to 09/30/2025				
	Balance as of Jan 01, 2025 ¹	(Allowance)/reversal	Write-offs	Exchange rate	Balance as of Sept 30, 2025
Securities at fair value through profit or loss	(12,130)	(22,018)	--	--	(34,148)
Securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	(518,070)	227,621	--	135,973	(154,476)
Securities at amortized cost	(652,353)	174,482	(196,743)	260,221	(414,393)
Total	(1,182,553)	380,085	(196,743)	396,194	(603,017)

1 – Opening balance, as of January 01, 2025, adjusted in accordance with the requirements of CMN Resolution No. 4,966/2021.



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

11 – Derivative financial instruments

	Banco do Brasil			Consolidated		
	Sep 30, 2025			Sep 30, 2025		
	Cost value	Gains/(losses)	Fair value	Cost value	Gains/(losses)	Fair value
Assets						
Forwards ¹	6,707,484	(573,731)	6,133,753	6,713,542	(573,731)	6,139,811
Options	879,259	(426,288)	452,971	879,259	(426,288)	452,971
Swap	2,652,908	314,990	2,967,898	2,652,908	314,990	2,967,898
Other derivatives ²	108,231	2,567	110,798	108,705	2,567	111,272
Total	10,347,882	(682,462)	9,665,420	10,354,414	(682,462)	9,671,952
Liabilities						
Forwards ¹	(7,477,970)	1,228,636	(6,249,334)	(7,506,542)	1,228,636	(6,277,906)
Options	(1,085,366)	257,038	(828,328)	(1,085,366)	257,038	(828,328)
Swap	(1,370,100)	5,832	(1,364,268)	(1,370,100)	5,832	(1,364,268)
Other derivatives ²	(429,333)	13,335	(415,998)	(437,372)	13,335	(424,037)
Total	(10,362,769)	1,504,841	(8,857,928)	(10,399,380)	1,504,841	(8,894,539)

1 – Includes foreign exchange contracts, as they are forward currency transactions.

2 – Related to transactions carried out in the Forex market abroad, recorded as Non Deliverable Forwards (NDF) which object is an exchange rate of a specific currency and is traded in the over-the-counter (OTC) market.

Derivatives are financial instruments that meet the following characteristics:

- (i) their values change as a result of changes in an underlying variable (exchange rate, interest rate, price index, commodity price, etc.);
- (ii) no initial outlay is required or the initial outlay is lower than that required for other types of contracts where a similar response to changes in market factors would be expected; and
- (iii) the financial instrument is settled at a future date.



Derivative financial instruments held or maintained by the Bank are essentially traded 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, observing the best risk and return ratio 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 holder, while short positions have the Bank as writer.

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 best risk/return relationship, estimating possible losses based on the analysis of macroeconomic scenarios. The Bank uses appropriate tools and systems to manage the derivatives. New derivatives trades standardized or not, are subjected to a 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 and Value-at-risk simulation (VaR, EVE, Stress).

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, ensuring 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, sensibility and stress analysis models.

The VaR is used to estimate the potential loss, under usual market conditions, daily measured 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, 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 market 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	
	Sep 30, 2025		Sep 30, 2025	
	Notional value	Fair value	Notional value	Fair value
Futures				
Purchase commitments	74,438,779	--	75,405,133	--
Interest rate risk	32,940,133	--	32,940,133	--
Currency risk	41,189,234	--	42,155,588	--
Other risks	309,412	--	309,412	--
Sales commitments	29,110,965	--	29,161,813	--
Interest rate risk	24,903,700	--	24,903,700	--
Currency risk	541,060	--	591,908	--
Other risks	3,666,205	--	3,666,205	--
Forwards¹				
Asset position	29,518,110	6,133,753	29,573,648	6,139,811
Interest rate risk	520,648	36,458	520,648	36,458
Currency risk	22,568,950	1,261,766	22,624,488	1,267,824
Other risks	6,428,512	4,835,529	6,428,512	4,835,529
Liability position	34,620,623	(6,249,334)	35,267,460	(6,277,906)
Interest rate risk	1,196,156	(26,186)	1,196,156	(26,186)
Currency risk	29,174,775	(2,038,651)	29,821,612	(2,067,223)
Other risks	4,249,692	(4,184,497)	4,249,692	(4,184,497)
Options				
Long position	26,348,149	452,971	26,348,149	452,971
Currency risk	26,348,149	452,971	26,348,149	452,971
Short position	26,767,638	(828,328)	26,767,638	(828,328)
Currency risk	26,214,511	(820,477)	26,214,511	(820,477)
Interest rate risk	3,403	(11)	3,403	(11)
Other risks	549,724	(7,840)	549,724	(7,840)
Swap				
Asset position	38,909,615	2,967,898	38,909,615	2,967,898
Interest rate risk	28,118,213	2,484,787	28,118,213	2,484,787
Currency risk	10,791,402	483,111	10,791,402	483,111
Liability position	19,026,402	(1,364,268)	19,026,402	(1,364,268)
Interest rate risk	10,472,741	(736,056)	10,472,741	(736,056)
Currency risk	8,553,661	(628,212)	8,553,661	(628,212)
Other derivatives²				
Asset position	5,140,786	110,798	4,904,087	111,272
Currency risk	5,140,786	110,798	4,877,494	111,051
Other risk ³	--	--	26,593	221
Liability position	8,776,512	(415,998)	8,506,770	(424,037)
Currency risk	8,776,512	(415,998)	8,506,770	(424,037)

1 - Includes foreign exchange contracts, as they are forward currency transactions.

2- Related to transactions carried out in the Forex market abroad, recorded as Non Deliverable Forwards (NDF) which object is an exchange rate of a specific currency and is traded in the over-the-counter (OTC) market.

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 derivatives 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	Sep 30, 2025	0 to 30	31 to 180	181 to 360	More than 360	Sep 30, 2025
Futures	8,450,917	44,871,048	12,250,754	8,866,060	74,438,779	9,417,271	44,871,048	12,250,754	8,866,060	75,405,133
Forwards	10,520,233	13,254,943	4,529,201	1,213,733	29,518,110	10,575,771	13,254,943	4,529,201	1,213,733	29,573,648
Options	4,418,415	7,336,980	8,859,078	5,733,676	26,348,149	4,418,415	7,336,980	8,859,078	5,733,676	26,348,149
Swap	2,391,528	7,805,285	6,343,267	22,369,535	38,909,615	2,391,528	7,805,285	6,343,267	22,369,535	38,909,615
Other	1,975,120	2,818,073	347,593	--	5,140,786	1,738,421	2,818,073	347,593	--	4,904,087

Reference value – Liability position Maturity in days	Banco do Brasil					Consolidated				
	0 to 30	31 to 180	181 to 360	More than 360	Sep 30, 2025	0 to 30	31 to 180	181 to 360	More than 360	Sep 30, 2025
Futures	2,250,905	9,477,483	8,932,609	8,449,968	29,110,965	2,301,753	9,477,483	8,932,609	8,449,968	29,161,813
Forwards	9,582,161	8,933,925	12,259,090	3,845,447	34,620,623	10,228,998	8,933,925	12,259,090	3,845,447	35,267,460
Options	4,717,474	8,757,649	7,467,061	5,825,454	26,767,638	4,717,474	8,757,649	7,467,061	5,825,454	26,767,638
Swap	313,381	2,110,517	3,059,657	13,542,847	19,026,402	313,381	2,110,517	3,059,657	13,542,847	19,026,402
Other	2,290,835	4,893,496	1,592,181	--	8,776,512	2,290,835	4,623,755	1,592,180	--	8,506,770

c) Breakdown of the derivative portfolio by trading market and counterparty (notional value)

	Banco do Brasil					Consolidated				
	Futures	Forwards	Options	Swaps	Other	Futures	Forwards	Options	Swaps	Other
Stock exchange										
B3	103,298,126	--	15,102,750	--	--	103,298,126	--	15,102,750	--	--
Abroad	251,618	--	--	--	--	1,268,820	--	--	--	--
Over-the-counter										
Financial institutions	--	10,654,592	--	32,782,969	13,917,298	--	11,356,967	--	32,782,969	13,410,857
Clients	--	53,484,141	38,013,037	25,153,048	--	--	53,484,141	38,013,037	25,153,048	--



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

d) Breakdown of margin given as guarantee for transactions with derivative financial instruments

	Banco do Brasil	Consolidated
	Sep 30, 2025	Sep 30, 2025
Treasury financial bills	14,827,973	14,827,973

e) Income from derivative financial instruments

	Banco do Brasil	Consolidated
	Sep 30, 2025	Sep 30, 2025
Futures	78,912	117,301
Forwards	(4,762,979)	(4,773,158)
Options	(1,915,591)	(1,915,591)
Swaps	3,114,722	3,131,511
Other	(37,280)	(100,336)
Total	(3,522,216)	(3,540,273)

f) Hedge accounting

The Bank carries out fair value hedge and a net investment hedge in order to manage interest rate risk and exchange rate risk presented by 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 ensure 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 regression (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, risk interest, 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 fixed assets and liabilities 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 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, financial institutions resources carried out 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 hedge

	Banco do Brasil	Consolidated
	Sep 30, 2025	Sep 30, 2025
Hedge instruments¹		
Assets	2,119,074	2,119,074
Swaps	2,119,074	2,119,074
Liabilities	(529,975)	(529,975)
Swaps	(480,038)	(480,038)
Futures	(49,937)	(49,937)
Hedged items		
Assets	4,386,583	4,386,583
Interbank deposits	4,336,733	4,336,733
Loans	49,850	49,850
Liabilities	(5,956,559)	(5,956,559)
Foreign resources from issuance of debt securities	(4,314,312)	(4,314,312)
Financial institutions resources	(1,642,247)	(1,642,247)

1 – It 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.

Income gains and losses with hedging instruments and hedged items

	Banco do Brasil	Consolidated
	01/01 to 09/30/2025	01/01 to 09/30/2025
Hedge items (losses)/gains	(396,490)	(396,490)
Hedging instruments gains/(losses)	390,865	390,865
Net effect	(5,625)	(5,625)



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 US dollar against the real 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
	Sep 30, 2025	Sep 30, 2025
Hedge instruments		
Liabilities		
Futures	(1,658,223)	(1,658,223)
Hedged items		
Assets		
Investment abroad	1,644,855	1,644,855

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.

Income gains and losses with hedging instruments and hedged items

	Banco do Brasil	Consolidated
	01/01 to 09/30/2025	01/01 to 09/30/2025
Hedge items (losses)/gains	(263,543)	(263,543)
Hedging instruments gains/(losses)	254.686	254.686
Net effect¹	(8,857)	(8,857)

1 – In the period of 01/01 to 09/30/2025, there was a gain of R\$ 4,053 thousand in the result of derivative financial instruments due to the non-effective portion of the accounting hedge structure.



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

12 – Loan portfolio

a) Loan portfolio by modality

	Banco do Brasil	Consolidated
	Sep 30, 2025	Sep 30, 2025
Loans	986,038,555	1,005,589,684
Loans and discounted credit rights	378,623,386	387,110,618
Financing	194,244,266	195,235,597
Rural financing	361,466,992	361,466,992
Mortgage	51,610,466	61,683,032
Loan operations linked to assignment ¹	93,445	93,445
Other receivables with loan characteristics	206,004,496	207,678,622
Securities with loan characteristics	106,717,907	106,717,907
Credit card operations	56,027,242	57,701,368
Advances on foreign exchange contracts	27,375,044	27,375,044
Other receivables purchase under assignment ²	8,820,963	8,820,963
Sundry	7,063,340	7,063,340
Leasing	--	1,076,574
Total loan portfolio	1,192,043,051	1,214,344,880
Expected credit risk losses	(94,806,179)	(95,446,711)
Expected loan losses	(88,322,513)	(88,721,937)
Expected other receivables with loan characteristics losses	(6,483,666)	(6,545,010)
Expected leases losses	--	(179,764)
Total loan portfolio net of losses	1,097,236,872	1,118,898,169

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) Loan portfolio

	Banco do Brasil	Consolidated
	01/01 to 09/30/2025	01/01 to 09/30/2025
Loans income	135,199,702	139,264,067
Loans and discounted credit rights	63,897,735	66,892,755
Rural financing	25,268,643	25,268,643
Financing	17,471,163	17,546,901
Securities with loan characteristics	12,602,727	12,602,727
Equalization of rates - agricultural crop- Law 8,427/1992	5,135,367	5,135,367
Recovery of loans previously written-off as loss ¹	4,268,402	4,703,434
Mortgage	4,040,954	4,599,529
Advances on foreign exchange contracts	1,382,236	1,382,236
Sundry	1,132,475	1,132,475
Leasing transactions income/(expenses)	--	139,499
Transfer of financial assets income/(expenses) ²	(659,258)	(659,258)
Fair value hedge adjustment for loan portfolio	3,150	3,150
Foreign exchange fluctuations in the loan portfolio	(14,098,058)	(14,096,998)
Total	120,445,536	124,650,460

1 - It was received from assignments without recourse of written off credits to entities outside the financial system the amount of R\$ 779,459 thousand in the period of January 1 to September 30, 2025 (with impact on the income of R\$ 428,703 thousand, net of taxes), in accordance with CMN Resolution 2,836/2001. The book value of these transactions was R\$ 3,276,367 thousand.

2 - In the period of January 1 to September 30, 2025 includes the amount of R\$ 1,441,680 thousand (R\$ 792,924 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\$ 420,638 thousand in the period of January 1 to September 30, 2025, net of allowance for loan losses. The book value of these transactions was R\$ 2,810,868 thousand.



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

c) Breakdown of the loan portfolio by sector

	Banco do Brasil		Consolidated	
	Sep 30, 2025	%	Sep 30, 2025	%
Public sector	97,928,149	8.2	97,928,149	8.1
Public administration	75,530,903	6.3	75,530,903	6.3
Oil sector	19,791,523	1.7	19,791,523	1.6
Services	989,692	0.1	989,692	0.1
Electric power	14,522	--	14,522	--
Other activities	1,601,509	0.1	1,601,509	0.1
Private sector	1,094,114,902	91.8	1,116,416,731	91.9
Individuals	716,923,020	60.2	724,912,192	59.7
Companies	377,191,882	31.6	391,504,539	32.2
Agribusiness of plant origin	54,496,017	4.6	55,200,634	4.5
Services	46,315,090	3.9	49,457,074	4.1
Electric power	26,518,910	2.2	26,578,022	2.2
Mining and metallurgy	24,044,100	2.0	24,637,771	2.0
Automotive sector	20,904,367	1.8	22,757,723	1.9
Transportation	20,660,436	1.7	21,073,535	1.7
Agribusiness of animal origin	18,954,482	1.6	19,459,730	1.6
Retail commerce	16,829,126	1.4	17,427,354	1.4
Fuel	16,520,211	1.4	17,248,741	1.4
Chemical	16,676,893	1.4	16,904,480	1.4
Agricultural inputs	16,801,594	1.4	16,814,135	1.4
Electronics	13,900,559	1.2	14,016,740	1.2
Specific activities of construction	13,338,198	1.1	13,378,237	1.1
Real estate	11,052,489	0.9	13,265,301	1.1
Wholesale and various industries	10,223,375	0.9	11,584,140	1.0
Pulp and paper	10,013,498	0.8	10,238,692	0.8
Financial services	9,581,596	0.8	9,832,304	0.8
Textile and clothing	9,163,794	0.8	9,239,435	0.8
Woodworking and furniture market	6,514,954	0.5	6,546,015	0.5
Heavy construction	5,708,220	0.5	6,324,385	0.5
Telecommunications	5,264,275	0.4	5,644,246	0.5
Other activities	3,709,698	0.3	3,875,845	0.3
Total	1,192,043,051	100.0	1,214,344,880	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	Sep 30, 2025
Loans not past due						
Installments falling due						
01 to 30	590,655	2,465,986	26,669,492	1,677,099	45,022,912	76,426,144
31 to 60	1,044,604	2,309,407	23,724,008	1,575,944	11,806,801	40,460,764
61 to 90	1,501,516	1,965,886	22,093,280	919,661	9,982,495	36,462,838
91 to 180	2,880,366	7,641,384	46,397,242	1,387,594	24,546,684	82,853,270
181 to 360	11,835,043	15,489,086	99,969,557	5,375,037	29,737,882	162,406,605
More than 360	113,016,786	94,807,174	279,617,631	31,619,584	187,400,841	706,462,016
Installments overdue						
Up to 14 days	281,420	1,036,565	5,110,230	18,211	472,955	6,919,381
Subtotal	131,150,390	125,715,488	503,581,440	42,573,130	308,970,570	1,111,991,018
Loans past due						
Installments falling due						
01 to 30	12,039	80,101	392,207	1,814	344,469	830,630
31 to 60	11,393	77,757	395,123	1,579	310,260	796,112
61 to 90	11,705	74,399	316,565	1,807	315,787	720,263
91 to 180	35,890	233,843	862,032	4,527	908,179	2,044,471
181 to 360	72,230	748,338	2,445,991	10,415	1,663,238	4,940,212
More than 360	3,512,899	3,329,137	9,210,904	5,843,405	10,112,543	32,008,888
Installments overdue						
01 to 14	5,541	39,566	264,054	154	110,220	419,535
15 to 30	138,829	110,953	3,588,135	2,097	688,148	4,528,162
31 to 60	125,008	285,510	2,888,267	2,901	1,102,660	4,404,346
61 to 90	76,732	259,807	2,747,020	2,329	884,139	3,970,027
91 to 180	120,041	519,805	6,807,240	7,317	2,823,331	10,277,734
181 to 360	140,196	575,721	5,981,906	19,091	4,328,866	11,045,780
More than 360	45,213	368,370	2,061,720	12,749	1,577,821	4,065,873
Subtotal	4,307,716	6,703,307	37,961,164	5,910,185	25,169,661	80,052,033
Total	135,458,106	132,418,795	541,542,604	48,483,315	334,140,231	1,192,043,051



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

	Consolidated					
	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	Sep 30, 2025
Loans not past due						
Installments falling due						
01 to 30	590,655	2,510,073	27,293,448	1,677,099	50,211,929	82,283,204
31 to 60	1,044,604	2,370,104	23,712,780	1,575,944	12,153,116	40,856,548
61 to 90	1,501,516	2,028,650	22,123,685	919,661	10,323,760	36,897,272
91 to 180	2,880,366	7,802,716	45,993,405	1,387,594	25,692,310	83,756,391
181 to 360	11,835,043	15,676,909	100,049,579	5,375,037	30,533,469	163,470,037
More than 360	113,016,786	96,347,619	286,097,725	31,619,584	189,724,018	716,805,732
Installments overdue						
Up to 14 days	281,420	1,037,247	7,766,103	18,211	576,319	9,679,300
Subtotal	131,150,390	127,773,318	513,036,725	42,573,130	319,214,921	1,133,748,484
Loans past due						
Installments falling due						
01 to 30	12,039	80,357	392,206	1,814	344,469	830,885
31 to 60	11,393	78,009	395,123	1,579	310,260	796,364
61 to 90	11,705	74,648	316,565	1,807	315,787	720,512
91 to 180	35,890	234,562	862,032	4,527	908,179	2,045,190
181 to 360	72,230	749,646	2,445,991	10,415	1,663,238	4,941,520
More than 360	3,512,899	3,331,337	9,210,904	5,843,405	10,112,543	32,011,088
Insttollments overdue						
01 to 14	5,541	39,742	264,054	154	110,220	419,711
15 to 30	138,829	111,400	3,607,917	2,097	746,096	4,606,339
31 to 60	125,008	285,910	3,018,539	2,901	1,150,722	4,583,080
61 to 90	76,732	260,105	2,775,134	2,329	906,642	4,020,942
91 to 180	120,041	520,627	6,871,281	7,317	2,892,765	10,412,031
181 to 360	140,196	577,327	5,997,376	19,091	4,388,295	11,122,285
More than 360	45,213	369,805	2,076,644	12,749	1,582,038	4,086,449
Subtotal	4,307,716	6,713,475	38,233,766	5,910,185	25,431,254	80,596,396
Total	135,458,106	134,486,793	551,270,491	48,483,315	344,646,175	1,214,344,880



