Management Discussion and Analysis

2Q25

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.

Throughout the document, three types of footnotes addressing this topic may be found.

(1) Prospective changes introduced by the enactment of Resolution 4,966/21, without historical series adjustments, disclosed starting from 1Q25 under the new regulation; (2) Reprocessing of information due to the enactment of Resolution 4,966/21 in management reports where it was possible to adjust periods prior to 1Q25 to improve comparability; (3) Other reprocessing actions, unrelated to Resolution 4,966/21, carried out to enhance comparability due to changes made during the current period.

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Adjusted Net Income

R$11.2 billion - 1H25

R$3.8 billion - 2Q25

ROE

12.6 % - 1H25

8.4 % - 2Q25

CET1

10.97 %

Net Interest Income

R$48.9 billion - 1H25

R$25.1 billion - 2Q25

Cost of Credit

R$26.1 billion - 1H25

R$15.9 billion - 2Q25

Fee Income

R$17.1 billion - 1H25

R$8.8 billion - 2Q25

Administrative Expenses

R$19.2 billion - 1H25

R$9.7 billion - 2Q25

Loan Portfolio

R$ 1,294.3 billion

Individuals

R$342.6 billion

Companies

R$468.0 billion

Agribusiness

R$404.9 billion

In January 2025, CMN Resolution 4,966/2021 came into effect, introducing structural changes in the accounting of financial assets and the establishment of provisions for expected credit losses. The regulation was adopted prospectively i.e., its effects were not considered for previous quarters. The Resolution brings changes mainly in expected loss calculation, credit interest accrual, rather for period extension on 60 to 90 days delinquent operations, cash recognition for operations in stage 3 and the deferral, through an effective interest rate, for credit operations fee and expenses. Thus, the comparison with previous quarters is non-linear, especially in NII, Fee Income and Credit Risk lines.

Adjusted Net Income reached R$11.2 billion in 1H25 and R$3.8 billion in 1Q25. ROE was 12.6% YTD over 8.4% quarterly. The results' main components are:

Net Interest Income (NII): In the quarterly comparison, it was influenced by the positive commercial performance, which supported the growth of financial revenues (+7.6% in credit operations and 13.9% in treasury), more than offsetting the 11.9% increase in financial expenses.

In YTD comparison, NII was R$48.9 billion, 4.6% down to 1H24, due to rising funding costs, mainly post fixed, which reflects more directly the effects of 120 bps TMS and 57 bps TR increase. Besides, there was 12.0% growth in the commercial funding average balance. On the other hand, the 26.5% growth in financial revenues from credit operations stands out, driven by the expansion of the credit portfolio.

Starting from 1Q25 and due to the adoption of the Resolution 4,966/21, there was a change in the interest recognition rules (accrual), which has a combined effect of (i) extending the interest appropriation period for delinquent operations from 60 to 90 days (which added R$168 million to credit revenues in 2Q25) and (ii) recognizing interest revenues from operations in stage 3 on a cash basis (which ceased to recognize R$867 million in credit revenues in 2Q25).

Finally, it is noteworthy that treasury revenues are affected by the seasonality of lower liquidity at the beginning of the year and had their comparability compromised due to the reclassification of lines related to private securities, which are now accounted for as credit income.

Cost of Credit: formed by expected loss expenses (according to CMN Resolution No. 4,966/21), added to the granted discounts and deducted from credit recovery revenues, it reached R$26.1 billion. The line was mainly influenced by the continued aggravated dynamics of the agribusiness portfolio, whose delinquency reached 3.49%. Despite the positive outlook for 2025 harvest in Brazil, with a record crop, and the high percentage of guarantees in this portfolio, there is a stock of operations being handled from the 2024/2025 harvest, including due to judicial recoveries in the sector – which require greater provisioning under the new regulation.

Fee Income: amounted to R$17.1 billion in 1H25, with positive performance in Asset Management and Consortium Management and insurance Fees. The quarterly outline was favorable for credit fee, Asset Management and Consortium Management fees.

Administrative Expenses: R$9.7 billion ion 2Q25, 1.9% growth to previous period, reflecting 1.9% growth in personnel expenses and 1.8% in Other Administrative Expenses.

In the YTD comparison, administrative expenses grew 5.8%. The increase reflects the 4.6% wages raise in September ,2024 and the increase in headcount, including through specific public contest to cybersecurity and IT, besides the investments in Tech and Innovation agenda.

Expanded Loan Portfolio

Regarding the expanded credit portfolio dynamics, it grew 11.2% YoY and 1.3% QoQ:

Individuals: it reached R$342.6 billion, growing by 8.0% YoY. Highlights include growth in payroll and non-payroll loans, resulting from the extensive relationship with clients and disbursements to both civil servants, pensioners, and retirees, and at the end of June 2025, to private sector professionals with the new 'Crédito do Trabalhador' product, which reached R$4.5 billion.

Companies: it reached R$468.0 billion, growing by 14.7% YoY and 1.8% QoQ, with R$148.4 billion for Corporate segment, R$121.8 billion for MSME segment, and R$75.0 billion for Government clients.

Agribusiness: the expanded portfolio reached R$404.9 billion, growing by 8.0% YoY, with a focus on working capital and investment lines. In the 2024/2025 harvest plan Banco do Brasil disbursed R$225 billion in agribusiness credit.

Delinquency Indicators: The delinquency indicator for loans over 90 days closed June at 4.21%, an increase of 35 basis points compared to March, 2025. The delinquency rate for the agribusiness portfolio reached 3.49%, while the individual portfolio ended the period at 5.59%, and the corporate portfolio stood at 4.18%

CET1 ended June, 2025 at 10.97%, corroborating Banco do Brasil's balance sheet strength.