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

e) Loan portfolio by provisions level and maturity

Sep 30, 2025	Banco do Brasil							
	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3		Total	
	Value of loans	Expected losses	Value of loans	Expected losses	Value of loans	Expected losses	Value of loans	Expected losses
Loans	855,624,821	(10,058,704)	38,387,215	(11,829,374)	92,026,519	(66,434,435)	986,038,555	(88,322,513)
Loans and discounted credit rights	313,347,700	(3,728,245)	14,695,191	(4,461,186)	50,580,495	(36,389,517)	378,623,386	(44,578,948)
Financing	185,916,222	(411,948)	2,116,873	(345,527)	6,211,171	(5,017,657)	194,244,266	(5,775,132)
Rural financing	312,837,483	(5,891,315)	18,205,329	(7,000,897)	30,424,180	(23,751,940)	361,466,992	(36,644,152)
Mortgage	43,431,117	(27,194)	3,368,819	(21,764)	4,810,530	(1,275,321)	51,610,466	(1,324,279)
Loan operations linked to assignment ¹	92,299	(2)	1,003	--	143	--	93,445	(2)
Other receivables with loan characteristics	193,946,197	(841,287)	3,084,157	(531,763)	8,974,142	(5,110,616)	206,004,496	(6,483,666)
Securities with loan characteristics	98,364,880	(283,449)	840,839	(232,810)	7,512,188	(4,077,232)	106,717,907	(4,593,491)
Credit card operations	53,490,765	(481,269)	2,142,222	(268,400)	394,255	(255,546)	56,027,242	(1,005,215)
Advances on foreign exchange contracts	26,553,058	(52,113)	61,360	(15,292)	760,626	(523,741)	27,375,044	(591,146)
Other receivables purchase under assignment ²	8,820,963	(14,824)	--	--	--	--	8,820,963	(14,824)
Sundry	6,716,531	(9,632)	39,736	(15,261)	307,073	(254,097)	7,063,340	(278,990)
Total loan portfolio	1,049,571,018	(10,899,991)	41,471,372	(12,361,137)	101,000,661	(71,545,051)	1,192,043,051	(94,806,179)

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

Sep 30, 2025	Consolidated							
	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3		Total	
	Value of loans	Expected losses	Value of loans	Expected losses	Value of loans	Expected losses	Value of loans	Expected losses
Loans	874,567,023	(10,248,893)	38,709,121	(11,858,311)	92,313,540	(66,614,733)	1,005,589,684	(88,721,937)
Loans and discounted credit rights	321,494,433	(3,755,597)	14,846,195	(4,481,863)	50,769,990	(36,516,150)	387,110,618	(44,753,610)
Financing	186,851,392	(414,022)	2,148,635	(349,563)	6,235,570	(5,032,281)	195,235,597	(5,795,866)
Rural financing	312,837,483	(5,891,315)	18,205,329	(7,000,897)	30,424,180	(23,751,940)	361,466,992	(36,644,152)
Mortgage	53,291,416	(187,957)	3,507,959	(25,988)	4,883,657	(1,314,362)	61,683,032	(1,528,307)
Loan operations linked to assignment ¹	92,299	(2)	1,003	--	143	--	93,445	(2)
Other receivables with loan characteristics	195,491,146	(858,397)	3,173,967	(549,875)	9,013,509	(5,136,738)	207,678,622	(6,545,010)
Securities with loan characteristics	98,364,880	(283,449)	840,839	(232,810)	7,512,188	(4,077,232)	106,717,907	(4,593,491)
Credit card operations	55,035,714	(498,379)	2,232,032	(286,512)	433,622	(281,668)	57,701,368	(1,066,559)
Advances on foreign exchange contracts	26,553,058	(52,113)	61,360	(15,292)	760,626	(523,741)	27,375,044	(591,146)
Other receivables purchase under assignment ²	8,820,963	(14,824)	--	--	--	--	8,820,963	(14,824)
Sundry	6,716,531	(9,632)	39,736	(15,261)	307,073	(254,097)	7,063,340	(278,990)
Leasing	894,078	(2,721)	5,255	(645)	177,241	(176,398)	1,076,574	(179,764)
Total loan portfolio	1,070,952,247	(11,110,011)	41,888,343	(12,408,831)	101,504,290	(71,927,869)	1,214,344,880	(95,446,711)

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

Stage 1

Banco do Brasil	Jan 01, 2025 ¹	Acquisition/ (settlement)/ changes	Transfer from/ (to) stage 2	Transfer from/ (to) stage 3	Write off	Sep 30, 2025
Loans	851,291,251	37,113,956	(14,698,136)	(18,082,250)	--	855,624,821
Loans and discounted credit rights	306,906,792	21,084,673	(6,243,290)	(8,400,475)	--	313,347,700
Financing	180,345,260	7,464,434	(1,271,100)	(622,372)	--	185,916,222
Rural financing	320,344,031	8,723,124	(7,120,346)	(9,109,326)	--	312,837,483
Mortgage	43,588,835	(144,430)	(63,400)	50,112	--	43,431,117
Loan operations linked to assignment ²	106,333	(13,845)	--	(189)	--	92,299
Other receivables with loan characteristics	212,802,824	(14,703,293)	(2,805,739)	(1,347,595)	--	193,946,197
Securities with loan characteristics	105,393,112	(4,317,310)	(1,332,602)	(1,378,320)	--	98,364,880
Credit card operations	53,424,254	2,681,078	(1,278,587)	(1,335,980)	--	53,490,765
Advances on foreign exchange contracts	31,123,116	(4,149,797)	(193,233)	(227,028)	--	26,553,058
Other receivables purchase under assignment ³	9,455,006	(634,043)	--	--	--	8,820,963
Sundry	13,407,336	(8,283,221)	(1,317)	1,593,733	--	6,716,531
Total loan portfolio	1,064,094,075	22,410,663	(17,503,875)	(19,429,845)	--	1,049,571,018

1 - Opening balance, as of January 01, 2025, adjusted in accordance with the requirements of CMN Resolution 4,966/2021.

2 - Loan operations assigned with retention of the risks and benefits of the financial assets involved in the transaction.

3 - Loans acquired with retention of the risks and benefits by the assignor of the financial assets.

Stage 2

Banco do Brasil	Jan 01, 2025 ¹	Acquisition/ (settlement)/ changes	Transfer from/ (to) stage 1	Transfer from/ (to) stage 3	Write off	Sep 30, 2025
Loans	35,775,315	2,317,744	14,698,136	(14,403,980)	--	38,387,215
Loans and discounted credit rights	14,585,212	1,768,627	6,243,290	(7,901,938)	--	14,695,191
Financing	1,555,775	(249,662)	1,271,100	(460,340)	--	2,116,873
Rural financing	15,843,531	756,705	7,120,346	(5,515,253)	--	18,205,329
Mortgage	3,789,685	42,183	63,400	(526,449)	--	3,368,819
Loan operations linked to assignment ²	1,112	(109)	--	--	--	1,003
Other receivables with loan characteristics	2,365,614	(991,048)	2,805,739	(1,096,148)	--	3,084,157
Securities with loan characteristics	509,277	(654,401)	1,332,602	(346,639)	--	840,839
Credit card operations	1,676,945	(83,800)	1,278,587	(729,510)	--	2,142,222
Advances on foreign exchange contracts	146,398	(267,599)	193,233	(10,672)	--	61,360
Other receivables purchase under assignment ³	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sundry	32,994	14,752	1,317	(9,327)	--	39,736
Total loan portfolio	38,140,929	1,326,696	17,503,875	(15,500,128)	--	41,471,372

1 - Opening balance, as of January 01, 2025, adjusted in accordance with the requirements of CMN Resolution 4,966/2021.

2 - Loan operations assigned with retention of the risks and benefits of the financial assets involved in the transaction.

3 - Loans acquired with retention of the risks and benefits by the assignor of the financial assets.



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

Stage 3

Banco do Brasil	Jan 01, 2025 ¹	Acquisition/ (settlement)/ changes	Transfer from/ (to) stage 1	Transfer from/ (to) stage 2	Write off	Sep 30, 2025
Loans	80,112,628	7,384,040	18,082,250	14,403,980	(27,956,379)	92,026,519
Loans and discounted credit rights	47,832,232	5,579,202	8,400,475	7,901,938	(19,133,352)	50,580,495
Financing	7,623,720	209,466	622,372	460,340	(2,704,727)	6,211,171
Rural financing	20,427,844	1,391,683	9,109,326	5,515,253	(6,019,926)	30,424,180
Mortgage	4,228,675	203,892	(50,112)	526,449	(98,374)	4,810,530
Loan operations linked to assignment ²	157	(203)	189	--	--	143
Other receivables with loan characteristics	14,261,855	(3,853,496)	1,347,595	1,096,148	(3,877,960)	8,974,142
Securities with loan characteristics	9,210,390	(3,178,025)	1,378,320	346,639	(245,136)	7,512,188
Credit card operations	308,160	728,199	1,335,980	729,510	(2,707,594)	394,255
Advances on foreign exchange contracts	1,971,557	(630,777)	227,028	10,672	(817,854)	760,626
Other receivables purchase under assignment ³	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sundry	2,771,748	(772,893)	(1,593,733)	9,327	(107,376)	307,073
Total loan portfolio	94,374,483	3,530,544	19,429,845	15,500,128	(31,834,339)	101,000,661

1 - Opening balance, as of January 01, 2025, adjusted in accordance with the requirements of CMN Resolution 4,966/2021.

2 - Loan operations assigned with retention of the risks and benefits of the financial assets involved in the transaction.

3 - Loans acquired with retention of the risks and benefits by the assignor of the financial assets.

Stage 1

Consolidated	Jan 01, 2025 ¹	Acquisition/ (settlement)/ changes	Transfer from/ (to) stage 2	Transfer from/ (to) stage 3	Write off	Sep 30, 2025
Loans	870,685,079	37,031,969	(14,937,316)	(18,212,709)	--	874,567,023
Loans and discounted credit rights	315,597,669	20,718,992	(6,360,371)	(8,461,857)	--	321,494,433
Financing	181,258,492	7,527,989	(1,300,857)	(634,232)	--	186,851,392
Rural financing	320,344,031	8,723,124	(7,120,346)	(9,109,326)	--	312,837,483
Mortgage	53,378,554	75,709	(155,742)	(7,105)	--	53,291,416
Loan operations linked to assignment ²	106,333	(13,845)	--	(189)	--	92,299
Other receivables with loan characteristics	215,093,116	(15,320,049)	(2,904,425)	(1,377,496)	--	195,491,146
Securities with loan characteristics	105,393,112	(4,317,310)	(1,332,602)	(1,378,320)	--	98,364,880
Credit card operations	55,714,546	2,064,322	(1,377,273)	(1,365,881)	--	55,035,714
Advances on foreign exchange contracts	31,123,116	(4,149,797)	(193,233)	(227,028)	--	26,553,058
Other receivables purchase under assignment ³	9,455,006	(634,043)	--	--	--	8,820,963
Sundry	13,407,336	(8,283,221)	(1,317)	1,593,733	--	6,716,531
Leasing	654,239	244,847	(6,307)	1,299	--	894,078
Total loan portfolio	1,086,432,434	21,956,767	(17,848,048)	(19,588,906)	--	1,070,952,247

1 - Opening balance, as of January 01, 2025, adjusted in accordance with the requirements of CMN Resolution 4,966/2021.

2 - Loan operations assigned with retention of the risks and benefits of the financial assets involved in the transaction.

3 - Loans acquired with retention of the risks and benefits by the assignor of the financial assets.



In thousands of Reals, unless otherwise stated

Stage 2

Consolidated	Jan 01, 2025 ¹	Acquisition/ (settlement)/ changes	Transfer from/ (to) stage 1	Transfer from/ (to) stage 3	Write off	Sep 30, 2025
Loans	35,984,052	2,256,721	14,937,316	(14,468,968)	--	38,709,121
Loans and discounted credit rights	14,684,903	1,755,066	6,360,371	(7,954,145)	--	14,846,195
Financing	1,568,358	(247,547)	1,300,857	(473,033)	--	2,148,635
Rural financing	15,843,531	756,705	7,120,346	(5,515,253)	--	18,205,329
Mortgage	3,886,148	(7,394)	155,742	(526,537)	--	3,507,959
Loan operations linked to assignment ²	1,112	(109)	--	--	--	1,003
Other receivables with loan characteristics	2,422,460	(1,035,621)	2,904,425	(1,117,297)	--	3,173,967
Securities with loan characteristics	509,277	(654,401)	1,332,602	(346,639)	--	840,839
Credit card operations	1,733,791	(128,373)	1,377,273	(750,659)	--	2,232,032
Advances on foreign exchange contracts	146,398	(267,599)	193,233	(10,672)	--	61,360
Other receivables purchase under assignment ³	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sundry	32,994	14,752	1,317	(9,327)	--	39,736
Leasing	1,611	(1,086)	6,307	(1,577)	--	5,255
Total loan portfolio	38,408,123	1,220,014	17,848,048	(15,587,842)	--	41,888,343

1 - Opening balance, as of January 01, 2025, adjusted in accordance with the requirements of CMN Resolution 4,966/2021.

2 - Loan operations assigned with retention of the risks and benefits of the financial assets involved in the transaction.

3 - Loans acquired with retention of the risks and benefits by the assignor of the financial assets.

Stage 3

Consolidated	Jan 01, 2025 ¹	Acquisition/ (settlement)/ changes	Transfer from/ (to) stage 1	Transfer from/ (to) stage 2	Write off	Sep 30, 2025
Loans	80,208,186	7,407,955	18,212,709	14,468,968	(27,984,278)	92,313,540
Loans and discounted credit rights	47,874,972	5,636,493	8,461,857	7,954,145	(19,157,477)	50,769,990
Financing	7,625,210	211,255	634,232	473,033	(2,708,160)	6,235,570
Rural financing	20,427,844	1,391,683	9,109,326	5,515,253	(6,019,926)	30,424,180
Mortgage	4,280,003	168,727	7,105	526,537	(98,715)	4,883,657
Loan operations linked to assignment ²	157	(203)	189	--	--	143
Other receivables with loan characteristics	14,269,585	(3,867,416)	1,377,496	1,117,297	(3,883,453)	9,013,509
Securities with loan characteristics	9,210,390	(3,178,025)	1,378,320	346,639	(245,136)	7,512,188
Credit card operations	315,890	714,279	1,365,881	750,659	(2,713,087)	433,622
Advances on foreign exchange contracts	1,971,557	(630,777)	227,028	10,672	(817,854)	760,626
Other receivables purchase under assignment ³	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sundry	2,771,748	(772,893)	(1,593,733)	9,327	(107,376)	307,073
Leasing	9,992	166,971	(1,299)	1,577	--	177,241
Total loan portfolio	94,487,763	3,707,510	19,588,906	15,587,842	(31,867,731)	101,504,290

1 - Opening balance, as of January 01, 2025, adjusted in accordance with the requirements of CMN Resolution 4,966/2021.

2 - Loan operations assigned with retention of the risks and benefits of the financial assets involved in the transaction.

3 - 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

Stage 1

Banco do Brasil	Jan 01, 2025 ¹	Addition/ (reversal)/ changes	Transfer from/ (to) stage 2	Transfer from/ (to) stage 3	Write off	Sep 30, 2025
Loans	4,583,365	3,224,152	15,689	2,235,498	--	10,058,704
Loans and discounted credit rights	2,592,867	(357,811)	193	1,492,996	--	3,728,245
Financing	324,007	(16,973)	(7,168)	112,082	--	411,948
Rural financing	1,579,702	3,740,912	8,150	562,551	--	5,891,315
Mortgage	86,784	(141,973)	14,514	67,869	--	27,194
Loan operations linked to assignment ²	5	(3)	--	--	--	2
Other receivables with loan characteristics	632,191	(568,339)	(47,724)	825,159	--	841,287
Securities with loan characteristics	218,625	(88,119)	(25,875)	178,818	--	283,449
Credit card operations	327,500	191,044	(21,275)	(16,000)	--	481,269
Advances on foreign exchange contracts	38,285	(3,192)	(459)	17,479	--	52,113
Other receivables purchase under assignment ³	28,324	(13,500)	--	--	--	14,824
Sundry	19,457	(654,572)	(115)	644,862	--	9,632
Total loan portfolio	5,215,556	2,655,813	(32,035)	3,060,657	--	10,899,991

1 - Opening balance, as of January 01, 2025, adjusted in accordance with the requirements of CMN Resolution 4,966/2021.

2 - Loan operations assigned with retention of the risks and benefits of the financial assets involved in the transaction.

3 - Loans acquired with retention of the risks and benefits by the assignor of the financial assets.

Stage 2

Banco do Brasil	Jan 01, 2025 ¹	Addition/ (reversal)/ changes	Transfer from/ (to) stage 1	Transfer from/ (to) stage 3	Write off	Sep 30, 2025
Loans	7,914,198	7,779,262	(15,689)	(3,848,397)	--	11,829,374
Loans and discounted credit rights	3,707,310	3,089,800	(193)	(2,335,731)	--	4,461,186
Financing	295,414	165,269	7,168	(122,324)	--	345,527
Rural financing	3,606,449	4,769,829	(8,150)	(1,367,231)	--	7,000,897
Mortgage	305,022	(245,633)	(14,514)	(23,111)	--	21,764
Loan operations linked to assignment ²	3	(3)	--	--	--	--
Other receivables with loan characteristics	368,609	312,859	47,724	(197,429)	--	531,763
Securities with loan characteristics	137,243	150,276	25,875	(80,584)	--	232,810
Credit card operations	206,016	161,325	21,275	(120,216)	--	268,400
Advances on foreign exchange contracts	19,636	(11,509)	459	6,706	--	15,292
Other receivables purchase under assignment ³	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sundry	5,714	12,767	115	(3,335)	--	15,261
Total loan portfolio	8,282,807	8,092,121	32,035	(4,045,826)	--	12,361,137

1 - Opening balance, as of January 01, 2025, adjusted in accordance with the requirements of CMN Resolution 4,966/2021.