Performance

Table 1. Summary of Income, Balance Sheet and Multiples[1]

R$ million, except percentages		2Q24	1Q25	2Q25	Δ% Y/Y	Δ% Q/Q	1H24	1H25	Δ% YtD
Managerial Income									
Adjusted Net Income		**9,502**	**7,374**	**3,784**	**(60.2)**	**(48.7)**	**18,802**	**11,158**	**(40.7)**
Net Interest Income (NII)		25,549	23,881	25,061	(1.9)	4.9	51,283	48,943	(4.6)
Cost of Risk		(7,807)	(10,152)	(15,908)	103.8	56.7	(16,348)	(26,059)	59.4
Fee Income		8,845	8,361	8,754	(1.0)	4.7	17,189	17,115	(0.4)
Administrative Expenses		(9,245)	(9,496)	(9,676)	4.7	1.9	(18,123)	(19,172)	5.8
Accounting Net Income		**8,965**	**6,772**	**3,035**	**(66.1)**	**(55.2)**	**17,747**	**9,807**	**(44.7)**
R$ million, except percentages		Jun/24	Mar/25	**Jun/25**	**Δ% Y/Y**	**Δ% Q/Q**			
Balance Sheet									
Total Assets		**2,362,966**	**2,420,992**	**2,437,483**	**3.2**	**0.7**			
Securities		578,022	523,574	606,329	4.9	15.8			
Total Liabilities		**2,181,136**	**2,236,803**	**2,253,934**	**3.3**	**0.8**			
Customers Resources		822,463	864,972	880,357	7.0	1.8			
Shareholders' Equity		**181,831**	**184,189**	**183,549**	**0.9**	**(0.3)**			
Loan Portfolio									
Expanded Loan Portfolio		**1,164,430**	**1,277,799**	**1,294,296**	**11.2**	**1.3**			
Expanded Individuals Portfolio		317,317	335,806	342,595	8.0	2.0			
Expanded Companies Portfolio		408,096	459,885	467,986	14.7	1.8			
Expanded Agribusiness Portfolio		374,989	406,198	404,893	8.0	(0.3)			
Loan Portfolio's NPL+90d		**3.00%**	**3.86%**	4.21%	**(296) bps**	**(382) bps**			
NPL+90d Coverage Ratio		191%	185%	179%	**(12) bps**	**(6) bps**			
Capital Ratios									
Tier I Capital Ratio	(Tier I/RWA)	13.01%	13.27%	13.27%	26 bps	0 bps			
CET1 Ratio	(CET1/RWA)	11.60%	10.97%	10.97%	(63) bps	0 bps			
Capital Adequacy Ratio	(RE/RWA)	14.19%	14.14%	14.14%	(5) bps	1 bps			
Units as detailed		2Q24	1Q25	**2Q25**	**Δ% Y/Y**	**Δ% Q/Q**	1H24	**1H25**	**Δ% YtD**
Market Indexes and Multiples									
Return over Assets (ROA)		1.6%	1.2%	0.6%	(101) bps	(60) bps	1.7%	0.9%	(73.4) bps
Return over Equity (ROE)		21.6%	16.7%	8.4%	(1,316) bps	(823) bps	21.7%	12.6%	(906.8) bps
Cost-to-Income Ratio 12 months		25.5%	26.5%	27.0%	155 bps	51 bps	25.4%	28.4%	301 bps
IOC/Dividends – R$ million		3,828	2,761	516	(86.5)	(81.3)	7,612	3,277	(56.9)
IOC/Dividends per Share – R$		0.67	0.48	0.09	(86.5)	(81.3)	1.33	0.57	(57.0)
Earnings per Share – R$		1.56	1.19	0.54	(65.4)	(54.6)	3.10	1.73	(44.2)
Book Value per Share – R$		30.11	30.59	30.61	1.6	0.1	30.11	30.61	1.6
Fair Value per Share – R$		26.71	28.19	22.09	(17.3)	(21.6)	26.71	22.09	(17.3)
(P/E) Price / Earnings per Share 12 months		4.37	4.84	4.59	22.1	(24.3)	4.37	4.59	22 bps
(P/BV) Price / Book Value per Share		0.89	0.92	0.72	(17) bps	(20) bps	0.89	0.72	(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, sectiion 3, in this link.

Figure 1. 2025's Guidance

	Indicators	Released (between)	Observed 1H25	Revised
Equity	**Loan Portfolio [1]**	**5.5%** and **9.5%**	**10.3 %**	**3.0%** and **6.0%**
Equity	Individuals	7% and 11%	8.0 %	7% and 10%
Equity	Companies	4% and 8%	15.2 %	0% and 3%
Equity	Agribusiness	5% and 9%	8.0 %	3% and 6%
ESG	**Sustainable Portfolio**	**7%** and **11%**	**10.6 %**	**7%** and **10%**
Income	**Net Interest Income**	**Under review**	**48.9 R$ bn**	**102.0** and **105.0 R$ bn**
Income	**Cost of Credit [2]**	**Under review**	**26.1 R$ bn**	**53.0** and **56.0 R$ bn**
Income	**Fee income**	**34.5** and **36.5 R$ bn**	**17.1 R$ bn**	**Unchanged**
Income	**Administrative Expenses**	**38.5** and **40.0 R$ bn**	**19.2 R$ bn**	**Unchanged**
Income	**Adjusted Net Income**	**Under review**	**11.2 R$ bn**	**21.0** and **25.0 R$ bn**

(1) The credit projections consider the domestic classified portfolio added private securities and guarantees and do not consider government credit.
(2) Cost of Credit: corresponds to the provisions related to credit risk of financial instruments, in accordance with CMN Resolution 4,966/21.

1. Consolidated Financial Information Summary

Consolidated Balance Sheet

Table 2. Balance Sheet – Assets, Liabilities and Shareholder's Equity[1] – R$ million

	Jun/24	Mar/25	Jun/25	Δ% Y/Y	Δ% Q/Q
Total Assets	**2,362,966**	**2,420,992**	**2,437,483**	**3.2**	**0.7**
Availabilities	**25,773**	**28,366**	**24,468**	**(5.1)**	**(13.7)**
Financial Assets	**2,253,287**	**2,310,328**	**2,334,778**	**3.6**	**1.1**
Central Bank Compulsory Reserves	120,745	114,515	123,095	1.9	7.5
Interbank Investments	413,464	363,561	290,996	(29.6)	(20.0)
Securities	578,022	523,574	606,329	4.9	15.8
Derivative Financial Instruments	5,983	8,377	5,580	(6.7)	(33.4)
Loan Portfolio	1,024,416	1,223,818	1,231,084	20.2	0.6
Other Financial Assets	110,657	76,484	77,693	(29.8)	1.6
(Allowance for Losses Associated with Credit Risk)	**(62,880)**	**(88,866)**	**(94,702)**	**50.6**	**6.6**
(Loan Portfolio)	(58,786)	(83,393)	(89,248)	51.8	7.0
(Other Financial Assets)	(4,094)	(5,473)	(5,454)	33.2	(0.3)
Tax Assets	**73,472**	**88,113**	**92,740**	**26.2**	**5.3**
Current Tax Assets	12,744	11,739	12,282	(3.6)	4.6
Deferred Tax Assets (Tax Credit)	60,728	76,374	80,457	32.5	5.3
Investments	**22,764**	**18,478**	**19,658**	**(13.6)**	**6.4**
Property for Use	**10,204**	**12,501**	**13,841**	**35.6**	**10.7**
Intangible	**10,423**	**11,571**	**11,960**	**14.8**	**3.4**
Other Assets	**29,924**	**40,500**	**34,740**	**16.1**	**(14.2)**
Total Liabilities and Shareholder's Equity	**2,362,966**	**2,420,992**	**2,437,483**	**3.2**	**0.7**
Total Liabilities	**2,181,136**	**2,236,803**	**2,253,934**	**3.3**	**0.8**
Financial Liabilities	**2,088,755**	**2,128,581**	**2,141,417**	**2.5**	**0.6**
Customer Resources	822,463	864,972	880,357	7.0	1.8
Financial Institutions Resources	767,939	819,339	797,016	3.8	(2.7)
Funds from Issuance of Securities	285,275	338,298	352,112	23.4	4.1
Derivative Financial Instruments	4,792	5,098	5,423	13.2	6.4
Other Financial Liabilities	208,285	100,873	106,509	(48.9)	5.6
Provisions	**29,156**	**32,499**	**33,712**	**15.6**	**3.7**
Provisions for Civil, Tax and Labor Claims	20,824	25,681	26,957	29.5	5.0
Other Provisions	8,333	6,818	6,755	(18.9)	(0.9)
Tax Liabilities	**16,428**	**16,258**	**15,835**	**(3.6)**	**(2.6)**
Current Tax Liabilities	5,632	3,323	4,773	(15.2)	43.7
Deferred Tax Liabilities	10,797	12,935	11,062	2.5	(14.5)
Other Liabilities	**46,796**	**59,465**	**62,970**	**34.6**	**5.9**
Shareholder's Equity	**181,831**	**184,189**	**183,549**	**0.9**	**(0.3)**
Capital	**120,000**	**120,000**	**120,000**	**–**	**–**
Instruments Qualifying as CET1	**6,100**	**5,100**	**5,100**	**(16.4)**	**–**
Capital Reserves	**1,412**	**1,416**	**1,417**	**0.3**	**0.0**
Profit Reserves	**71,161**	**78,325**	**76,225**	**7.1**	**(2.7)**
Other Comprehensive Income	**(20,849)**	**(20,682)**	**(23,166)**	**11.1**	**12.0**
(Treasury Shares)	**(264)**	**(259)**	**(258)**	**(2.1)**	**(0.2)**
Retained Earnings	**–**	**(4,695)**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Non-controlling Interest	**4,270**	**4,983**	**4,231**	**(0.9)**	**(15.1)**

(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.

Consolidated Statement of Income

Table 3. Statement of Income with Reallocations[1] – R$ million

	2Q24	1Q25	2Q25	Δ% Y/Y	Δ% Q/Q	1H24	1H25	Δ% YTD
Net Interest Income [2 4 5 13 14 15 16]	**25,549**	**23,881**	**25,061**	**(1.9)**	**4.9**	**51,283**	**48,943**	**(4.6)**
Cost of Credit	**(7,807)**	**(10,152)**	**(15,908)**	**103.8**	**56.7**	**(16,348)**	**(26,059)**	**59.4**
Recovery of Write-offs [2]	2,983	1,289	1,991	(33.3)	54.5	4,974	3,280	(34.1)
Expected Loss Expense [1]	(9,610)	(11,067)	(17,374)	80.8	57.0	(19,610)	(28,441)	45.0
Discount Granted [3 4]	(908)	(374)	(525)	(42.2)	40.4	(1,242)	(898)	(27.7)
Impairment [5 11]	(272)	–	–	–	–	(471)	–	–
Net Financial Margin	**17,742**	**13,730**	**9,153**	**(48.4)**	**(33.3)**	**34,934**	**22,883**	**(34.5)**
Fee Income	**8,845**	**8,361**	**8,754**	**(1.0)**	**4.7**	**17,189**	**17,115**	**(0.4)**
Administrative Expenses	**(9,245)**	**(9,496)**	**(9,676)**	**4.7**	**1.9**	**(18,123)**	**(19,172)**	**5.8**
Personnel Expenses [17]	(6,075)	(6,322)	(6,444)	6.1	1.9	(11,955)	(12,767)	6.8
Other Administrative Expenses [8]	(3,171)	(3,174)	(3,232)	1.9	1.8	(6,169)	(6,406)	3.8
Other Operating Income/Expenses	**(1,422)**	**(1,306)**	**(1,231)**	**(13.4)**	**(5.8)**	**(2,741)**	**(2,537)**	**(7.4)**
Net Gains from Equity Method Investments	1,945	1,759	2,124	9.2	20.7	3,787	3,883	2.5
PREVI - Plano de Benefícios I [6]	616	978	978	58.9	–	1,231	1,957	58.9
PREVI - Fundo Utilização Restatement [7]	265	381	273	3.1	(28.3)	584	654	12.0
Tax Expenses [14]	(2,176)	(2,104)	(2,186)	0.4	3.9	(4,299)	(4,290)	(0.2)
Other Income/Expenses [1 3 6 7 8 10 15 16 18]	(2,071)	(2,320)	(2,421)	16.9	4.3	(4,044)	(4,741)	17.2
Provisions	**(1,831)**	**(1,823)**	**(1,823)**	**(0.5)**	**0.0**	**(3,381)**	**(3,645)**	**7.8**
Civil, Tax and Labor Claims [9 10]	(1,804)	(1,811)	(1,821)	1.0	0.6	(3,327)	(3,633)	9.2
Other Provisions	(27)	(11)	(1)	(95.5)	(89.3)	(53)	(13)	(76.2)
Operating Income	**14,089**	**9,466**	**5,178**	**(63.2)**	**(45.3)**	**27,879**	**14,644**	**(47.5)**
Net Non-Operating Income	**56**	**39**	**98**	**75.3**	**151.3**	**104**	**137**	**32.5**
Profit Before Taxation and Profit Sharing	**14,145**	**9,505**	**5,276**	**(62.7)**	**(44.5)**	**27,982**	**14,781**	**(47.2)**
Income Tax and Social Contribution [12 13 19]	**(2,530)**	**(425)**	**(113)**	**(95.5)**	**(73.3)**	**(4,908)**	**(538)**	**(89.0)**
Employee and Directors Profit Sharing [20]	**(1,208)**	**(937)**	**(489)**	**(59.5)**	**(47.8)**	**(2,391)**	**(1,426)**	**(40.3)**
Non-Controlling Interests	**(905)**	**(770)**	**(889)**	**(1.8)**	**15.5**	**(1,881)**	**(1,659)**	**(11.8)**
Adjusted Net Income	**9,502**	**7,374**	**3,784**	**(60.2)**	**(48.7)**	**18,802**	**11,158**	**(40.7)**
One-Off Items	**(537)**	**(602)**	**(749)**	**39.6**	**24.4**	**(1,055)**	**(1,351)**	**28.1**
Economic Plans [9]	(1,036)	(1,162)	(1,307)	26.2	12.5	(2,045)	(2,469)	20.8
Adherence to Transaction Program [17 18]	–	–	(1,192)	–	–	–	(1,192)	–
Tax Voluntary Assessment [12]	–	–	–	–	–	949	–	–
Securities Impairment [11]	–	–	–	–	–	(1,717)	–	–
Tax Effect and Profit Sharing [19 20]	499	560	1,751	250.5	212.5	1,758	2,311	31.4
Net Income	**8,965**	**6,772**	**3,035**	**(66.1)**	**(55.2)**	**17,747**	**9,807**	**(44.7)**