2 - Loan operations assigned with retention of the risks and benefits of the financial assets involved in the transaction.

3 - Loans acquired with retention of the risks and benefits by the assignor of the financial assets.



In thousands of Reals, unless otherwise stated

Stage 3

Banco do Brasil	Jan 01, 2025 ¹	Addition/ (reversal)/ changes	Transfer from/ (to) stage 1	Transfer from/ (to) stage 2	Write off	Sep 30, 2025
Loans	59,812,834	32,965,081	(2,235,498)	3,848,397	(27,956,379)	66,434,435
Loans and discounted credit rights	36,409,230	18,270,904	(1,492,996)	2,335,731	(19,133,352)	36,389,517
Financing	5,899,670	1,812,472	(112,082)	122,324	(2,704,727)	5,017,657
Rural financing	14,768,507	14,198,679	(562,551)	1,367,231	(6,019,926)	23,751,940
Mortgage	2,735,427	(1,316,974)	(67,869)	23,111	(98,374)	1,275,321
Loan operations linked to assignment ²	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other receivables with loan characteristics	6,806,810	2,809,496	(825,159)	197,429	(3,877,960)	5,110,616
Securities with loan characteristics	4,290,454	130,148	(178,818)	80,584	(245,136)	4,077,232
Credit card operations	227,807	2,599,117	16,000	120,216	(2,707,594)	255,546
Advances on foreign exchange contracts	1,508,642	(142,862)	(17,479)	(6,706)	(817,854)	523,741
Other receivables purchase under assignment ³	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sundry	779,907	223,093	(644,862)	3,335	(107,376)	254,097
Total loan portfolio	66,619,644	35,774,577	(3,060,657)	4,045,826	(31,834,339)	71,545,051

1 - Opening balance, as of January 01, 2025, adjusted in accordance with the requirements of CMN Resolution 4,966/2021.

2 - Loan operations assigned with retention of the risks and benefits of the financial assets involved in the transaction.

3 - Loans acquired with retention of the risks and benefits by the assignor of the financial assets.

Stage 1

Consolidated	Jan 01, 2025 ¹	Addition/ (reversal)/ changes	Transfer from/ (to) stage 2	Transfer from/ (to) stage 3	Write off	Sep 30, 2025
Loans	4,871,363	3,158,757	(1,046)	2,219,819	--	10,248,893
Loans and discounted credit rights	2,611,245	(323,034)	(12,391)	1,479,777	--	3,755,597
Financing	324,733	(11,558)	(9,503)	110,350	--	414,022
Rural financing	1,579,702	3,740,912	8,150	562,551	--	5,891,315
Mortgage	355,678	(247,560)	12,698	67,141	--	187,957
Loan operations linked to assignment ²	5	(3)	--	--	--	2
Other receivables with loan characteristics	660,459	(555,403)	(59,374)	812,715	--	858,397
Securities with loan characteristics	218,625	(88,119)	(25,875)	178,818	--	283,449
Credit card operations	355,768	203,980	(32,925)	(28,444)	--	498,379
Advances on foreign exchange contracts	38,285	(3,192)	(459)	17,479	--	52,113
Other receivables purchase under assignment ³	28,324	(13,500)	--	--	--	14,824
Sundry	19,457	(654,572)	(115)	644,862	--	9,632
Leasing	3,108	(1,594)	(387)	1,594	--	2,721
Total loan portfolio	5,534,930	2,601,760	(60,807)	3,034,128	--	11,110,011

1 - Opening balance, as of January 01, 2025, adjusted in accordance with the requirements of CMN Resolution 4,966/2021.

2 - Loan operations assigned with retention of the risks and benefits of the financial assets involved in the transaction.

3 - Loans acquired with retention of the risks and benefits by the assignor of the financial assets.



In thousands of Reals, unless otherwise stated

Stage 2

Consolidated	Jan 01, 2025 ¹	Addition/ (reversal)/ changes	Transfer from/ (to) stage 1	Transfer from/ (to) stage 3	Write off	Sep 30, 2025
Loans	7,914,728	7,820,334	1,046	(3,877,797)	--	11,858,311
Loans and discounted credit rights	3,709,207	3,122,711	12,391	(2,362,446)	--	4,481,863
Financing	296,463	170,072	9,503	(126,475)	--	349,563
Rural financing	3,606,449	4,769,829	(8,150)	(1,367,231)	--	7,000,897
Mortgage	302,606	(242,275)	(12,698)	(21,645)	--	25,988
Loan operations linked to assignment ²	3	(3)	--	--	--	--
Other receivables with loan characteristics	380,460	320,978	59,374	(210,937)	--	549,875
Securities with loan characteristics	137,243	150,276	25,875	(80,584)	--	232,810
Credit card operations	217,867	169,444	32,925	(133,724)	--	286,512
Advances on foreign exchange contracts	19,636	(11,509)	459	6,706	--	15,292
Other receivables purchase under assignment ³	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sundry	5,714	12,767	115	(3,335)	--	15,261
Leasing	230	267	387	(239)	--	645
Total loan portfolio	8,295,418	8,141,579	60,807	(4,088,973)	--	12,408,831

1 - Opening balance, as of January 01, 2025, adjusted in accordance with the requirements of CMN Resolution 4,966/2021.

2 - Loan operations assigned with retention of the risks and benefits of the financial assets involved in the transaction.

3 - Loans acquired with retention of the risks and benefits by the assignor of the financial assets.

Stage 3

Consolidated	Jan 01, 2025 ¹	Addition/ (reversal)/ changes	Transfer from/ (to) stage 1	Transfer from/ (to) stage 2	Write off	Sep 30, 2025
Loans	59,769,569	33,171,464	(2,219,819)	3,877,797	(27,984,278)	66,614,733
Loans and discounted credit rights	36,388,955	18,402,003	(1,479,777)	2,362,446	(19,157,477)	36,516,150
Financing	5,897,896	1,826,420	(110,350)	126,475	(2,708,160)	5,032,281
Rural financing	14,768,507	14,198,679	(562,551)	1,367,231	(6,019,926)	23,751,940
Mortgage	2,714,211	(1,255,638)	(67,141)	21,645	(98,715)	1,314,362
Loan operations linked to assignment ²	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other receivables with loan characteristics	6,810,303	2,811,666	(812,715)	210,937	(3,883,453)	5,136,738
Securities with loan characteristics	4,290,454	130,148	(178,818)	80,584	(245,136)	4,077,232
Credit card operations	231,300	2,601,287	28,444	133,724	(2,713,087)	281,668
Advances on foreign exchange contracts	1,508,642	(142,862)	(17,479)	(6,706)	(817,854)	523,741
Other receivables purchase under assignment ³	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sundry	779,907	223,093	(644,862)	3,335	(107,376)	254,097
Leasing	9,829	167,924	(1,594)	239	--	176,398
Total loan portfolio	66,589,701	36,151,054	(3,034,128)	4,088,973	(31,867,731)	71,927,869

1 - Opening balance, as of January 01, 2025, adjusted in accordance with the requirements of CMN Resolution 4,966/2021.

2 - Loan operations assigned with retention of the risks and benefits of the financial assets involved in the transaction.

3 - 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 09/30/2025	01/01 to 09/30/2025
Opening balance ¹	(80,118,007)	(80,420,049)
(Addition)/reversal of expected losses	(46,664,168)	(47,092,987)
Exchange fluctuation - foreign allowances	141,657	198,594
Write off	31,834,339	31,867,731
Closing balance	(94,806,179)	(95,446,711)

1 - Opening balance, as of January 01, 2025, adjusted in accordance with the requirements of CMN Resolution 4,966/2021.

i) Renegotiated credits

	Banco do Brasil	Consolidated
	01/01 to 09/30/2025	01/01 to 09/30/2025
Opening balance	70,539,842	70,539,842
Renegotiated operations	13,055,065	13,055,065
Restructured operations	16,945,004	16,945,004
Interest (received) and appropriated	(16,095,368)	(16,095,368)
Write off	(11,782,935)	(11,782,935)
Closing balance ¹	72,661,608	72,661,608
(%) Restructured financial assets in relation to the final balance of the renegotiated	52.6%	52.6%

1 - Includes the amount of R\$ 116 thousand related to renegotiated rural credits. The amount of R\$ 66,983,829 thousand, related to deferred credits from rural portfolio governed by specific legislation, is not included.

j) Concentration of loans portfolio

	Sep 30, 2025	% loans portfolio
Largest debtor	19,790,296	1.7
10 largest debtors	73,301,344	6.1
20 largest debtors	109,356,221	9.2
50 largest debtors	163,201,722	13.7
100 largest debtors	203,749,360	17.1

k) Allocation of resources for application in rural credit operations

Sources of resources subject to compliance with enforceability	Sep 30, 2025				
	Volume to comply with the requirement for the source of resources (a)	Volume in compliance with the requirement of the source of resources (b)	Percentage of compliance with requirements (b)/(a)	Direct and indirect costs of compliance ¹	Costs for non-compliance with requirements ¹
Mandatory demand deposits	34,849,830	35,385,723	101.5%	--	--
Rural savings	120,410,980	121,442,917	100.9%	--	--
Letters of credit – agribusiness ²	102,768,577	109,338,854	106.4%	--	--

1 - No occurrences in the last 5 crop years.

2 - The LCA source has different dynamics from the others subject to fulfilment of obligations, regarding the fundraising period as set out in the Rural Credit Manual - MCR of Bacen. The volume required to comply with these obligations corresponds to the collections made in the period from June to May of the following year and, therefore, may change throughout the harvest period.

Enforceability is understood as the duty of the financial institution to maintain investments in rural credit operations, the value corresponding to the percentage defined by Bacen, for each agricultural year (period between July 1st of the year and June 30th of the following year). The calculation is based on the average daily balances of collections from the aforementioned sources subject to compliance with requirements. Currently, for the 2024/2025 agricultural year or harvest, the following percentages to fulfilment of enforceability have been defined: Savings – 65%, Demand Deposits – 31.5%, and LCA – 50%.



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

l) Maximum exposure of financial instruments segregated by portfolio type and by credit risk classification

Banco do Brasil	Sep 30, 2025															
	Stage 1				Stage 2				Stage 3				Total			
	Loan portfolio	Credit commitments to be released	Provided guarantees	Total	Loan portfolio	Credit commitments to be released	Provided guarantees	Total	Loan portfolio	Credit commitments to be released	Provided guarantees	Total	Loan portfolio	Credit commitments to be released	Provided guarantees	Total
Individuals	609,932,807	124,090,574	94,773	734,118,154	33,178,928	301,292	--	33,480,220	64,996,597	20,714	--	65,017,311	708,108,332	124,412,580	94,773	832,615,685
Retail individuals	290,404,197	121,635,008	94,773	412,133,978	15,427,888	300,628	--	15,728,516	39,909,598	19,957	--	39,929,555	345,741,683	121,955,593	94,773	467,792,049
Retail rural producers	319,528,610	2,455,566	--	321,984,176	17,751,040	664	--	17,751,704	25,086,999	757	--	25,087,756	362,366,649	2,456,987	--	364,823,636
Companies	439,638,211	107,241,063	15,868,979	562,748,253	8,292,444	68,168	22,977	8,383,589	36,004,064	3,289	590,561	36,597,914	483,934,719	107,312,520	16,482,517	607,729,756
Wholesale	312,225,456	80,113,664	14,868,199	407,207,319	2,434,660	24,889	12,440	2,471,989	20,882,173	352	588,061	21,470,586	335,542,289	80,138,905	15,468,700	431,149,894
Retail MPE	91,735,310	26,290,018	1,000,780	119,026,108	5,650,443	42,878	10,537	5,703,858	14,583,361	2,937	2,500	14,588,798	111,969,114	26,335,833	1,013,817	139,318,764
Retail rural producers	35,677,445	837,381	--	36,514,826	207,341	401	--	207,742	538,530	--	--	538,530	36,423,316	837,782	--	37,261,098
Total	1,049,571,018	231,331,637	15,963,752	1,296,866,407	41,471,372	369,460	22,977	41,863,809	101,000,661	24,003	590,561	101,615,225	1,192,043,051	231,725,100	16,577,290	1,440,345,441
%	80.9%	17.9%	1.2%	100.0%	99.1%	0.8%	0.1%	100.0%	99.4%	0.0%	0.6%	100.0%	82.8%	16.1%	1.1%	100.0%

Consolidated	Sep 30, 2025															
	Stage 1				Stage 2				Stage 3				Total			
	Loan portfolio	Credit commitments to be released	Provided guarantees	Total	Loan portfolio	Credit commitments to be released	Provided guarantees	Total	Loan portfolio	Credit commitments to be released	Provided guarantees	Total	Loan portfolio	Credit commitments to be released	Provided guarantees	Total
Individuals	623,098,860	124,090,573	95,506	747,284,939	33,451,048	301,293	--	33,752,341	65,197,505	20,714	--	65,218,219	721,747,413	124,412,580	95,506	846,255,499
Retail individuals	302,070,187	121,635,007	95,506	423,800,700	15,676,750	300,629	--	15,977,379	40,100,500	19,957	--	40,120,457	357,847,437	121,955,593	95,506	479,898,536
Retail rural producers	321,028,673	2,455,566	--	323,484,239	17,774,298	664	--	17,774,962	25,097,005	757	--	25,097,762	363,899,976	2,456,987	--	366,356,963
Companies	447,853,387	109,955,628	16,113,663	573,922,678	8,437,295	68,168	22,977	8,528,440	36,306,785	3,289	590,561	36,900,635	492,597,467	110,027,085	16,727,201	619,351,753
Wholesale	311,802,563	82,828,229	15,112,883	409,743,675	2,468,011	24,889	12,440	2,505,340	21,084,256	351	588,061	21,672,668	335,354,830	82,853,469	15,713,384	433,921,683
Retail MPE	100,373,379	26,290,018	1,000,780	127,664,177	5,761,943	42,878	10,537	5,815,358	14,683,999	2,938	2,500	14,689,437	120,819,321	26,335,834	1,013,817	148,168,972
Retail rural producers	35,677,445	837,381	--	36,514,826	207,341	401	--	207,742	538,530	--	--	538,530	36,423,316	837,782	--	37,261,098
Total	1,070,952,247	234,046,201	16,209,169	1,321,207,617	41,888,343	369,461	22,977	42,280,781	101,504,290	24,003	590,561	102,118,854	1,214,344,880	234,439,665	16,822,707	1,465,607,252
%	81.1%	17.7%	1.2%	100.0%	99.1%	0.8%	0.1%	100.0%	99.4%	0.0%	0.6%	100.0%	82.9%	16.0%	1.1%	100.0%



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

13 – Other assets

a) Breakdown

	Banco do Brasil	Consolidated
	Sep 30, 2025	Sep 30, 2025
Financials	64,334,875	71,883,350
Sundry debtors from escrow deposits	37,940,476	38,941,037
Fund of allocation of surplus – Previ (Note 28.f)	12,400,244	12,400,244
Accrued income	5,021,680	11,026,547
Notes and credits receivable ¹	2,636,135	2,816,259
Fundo de Compensação de Variações Salariais	590,653	590,653
Securities trading	2,154,520	2,685,055
Other	3,591,167	3,423,555
Non-financial	35,174,051	37,650,757
Actuarial assets (Note 28.e)	25,728,476	25,728,476
Sundry debtors	7,313,085	8,307,570
Held for sale – Received	192,864	193,149
Prepaid expenses	1,133,015	1,256,916
Held for sale – Own	61,451	97,883
Assets not for own use and materials in stock	5,348	49,415
Other	739,812	2,017,348

1 - It includes sundry receivables from the Brazilian National Treasury, in the amount of R\$ 259,715 thousand. Mainly refers to amounts of subsidies in operations with funds MCR 6-2, MCR 6-4 (Rural Credit Manual) and are supported by specific legislation, such as CMN resolutions, the Bahia Cocoa Agriculture Recovery Program (CMN Resolution 2,960/2002) and regional 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\$ 793,470 thousand.

b) Expected credit risk losses

	Banco do Brasil	Consolidated
	Sep 30, 2025	Sep 30, 2025
Accrued income	(3,036,461)	(3,036,461)
Notes and credits receivable	(809,350)	(1,054,304)
Sundry debtors	(727,114)	(727,118)
Other	(8,972)	(8,972)
Total	(4,581,897)	(4,826,855)



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

c) Summary of the changes in allowance for losses associated with credit risk

	Banco do Brasil	Consolidated
	01/01 to 09/30/2025	01/01 to 09/30/2025
Balances at Jan 1, 2025 ¹	(3,915,265)	(4,095,408)
(Addition)/reversal	(663,010)	(758,747)
Exchange fluctuation - foreign allowances	--	(30,529)
Write-off/other adjustments	(3,622)	57,829
Balances at Sep 30, 2025	(4,581,897)	(4,826,855)

1 - Opening balance, as of January 01, 2025, adjusted in accordance with the requirements 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 - Jan 1 to Sep 30, 2025			Book value
			01/01 to 30/09	Common	Preferred		Jan 01, 2025	Dividends	Other events ²	Equity income	Sep 30, 2025
Domestic							31,058,302	(5,443,308)	286,143	10,665,750	36,566,887
BB Elo Cartões Participações S,A,	7,734,513	11,166,504	1,418,789	17,703	--	100.00%	9,766,442	--	(18,727)	1,418,789	11,166,504
BB Seguridade Participações S,A, ^{3,4}	6,269,692	12,301,881	6,728,311	1,325,000	--	68.25%	6,220,033	(2,573,276)	156,994	4,591,819	8,395,570
BB Leasing S,A, - Arrendamento Mercantil	3,261,860	4,843,606	181,549	3,000	--	100.00%	4,830,296	(168,240)	1	181,549	4,843,606
Banco Votorantim S,A,	8,480,372	12,886,463	1,391,866	1,096,653	600,952	50.00%	6,025,787	(387,500)	109,011	695,933	6,443,231
BB Banco de Investimento S,A,	417,788	994,246	565,331	3,790	--	100.00%	810,909	(372,713)	(9,281)	565,331	994,246
BB Tecnologia e Serviços ⁴	299,749	644,499	119,103	2	2	100.00%	501,637	(7,469)	31,228	119,103	644,499
BB Administradora de Consórcios S,A,	727,543	1,615,156	1,280,661	14	--	100.00%	1,074,390	(739,895)	--	1,280,661	1,615,156
BB Gestão de Recursos - Distribuidora de Títulos e Valores Mobiliários S,A, - Asset	1,191,207	2,044,026	1,734,334	100,000	--	100.00%	1,429,795	(1,119,663)	(440)	1,734,334	2,044,026
BB Administradora de Cartões de Crédito S,A,	9,300	49,327	24,994	398,158	--	100.00%	24,333	--	--	24,994	49,327
Other investments							374,680	(74,552)	17,357	53,237	370,722
Overseas ⁵							9,791,313	(483,999)	(2,550,922)	1,515,205	8,271,597
Banco Patagonia S,A,	2,792	4,765,784	1,721,904	578,117	--	80.39%	5,222,866	(475,126)	(2,300,784)	1,384,229	3,831,185
BB Cayman Islands Holding	1,187,451	1,462,846	207,533	211,023	--	100.00%	1,463,450	--	(208,137)	207,533	1,462,846
Banco do Brasil AG	403,143	853,918	(508)	638	--	100.00%	891,762	--	(37,336)	(508)	853,918
Banco do Brasil Securities LLC	27,903	407,908	6,462	5,000	--	100.00%	467,512	(8,873)	(57,193)	6,462	407,908
Banco do Brasil Americas	1,018,512	1,671,977	159,954	36,250	--	100.00%	1,694,154	--	(182,131)	159,954	1,671,977
BB USA Holding Company	--	704	(35)	--	--	100.00%	861	--	(122)	(35)	704
Goodwill on acquisition of investments abroad							50,708	--	(7,649)	--	43,059
Profit/(loss) with foreign exchange in the affiliates and associates ⁵							--	--	242,430	(242,430)	--
Total investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures							40,849,615	(5,927,307)	(2,264,779)	12,180,955	44,838,484
(Allowance for losses)							(34,743)	--	90	--	(34,653)

1 - It includes harmonization adjustments in accounting and considers the unrealized profits on transactions with the 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\$ 44,069,500 thousand.

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 Reals, 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 - Jan 1 to Sep 30, 2025			Book value
			01/01 to 30/09	Common	Preferred		Jan 01, 2025	Dividends	Other events ²	Equity income	Sep 30, 2025
Associates ³ and joint ventures ⁴											
Banco Votorantim S,A,	8,480,372	12,886,463	1,391,866	1,096,653	600,952	50.00%	6,025,787	(387,500)	109,011	695,933	6,443,231
Cateno Gestão de Contas de Pagamento S,A, ⁵	414,000	9,144,967	713,615	88,000	2,613,402	30.00%	2,719,319	(190,027)	113	214,085	2,743,490
Cielo S,A, ⁶	5,700,000	10,237,281	1,015,143	778,320	--	29.17%	2,691,534	--	(1,381)	296,123	2,986,276
Brasilprev Seguros e Previdência S,A, ⁷	3,529,257	7,020,102	1,249,245	879	1,759	74.99%	5,203,321	(1,085,165)	209,641	936,859	5,264,656
BB Mapfre Participações S,A, ⁷	1,469,848	2,986,330	3,756,262	944,858	1,889,339	74.99%	2,214,645	(2,811,636)	19,619	2,816,821	2,239,449
Brasilcap Capitalização S,A, ⁷	354,398	1,022,949	219,097	107,989	159,308	66.77%	536,641	--	72	146,286	682,999
Elo Participações Ltda, ⁸	347,309	1,751,127	1,273,168	173,620	--	49.99%	2,254,069	(2,026,237)	11,101	636,456	875,389
UBS BB Serviços de Assessoria Financeira e Participações S,A,	1,425,605	1,542,600	14,337	1,954,245	--	49.99%	768,615	(7,207)	(2,450)	12,188	771,146
Other investments							472,962	(88,877)	(25,946)	116,923	475,062
Unrealized gains ⁹							(2,826,147)	--	121,091	--	(2,705,056)
Total							20,060,746	(6,596,649)	440,871	5,871,674	19,776,642
(Allowance for losses)							(10,488)	--	3,493	--	(6,995)

1 - It includes harmonization adjustments in accounting and considers the unrealized profits on transactions with the 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, 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.

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 strategic partnership between BB Elo Cartões Participações S.A. and Cielo S.A., forming Cateno Gestão de Contas de Pagamento S.A. and unrealized profit arising from strategic partnership between BB-BI and UBS A.G.



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	Headquarter 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
Brasileprev 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

Sep 30, 2025	Banco Votorantim S.A.	Brasileprev 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	71,856,581	445,524,455	105,481,511	2,549,934	265,754	911,577	432,131	6,588,076
Non-current assets	78,202,493	19,154,021	9,401,540	7,683,587	3,087,351	5,924,196	1,255,755	7,587,529
Current liabilities	101,449,587	59,636,265	96,999,164	1,084,091	1,700	561,970	145,286	11,777,176
Non-current liabilities	35,719,184	398,007,516	7,646,606	4,463	--	4,378,292	--	1,375,480
Contingent Liabilities	535,040	21,751	--	4,463	--	--	--	1,365,234
Net income – 01/01 to 09/30/2025	1,389,452	1,247,743	1,015,143	713,615	3,756,262	1,330,296	14,337	219,097
Harmonization adjustments in accounting and unrealized profit	2,414	1,502	--	--	--	(57,128)	--	--
Adjusted net income – 01/01 to 09/30/2025	1,391,866	1,249,245	1,015,143	713,615	3,756,262	1,273,168	14,337	219,097
Ownership percentage	50.00%	74.99%	29.17%	30.00%	74.99%	49.99%	49.99%	66.77%
Equity income	695,933	936,859	296,123	214,085	2,816,821	636,456	12,188	146,286
Other comprehensive income	607,959	279,540	169,676	--	(30,209)	--	184,659	(20,633)
Total comprehensive income	1,999,825	1,528,785	1,184,819	713,615	3,726,053	1,273,168	198,996	198,464
Shareholders' equity	12,890,303	7,034,695	10,237,281	9,144,967	3,351,405	1,895,511	1,542,600	1,022,949
Harmonization adjustments in accounting	(3,840)	(14,593)	--	--	(365,075)	(144,384)	--	--
Adjusted shareholders' equity	12,886,463	7,020,102	10,237,281	9,144,967	2,986,330	1,751,127	1,542,600	1,022,949
Ownership percentage	50.00%	74.99%	29.17%	30.00%	74.99%	49.99%	49.99%	66.77%
Carrying amount of the investment	6,443,231	5,264,656	2,986,276	2,743,490	2,239,449	875,389	771,146	682,999
Unrealized profit	--	--	--	2,248,572	--	--	456,484	--



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

15 – Property for use

	Banco do Brasil							
	Annual depreciation rate	Jan 1,2025	01/01 to 09/30/2025		Sep, 30 2025			
		Book value	Changes	Depreciation	Reversal of the provision	Cost value	Accumulated depreciation	Book value
In use								
Buildings	4 to 10%	3,928,755	869,635	(319,186)	10,625,472	(6,136,782)	(9,486)	4,479,204
Furniture and equipment	10 to 20%	2,250,128	231,041	(279,374)	4,752,798	(2,550,872)	(131)	2,201,795
Data processing systems	10 to 20%	2,997,986	1,390,068	(523,375)	8,273,520	(4,408,841)	--	3,864,679
Constructions in progress	--	1,343,186	(169,436)	--	1,173,750	--	--	1,173,750
Land	--	309,973	(8,552)	--	301,421	--	--	301,421
Communication and security equipment	10%	287,894	35,910	(39,586)	804,087	(514,814)	(5,055)	284,218
Facilities	10%	103,040	27,943	(15,845)	1,054,953	(939,815)	--	115,138
Vehicles	10 to 20%	6,144	13	(608)	13,887	(8,338)	--	5,549
Works of art	--	2,225	(111)	--	2,114	--	--	2,114
Furniture and equipment in stock	--	792	(60)	--	732	--	--	732
Total		11,230,123	2,376,451	(1,177,974)	27,002,734	(14,559,462)	(14,672)	12,428,600
Right to use								
Buildings		--	2,558,708	(216,072)	2,557,662	(215,026)	--	2,342,636
Total		11,230,123	4,935,159	(1,394,046)	29,560,396	(14,774,488)	(14,672)	14,771,236

	Consolidated							
	Annual depreciation rate	Jan 1,2025	01/01 to 09/30/2025		Sep, 30 2025			
		Book value	Changes	Depreciation	Reversal of the provision	Cost value	Accumulated depreciation	Book value
In use								
Buildings	4 to 10%	3,943,393	875,046	(327,047)	10,669,105	(6,165,911)	(11,802)	4,491,392
Furniture and equipment	10 to 20%	2,384,830	313,430	(302,567)	5,071,600	(2,662,376)	(13,531)	2,395,693
Data processing systems	10 to 20%	3,099,421	1,397,386	(544,284)	8,471,057	(4,518,534)	--	3,952,523
Constructions in progress	--	1,346,202	(170,705)	--	1,175,497	--	--	1,175,497
Land	--	312,247	(8,755)	--	303,492	--	--	303,492
Communication and security equipment	10%	294,136	36,831	(40,613)	813,440	(518,032)	(5,054)	290,354
Facilities	10%	109,976	31,286	(16,756)	1,067,715	(943,209)	--	124,506
Vehicles	10 to 20%	8,684	(541)	(1,008)	16,221	(9,086)	--	7,135
Works of art	--	2,877	(162)	--	2,715	--	--	2,715
Furniture and equipment in stock	--	790	(60)	--	730	--	--	730
Total		11,502,556	2,473,756	(1,232,275)	27,591,572	(14,817,148)	(30,387)	12,744,037
Right in use								
Buildings		--	2,801,977	(266,847)	2,845,446	(310,316)	--	2,535,130
Total		11,502,556	5,275,733	(1,499,122)	30,437,018	(15,127,464)	(30,387)	15,279,167



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

16 – Intangible

a) Changes and breakdown

	Banco do Brasil			BB Consolidated				
	Rights to manage payroll	Software	Total	Rights to manage payroll	Software	Goodwill	Other intangible assets ¹	Total
Annual amortization rate	Contract	10%		Contract	10%	Technical study	Contract	
Balances at Jan 1, 2025	5,383,025	5,915,635	11,298,660	5,383,025	5,940,986	11,137	1,514	11,336,662
Changes								
Additions	1,412,560	1,178,371	2,590,931	1,412,560	1,182,178	53,176	--	2,647,914
Exchange fluctuation	--	(2,938)	(2,938)	--	(4,123)	(4,675)	(537)	(9,335)
Write offs	(76,804)	(115,124)	(191,928)	(76,804)	(115,124)	--	--	(191,928)
Amortization	(1,418,116)	(575,864)	(1,993,980)	(1,418,116)	(581,899)	(320)	--	(2,000,335)
(Allowance)/ reversal for losses	83,224	3,385	86,609	83,224	3,385	--	--	86,609
Balances at Sep 30, 2025	5,383,889	6,403,465	11,787,354	5,383,889	6,425,403	59,318	977	11,869,587
Cost value	10,196,372	11,613,192	21,809,564	10,196,372	11,727,535	463,417	977	22,388,301
Accumulated amortization	(4,797,608)	(5,186,338)	(9,983,946)	(4,797,608)	(5,278,743)	(374,208)	--	(10,450,559)
Impairment losses	(14,875)	(23,389)	(38,264)	(14,875)	(23,389)	(29,891)	--	(68,155)
Estimate for amortization	5,383,889	6,403,465	11,787,354	5,383,889	6,425,403	59,318	--	11,868,610
2025	485,065	160,087	645,152	485,065	160,635	349	--	646,049
2026	1,904,519	640,347	2,544,866	1,904,519	642,540	12,033	--	2,559,092
2027	1,613,831	640,347	2,254,178	1,613,831	642,540	11,944	--	2,268,315
2028	672,996	640,347	1,313,343	672,996	642,540	11,819	--	1,327,355
2029	580,182	640,347	1,220,529	580,182	642,540	11,628	--	1,234,350
After 2029	127,296	3,681,990	3,809,286	127,296	3,694,608	11,545	--	3,833,449

¹ - Includes the value related to the intangible asset with an undefined useful life.



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

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 banks, the free cash flow for shareholders discounted by the cost of equity capital calculated for each institution was used.

Assumptions used to project these cash flows are based on public information, budgets and/or business plans of the purchased entities. These assumptions consider current and past performance, as well as expected market and macroeconomic growth.

The cash flow of the entity below was actively 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 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	8.00 %	35.81 %

1 - Nominal growth in perpetuity.

2 - Geometric average used in economic evaluations.

According to the sensitivity analysis performed, there is no indication that changes in the assumptions would cause the book value of the cash-generating units 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
	Sep 30,2025	Sep 30,2025
Demand deposits	87,018,160	94,057,188
Individuals	39,599,971	39,599,971
Corporations	27,429,182	30,222,416
Restricted ¹	14,670,498	14,736,854
Associated	327,460	4,605,510
Government	2,931,704	2,931,704
Foreign currency	458,792	458,792
Financial system institutions	603,239	505,821
National Treasury Special	88,830	88,830
Domiciled abroad	672,760	667,211
Other	235,724	240,079
Savings deposits	213,506,352	213,506,352
Individuals	205,222,150	205,222,150
Corporations	7,968,988	7,968,988
Associated	300,268	300,268
Financial system institutions	14,946	14,946
Time deposits	553,738,874	583,595,559
Judicial	261,608,933	261,747,614
National currency	263,764,672	263,764,672
Foreign currency	14,717,720	44,435,723
Special Regime ²	7,755,101	7,755,101
Third party collaterals ³	3,697,286	3,697,286
Fundo de Amparo ao Trabalhador – FAT (Note 17.d)	241,752	241,752
Funproger (Note 17.e)	798,347	798,347
Other	1,155,063	1,155,064
Other deposits	162,517	162,517
Total	854,425,903	891,321,616

1 - Includes the amount of R\$ 3,174,765 thousand 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	Sep 30, 2025
Time deposits ¹	246,230,853	38,203,827	42,777,861	128,647,589	97,878,744	553,738,874
Savings deposits	213,506,352	--	--	--	--	213,506,352
Demand deposits	87,018,160	--	--	--	--	87,018,160
Other deposits	162,517	--	--	--	--	162,517
Total	546,917,882	38,203,827	42,777,861	128,647,589	97,878,744	854,425,903

1 -Includes the amount of R\$ 162,681,138 thousand, 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	Sep 30, 2025
Time deposits ¹	246,230,853	62,477,028	47,437,698	129,124,808	98,325,172	583,595,559
Savings deposits	213,506,352	--	--	--	--	213,506,352
Demand deposits	94,057,188	--	--	--	--	94,057,188
Other deposits	162,517	--	--	--	--	162,517
Total	553,956,910	62,477,028	47,437,698	129,124,808	98,325,172	891,321,616

1 -Includes the amount of R\$ 162,681,138 thousand, of time deposits with early repurchase clause (liquidity commitment), classified based on the contractual maturity dates.

c) Expenses with customers resources

	Banco do Brasil	Consolidated
	01/01 to 09/30/2025	01/01 to 09/30/2025
Savings deposits	(12,107,572)	(12,107,572)
Time deposits	(39,174,389)	(42,757,051)
Judicial	(20,148,311)	(20,150,552)
Other	(19,026,078)	(22,606,499)
Exchange rate variation on customers resources	(145,293)	(184,713)
Total	(51,427,254)	(55,049,336)

d) Workers Assistance Fund (FAT)

	Resolution/ TADE ¹	Repayment of FAT Funds		Sep 30, 2025		
		Type ²	Initial date	Available TMS ³	Invested TJLP and TLP ⁴	Total
Proger Rural and Pronaf				1	2	3
Pronaf Custeio	04/2005	RA	11/2005	1	1	2
Pronaf Investimento	05/2005	RA	11/2005	--	1	1
Proger Urbano				31,690	204,124	235,814
Urbano Investimento	18/2005	RA	11/2005	31,690	204,124	235,814
Urbano Capital de Giro 2020	01/2020	RA	04/2020	--	--	--
Other				1,152	4,783	5,935
FAT Taxista	02/2009	RA	09/2009	1,152	4,783	5,935
Total				32,843	208,909	241,752

1 - TADE - Allocation Term of Special Deposits.

2 - RA - 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 (TJLP) for resources released until Dec 31, 2017 and Long-Term Rate (TLP) for those released as of Jan 1st, 2018.



FAT is a special accounting and financial 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 accrued 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 special accounting 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 and the balance at December 31, 2020 is R\$ 485,872 thousand.

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
	Sep 30, 2025	Sep 30, 2025
Securities sold under repurchase agreements (Note 18.b)	701,038,876	682,232,659
Borrowings and onlendings (Note 18.c)	82,338,466	82,596,448
Interbank deposits	36,017,632	30,327,416
Liabilities for operations linked to assignments	93,580	93,580
Total	819,488,554	795,250,103

b) Securities sold under repurchase agreements

	Banco do Brasil	Consolidated
	Sep 30, 2025	Sep 30, 2025
Own portfolio	399,880,907	381,074,690
Treasury financial bills	361,520,574	346,088,737
Private securities	19,812,467	19,812,467
Securities abroad	10,535,458	7,461,078
National Treasury bills	8,012,408	7,712,408
Third-party portfolio	301,157,969	301,157,969
National Treasury notes	221,458,621	221,458,621
National Treasury bills	79,699,348	79,699,348
Total	701,038,876	682,232,659

c) Borrowings and onlendings

Obligations for loans abroad

	Banco do Brasil					Sep 30, 2025
	up to 90 days	from 91 to 360 days	from 1 to 3 years	from 3 to 5 years	over 5 years	
Borrowings from bankers	5,108,880	12,247,294	8,800,457	7,031,938	--	33,188,569
Imports	74,309	140,709	101,078	--	--	316,096
Total	5,183,189	12,388,003	8,901,535	7,031,938	--	33,504,665

	Consolidated					Sep 30, 2025
	up to 90 days	from 91 to 360 days	from 1 to 3 years	from 3 to 5 years	over 5 years	
Borrowings from bankers	5,270,113	12,359,305	8,781,362	7,035,771	--	33,446,551
Imports	74,309	140,709	101,078	--	--	316,096
Total	5,344,422	12,500,014	8,882,440	7,035,771	--	33,762,647



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

Onlendings

Domestic – official institutions

Programs	Financial charges p.a.	Banco do Brasil	Consolidado
		Sep 30, 2025	Sep 30, 2025
National Treasury		316,864	316,864
Pronaf	TMS (if available) or Fixed 0.50% to 8.00% (if applied)	78,903	78,903
Recoop	Fixed 5.75% to 8.25% or IGP-DI + 1.00% or IGP-DI + 2.00%	9,845	9,845
Fundo Nacional sobre Mudança do Clima – FNMC	Pré 1,00%	201,415	201,415
Other		26,701	26,701
BNDES	Fixed 0.50% to 10.72% TJLP + 0.50% to 5.00% IPCA TLP + 1.99% to 3.20% Q47 Selic + 2.08% FX Variation + 1.70% to 1.80% TFBD 5.37% a 6.47%	14,166,684	14,166,684
Caixa Econômica Federal	Fixed 4.85% (average)	25,619,607	25,619,607
Finame	Fixed 0.70% to 10.72% TJLP + 1.60% to 2.10% Selic + 0.75% to 1.41% TFBD + 0.95% to 6.47%	7,092,737	7,092,737
Other official institutions		868,267	868,267
Funcafé	TMS (if available) Fixed 13.00% to 14,50% Funding 10.00% to 11,50%	868,240	868,240
Other		27	27
Total		48,064,159	48,064,159

Overseas

	Banco do Brasil	Consolidated
	Sep 30, 2025	Sep 30, 2025
Funds obtained under the terms of Resolution CMN 278/2022	769,642	769,642
Total	769,642	769,642