(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	2Q24	1Q25	2Q25	1H24	1H25
1		Expected Loss Expense		Other Income/Expenses	Cost of Credit w/o Characteristic of FI	(198)	(420)	(181)	(348)	(601)
2	*	Loan Portfolio		Recovery of Write-offs	Cost of Credit Exp.	2,983	1,289	1,991	4,974	3,280
3		Other Income/Expenses		Discount Granted	EL Expanded View	(405)	(261)	(330)	(741)	(591)
4	*	Loan Portfolio		Discount Granted	EL Expanded View	(504)	(112)	(195)	(501)	(307)
5	*	Securities		Impairment	EL Expanded View	(272)	–	–	(2,188)	–
6		Other Income/Expenses		PREVI - Plano de Benefícios I	Actuarial Assets and Liabilities Valuation Adjust.	616	978	978	1,231	1,957
7		Other Income/Expenses		PREVI - Fundo Utilização Restatement	Actuarial Assets and Liabilities Valuation Adjust.	265	381	273	584	654
8		Other Administrative Expenses		Other Income/Expenses	Premiums Paid to Costumers	(475)	(457)	(476)	(951)	(933)
9		Civil, Tax and Labor Claims		Economic Plans	Economic Plans	(1,036)	(1,162)	(1,307)	(2,045)	(2,469)
10		Other Income/Expenses		Civil, Tax and Labor Claims	Other Expenses on Civil Claims	(147)	(147)	(153)	(273)	(300)
11		Impairment		Securities Impairment	Securities Impairment	–	–	–	(1,717)	–
12		Income Tax and Social Contribution		Tax Voluntary Assessment	Tax Voluntary Assessment	–	–	–	949	–
13		Income Tax and Social Contribution	*	Securities	Financial Operarion Income	–	523	687	–	1,210
14		Tax Expenses	*	Tax Hedge	Tax Hedge	85	(69)	(17)	106	(86)
15		Other Income/Expenses	*	Securities	Financial Investment Income	6	–	–	13	–
16	*	Securities		Other Income/Expenses	Operating Provisions Reversal	28	–	–	39	–
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	439	493	1,665	1,639	2,158
20		Employee and Directors Profit Sharing		Tax Effect and Profit Sharing	Tax Effect and Profit Sharing on One-Off Items	60	68	85	119	153

(*) Net Interest Income's (NII) subaccounts. More information on Chapter 2.

Glossary of Reallocations

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

(02), **(03)**, **(04)**, & **(05)** 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.

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

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

(08) Payroll acquisition amortization.

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

(10) Other expenses arising from civil claims

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

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

(13) Effect of recovered financial asset assessment.

(14) Tax effects on investments abroad hedge.

(15) Revenues from non-financial companies

financial investments.

(16) Operating Provisions Reversal.

(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

	2Q24	1Q25	2Q25	1H24	1H25
One-Off Itens	**499**	**560**	**1,751**	**1,758**	**2,311**
Economic Plans	499	560	630	986	1,190
Tax Voluntary Assessment	–	–	–	(55)	–
Securities Impairment	–	–	–	828	–
Adherence to Transaction Program	–	–	1,121	–	1,121

2. Net Interest Income

In 2Q25, NII was R$25.1 billion, up 4.9% QoQ and down 4.6% in the half-year comparison (1H25/1H24).

In the QoQ comparison, there was growth in financial revenues (+7.6% in loan operations and +13.9% in treasury), partially offset by the 11.9% growth in financial expenses, which were influenced by the 12.1% increase in commercial funding expenses.

In the half-year comparison, the 4.6% 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 120 bps in the period) and the TR (+57 bps). Furthermore, the 12.0% growth in the average balance of commercial funding stands out. In 1H25, the highlight was the 26.5% growth in loan operations income, driven by the growth in the volume of the credit portfolio.

This chapter presents information related to the NII. As of 1Q25, reclassifications were made between lines to enable a more coherent analysis of the information presented here and, consequently, of the Bank's financial performance, which were made retrospectively to maintain comparability with 2024. It is important to emphasize that these adjustments are not related to the implementation of Resolution No. 4,966/2021.

Main NII reclassifications:

1. In **Commercial Funding Expenses**, expenses with Other Deposits are now part of the Time Deposits. Previously, these expenses were recorded in Institutional Funding (Borrowing, Assignments and Onlending). Still about Commercial Funding, it is important to highlight that the Other Resources from Issuance line was created.

2. Regarding **Institutional Funding**, we inform that Domestic Subordinated Debt Expenses were segregated from expenses with Financial Letters. In addition, the line previously named Perpetual Bonds – Overseas was renamed Subordinated Debt – Abroad

3. In the **Treasury Result**, expenses with Open Market Funding – Own Portfolio were added to Securities Interest income, with the objective of reflecting the income from repo-free securities. In addition, the lines of Interbank Deposits Result and Repo Operations Result were created.

4. In the **Earning Assets** table, Securities Income and Interbank Investments Income were segregated. In the **Bearing-Interest Liabilities** table, Financial and Development Funds Expenses were incorporated into Borrowing, Assignments and Onlending Expenses.

Regarding Resolution No. 4,966/21, we inform that Private Securities with Credit Characteristics Income, which were previously in the Treasury Result, were migrated to the **Loan Operations Income** in the Agribusiness Loan Operations (CPR and CDCA) and Companies Loan Operations (Private Securities) due to the new rule. This adjustment was implemented prospectively and only affect information as of January 1, 2025, that is, data as of 1Q25.

Accounting NII

Table 6. Key Indicators

	2Q24	1Q25	2Q25	Δ% Y/Y	Δ% Q/Q	1H24	1H25	Δ% YTD
CDI / TMS – %	2.53	2.99	3.33	31.6	11.2	5.22	6.42	23.1
TJLP – %	1.68	2.01	2.18	29.9	8.6	3.35	4.23	26.4
TR – %	0.23	0.41	0.51	126.1	24.3	0.35	0.92	160.5
RDP – % [1]	1.73	1.93	2.00	16.0	3.8	3.43	3.97	15.6
Business days	63	61	61	(3.2)	–	124	122	(1.6)
Number of days	91	90	91	–	1.1	182	181	(0.5)
Exchange Rate – US$ [2]	5.56	5.74	5.60	0.8	(2.4)			

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

Table 7. Net Interest Income Breakdown – R$ million

	2Q24	1Q25	2Q25	Δ% Y/Y	Δ% Q/Q	1H24	1H25	Δ% YTD
Net Interest Income	**25,549**	**23,881**	**25,061**	**(1.9)**	**4.9**	**51,283**	**48,943**	**(4.6)**
Financial Income	45,605	49,239	53,445	17.2	8.5	91,841	102,684	11.8
Loan Operations [1]	34,704	42,038	45,240	30.4	7.6	69,003	87,277	26.5
Treasury [1 2]	10,901	7,201	8,206	(24.7)	13.9	22,839	15,407	(32.5)
Financial Expenses	(20,056)	(25,357)	(28,384)	41.5	11.9	(40,559)	(53,741)	32.5
Commercial Funding	(16,933)	(21,089)	(23,650)	39.7	12.1	(34,442)	(44,739)	29.9
Institutional Funding [3]	(3,123)	(4,268)	(4,734)	51.6	10.9	(6,117)	(9,003)	47.2

(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$8.2 billion in 1H25. Disregarding this effect, the treasury result would have been R$23.6 billion and the loan operations income would have been R$79.1 billion in 1H25, representing growth of 3.3% and 14.6% in the half-year 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).

Financial Income from Loan Operations

Loan operations income was R$45.2 billion in 2Q25. 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$8.2 billion in 1H25, in contrast to the reduction in the same amount in the Treasury Result, which harms comparability between the semesters. In addition, there was a lower interest accrual of operations of stage 3 on a cash basis accounting, around R$1.9 billion in 1H25 (R$1 billion in 1Q25 and R$867 million in 2Q25). 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$368 million in 1H25 (R$200 million in 1Q25 and R$168 million in 2Q25).

Table 8. Loan Operations Income – R$ million

	2Q24	1Q25	**2Q25**	Δ% Y/Y	Δ% Q/Q	1H24	**1H25**	Δ% YTD
Loan Operations Income	**34,704**	**42,038**	**45,240**	**30.4**	**7.6**	**69,003**	**87,277**	**26.5**
Individuals	14,153	15,021	16,138	14.0	7.4	28,216	31,160	10.4
Companies [1]	9,878	15,028	16,158	63.6	7.5	19,731	31,186	58.1
Agribusiness [2]	8,896	9,927	10,729	20.6	8.1	17,364	20,656	19.0
Abroad	1,247	1,749	1,919	53.9	9.8	2,555	3,668	43.5
Sale or Transference of Financial Assets	291	263	223	(23.3)	(15.0)	580	486	(16.2)
Leasing	22	26	29	27.9	10.8	46	55	18.9
Other	216	24	43	(80.3)	74.6	510	67	(86.9)

(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.

Figure 2. Loan Operations Income Breakdown – %

Figure 3. Loan Portfolio Breakdown – %

Financial Expenses from Commercial Funding

Table 9. Commercial Funding Expenses [1] – R$ million

	2Q24	1Q25	2Q25	Δ% Y/Y	Δ% Q/Q	1H24	1H25	Δ% YTD
Commercial Funding Expenses	**(16,933)**	**(21,089)**	**(23,650)**	**39.7**	**12.1**	**(34,442)**	**(44,739)**	**29.9**
Deposits Funding Expenses	**(13,759)**	**(16,529)**	**(18,215)**	**32.4**	**10.2**	**(27,857)**	**(34,745)**	**24.7**
Time Deposits [2]	(4,714)	(6,368)	(7,483)	58.8	17.5	(10,030)	(13,851)	38.1
Savings Deposits	(3,408)	(3,911)	(4,022)	18.0	2.8	(6,649)	(7,933)	19.3
Judicial Deposits	(5,637)	(6,251)	(6,710)	19.0	7.3	(11,179)	(12,960)	15.9
Letters of Credit Issuance Expenses	**(4,690)**	**(6,389)**	**(7,688)**	**63.9**	**20.3**	**(9,617)**	**(14,077)**	**46.4**
Agribusiness Letters of Credit	(4,379)	(5,993)	(7,247)	65.5	20.9	(8,979)	(13,240)	47.5
Mortgage Bonds	(304)	(390)	(433)	42.7	11.1	(624)	(824)	31.9
Other Resources from Issuance	(7)	(5)	(8)	12.5	46.5	(13)	(13)	(3.4)
Credit Guarantee Fund	**(209)**	**(233)**	**(242)**	**15.8**	**3.9**	**(414)**	**(474)**	**14.5**
Result of Deposits with Central Bank	**1,725**	**2,062**	**2,495**	**44.7**	**21.0**	**3,447**	**4,557**	**32.2**

(1) Reprocessed series; (2) It Includes expenses with other deposits.