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

d) Expenses from financial institutions resources

	Banco do Brasil	Consolidated
	01/01 to 09/30/2025	01/01 to 09/30/2025
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	(65,895,596)	(64,138,779)
Third-party portfolio	(34,565,570)	(33,150,500)
Own portfolio	(31,330,026)	(30,988,279)
Interbank deposits	(1,616,327)	(1,155,639)
Borrowings	(1,744,787)	(1,907,110)
Onlendings	(3,030,015)	(3,030,015)
Overseas	(325,891)	(325,891)
Caixa Econômica Federal	(1,348,599)	(1,348,599)
BNDES	(770,343)	(770,343)
Finame	(482,890)	(482,890)
National Treasury	(6,794)	(6,794)
Other	(95,498)	(95,498)
Exchange fluctuation of financial institutions' resources ¹	14,699,021	14,538,273
Total	(57,587,704)	(55,693,270)

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
	Sep 30, 2025	Sep 30, 2025
Funds from issuance of securities	308,908,302	317,670,547
Subordinated debt abroad (Note 19.c)	54,344,077	50,217,888
Total	363,252,379	367,888,435

b) Funds from issuance of securities

Funding	Currency	Issued value	Remuneration p.a.	Issue date	Maturity	Sep 30, 2025
Banco do Brasil						308,908,302
Global Medium - Term Notes Program ¹						16,824,741
	BRL	293,085	10.15%	2017	2027	280,627
	COP	160,000,000	8.51%	2018	2025	232,633
	BRL	398,000	9.50%	2019	2026	403,902
	MXN	1,900,000	8.50%	2019	2026	563,497
	COP	520,000,000	6.50%	2019	2027	715,508
	USD	750,000	3.25%	2021	2026	3,948,384
	USD	500,000	4.88%	2022	2029	2,680,023
	USD	750,000	6.25%	2023	2030	4,061,751
	USD	750,000	6.00%	2024	2031	3,938,416
Certificates of deposits ²						5,313,158
Short term			0.00% a 16.25%			4,954,777
Long term			3.02% a 16.25%		2028	358,381
Certificates of structured operations						341,128
Short term			6.70% a 15.22% DI			333,501
Long term			12.30% a 15.77% DI		2027	7,627
Letters of credit - real estate			69.00% a 97.50% DI 100% da TR + 7.72%			15,435,882
Short term						4,016,381
Long term					2028	11,419,501
Letters of credit agribusiness			0.96% a 99.50% DI 8.88% a 14.70% a.a.			242,552,693
Short term						73,058,618
Long term					2029	169,494,075
Financial letters			100.00% do DI + 0.30% a 0.75%			28,440,700
Short term						5,159,140
Long term					2028	23,281,560
Banco Patagonia						36,986
Short term	ARS	8,955,224	Badlar + 6,5%	2024	2025	36,986
Special purpose entities SPE abroad ³						8,776,852
Securitization of future flow of payment orders from abroad ³						
	USD	200,000	3.70%	2019	2026	159,777
	USD	750,000	Sofr 3m + 2.75%	12/2022 e	2029	3,387,850
	USD	150,000	6.65%	2022	2032	749,469
Structured notes ³						
	USD	500,000	Sofr 6m + 2.93%	12/2014 e	2034	2,738,351
	USD	320,000	Sofr 6m + 3.63%	2015	2030	1,741,405
Eliminated amount on consolidation ⁴						(51,593)
Total						317,670,547

¹ - In September 2021, there was an exchange of securities with the repurchase of "Senior Notes" and an issue included in the "Global Medium - Term Notes" Program. The Issues are presented by their outstanding value since partial repurchases occurred.

² - Securities issued abroad in USD.

³ - Information about SPEs 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	Sep 30, 2025
FCO - Resources from Fundo Constitucional do Centro-						11,734,759
Subordinated letters of credit						29,029,819
		20,000	100%CDI + 2.75	2021	Perpetual	20,478
		2,328,600	100%CDI + 2.60	2022	Perpetual	2,340,951
		199,800	100%CDI + 2.50	2023	Perpetual	208,494
		2,639,600	100%CDI + 2.25	2023	Perpetual	2,756,294
		4,775,100	100%CDI + 1.20	2024	Perpetual	5,253,119
		2,750,700	100%CDI + 1.90	2024	Perpetual	3,025,511
		14,093,300	100%CDI + 1.30	2025	Perpetual	15,102,590
		300,000	100%CDI + 1.25	2025	Perpetual	322,382
Perpetual bonds						13,579,499
	USD	1,708,698	8.75%	2013	Perpetual	9,454,468
	BRL	4,100,000	5.50%	2012	Perpetual	4,125,031
Total Banco do Brasil						54,344,077
Eliminated amount on consolidation ⁴						(26,189)
Total reclassified to shareholders' equity (Note 23.c)						(4,100,000)
Total BB Consolidated						50,217,888

¹ - Refers in funding in US dollars, the outstanding value, as occurred partial repurchases of these instruments.

² - Compõem o nível II do Patrimônio de Referência (PR).

³ - Since August 28, 2014, the remuneration is fully variable (Note 23.c).

⁴ - Refere-se a título emitido pelo Conglomerado Banco do Brasil, em poder de dependências/controladas no exterior.

The amount of R\$ 36,493,609 thousand of the perpetual bonds and subordinated letters of perpetual is included in the Referential Equity, as supplementary capital, see PR calculation table presented in Note 30.f.

The bonds issued in January 2013 of USD 2,000,000 thousand (outstanding value USD 1,708,698 thousand), had their terms and conditions modified on September 27, 2013, in order to adjust them to the rules of Bacen, which regulates the implementation of Basel III in Brazil. The changes were effective from October 1, 2013, when the instruments were submitted to Bacen to obtain authorization to be included in the Supplementary Capital (Tier I) of the Bank. The authorization was granted on October 30, 2013.

In April 2024, bonds issued in January 2013 had their interest rate reset in accordance with North American Treasury bonds due to the non-exercise of the redemption option.

The bonds issued in January 2013 determine that the Bank suspend the semi-annual payments of interest and/or accessories on those securities issued (which will not be due or accrued) if:

- (i) distributable income for the period is not sufficient for making the payment (discretionary condition of the Bank);
- (ii) the Bank does not comply, or the payment of such charges does not allow the Bank to comply with the levels of capital adequacy, operating limits, or its financial indicators are under the minimum level required by Brazilian regulations applicable to banks;
- (iii) Bacen or the regulatory authorities determine the suspension of payment of such charges;
- (iv) any event of insolvency or bankruptcy occurs; or
- (v) a default occurs.

According to Basel III rules, the bonds issued in January 2013 have mechanisms of loss absorption. Moreover, if the item (i) occurs, the payment of dividends by Bank to its shareholders will be limited to the minimum required determined by applicable law until the semi-annual interest payments and / or accessories on those titles have been resumed in full. Finally, these bonds will expire permanently and at the minimum value corresponding to the balance recorded in the Tier I capital of the Bank if:

- (i) the main capital of the Bank is less than 5.125% of the amount of risk-weighted assets (RWA);
- (ii) the decision to make a capital injection from the public sector or an equivalent capital contribution to the Bank is taken, in order to maintain the bank's viability;
- (iii) the Central Bank, on a discretionary assessment regulated by the CMN, sets out, in writing, the expiration of the bonds to enable the continuity of the Bank.

In October 2025, the Bank exercised the redemption option for the bonds issued in 2013.



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

d) Expenses from issuance of debt securities

	Banco do Brasil	Consolidated
	01/01 to 09/30/2025	01/01 to 09/30/2025
Funds from acceptance and issuance of securities	(26,773,811)	(27,307,088)
Letters of credit – agribusiness	(21,522,496)	(21,522,496)
Financial Bills	(2,818,241)	(2,818,241)
Securities issued abroad	(1,101,369)	(1,634,646)
Letters of credit – real estate	(1,306,960)	(1,306,960)
Certificates of structured operations	(24,745)	(24,745)
Subordinated debt abroad	(3,310,228)	(3,310,228)
Perpetual bonds and letters of credit	(3,310,228)	(3,310,228)
Total	(30,084,039)	(30,617,316)



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

20 – Other liabilities

a) Breakdown

	Banco do Brasil	Consolidated
	Sep 30, 2025	Sep 30, 2025
Other financial liabilities	183,068,379	180,303,584
Credit/debit card operations	53,198,910	53,737,490
Obligations for advances on import exchange contracts	44,323,459	44,323,459
Lease liabilities	2,467,977	2,682,495
Financial and development funds	60,386,387	60,386,387
Fundo Constitucional do Centro Oeste – FCO ¹	46,366,450	46,366,450
Marinha Mercante	4,756,993	4,756,993
Fundo de Desenvolvimento do Nordeste – FDNE	5,219,184	5,219,184
Fundo de Desenvolvimento da Amazônia – FDA	2,097,257	2,097,257
Fundo de Desenvolvimento do Centro Oeste – FDCO	1,333,116	1,333,116
Fundos do Governo do Estado de São Paulo	94,254	94,254
Pasep	243,266	243,266
Other	275,867	275,867
Securities trading	4,548,590	572,585
Provisions for expected losses on financial guarantees, credit commitments and credit to be released (Note 20.c)	670,063	674,937
Other	17,472,993	17,926,231
Other non-financial liabilities	43,842,056	53,825,295
Actuarial liabilities (Note 28.e)	11,401,688	11,401,688
Sundry creditors	19,301,239	20,537,869
Billing and collection of taxes and contributions	5,553,931	5,570,519
Unearned commissions	--	6,171,428
Third party payment obligations	5,192,436	5,192,437
Shareholders and statutory distributions	496,778	511,850
Unearned revenues	8,229	105,002
Liabilities for official agreements	1,341,572	1,341,572
Other	546,183	2,992,930

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\$ 44,920,899 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\$ 1,393,380 thousand refers resources available (remunerated based on extra-market rate announced by the Bacen, according to article 9 of Law 7,827/1989).



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

b) Other funding expenses

	Banco do Brasil	Consolidated
	01/01 to 09/30/2025	01/01 to 09/30/2025
Financial and development funds	(506,850)	(506,849)
Other	(2,024,414)	(1,999,384)
Total	(2,531,264)	(2,506,233)

c) Financial guarantees provided and other off-balance sheet commitments

	Banco do Brasil	Consolidated
	Sep 30, 2025	Sep 30, 2025
Credit commitments and credit to be released	231,725,100	234,439,665
Credit commitments	217,669,989	220,384,554
Non-cancelable	55,985,133	55,985,133
Cancelable	161,684,856	164,399,421
Credit to be released	14,055,111	14,055,111
Non-cancelable	365,877	365,877
Cancelable	13,689,234	13,689,234
Provided guarantees	16,577,290	16,822,707
Contracted open credits for Import	1,546,360	1,669,229
Confirmed export credits	179,042	194,659

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

Provisions for expected losses classified by stages

	Banco do Brasil			
	Sep 30, 2025			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Financial guarantees provided	131,677	43,067	445,882	620,626
Credit commitments and credit to be released	42,775	6,191	471	49,437
Total	174,452	49,258	446,353	670,063

	Consolidated			
	Sep 30, 2025			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Financial guarantees provided	131,663	43,067	445,882	620,612
Credit commitments and credit to be released	47,663	6,191	471	54,325
Total	179,326	49,258	446,353	674,937



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 additional functions bonus, subsidiary liability, among others.

Tax lawsuits

The Bank is subject to questions about taxes and tax conduct related to its position as a taxpayer or responsible for tax, 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 are requesting indemnification for material or moral damages arising from banking products or services, inflationary deductions from Economic Plans about 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 generally settled in specific civil courts. In them, compensations are 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 claims for the refund of undue payments corresponding to the monetary correction index applied to rural credit operations in March 1990 (Collor Plan I).

Although it complied with prevailing laws and regulations at the time, the Bank set-up provisions for these lawsuits considering claims brought against the Bank and the 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 acknowledging the general repercussion of the constitutional matter dealt with in the Extraordinary Appeal interposed by the Bank, the Caixa Econômica Federal, the Federal Government and the Febraban (RE 1,141,156/RJ), has ordered the suspension of the processes that deal with the matter and that process in the national territory, which was confirmed by STF on December 19, 2019.



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

The Bank is a defendant on civil lawsuits moved by rural credit borrowers linked to Collor Plan I. The plaintiffs motioned that the Bank indexed their loans incorrectly and is liable to pay the difference. 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 Brazilian Central Bank 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 a new one was applied by the Bank to the STJ. On February 1st, 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 the 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 minister reporting the case ordered the national suspensive effect over all pending demands that deal with this same case, including agreements and provisional compliance with the related collective settlements linked to Public Civil Lawsuit ACP 94,008514-1.

Provisions for civil, labor and tax claims – probable loss

The Bank recorded a provision for civil, labor and tax demands with risk of loss probable, quantified using individual or aggregated methodology, according to the nature and/or process value.

The estimates of outcome and financial effect are determined by the nature of the claims, management's judgment, the opinion of legal counsel based on process elements and complemented by the complexity and the experience of similar demands.

Management considers to be sufficient the provision for losses of civil, labor and tax claims.

Changes in the provisions for civil, labor and tax claims classified as probable

	Banco do Brasil	Consolidated
	01/01 to 09/30/2025	01/01 to 09/30/2025
Civil lawsuits		
Opening balance	14,766,177	14,928,656
Addition	8,780,764	8,864,184
Reversal of the provision	(3,122,004)	(3,176,559)
Write off	(2,769,603)	(2,783,734)
Inflation correction and exchange fluctuation	1,098,410	1,099,258
Closing balance	18,753,744	18,931,805
Labor lawsuits		
Opening balance	7,630,188	7,679,384
Addition	2,952,885	2,966,602
Reversal of the provision	(1,201,490)	(1,211,513)
Write off	(2,138,491)	(2,144,178)
Inflation correction and exchange fluctuation	567,055	568,466
Closing balance	7,810,147	7,858,761
Tax lawsuits		
Opening balance	1,584,401	1,750,418
Addition	285,675	309,248
Reversal of the provision	(534,152)	(540,932)
Write off	(122,958)	(123,844)
Inflation correction and exchange fluctuation	93,936	106,199
Closing balance	1,306,902	1,501,089
Total civil, labor and tax	27,870,793	28,291,655



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	17,016,432	7,105,229	912,758	17,178,435	7,153,686	1,200,707
Acima de 5 anos	1,737,312	704,918	394,144	1,753,370	705,075	300,382
Total	18,753,744	7,810,147	1,306,902	18,931,805	7,858,761	1,501,089

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

The civil, labor and tax lawsuits for which the risk of loss is considered possible do not require provisions when the final outcome of the process is unclear and when the probability of losing is less than probable and higher than the remote.

Saldos dos passivos contingentes classificados como possíveis

	Banco do Brasil	Consolidated
	Sep 30, 2025	Sep 30, 2025
Tax lawsuits	12,636,504	13,723,918
Civil lawsuits	2,208,666	2,235,002
Labor lawsuits	74,737	95,169
Total	14,919,907	16,054,089

The main discussions regarding possible losses focus on fiscal nature and are detailed below:

- Non-approved compensations – R\$ 4,266,906 thousand: Litigations related to credits indicated for compensation arising from the deduction of income taxes paid abroad;
- ISSQN – R\$ 2,618,746 thousand: The incidence of ISS on various revenues of the financial institution is discussed;
- Social Contributions – R\$ 1,088,549 thousand: Requirement of social charges on Food and Meal Assistance granted under the Worker Food Program; and
- Other matters are dispersed.

Deposits in guarantee

Deposits in guarantee balances recorded for contingencies

	Banco do Brasil	Consolidated
	Sep 30, 2025	Sep 30, 2025
Civil lawsuits	19,709,346	19,749,251
Tax lawsuits	9,441,314	10,279,477
Labor lawsuits	8,778,715	8,808,188
Total	37,929,375	38,836,916



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

b) Provisions expenses

	Banco do Brasil	Consolidated
	01/01 to 09/30/2025	01/01 to 09/30/2025
Civil, tax and labor claims	(8,921,079)	(8,984,953)
Civil	(6,757,170)	(6,786,883)
Labor	(2,318,450)	(2,323,555)
Tax	154,541	125,485
Other	(12,666)	(12,666)
Total	(8,933,745)	(8,997,619)



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 09/30/2025	01/01 to 09/30/2025
Current values	21,552	(4,248,673)
Domestic income tax and social contribution	141,530	(3,987,946)
Foreign income tax	(119,978)	(260,727)
Deferred values	9,186,451	9,148,443
Deferred tax liabilities	(1,049,091)	(1,541,308)
Leasing - portfolio adjustment and accelerated depreciation	--	(43,288)
Fair value	1,162,220	718,255
Positive adjustments of benefits plans	(1,399,743)	(1,399,744)
Foreign profits	(811,568)	(811,568)
Unrealized gains (BB-BI)	--	15,406
Other	--	(20,369)
Deferred tax assets	10,235,542	10,689,751
Temporary Differences	10,343,377	10,424,514
Tax losses/CSLL negative bases	--	--
Fair value	171,046	544,118
Transactions carried out on the futures market	(278,881)	(278,881)
Total	9,208,003	4,899,770

b) Reconciliation of income tax and social contribution charges

	Banco do Brasil	Consolidated
	01/01 to 09/30/2025	01/01 to 09/30/2025
Profit before taxation and profit sharing	5,317,360	12,035,418
Total charges of IR (25%) and CSLL (20%)	(2,392,812)	(5,415,938)
Charges upon interest on own capital	1,659,358	1,659,358
Net gains from equity method investments	5,560,000	2,622,673
Employee profit sharing	716,281	720,112
Other amounts ¹	3,665,176	5,313,565
Income tax and social contribution	9,208,003	4,899,770

1- Mainly refer to the income of the Fundo Constitucional de Financiamento do Centro-Oeste – FCO.

c) Tax expenses

	Banco Múltiplo	Consolidated
	01/01 to 09/30/2025	01/01 to 09/30/2025
Cofins	(3,235,784)	(4,128,359)
ISSQN	(697,595)	(1,070,843)
PIS/Pasep	(526,138)	(704,357)
Other	(154,539)	(725,156)
Total	(4,614,056)	(6,628,715)



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

d) Deferred tax liabilities

	Banco do Brasil	Consolidated
	Sep 30, 2025	Sep 30, 2025
Positive adjustments of benefits plans	9,280,469	9,280,469
Financial instruments fair value	1,696,429	1,712,772
Foreign entities	811,568	811,568
Interest and inflation adjustment of fiscal judicial deposits	134,144	134,144
Leasing portfolio adjustment	--	128,366
Foreign entities	14,648	14,648
Other	52,593	443,266
Total deferred tax liabilities	11,989,851	12,525,233
Income tax	6,236,359	6,735,662
Social contribution	5,012,121	5,031,735
Cofins	637,319	650,909
PIS/Pasep	104,052	106,927

e) Deferred tax assets (tax credit)

	Banco do Brasil			
	Jan 01, 2025 ¹	01/01 to 09/30/2025		Sep 30, 2025
	Balance	Constitution	Reversal	Balance
Temporary Differences	72,659,187	30,883,898	(22,790,717)	80,752,368
Allowance for losses associated with credit risk	48,258,231	20,618,127	(13,904,127)	54,972,231
Provisions – taxes and social security	665,549	147,541	(109,882)	703,208
Provisions – others	17,097,580	7,278,682	(2,818,114)	21,558,148
Negative adjustments of benefits plans	498,439	794,601	(206,630)	1,086,410
Fair value adjustments (MTM)	4,209,237	2,020,592	(4,764,318)	1,465,511
Other provisions	1,930,151	24,355	(987,646)	966,860
CSLL written to 18% (MP 2,158/2001)	636,538	--	--	636,538
Tax losses carryforward/negative bases	192,920	--	(7,773)	185,147
Total deferred tax assets	73,488,645	30,883,898	(22,798,490)	81,574,053
Income tax	40,722,545	16,535,376	(11,849,260)	45,408,661
Social contribution	32,216,819	13,341,625	(9,535,159)	36,023,285
Cofins	434,920	866,148	(1,178,825)	122,243
PIS/Pasep	114,361	140,749	(235,246)	19,864

1 - Opening balance, as of January 01, 2025, adjusted in accordance with the requirements of CMN Resolution No. 4,966/2021.