Commercial funding expenses was R$23.6 billion in 2Q25, influenced by the growth observed in TMS (+34 bps), which impacts post-fixed funding, and TR (+10 bps) and RDP (+7 bps), which influence savings deposits and judicial deposits expenses, in addition to the expansion of the average balance of commercial funding (+3.6%), with emphasis on Agribusiness Letters of Credit, with growth of 8.7%.

Table 10. Funding vs. Selic Rate [1] – R$ million

	2Q24			1Q25			2Q25		
	Average Balance	Cost	% Selic	Average Balance	Cost	% Selic	Average Balance	Cost	% Selic
Total Funding	**1,037,258**	**(18,798)**	**71.7**	**1,118,789**	**(23,285)**	**69.6**	**1,154,629**	**(26,286)**	**68.4**
Time Deposits [2]	498,579	(10,351)	82.1	544,072	(12,618)	77.5	562,291	(14,193)	75.8
Savings Deposits	209,658	(3,408)	64.3	214,126	(3,911)	61.0	214,194	(4,022)	56.4
Agribusiness Letters of Credit	186,482	(4,379)	92.9	219,305	(5,993)	91.3	238,322	(7,247)	91.4
Demand Deposits	104,329	–	–	100,073	–	–	98,848	–	–
Interbank Deposits	23,850	(356)	–	25,975	(372)	–	25,990	(390)	–
Mortgage Bonds	14,360	(304)	83.6	15,239	(390)	85.6	14,984	(433)	86.9

(1) Reprocessed series; (2) 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 [1] – R$ million

	2Q24	1Q25	2Q25	Δ% Y/Y	Δ% Q/Q	1H24	1H25	Δ% YTD
Institutional Funding Expenses	**(3,123)**	**(4,268)**	**(4,734)**	**51.6**	**10.9**	**(6,117)**	**(9,003)**	**47.2**
Borrowing, Assignments and Onlending [2]	(1,718)	(1,994)	(2,208)	28.5	10.7	(3,395)	(4,202)	23.8
Subordinated Debt	(584)	(913)	(1,051)	80.0	15.1	(1,090)	(1,964)	80.2
Domestic [3]	(259)	(692)	(837)	223.6	21.0	(476)	(1,529)	221.6
Abroad	(325)	(221)	(214)	(34.3)	(3.2)	(614)	(435)	(29.3)
Securities Issued Abroad	(607)	(573)	(519)	(14.5)	(9.4)	(1,186)	(1,092)	(8.0)
Financial Letters [4]	(214)	(789)	(957)	346.9	21.3	(446)	(1,745)	291.8

(1) Reprocessed series; (2) Expenses with Other Deposits were reclassified to Commercial Funding; (3) It corresponds to expenses with Perpetual Financial Letters; (4) It represents expenses with senior instruments.

Institutional funding expenses were R$4.7 billion in 2Q25, influenced by expenses with Domestic Subordinated Debt (Perpetual Financial Letters), and Borrowing, Assignment and Onlending, 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$8.2 billion (securities – interest income), which harms comparability between the semesters. Disregarding this effect, the treasury result would be R$23.6 billion in 1H25, which would correspond to a growth of 3.3% in the half-year comparison.

Table 12. Treasury Result [1] – R$ million

	2Q24	1Q25	2Q25	Δ% Y/Y	Δ% Q/Q	1H24	1H25	Δ% YTD
Treasury Result	**10,901**	**7,201**	**8,206**	**(24.7)**	**13.9**	**22,839**	**15,407**	**(32.5)**
Securities [2]	8,532	6,321	8,238	(3.4)	30.3	17,638	14,559	(17.5)
Repo Operations Result	637	146	170	(73.3)	16.5	1,930	316	(83.6)
Interbank Investments	10,743	9,825	10,345	(3.7)	5.3	23,600	20,170	(14.5)
Open Market Funding [3]	(10,106)	(9,679)	(10,175)	0.7	5.1	(21,669)	(19,854)	(8.4)
Interbank Deposits Result	575	457	391	(32.0)	(14.4)	1,211	848	(29.9)
Interbank Deposits Investments	931	829	781	(16.1)	(5.8)	1,926	1,610	(16.4)
Interbank Deposits Funding	(356)	(372)	(390)	9.4	4.8	(715)	(762)	6.6
Other Treasury Components	1,157	277	(594)	-	-	2,059	(317)	-

(1) Reprocessed series; (2) it contains open market funding expenses (own portfolio); (3) Refers to expenses with third-party portfolios.

Securities Income

Securities income was R$8.2 billion in 2Q25. Due to Resolution No. 4,966, as of 1Q25, the private securities with credit characteristics income was migrated to loan operations income, reducing the treasury result by R$8.2 billion (securities - interest income) in 1H25, which harms comparability between the semesters. Disregarding this effect, the securities income would have been R$22.7 billion in 1H25, which would correspond to a growth of 28.9% in the half-year comparison.

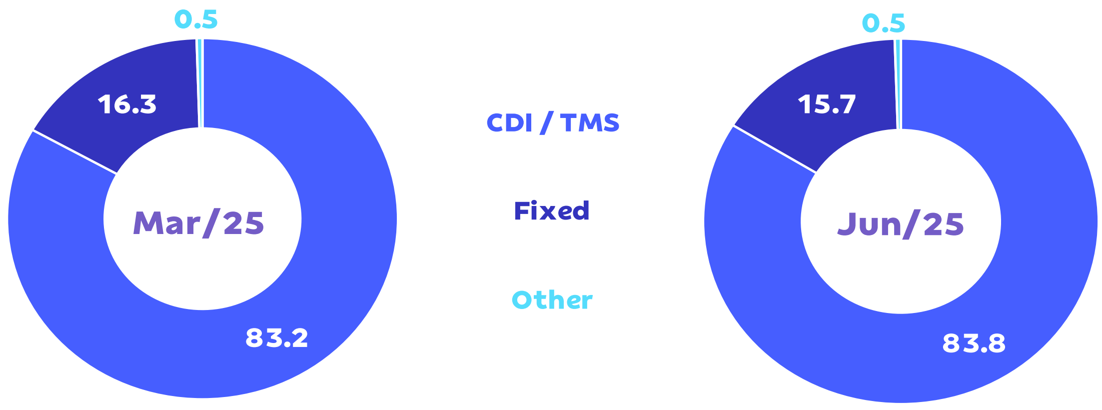
It is worth noting that the average balance of the securities portfolio is mostly (83.8%) post-fixed.