	Consolidated			
	Jan 01, 2025 ¹	01/01 to 09/30/2025		Sep 30, 2025
	Balance	Constitution	Reversal	Balance
Temporary Differences	74,578,241	31,423,285	(22,827,334)	83,174,192
Allowance for losses associated with credit risk	48,352,603	20,728,571	(13,937,822)	55,143,352
Provisions – taxes and social security	665,571	147,541	(109,897)	703,215
Provisions – others	17,489,134	7,281,119	(3,190,372)	21,579,881
Negative adjustments of benefits plans	498,439	794,601	(206,630)	1,086,410
Fair value adjustments (MTM)	4,353,130	2,145,804	(4,846,624)	1,652,310
Other provisions	3,219,364	325,649	(535,989)	3,009,024
CSLL written to 18% (MP 2,158/2001)	636,538	--	--	636,538
Tax losses carryforward/negative bases	252,681	28,383	(25,166)	255,898
Total deferred tax assets	75,467,460	31,451,668	(22,852,500)	84,066,628
Income tax	42,010,192	16,943,316	(11,911,512)	47,041,996
Social contribution	32,733,424	13,441,513	(9,522,896)	36,652,041
Cofins	578,354	915,058	(1,182,284)	311,128
PIS/Pasep	145,490	151,781	(235,808)	61,463

1 - Opening balance, as of January 01, 2025, adjusted in accordance with the requirements of CMN Resolution No. 4,966/2021.



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

f) Deferred tax assets (Tax credit - not recorded)

	Banco do Brasil	Consolidated
	Sep 30, 2025	Sep 30, 2025
Foreign deferred tax assets	857,016	1,138,048
Tax losses carryforward/negative bases	--	25,774
Temporary Differences	--	5,283
Total deferred tax assets	857,016	1,169,105
Income tax	476,120	649,503
Social contribution	380,896	519,602

Realization expectative

The expectation of realization of the deferred tax assets (tax credits) is based on a technical study, prepared on June 30, 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 2025	13,582,220	12,944,486	13,936,242	12,970,703
In 2026	18,859,163	20,562,470	19,318,231	20,587,883
In 2027	20,753,414	17,474,284	21,253,830	17,496,161
In 2028	2,704,578	2,146,718	2,777,565	2,154,282
In 2029	3,268,838	2,474,946	3,350,087	2,479,273
In 2030	3,637,495	2,598,300	3,726,281	2,601,800
In 2031	4,706,727	3,171,908	4,819,007	3,174,760
In 2032	3,972,866	2,526,052	4,067,580	2,528,207
In 2033	4,095,499	2,456,618	4,190,976	2,457,779
In 2034	2,668,891	1,510,345	3,017,552	1,622,712
Total deferred tax asset on June 30, 2025	78,249,691	67,866,127	80,457,351	68,073,560

In the period from 01/01 to 09/30/2025, it was possible to observe the realization of tax credits at Banco do Brasil, in the amount of R\$ 22,798,490 thousand (R\$ 22,852,500 thousand in the Consolidated), corresponding to 136.22% of the projection of use for the period of 2025 contained in the technical study prepared on December 31, 2024.

The realization of the nominal value of tax credits registered, based on a technical study conducted by Banco do Brasil on June 30, 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 2025	0%	12%	0%	12%
In 2026	0%	28%	0%	28%
In 2027	0%	28%	0%	28%
Starting in 2028	100%	32%	100%	32%

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 Reals, unless otherwise stated

23 – Shareholder's equity

a) Book value and market value per common share

	Sep 30, 2025
Shareholders' equity - Banco do Brasil	178,142,386
Book value per share (R\$) ¹	31.21
Fair value per share (R\$)	22.09
Shareholders' equity - consolidated	186,586,822

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 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.

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 to finance agribusiness.

As result of the amendment, on 28.08.2014, the interest rate was changed to variable rate, and the interest period was changed to match the Bank's fiscal year (January 1 to December 31). Each years' 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/2022 and July/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.

d) Capital and profit reserves

	Banco do Brasil	Consolidated
	Sep 30, 2025	Sep 30, 2025
Capital reserves	1,416,070	1,417,065
Profit reserves	76,330,595	75,822,095
Legal reserve	15,715,601	15,715,601
Statutory reserves	60,614,994	60,106,494
Operating margin	51,915,995	51,198,834
Capital payout equalization	8,698,999	8,907,660



In thousands of Reals, unless otherwise stated

The capital reserve is intended, among others, to recognize the amounts related to transactions with share based payments or other share capital instruments to be settled with the delivery of equity instruments, as well as the profit earned 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 for the capital payout. The reserve consists of up to 50% of net income after allocation to legal reserve (including dividends) and is limited to 20% of the share capital.

e) Earnings per share

	01/01 to 09/30/2025
Net income Banco do Brasil (R\$ thousand)	12,912,117
Weighted average number of shares (basic and diluted)	5,708,696,148
Earnings per share (basic and diluted) (R\$)	2.26

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:

2025	Amount	Amount per share (R\$)	Base date of payment	Payment date
1st quarter				
Interest on own capital ¹	852,492	0.149	Mar 03, 2025	Mar 21, 2025
Complementary Interest on own capital ¹	1,908,077	0.334	Jun 02, 2025	Jun 12, 2025
2st quarter				
Interest on own capital ¹	516,306	0.090	Jun 02, 2025	Jun 12, 2025
3st quarter				
Interest on own capital ¹	410,587	0.072	Dec 01, 2025	Dec 11, 2025
Total allocated to the shareholders	3,687,462	0.645		
Interest on own capital ¹	3,687,462	0.645		

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 09/30/2025	Sep 30, 2025
Banco do Brasil	12,912,117	178,142,386
Instruments qualifying as common equity tier 1 capital ¹	25,031	4,100,000
Unrealized gains ²	(101,493)	(508,500)
Non-controlling interests	--	4,852,936
Consolidated	12,835,655	186,586,822

1 - The instrument qualifying as CET1 was registered in the liabilities in the Individual Financial Statements and its 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 - It 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

	Sep 30, 2025
Banco do Brasil	
Financial assets at fair value	(1,117,447)
Hedging of investment abroad	(10,684)
Foreign exchange variation of investments abroad	(10,976,230)
Actuarial gains/(losses) on pension plans	(8,999,882)
Subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures	
Financial assets at fair value	(247,653)
Cash flow hedge	(34,874)
Actuarial gains/(losses) on pension plans	1,128
Change in participation in the capital of associates/subsidiaries	(1,001,873)
Other comprehensive income	7,734
Total	(22,379,781)

i) Noncontrolling interests

	Net income	Shareholders' equity
	01/01 to 09/30/2025	Sep 30, 2025
BB Tecnologia e Serviços	16	85
Fundos de Investimento	(1,588)	8,882
Banco Patagonia S.A.	339,032	939,459
BB Seguridade S.A.	2,135,497	3,904,510
Non-controlling interest	2,472,957	4,852,936

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	Sep 30, 2025	
	Shares	% Total
Federal government – Tesouro Nacional	2,865,417,084	50.0
Caixa de Previdência dos Funcionários do Banco do Brasil – Previ	257,988,090	4.5
Treasury shares ¹	22,443,849	0.4
Other shareholders	2,584,985,017	45.1
Total	5,730,834,040	100.0
Resident shareholders	4,397,007,233	76.7
Non resident shareholders	1,333,826,807	23.3

1 - It includes, on September 30, 2025, 73,450 shares of the Bank held by BB Asset

Number of shares issued by the Bank, held by the Board of Directors, the Executive Board, Fiscal Council and the Audit Committee:

	Ações ON ¹
	Sep 30, 2025
Board of Directors (except for Bank's CEO)	45,282
Executive Committee (it includes the Bank's CEO)	296,679
Fiscal council	20
Audit Committee	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

	Sep 30, 2025	
	Total	% Total
Free float at the beginning of the period	2,842,288,271	49.6
Other changes ¹	342,857	
Free float at the end of the period ²	2,842,631,128	49.6
Outstanding shares	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	
	Sep 30, 2025		Sep 30, 2025	
	Shares	% Total	Shares	% Total
Treasury shares	22,370,399	100.0	22,443,849	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	72.0
Repurchase Programs (2012 and 2015)	5,625,287	25.1	5,625,287	25.1
Share-based payment	594,286	2.7	667,736	2.9
Mergers	126	--	126	--
Book value	(257,260)		(258,255)	

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 institution.

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.

The distribution of compensation in shares occurs in a way that 20% is immediately transferred for the beneficiary's ownership and 80% is deferred.

The effects of the Program of Variable Remuneration on the income of Banco do Brasil were R\$ 21,512 thousand in the period from January 1, 2025, to September 30, 2025.

BB Asset, in accordance to the resolution mentioned above, also adopted variable remuneration policy for its directors, directly acquiring treasury shares of the Banco do Brasil. 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	Shares Distributed	Shares to Distribute	Estimated Schedule Transfers
2021 Program					
	442,658	16.76	354,170	88,488	Mar 2026
Total shares to be distributed				88,488	
2022 Program					
	400,715	19.58	241,223	79,746	Mar 2026
				79,746	Mar 2027
Total shares to be distributed 2021 Program				159,492	
2023 Program					
	306,250	29.01	153,384	61,064	Mar 2026
				42,724	Mar 2027
				30,512	Mar 2028
				18,566	Mar 2029
Total shares to be distributed				152,866	
2024 Program					
	331,813	28.37	66,353	99,531	Mar 2026
				66,353	Mar 2027
				46,438	Mar 2028
				33,171	Mar 2029
				19,967	Mar 2030
Total shares to be distributed				265,460	



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

24 – Service fee income

	Banco do Brasil	Consolidated
	01/01 to 09/30/2025	01/01 to 09/30/2025
Fund management	4,742,522	7,815,679
Commissions on insurance, pension plans and capitalization	253,700	4,540,997
Account fee	4,076,836	4,077,475
Consortium management fees	--	2,596,710
Card income	1,245,083	1,513,436
Loans and guarantees provided	1,006,275	1,008,288
Billing	831,319	878,801
Collection	747,603	722,985
Capital market income	116,482	542,803
National Treasury and official funds management ¹	222,261	222,261
Interbank	45,606	45,606
Other	1,202,403	2,013,426
Total	14,490,090	25,978,467

1 - Includes the amount of R\$ 36,142 thousand from January 1 to September 30, 2025, related to the collection of contributions and federal tax.



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

25 – Administrative expenses

a) Personnel expenses

	Banco do Brasil	Consolidated
	01/01 to 09/30/2025	01/01 to 09/30/2025
Wages and salaries	(8,369,288)	(9,578,387)
Social charges	(3,155,827)	(3,462,311)
Benefits	(2,945,021)	(3,125,136)
Personnel administrative provisions	(2,717,325)	(2,723,652)
Pension plans	(765,975)	(781,151)
Directors' and officers' remuneration	(37,163)	(54,068)
Staff training	(34,605)	(42,403)
Total	(18,025,204)	(19,767,108)

b) Other administrative expenses

	Banco do Brasil	Consolidated
	01/01 to 09/30/2025	01/01 to 09/30/2025
Amortization	(1,995,320)	(2,001,350)
Depreciation	(1,394,046)	(1,499,122)
Data processing	(1,660,616)	(1,242,998)
Security services	(1,070,416)	(1,101,321)
Rent	(785,786)	(794,823)
Maintenance and upkeep	(945,768)	(662,468)
Specialized technical services	(417,644)	(543,637)
Programa de Desempenho Gratificado – PDG	(439,512)	(439,512)
Financial system services	(337,833)	(435,161)
Advertising and marketing	(376,352)	(403,486)
Communications	(308,465)	(358,524)
Water, electricity and gas	(321,514)	(338,950)
Expenses with outsourced services	(634,878)	(331,260)
Promotion and public relations	(169,950)	(191,400)
Domestic travel	(82,400)	(111,048)
Transport	(66,238)	(84,327)
Materials	(10,366)	(25,585)
Other	(493,418)	(503,248)
Total	(11,510,522)	(11,068,220)



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

26 – Other income/expenses

a) Other operating income

	Banco do Brasil	Consolidated
	01/01 to 09/30/2025	01/01 to 09/30/2025
Defined benefit plan income	2,829,118	2,829,118
Update of deposits in guarantee	2,081,458	2,090,668
Recovery of charges and expenses	1,933,525	1,500,174
Cards transactions	663,662	999,260
Surplus allocation update – Previ Plan 1 (Note 28.f)	861,627	861,627
Clube de Benefícios BB	369,934	369,934
Adjustment of recoverable tax	237,460	237,460
Convictions, costs and court settlements income	166,457	166,457
From non-financial subsidiaries	--	141,496
Reversal of provisions – other	62,673	111,636
Reversal of provisions – administrative and personnel expenses	88,987	88,987
Dividends received	230,049	41,619
Receivables income	6,466	6,466
Other	251,778	463,867
Total	9,783,194	9,908,769

b) Other operating expenses

	Banco do Brasil	Consolidated
	01/01 to 09/30/2025	01/01 to 09/30/2025
Cards transactions	(1,681,855)	(1,881,985)
Expenses with outsourced services	(945,422)	(1,334,407)
Business relationship bonus	(1,260,819)	(1,260,819)
Actuarial liabilities update	(1,023,439)	(1,023,439)
Discounts granted on renegotiations	(975,156)	(975,156)
From non-financial subsidiaries	--	(591,897)
Transportation of valuables	(471,747)	(471,747)
INSS – Social Security	(466,247)	(466,247)
Life insurance premium – consumer credit	(413,340)	(413,340)
ATM Network	(345,726)	(345,726)
Failures/frauds and other losses	(216,540)	(259,322)
Expense as tenants and subtenants	(133,095)	(166,240)
Other expenses – operational provisions	(1,078)	(57,220)
Other	(3,870,342)	(3,926,184)
Total	(11,804,806)	(13,173,729)



In thousands of Reals, unless otherwise stated

27 – Related party transactions

a) Bank's key management personnel

Salaries and other benefits paid the Bank's key management personnel (Executive Board and Board of Directors) are as follows:

	01/01 to 09/30/2025
Short-term benefits	54,640
Compensation and social charges	27,987
Executive Board	27,711
Board of Directors	276
Variable remuneration (cash) and social charges	21,192
Other ¹	5,461
Termination benefits	348
Share-based payment benefits	15,138
Total	70,126

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 plan and complementary health plan, housing assistance, removal 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 assure that all decisions, especially those involving related party and other situations potentially conflicted, are made observing the interests of the Bank and its shareholders. It is applicable to all staff and directors of the company.

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, buy and sell 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 with the Bank, 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 the 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 January 1 to September 30, 2025, the Bank was reimbursed a total of R\$ 781,563 thousand, related to the structure sharing and a total of R\$ 353,940 thousand in the Consolidated. Additional information regarding the assignment of employees can be obtained in Note 34.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 coobligations, 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\$ 1,180,000 thousand, in 2025.

The balances arising from the transactions above mentioned 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 listed in Note 10; information about the government funds is related in Notes 18 and 19; and additional information about the Bank's contributions and other transactions with sponsored entities are listed 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 January 1 to September 30, 2025, the Bank's contributions to FBB totaled R\$ 127,815 thousand.

c) Acquisition of portfolio of loans transferred by Banco Votorantim

	01/01 to 09/30/2025
Assignment with substantial retention of risks and rewards (with co-obligation)	3,823,924



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	Sep 30, 2025
Assets	1,854,369	5,775,458	10,608,666	5,988	26,971,135	45,215,616
Interbank investments	--	3,810,375	180,110	--	1,291,398	5,281,883
Securities and derivative financial instruments	314	--	245,979	--	1,600,689	1,846,982
Loan portfolio ¹	--	1,049,236	9,286,249	5,988	19,792,806	30,134,279
Other assets ²	1,854,055	915,847	896,328	--	4,286,242	7,952,472
Guarantees received	343,197	--	--	--	--	343,197
Liabilities	50,871,882	30,586,752	18,989,097	33,022	68,474,605	168,955,358
Customers resources	4,065,887	194,944	460,698	2,699	10,853,301	15,577,529
Financial institutions resources	115,447	25,975,202	5,672,036	--	55,744,555	87,507,240
Resources from issuance of debt securities	4,125,031	77,369	77,470	30,323	71,731	4,381,924
Other liabilities ^{2 3}	42,565,517	4,339,237	12,778,893	--	1,805,018	61,488,665
Guarantees given and other coobligations	597,982	102,435	5,063,995	4,427	137,020	5,905,859
Statement of income	01/01 to 09/30/2025					
Income from financial intermediation	5,144,447	681,022	899,211	868	2,656,577	9,382,125
Expenses from financial intermediation	(184,926)	(2,305,635)	(235,882)	(3,025)	(3,472,940)	(6,202,408)
Service fee income	79,240	27,986	647,179	--	447,831	1,202,236
Other income	4,244	628,390	454,815	--	21,063	1,108,512
Other expenses	(2,164,905)	(1,724,307)	(732,191)	--	(445,632)	(5,067,035)

1 - The Bank constituted the amount of R\$ 23,970 thousand as allowance for losses associated with credit risk on related parties' loan portfolio.

2 - The transactions with the Controller refer mainly, on other assets, to interest rate equalization – agricultural crop and receivables – National Treasury, and, on other liabilities, 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 the Cielo to the accredited establishments.