Table 13. Securities Income [1] – R$ million

	2Q24	1Q25	2Q25	Δ% Y/Y	Δ% Q/Q	1H24	1H25	Δ% YTD
Securities Income	**8,532**	**6,321**	**8,238**	**(3.4)**	**30.3**	**17,638**	**14,559**	**(17.5)**
Interest Income [2] [3]	8,627	5,965	7,829	(9.2)	31.2	17,621	13,795	(21.7)
Profit/Loss from Negotiation	59	190	403	581.3	112.5	229	592	159.2
Income/Expense from Mark to Market	(154)	166	6	-	(96.6)	(211)	172	-

(1) Reprocessed series; (2) Income from private securities with credit characteristics were reclassified to loan operations income; (3) 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 – Market Value – R$ million

	Jun/24 ²	Share %	Mar/25 ²	Share %	Jun/25	Share %	Δ% Y/Y	Δ% Q/Q
Securities	**–**	**–**	**523,574**	**100.0**	**606,329**	**100.0**	**–**	**15.8**
At Fair Value through Profit or Loss	–	–	7,076	1.4	7,247	1.2	–	2.4
At Fair Value through Other Comp. Income	–	–	474,963	90.7	553,081	91.2	–	16.4
At Amortized Cost	–	–	41,534	7.9	46,001	7.6	–	10.8

(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

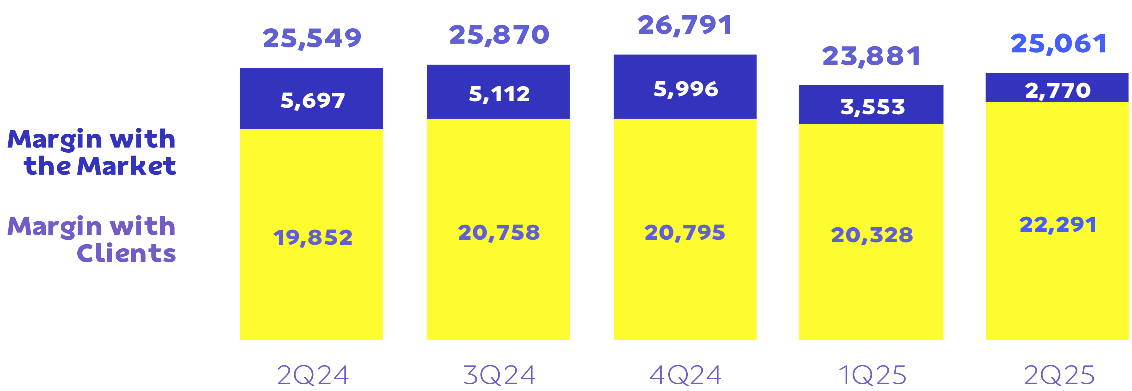
	Jun/24	Share %	Mar/25	Share %	Jun/25	Share %	Δ% Y/Y	Δ% Q/Q
Liquidity Assets (a)	**1,017,259**	**100.0**	**915,501**	**100.0**	**921,793**	**100.0**	**(9.4)**	**0.7**
Securities	578,022	56.8	523,574	57.2	606,329	65.8	4.9	15.8
Interbank Investments	411,750	40.5	363,561	39.7	290,996	31.6	(29.3)	(20.0)
Available Funds	27,487	2.7	28,366	3.1	24,468	2.7	(11.0)	(13.7)
Liquidity Liabilities (b)	**696,945**	**100.0**	**668,013**	**100.0**	**644,140**	**100.0**	**(7.6)**	**(3.6)**
Open Market Funding	673,939	96.7	642,377	96.2	617,731	95.9	(8.3)	(3.8)
Interbank Deposits	23,006	3.3	25,636	3.8	26,408	4.1	14.8	3.0
Liquidity Balance (a-b)	**320,314**	**100.0**	**247,488**	**100.0**	**277,654**	**100.0**	**(13.3)**	**12.2**

(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] and with the Market [2] – R$ million



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

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

	2Q24	1Q25	2Q25	Δ% Y/Y	Δ% Q/Q	1H24	1H25	Δ% YTD
Net Interest Income	**25,549**	**23,881**	**25,061**	**(1.9)**	**4.9**	**51,283**	**48,943**	**(4.6)**
Margin with Clients	**19,852**	**20,328**	**22,291**	**12.3**	**9.7**	**40,129**	**42,619**	**6.2**
Average Balance	1,048,787	1,117,639	1,142,503	8.9	2.2	1,035,155	1,130,071	9.2
Clients Spread %	7.79	7.48	8.04	3.2	7.5	7.90	7.68	(2.8)
Margin with the Market	**5,697**	**3,553**	**2,770**	**(51.4)**	**(22.0)**	**11,153**	**6,323**	**(43.3)**

Margin with Cilents was R$22.2 billion in 2Q25, mainly due to growth in individuals portfolio loan income, in addition to the growth in the liability margin, favored by the increase in TMS in the quarterly comparison (+34 bps). Margin with the Market was R$2.8 billion in 2Q25, down 22.0% QoQ, impacted mainly by exchange rates and the increase 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) [1] – R$ million

	2Q24			2Q25		
	Average Balance[2]	Revenues [3]	Annual [4] Rate (%)	Average Balance[2]	Revenues [3]	Annual [4] Rate (%)
Earning Assets	**2,093,336**	**63,622**	**12.7**	**2,228,039**	**77,943**	**14.7**
Loan Portfolio [5]	1,014,472	34,704	14.4	1,227,535	45,240	15.6
Securities	552,069	15,519	11.7	576,183	19,083	13.9
Interbank Investments	440,376	11,675	11.0	329,237	11,126	14.2
Remunerated Compulsory Deposits	86,418	1,725	8.2	95,083	2,495	10.9