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

Consolidated	Controller	Associates and joint ventures	Key management personnel	Other related parties	Sep 30, 2025
Assets	1,854,369	13,863,891	5,988	26,971,764	42,696,012
Interbank investments	--	180,110	--	1,291,398	1,471,508
Securities and derivative financial instruments	314	245,979	--	1,601,236	1,847,529
Loan portfolio ¹	--	9,286,249	5,988	19,792,806	29,085,043
Other assets ²	1,854,055	4,151,553	--	4,286,324	10,291,932
Guarantees received	343,197	--	--	--	343,197
Liabilities	46,771,882	25,228,316	33,022	68,474,605	140,507,825
Customers resources	4,065,887	460,698	2,699	10,853,301	15,382,585
Financial institutions resources	115,447	5,672,036	--	55,744,555	61,532,038
Resources from issuance of debt securities	25,031	77,470	30,323	71,731	204,555
Other liabilities ³	42,565,517	19,018,112	--	1,805,018	63,388,647
Guarantees given and other coobligations	597,982	5,063,995	4,427	137,020	5,803,424
Statement of income	01/01 to 09/30/2025				
Income from financial intermediation	5,144,447	897,705	868	2,659,785	8,702,805
Expenses from financial intermediation	(184,926)	(235,882)	(3,025)	(3,472,940)	(3,896,773)
Service fee income	86,674	5,493,024	17	510,035	6,089,750
Other income	4,244	641,313	--	21,063	666,620
Other expenses	(2,133,830)	(732,316)	--	(448,467)	(3,314,613)

1 - The Bank constituted the amount of R\$ 23,970 thousand as allowance for losses associated with credit risk on related parties' loan portfolio.

2 - The transactions with the Controller refer mainly, on other assets, to interest rate equalization – agricultural crop and receivables – National Treasury, and, on other liabilities, 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 the 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

	Sep 30,2025		
	Number of participants		
	Actives	Retired/users	Total
Retirement and pension plans	87,388	121,678	209,066
Plano de Benefícios 1 – Previ	2,606	98,750	101,356
Plano Previ Futuro	74,752	4,927	79,679
Plano Informal	--	1,756	1,756
Other plans	10,030	16,245	26,275
Health care plans	89,015	104,983	193,998
Cassi	80,621	99,996	180,617
Other plans	8,394	4,987	13,381



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

Bank's contributions to benefit plans

	01/01 to 09/30/2025
Retirement and pension plans	1,631,170
Plano de Benefícios 1 - Previ ¹	487,408
Plano Previ Futuro	840,181
Plano Informal	83,449
Other plans	220,132
Health care plans	1,700,368
Cassi	1,497,978
Other plans	202,390
Total	3,331,538

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 June 30, 2025, the Bank's contributions to defined benefit plans (post-employment) were estimated at R\$ 1,166,664 thousand for the next 6 months and R\$ 2,169,734 thousand for the next 12 months.

Values recognized in income

	01/01 to 09/30/2025
Retirement and pension plans	1,807,789
Plano de Benefícios 1 - Previ	2,774,954
Plano Previ Futuro	(840,181)
Plano Informal	(75,355)
Other plans	(51,629)
Health care plans	(1,920,685)
Cassi	(1,727,567)
Other plans	(193,118)
Total	(112,896)

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 to:

- (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).

Prevmaís (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.

In one hand, 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 June 30, 2025.

d.1) Changes in present value of defined benefit actuarial obligations

1st half/2025	Plano 1 – Previ	Plano Informal – Previ	Plano de Associados – Cassi	Other plans
Opening balance	(129,071,404)	(637,536)	(8,459,342)	(7,762,407)
Interest cost	(8,683,601)	(42,155)	(569,962)	(526,936)
Current service cost	(6,240)	--	(45,240)	(1,231)
Past service cost	--	(8,800)	--	--
Benefits paid using plan assets	8,549,762	58,574	475,516	453,452
Remeasurements of actuarial gain/(losses)	(13,663,208)	(49,601)	(733,694)	(712,792)
Experience adjustment	(2,359,226)	(606)	(151,606)	(19,097)
Changes to financial assumptions	(11,303,982)	(48,995)	(582,088)	(693,695)
Closing balance	(142,874,691)	(679,518)	(9,332,722)	(8,549,914)
Present value of actuarial liabilities with surplus	(142,874,691)	--	--	(7,657,495)
Present value of actuarial liabilities without surplus	--	(679,518)	(9,332,722)	(892,419)

d.2) Changes in fair value of plan assets

1st half/2025	Plano 1 – Previ	Plano Informal – Previ	Plano de Associados – Cassi	Other plans ¹
Opening balance	182,839,230	--	--	7,714,673
Interest income	12,597,228	--	--	541,292
Contributions received	647,901	58,574	475,516	239,126
Participants	318,514	--	--	89,292
Sponsor	329,387	58,574	475,516	149,834
Benefits paid using plan assets	(8,549,762)	(58,574)	(475,516)	(453,452)
Actuarial gain/(loss) on plan assets	3,946,321	--	--	(384,144)
Closing balance	191,480,918	--	--	7,657,495

1 - Refers to the following plans: Regulamento Geral (Economus), Prevmáis (Economus), Regulamento Complementar 1 (Economus), Multifuturo 1 (Fusesc), Plano 1 (Fusesc) and Plano BEP (Prevbep).

d.3) Amounts recognized in the balance sheet

Sep 30, 2025	Plano 1 – Previ	Plano Informal – Previ	Plano de Associados – Cassi	Other plans
1) Fair value of the plan assets	191,480,918	--	--	7,657,495
2) Present value of actuarial liabilities	(142,874,691)	(679,518)	(9,332,722)	(8,549,914)
3) Superávit/(déficit) (1+2)	48,606,227	(679,518)	(9,332,722)	(892,419)
4) Surplus/(deficit) – plot sponsor	24,303,114	(679,518)	(9,332,722)	(906,350)
5) Amounts recognized in profit ¹	821,260	(24,400)	(317,068)	(25,419)
6) Amounts received from funds (Note 28.f) ¹	487,408	--	--	--
7) Benefits paid ¹	(329,388)	24,874	227,164	77,833
8) Net actuarial asset/(liability) (4+5+6+7) ²	25,282,394	(679,044)	(9,422,626)	(853,936)

1 - Changes occurred after the actuarial valuation of June.

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

01/01 to 09/30/2025	Plano 1 – Previ	Plano Informal – Previ	Plano de Associados – Cassi	Other plans
Current service cost	(4,087)	--	(68,532)	(943)
Interest cost	(6,569,629)	(62,524)	(863,737)	(439,373)
Expected yield on plan assets	9,348,670	--	--	392,272
Unrecognized past service cost	--	(12,831)	--	--
Expense with active employees	--	--	(795,298)	(198,577)
Outros ajustes/reversão	--	--	--	1,874
(Expense)/income recognized in the statement of income	2,774,954	(75,355)	(1,727,567)	(244,747)

d.5) Amounts recognized in the shareholders' equity

1st half/2025	Plano 1 – Previ	Plano Informal – Previ	Plano de Associados – Cassi	Other plans
Opening balance	(5,175,074)	(69,842)	(200,844)	(255,701)
Accumulated other comprehensive income	(4,863,880)	(49,601)	(733,694)	(578,700)
Tax effects	2,313,140	22,320	330,162	261,832
Closing balance	(7,725,814)	(97,123)	(604,376)	(572,569)

d.6) Maturity profile of defined benefit actuarial obligations

June 30, 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)	6.98	17,560,958	16,697,896	16,402,445	315,670,387	366,331,686
Plano Informal (Previ)	5.08	119,992	107,403	97,687	975,676	1,300,758
Plano de Associados (Cassi)	8.28	1,069,900	1,053,938	1,032,448	31,866,779	35,023,065
Regulamento Geral (Economus)	6.89	764,905	759,455	751,534	13,869,883	16,145,777
Regulamento Complementar 1 (Economus)	8.02	4,942	5,111	5,330	136,960	152,343
Plus I e II (Economus)	9.09	54,906	56,299	58,095	2,253,329	2,422,629
Grupo B' (Economus)	6.19	25,745	25,475	25,083	359,881	436,184
Prevmais (Economus)	7.49	37,550	37,428	37,248	860,729	972,955
Multifuturo I (Fusesc)	6.96	10,071	9,639	9,550	182,730	211,990
Plano I (Fusesc)	5.82	57,161	53,854	52,246	673,594	836,855
Plano BEP (Prevbep)	7.26	8,330	8,285	8,220	168,013	192,848

1 - Weighted average duration, in years, of the defined benefit actuarial obligation.

2 - Amounts considered without discounting at present value.

d.7) Composition of the plan assets

June 30, 2025	Plano 1 – Previ	Other plans
Fixed income	127,602,884	7,096,798
Equity securities and similar instruments ¹	46,166,049	111,943
Real estate investments	10,895,264	196,453
Loans and financing	5,380,614	153,535
Other	1,436,107	98,766
Total	191,480,918	7,657,495
Amounts listed in fair value of plan assets		
In the entity's own financial instruments	8,903,863	18,774
In properties or other assets used by the entity	1,225,478	30,929

1 - It includes, in Plano 1 – Previ, the amount of R\$ 3,810,282 thousand related to the assets that are not quoted in active markets.



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

d.8) Main actuarial assumptions adopted

June 30, 2025	Plano 1 – Previ	Plano Informal – Previ	Plano de Associados – Cassi	Other plans
Inflation rate (p.a.)	3.91%	3.95%	3.90%	3.92%
Real discount rate (p.a.)	9.49%	9.35%	9.60%	9.47%
Nominal rate of return on investments (p.a.)	13.77%	--	--	13.75%
Real rate of expected salary growth (p.a.)	0.77%	--	--	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.

d.9) Differences in assumptions of the Plano 1 – Previ

June 30, 2025	Bank	Previ
Real discount rate (p.a.)	9.49%	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

June 30, 2025	Plan assets	Actuarial liabilities	Effect in surplus/(deficit)
Value determined – Previ	213,903,571	(215,667,592)	(1,764,021)
Adjustment in the value of plan assets ¹	(22,422,653)	--	(22,422,653)
Adjustment in the liabilities – discount rate/capitalization method	--	72,792,901	72,792,901
Value determined – Bank	191,480,918	(142,874,691)	48,606,227

¹ - Refers mainly to adjustments made by the Bank in determining the fair value of the investments in Litel and in securities held to maturity.



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

d.11) Sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analysis is performed for changes in a single assumption while maintaining all others constant. This is unlikely in reality, since some of the assumptions are correlated.

The same methodology was used to perform the sensitivity analysis in each of the periods presented. However, the discount rate was updated to reflect market conditions.

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 June 30, 2025.

June 30, 2025	Discount rate		Life expectancy		Salary increase	
	+0,25%	-0,25%	+1 age	-1 age	+0,25%	-0,25%
Plano 1 (Previ)	(2,391,028)	2,471,820	2,159,869	(2,216,821)	828	(826)
Plano Informal (Previ)	(8,355)	8,580	16,513	(16,531)	--	--
Plano de Associados (Cassi)	(139,402)	144,172	109,187	(111,538)	521	(510)
Regulamento Geral (Economus)	(110,567)	114,149	99,275	(103,079)	--	--
Regulamento Complementar 1 (Economus)	(1,131)	1,169	(1,989)	2,027	--	--
Plus I e II (Economus)	(13,974)	14,547	18,435	(18,064)	--	--
Grupo B' (Economus)	(3,085)	3,174	4,321	(4,334)	--	--
Prevmais (Economus)	(6,167)	6,389	1,632	(1,642)	771	(763)
Multifuturo I (Fusesc)	(1,666)	1,749	957	(995)	161	(148)
Plano I (Fusesc)	(5,708)	5,868	7,846	(7,995)	--	--
Plano BEP (Prevbep)	(1,303)	1,347	946	(988)	--	--

e) Overview of actuarial asset/(liability) recorded by the Bank

Sep 30, 2025	Actuarial assets	Actuarial liabilities
Plano 1 (Previ)	25,282,394	--
Plano Informal (Previ)	--	(679,044)
Plano de Associados (Cassi)	--	(9,422,626)
Regulamento Geral (Economus)	--	(453,853)
Regulamento Complementar 1 (Economus)	11,238	--
Plus I e II (Economus)	--	(641,092)
Grupo B' (Economus)	--	(205,073)
Prevmais (Economus)	180,942	--
Multifuturo I (Fusesc)	88,591	--
Plano I (Fusesc)	128,732	--
Plano BEP (Prevbep)	36,579	--
Total	25,728,476	(11,401,688)

f) Allocations of the Surplus - Plano 1

	01/01 to 09/30/2025
Fundo de Utilização ¹	
Opening balance	12,026,025
Contributions to Plano 1	(487,408)
Restatement	861,627
Closing balance	12,400,244

1 - Contains 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 Reais, unless otherwise stated

29 – Fair value of financial instruments

Financial instruments, recorded in balance sheet accounts, compared to fair value:

	Sep 30, 2025	
	Book value	Fair value
Assets	2,457,469,131	2,451,154,722
Cash and due from banks	23,732,657	23,732,657
Financial assets	2,433,736,474	2,427,422,065
Deposits with Central Bank of Brasil	120,538,285	120,538,285
Interbank investments	354,960,750	355,203,937
Securities	662,337,257	659,850,916
Derivative financial instruments	9,671,952	9,671,952
Loan portfolio	1,214,344,880	1,210,273,625
Other financial assets	71,883,350	71,883,350
Financial liabilities	2,243,658,277	2,241,032,002
Customers resources	891,321,616	890,463,403
Financial institutions resources	795,250,103	793,482,041
Resources from issuance of debt securities	367,888,435	367,888,435
Derivative financial instruments	8,894,539	8,894,539
Other financial liabilities	180,303,584	180,303,584

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 is the same as 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 amortised 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 depend 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 lack of information, information from primary servers from the previous day may be used.

Deposits with Brazilian Central Bank: For this line-item, the amount carried on the consolidated balance sheet is the same as 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 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 is the same as 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

	Sep 30, 2025	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets	594,567,419	564,382,818	29,811,765	372,836
Interbank investments (hedged item)	4,336,733	--	4,336,733	--
Debt and equity instruments	7,478,921	4,520,217	2,762,044	196,660
Derivative financial instruments	9,671,952	--	9,671,952	--
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	573,029,963	559,862,601	13,041,036	126,326
Loan portfolio (hedged item)	49,850	--	--	49,850
Liabilities	14,851,098	--	14,851,098	--
Financial institutions resources (hedged item)	1,642,247	--	1,642,247	--
Resources from issuance of debt securities (hedged item)	4,314,312	--	4,314,312	--
Derivative financial instruments	8,894,539	--	8,894,539	--

There were no transfer 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 Jan 01, 2025	Total Gains or Losses (Realized/Unrealized)	Purchases	Settlements	Transfers out of Level 3	Transfers into Level 3	Fair Value on Sep 30, 2025
Debt and equity instruments	34,798	92,980	--	(2)	--	68,884	196,660
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	294,129	(39,886)	--	--	(128,055)	138	126,326
Loan portfolio (hedged item)	46,193	3,657	--	--	--	--	49,850
Total	375,120	56,751	--	(2)	(128,055)	69,022	372,836

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.



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 or shareholders' equity; and
- (ii) operations classified in the banking portfolio, mainly composed of operations contracted with the primary objective of collect the respective contractual cash flows – loans to customers, funding in the retail market and held to maturity securities – and which are accounted for at rates based on the contractual 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 Reals, unless otherwise stated

Sensitivity analysis for trading and trading and banking portfolio

Risk factors / Exposures	Sep 30, 2025		
	Scenario I	Scenario II	Scenario III
Trading			
Pre fixed rate	(53,096)	(170,487)	(330,513)
Interest rate coupons	(1,817)	(10)	(21)
Price index coupons	(166,645)	(298,014)	(555,191)
Foreign currency coupons	(290,288)	(278,717)	(579,845)
Total	(511,846)	(747,228)	(1,465,570)
Trading and banking portfolio			
Pre fixed rate	(14,226,182)	(43,681,418)	(82,878,773)
Interest rate coupons	(13,294,982)	(24,628,329)	(52,704,816)
Price index coupons	(332,422)	(510,090)	(971,679)
Foreign currency coupons	(7,289,683)	(1,186,968)	(2,415,995)
Total	(35,143,269)	(70,006,805)	(138,971,263)

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 at 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 test: the stress test is performed monthly from the liquidity projection, in a base and stress scenario, against the Liquidity Reserve, assessing whether the potential volume of liquidity contingency measures (MCL) meets the needs liquidity, 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 states 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 state 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 now presented based on product lines, making the table more intuitive regarding the origin of funding sources. The segregation into terms was changed, taking into account the significance of values and the criteria for distribution and exhaustion of balances over time, reflecting the internal methodology, making the information more in line with the reality 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 with a defined maturity that is part of the composition of commercial sources, represented by the issuance of Agribusiness Credit Letters (LCA) and Real Estate Credit Letters (LCI), regardless of the 9 and 12 months, respectively, grace period, has daily availability for the saver. In this case, the behavior of respecting contractual deadlines was observed, a procedure similar to that adopted for 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	Sep 30,2025						Part %
	Up to 1 month	1 to 6 months	6 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	>5 years	Total gross	
Term deposits	18,113,788	16,974,016	6,049,791	219,914,347	3,089	261,055,031	13.4%
LCA	9,402,867	51,133,761	18,061,197	193,502,358	--	272,100,183	14.0%
LCI	242,381	968,017	2,808,616	11,410,117	--	15,429,131	0.8%
Savings	212,429,161	--	--	-	--	212,429,161	10.9%
Clients deposits	78,076,301	--	--	-	--	78,076,301	4.0%
Judicial deposits	270,169,551	--	--	-	--	270,169,551	13.9%
Treasury fundings	21,185,900	15,430,223	13,229,222	13,236,534	5,792,291	68,874,170	3.5%
Fixed term deposit	2,926,296	1,876,747	1,535,142	6,823,316	--	13,161,501	0.7%
Other retail fundings	8,229,862	98,921	272,551	1,796,454	--	10,397,788	0.5%
Foreign market funding	3,408,992	18,841,909	7,860,853	29,903,629	--	60,015,383	3.1%
Repurchase agreement	654,875,130	15,213,788	409,339	11,734,402	--	682,232,659	35.2%
Total gross	1,279,060,229	120,537,382	50,226,711	488,321,157	5,795,380	1,943,940,859	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 the derivative financial instruments and uses statistical and simulation methodologies to measure the risks of its positions, by means of Value-at-Risk, 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 conglomerate. It is approved by the Board of Directors and reviewed every year. It applies to all business that involve 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 expanse 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 risk incurred. In managing credit risk on the aggregate level, to keep exposure within the risk levels established by the senior management, the Bank has the prerogative to transfer or to share credit risk.

Credit rules provide clear, comprehensive guidelines for 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 the mitigator throughout the transaction cycle.

Measurement

Due to the nature and volume of the transactions, 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, evaluating prospectively the behavior of the portfolio subject to credit risk considered in several scenarios, corporately defined, including stress.

At the Bank, estimates of Expected Losses (EL) associated with credit risk consider the macroeconomic environment, the likelihood that the exposure will be characterized as a problematic asset 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.

The migration of financial assets between stages is sensitized after analyzes that result in aggravation or mitigation of credit risk. These estimates are based on assumptions of a number of factors, and for this reason, may be subject to change over time, generating future constitutions or reversals of 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 loss for doubtful accounts, 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.



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

Maximum credit risk exposure

	Banco do Brasil	Consolidated
	Sep 30, 2025	Sep 30, 2025
Financial assets at amortized cost, net	1,678,089,058	1,722,828,729
Loans to financial institutions	351,092,564	354,960,750
Loans to customers	70,618,568	81,639,749
Securities	1,192,043,051	1,214,344,880
Other financial assets	64,334,875	71,883,350
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	13,921,530	17,150,873
Debt and equity instruments	4,256,110	7,478,921
Derivatives	9,665,420	9,671,952
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	546,970,348	573,029,963
Off-balance sheet Items	248,302,390	251,262,372

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 Reals, unless otherwise stated

Assets received as collateral

Operation type	Banco do Brasil		Consolidated	
	Sep 30, 2025		Sep 30, 2025	
	Asset value	Collateral Fair Value	Asset value	Collateral Fair Value
Collateralized loans	691,361,698	647,221,444	691,361,698	647,221,444
Rural producer	358,763,534	328,842,254	358,763,534	328,842,254
Individuals	54,139,819	53,495,234	54,139,819	53,495,234
Vehicle Financing	2,650,299	2,555,712	2,650,299	2,555,712
Real estate financing	45,357,505	45,126,124	45,357,505	45,126,124
Others	6,132,015	5,813,398	6,132,015	5,813,398
Corporations	278,458,345	264,883,956	278,458,345	264,883,956
Wholesale	87,702,005	86,545,012	87,702,005	86,545,012
Retail MPE	190,756,340	178,338,944	190,756,340	178,338,944
Uncollateralized loans	188,429,216	--	188,429,216	--
Loans with other mitigators	312,252,137	--	334,553,966	--
Total	1,192,043,051		1,214,344,880	

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.). Perishable goods (vegetables, fruit, flowers, etc.) require additional collateral;
- (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

Asset	% Coverage
Credit rights	
Receipt for bank deposit	100%
Certificate of bank deposit ¹	100%
Savings deposits	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%
Guarantee ³	100%
Credit insurance	100%
Pledge agreement – securities ⁴	77%
Offshore funds – BB Fund ⁵	77%
Livestock ⁶	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
	Sep 30, 2025	Sep 30, 2025
Domestic market	1,151,745,466	1,151,585,998
Southeast	465,188,283	465,123,874
South	192,639,330	192,612,658
Midwest	230,283,453	230,251,569
Northeast	179,472,682	179,447,833
North	84,161,718	84,150,064
Foreign market	40,297,585	62,758,882
Total	1,192,043,051	1,214,344,880

The information related to exposures by economic activity has been included in Note 12 – Credit Portfolio.

d) Operational Risk

Operational risk is the possibility of a loss due to failures, deficiencies or inadequacies in internal processes and systems, a 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 of non-financial risks, operational risk is made up of the following management categories: third-party risk, legal risk, compliance risk, security risk, model 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 processes to be regularly reviewed and updated, which means continuously improving management.

Regarding the operational risk management instruments, the SIM – Immediate Complaint Solution stands out, which has streamlined the solution of customer complaints, since the analysis and dispute procedure is carried out on a single environment, with the automated issuance of the Term of Commitment completed, and credit made to the customer's account immediately after dispatch for certain amounts.

In addition, the systematic monitoring of operational loss events is carried out through the analysis of the information contained in the Risk Dashboard, among them the monitoring of the global limits and decisions of the Executive Committee for Risk Management, Internal Controls, Assets, Liabilities, Liquidity and Capital – CEGRC. Based on the monitoring of the established limit, the managers that are responsible for the process, products or services may be called to clarify the losses reasons and propose risk mitigation actions.

The monitoring of operational losses, in order to produce the appropriate reports, takes place through the Operational Loss Dashboard, which is also monitored by the areas managing processes, systems, products or services, with monthly calculation of the amounts of losses according to the global operating 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 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 in consistency 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 ECBB, the Master Plan (PD) and the Fixed Investment Plan.

The budgeted amounts must correspond to the goals and objectives defined by the Board of Directors for the Banco do Brasil Conglomerate. 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 PD 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 PD 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 PD. 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 Institution 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
Appetite¹	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 identify 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 Institution'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, implemented by the Bank on June 30, 2013, follows the disposed on CMN Resolution 4,557/2017. 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.

It is conducted monthly monitoring of the variables used in the preparation of the Capital Plan due to the review of the behavior projected in the preparation of the BB 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 losses 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 Reais, 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.

	Sep 30, 2025
RE - Referential Equity	195,705,437
Tier I	183,970,678
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital (CET1)	147,477,069
Shareholders' equity	178,572,756
Instruments qualifying as common equity tier 1 capital	4,100,000
Adjustment resulting from the application of CMN Resolution 5,199/2024	8,018,074
Regulatory adjustments	(43,213,761)
Capital management	36,493,609
Perpetual subordinated notes (Note 19.c)	27,512,100
Perpetual bonds (Note 19.c)	8,981,509
Tier II	11,734,759
Subordinated Debt qualifying as capital (regulations preceding Basel III) - Funds obtained from the FCO (Note 19.c) ¹	11,734,759
Risk Weighted Assets (RWA)	1,321,763,457
Credit risk (RWACPAD)	1,060,782,244
Market risk (RWAMPAD)	40,699,206
Operational risk (RWAOPAD)	220,282,007
Minimum referential equity requirements ²	105,741,077
Margin on the minimum referential equity required ³	89,964,360
Tier I Ratio (Tier I/RWA) ³	13.92%
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital Ratio (CET1/RWA) ³	11.16%
Capital Adequacy Ratio (RE/RWA) ³	14.81%

1 - According to CMN Resolution 4,955/2021, art. 31, in 2025, the balance of FCO is limited to 40% (50% in 2024) 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).



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

Regulatory adjustments deducted from CET1:

	Sep 30, 2025
Actuarial assets related to defined benefit pension funds net of deferred tax liabilities	(13,987,244)
Intangible assets	(11,804,672)
Significant investments and tax assets resulting from temporary differences that rely on the generation of future taxable profits or revenues for their realization (amount exceeding the 15% threshold)	(10,589,151)
Tax assets resulting from temporary differences that rely on the generation of future taxable profits or revenues for their realization (amount exceeding the 10% threshold)	(3,356,739)
Significant investments (excess of 10%) ¹	(2,130,600)
Tax assets resulting from tax losses carry forward	(857,506)
Non-controlling interests ²	(428,916)
Goodwill	(54,012)
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	(4,921)
Total	(43,213,761)

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 the article 10.

g) Fixed asset ratio and margin

	Sep 30, 2025
Fixed asset ratio	17.91%
Margin in relation to the fixed asset	62,809,158

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	Sep 30, 2025
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital Ratio ¹	8.00%	11.16%
Tier I Ratio ¹	9.50%	13.92%
Capital Adequacy Ratio ¹	11.50%	14.81%
Fixed asset ratio	Up to 50%	17.91%

1 - Includes additional main conservation, countercyclical and systemic capital

On September 30, 2025, the compliance with the regulatory indicators is observed. The Bank, through the capital management strategies already listed, aims to surpass the minimum regulatory indicators, keeping them at levels capable of perpetuating the strategy of reinforcing the structure of capital 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 financial bills issued up to the present date, there are the possibilities described in the emission instrument, as listed below:

1. For the perpetual instruments, there is a repurchase or redemption option, observing the following requirements:
 - a. minimum of five years interval between the issue date and the first exercise date of the repurchase or redemption option;
 - b. the exercise of the repurchase or redemption option is subject, on the exercise date, to the authorization of the Central Bank of Brazil;
 - c. lack of characteristics that lead to the expectation that the repurchase or redemption option will be exercised, constituting an attribution of the Issuer;
 - d. the interval between the repurchase or redemption option must be, at least, 180 days.

For securities issued abroad, there is, until now, no possibility for the holder of the security to request repurchase or redemption, total or partial. The expected cash flows will occur when the coupon is paid or when exercising the repurchase by the Bank, as applicable.

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 return of the primary.

According to the Information to the Market, dated April 8, 2021 and December 16, 2021, the schedule for returning the Hybrid Instrument established seven anual 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, the Bank returned the fourth installment of R\$ 1 billion to the National Treasury on July/2025, remaining the 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 ten days 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).



31 – 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 still recognized in the consolidated balance sheet and their associated liabilities

	Sep 30, 2025	
	Financial assets transferred	Associated liabilities
Financial assets related to repurchase agreements		
Financial assets at amortized cost – securities ¹	22,782,282	22,233,659
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	369,186,549	358,838,169
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	3,610	2,862
Total	391,972,441	381,074,690

1 – It includes the amount of R\$ 19,707,082 related to securities with credit characteristics.

Financial assets transferred and still recognized in the consolidated balance sheet which the associated liabilities are resources only to the transferred assets

	Sep 30, 2025	
	Carrying amount	Fair value
Credit assignment with substantial retention of risks ¹		
Financial assets transferred	93,445	93,445
Associated liabilities	93,580	93,580
Net position	(135)	(135)

1 – Financial assets transferred and associated liabilities are recognized in the consolidated balance sheet in the line items “Loans to customers” 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 on 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

32 – 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 institution's typical activities and are not expected to occur frequently in future years.

	01/01 to 09/30/2025
Recurring net income	12,907,623
Non-recurring net income	(71,968)
Adherence to the Tax Settlement Program (PTI) ¹	(1,192,474)
Tax effect and employee and directors profit sharing effect on non-recurring items ²	1,120,506

1 - This refers to the program for adherence in tax litigation involving relevant and widespread legal controversy No. 27/2024, issued by the Office of the Attorney General of the National Treasury (PGFN) and the Special Secretariat of the Federal Revenue of Brazil (RFB). The program provides eligibility for settlement by adherence, among other matters, of debts under administrative or judicial litigation related to the incidence of social security contributions on amounts paid as profit sharing (PLR). Among the payment conditions for the debts selected for tax settlement, the program establishes a discount of 65% on the total amount of the debt or the registration eligible for settlement.

2 - The program establishes that the granted discounts will not be considered in the calculation of the tax base for Income Tax (IR) and Social Contribution on Net Profit (CSLL).



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

33 – Current and non current assets and liabilities

Sep 30, 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	21,781,400	--	21,781,400	23,732,657	--	23,732,657
Financial assets	1,000,921,987	1,376,606,116	2,377,528,103	1,029,008,029	1,404,728,445	2,433,736,474
Deposits with Central Bank of Brasil	120,538,285	--	120,538,285	120,538,285	--	120,538,285
Interbank investments	348,453,235	2,639,329	351,092,564	351,906,937	3,053,813	354,960,750
Securities	44,415,623	595,438,285	639,853,908	55,493,388	606,843,869	662,337,257
Derivative financial instruments	7,974,328	1,691,092	9,665,420	7,980,860	1,691,092	9,671,952
Loan portfolio	453,572,147	738,470,904	1,192,043,051	465,528,060	748,816,820	1,214,344,880
Other financial assets	25,968,369	38,366,506	64,334,875	27,560,499	44,322,851	71,883,350
Expected credit risk losses	(40,700,586)	(58,742,589)	(99,443,175)	(41,480,899)	(59,404,155)	(100,885,054)
Loan portfolio	(36,073,733)	(58,732,446)	(94,806,179)	(36,590,200)	(58,856,511)	(95,446,711)
Other financial assets	(4,626,853)	(10,143)	(4,636,996)	(4,890,699)	(547,644)	(5,438,343)
Tax assets	47,830,356	44,942,953	92,773,309	50,554,817	46,868,151	97,422,968
Current tax assets	11,199,256	--	11,199,256	13,109,094	247,246	13,356,340
Deferred tax assets (tax credit)	36,631,100	44,942,953	81,574,053	37,445,723	46,620,905	84,066,628
Investments	--	44,945,666	44,945,666	--	19,911,482	19,911,482
Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures	--	44,838,484	44,838,484	--	19,776,642	19,776,642
Other investments	--	141,835	141,835	--	141,835	141,835
Impairment losses	--	(34,653)	(34,653)	--	(6,995)	(6,995)
Property and equipment	--	14,771,236	14,771,236	--	15,279,167	15,279,167
Property for use	--	27,002,734	27,002,734	--	27,591,572	27,591,572
Right to use	--	2,557,662	2,557,662	--	2,845,446	2,845,446
Accumulated depreciation	--	(14,774,488)	(14,774,488)	--	(15,127,464)	(15,127,464)
Impairment losses	--	(14,672)	(14,672)	--	(30,387)	(30,387)
Intangible	--	11,787,354	11,787,354	--	11,869,587	11,869,587
Intangible assets	--	21,809,564	21,809,564	--	22,388,301	22,388,301
Accumulated amortization	--	(9,983,946)	(9,983,946)	--	(10,450,559)	(10,450,559)
Impairment losses	--	(38,264)	(38,264)	--	(68,155)	(68,155)
Other non-financial assets	9,369,924	25,804,127	35,174,051	11,546,461	26,104,296	37,650,757
Total assets	1,039,203,081	1,460,114,863	2,499,317,944	1,073,361,065	1,465,356,973	2,538,718,038
Liabilities						
Financial liabilities	1,619,801,620	609,291,523	2,229,093,143	1,637,472,361	606,185,916	2,243,658,277
Customers resources	627,898,159	226,527,744	854,425,903	663,870,224	227,451,392	891,321,616
Financial institutions resources	763,472,671	56,015,883	819,488,554	743,921,491	51,328,612	795,250,103
Resources from issuance of debt securities	98,311,998	264,940,381	363,252,379	99,327,858	268,560,577	367,888,435
Derivative financial instruments	7,828,821	1,029,107	8,857,928	7,865,432	1,029,107	8,894,539
Other financial liabilities	122,289,971	60,778,408	183,068,379	122,487,356	57,816,228	180,303,584
Provisions	12,279,163	21,745,534	34,024,697	13,136,943	22,168,903	35,305,846
Provisions for civil, tax and labor claims	9,162,511	18,708,282	27,870,793	9,300,869	18,990,786	28,291,655
Other provisions	3,116,652	3,037,252	6,153,904	3,836,074	3,178,117	7,014,191
Tax liabilities	4,935,193	9,280,469	14,215,662	9,845,624	9,496,174	19,341,798
Current tax liabilities	2,225,811	--	2,225,811	6,809,838	6,727	6,816,565
Deferred tax liabilities	2,709,382	9,280,469	11,989,851	3,035,786	9,489,447	12,525,233
Other non-financial liabilities	21,619,500	22,222,556	43,842,056	25,909,652	27,915,643	53,825,295
Shareholders' equity	--	178,142,386	178,142,386	--	186,586,822	186,586,822
Total liabilities and equity	1,658,635,476	840,682,468	2,499,317,944	1,686,364,580	852,353,458	2,538,718,038



In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

34 – Other information

a) Investment funds management

Funds managed by BB Asset:

	Numbers of funds/portfolios (in Units)	Balance
	Sep 30, 2025	Sep 30, 2025
Managed funds	1,254	1,785,250,469
Investment funds	1,248	1,768,533,624
Managed portfolios	6	16,716,845

b) Details in relation to overseas branches, subsidiaries and associates

	Banco do Brasil	Consolidated
	Sep 30, 2025	Sep 30, 2025
Assets		
BB Group	75,905,667	75,172,446
Third parties	112,873,988	163,461,090
TOTAL ASSETS	188,779,655	238,633,536
Liabilities		
BB Group	42,971,485	41,439,904
Third parties	134,581,236	177,206,608
Shareholders' equity	11,226,934	19,987,024
Attributable to parent company	11,226,934	19,047,565
Non-controlling interest	--	939,459
Total liabilities	188,779,655	238,633,536

	Banco do Brasil	Consolidated
	01/01 to 09/30/2025	01/01 to 09/30/2025
Net income	1,629,324	3,719,528
Attributable to parent company	1,629,324	3,380,496
Non-controlling interest	--	339,032

c) Consortium funds

	Sep 30, 2025
Monthly forecast of purchase pool members receivable funds	1,169,588
Obligations of the groups due to contributions	79,591,586
Purchase pool members - assets to be delivered	73,422,107
(In units)	
Quantity of groups managed	429
Quantity of active consortium members	1,750,555
Quantity of assets deliverable to members (drawn or winning offer)	253,613
	01/01 to 09/30/2025
Quantity of assets (in units) delivered in the period	202,644



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 09/30/2025	
	Quantity of assigned employees ¹	Cost in the period
With costs for the Bank		
Labor unions	221	43,172
Other organizations/entities	8	4,802
Without cost to the Bank²		
Federal, state and municipal governments	232	--
External organizations (Cassi, Previ, Economus, Fusesec and PrevBep)	595	--
Employee entities	71	--
Subsidiaries and associates	835	--
Total	1,962	47,974

1 - Balance on the last day of the period.

2 - In the period of January 1 to September 30, 2025, the Bank was reimbursed in the amount of R\$ 577,798 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):

	Sep 30, 2025
Lowest salary	4,189.05
Highest salary	70,090.20
Average salary	12,525.90
Average value of benefits offered	3,072.59
President	90,185.66
Vice-president	80,722.79
Director	68,414.22
Audit Committee - member	61,572.79
Capital and Risk Committee	61,572.79
Fiscal council	7,846.67
Board of Directors	7,846.67

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 Sep 30, 2025

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.



35 – Subsequent events

No subsequent events were identified in the period.



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(A free translation of the original report in Portuguese on Individual and Consolidated Interim 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") for the period ended September 30, 2025, which comprise the balance sheet as of September 30, 2025, and the statements of income, other comprehensive income, changes in shareholders' equity and cash flows for the nine-month period then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

Bank's management is responsible for the preparation and presentation of these individual and consolidated financial statements in accordance with the accounting practices adopted in Brazil, applicable to the 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 the 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 consist 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 the Brazilian and International 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 interim financial information

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the individual and consolidated financial statements as of September 30, 2025 do not present fairly, in all material respects, the individual and consolidated financial position of the Bank as of September 30, 2025, and its individual and consolidated financial

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performance and cash flows for the nine-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.

Emphasis of Matter – Comparative Figures

We draw attention to Note 3 to the financial statements, which describes that these statements were prepared in accordance with the accounting practices adopted in Brazil, applicable to institutions authorized to operate by the Central Bank of Brazil, considering the exemption from presenting comparative figures for the periods/previous fiscal year(s) in the financial statements for the fiscal year 2025, as provided in Resolution No. 4,966 of the National Monetary Council (CMN) and BCB Resolution No. 352 of the Central Bank of Brazil (BACEN). Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

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 September 30, 2025, 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 nine-month period ended September 30, 2025, 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, containing no modifications, dated November 11, 2025.

Brasília, November 11, 2025

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 September 30, 2025 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), November 10, 2025.

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), November 10, 2025.

Tarciana Paula Gomes Medeiros
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER (CEO)

Ana Cristina Rosa Garcia
CHIEF CORPORATE OFFICER

Carla Nesi
CHIEF RETAIL BUSINESS OFFICER

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Marisa Reghini Ferreira Mattos
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
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
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
Thiago Affonso Borsari

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
Renato da Motta Andrade Neto
Tatiana Rosito

AUDIT COMMITTEE

Aramis Sá de Andrade
Egídio Otmar Ames
Marcelo Gasparino da Silva
Rachel de Oliveira Maia
Vera Lucia de Almeida Pereira Elias

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