(1) Reprocessed series; (2) Arithmetic average of the balances at the end of months; (3) Calculated including the partial effect of the exchange rate variation; (4) Annualized average (252 business days year/business days of the period); (5) 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) [1] – R$ million

	1Q25			2Q25		
	Average Balance[2]	Revenues [3]	Annual [4] Rate (%)	Average Balance[2]	Revenues [3]	Annual [4] Rate (%)
Earning Assets	**2,172,168**	**70,493**	**13.6**	**2,228,039**	**77,943**	**14.7**
Loan Portfolio [5]	1,218,495	42,038	14.5	1,227,535	45,240	15.6
Securities	514,618	15,739	12.8	576,183	19,083	13.9
Interbank Investments	354,296	10,654	12.6	329,237	11,126	14.2
Remunerated Compulsory Deposits	84,759	2,062	10.1	95,083	2,495	10.9

(1) Reprocessed series; (2) Arithmetic average of the balances at the end of months; (3) Calculated including the partial effect of the exchange rate variation; (4) Annualized average (252 business days year/business days of the period); (5) 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) [1] – R$ million

	1H24			1H25		
	Average Balance[1]	Revenues[2]	Annual Rate (%)[3]	Average Balance[1]	Revenues[2]	Annual Rate (%)[3]
Earning Assets	**2,073,370**	**128,374**	**12.8**	**2,200,103**	**148,436**	**13.9**
Loan Portfolio [4]	1,003,010	69,003	14.2	1,223,015	87,277	14.8
Securities	522,137	30,400	12.0	545,401	34,822	13.2
Interbank Investments	463,243	25,525	11.3	341,767	21,780	13.2
Remunerated Compulsory Deposits	84,979	3,447	8.3	89,921	4,557	10.4

(1) Reprocessed series; (2) Arithmetic average of the balances at the end of months; (3) Calculated including the partial effect of the exchange rate variation; (4) Annualized average (252 business days year/business days of the period); (5) 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) [1] – R$ million

	2Q24			2Q25		
	Average Balance[2]	Expenses[3]	Annual Rate (%)[4]	Average Balance[2]	Expenses[3]	Annual Rate (%)[4]
Interest-Bearing Liabilities	**1,811,913**	**(39,021)**	**8.3**	**1,934,382**	**(52,047)**	**10.3**
Open Market Funding	677,099	(17,093)	9.7	630,465	(21,019)	12.7
Time Deposits	498,579	(10,351)	8.0	562,291	(14,193)	9.7
Saving Deposits	209,658	(3,408)	6.3	214,194	(4,022)	7.3
Agribusiness Letters of Credit	186,482	(4,379)	9.1	238,322	(7,247)	11.6
Borrowing and Onlending [5]	130,935	(1,718)	5.1	152,679	(2,208)	5.7
Subordinated Debt	22,863	(584)	9.8	32,805	(1,051)	12.2
Foreign Securities Borrowing	39,763	(607)	6.0	33,831	(519)	6.0
Interbank Deposits	23,850	(356)	5.8	25,990	(390)	5.9
Mortgage Bonds	14,360	(304)	8.2	14,984	(433)	11.1
Others Commercial Papers [6]	8,324	(221)	10.2	28,821	(964)	12.7

(1) Reprocessed series; (2) Arithmetic average of the balances in the end of months; (3) Calculated including the partial effect of the exchange rate variation; (4) Annualized average (252 business days year/business days of the period); (5) It includes Financial and Development Funds; (6) Included: letters of credit, debentures and real estate receivables certificates.

Table 21. Average Balances and Interest Rates – Interest-Bearing Liabilities (QoQ) [1] – R$ million

	1Q25			2Q25		
	Average Balance[2]	Expenses[3]	Annual Rate (%)[4]	Average Balance[2]	Expenses[3]	Annual Rate (%)[4]
Interest-Bearing Liabilities	**1,892,257**	**(46,656)**	**9.5**	**1,934,382**	**(52,047)**	**10.3**
Open Market Funding	623,137	(19,097)	11.7	630,465	(21,019)	12.7
Time Deposits	544,072	(12,618)	9.0	562,291	(14,193)	9.7
Saving Deposits	214,126	(3,911)	7.1	214,194	(4,022)	7.3
Agribusiness Letters of Credit	219,305	(5,993)	10.5	238,322	(7,247)	11.6
Borrowing and Onlending [5]	153,810	(1,994)	5.1	152,679	(2,208)	5.7
Subordinated Debt	32,577	(913)	10.7	32,805	(1,051)	12.2
Foreign Securities Borrowing	36,742	(573)	6.1	33,831	(519)	6.0
Interbank Deposits	25,975	(372)	5.6	25,990	(390)	5.9
Mortgage Bonds	15,239	(390)	9.9	14,984	(433)	11.1
Others Commercial Papers [6]	27,274	(794)	11.1	28,821	(964)	12.7

(1) Reprocessed series; (2) Arithmetic average of the balances in the end of months; (3) Calculated including the partial effect of the exchange rate variation; (4) Annualized average (252 business days year/business days of the period); (5) It includes Financial and Development Funds; (6) Included: letters of credit, debentures and real estate receivables certificates.

Table 22. Average Balances and Interest Rates – Interest-Bearing Liabilities (YTD) [1] – R$ million

	1H24			1H25		
	Average Balance[1]	Expenses[2]	Annual Rate (%)[3]	Average Balance[1]	Expenses[2]	Annual Rate (%)[3]
Interest-Bearing Liabilities	**1,792,422**	**(78,736)**	**8.6**	**1,913,319**	**(98,703)**	**10.1**
Open Market Funding	668,006	(34,430)	10.0	626,801	(40,116)	12.4
Time Deposits	494,284	(21,209)	8.4	553,181	(26,811)	9.5
Saving Deposits	207,265	(6,649)	6.3	214,160	(7,933)	7.3
Agribusiness Letters of Credit	187,138	(8,979)	9.4	228,813	(13,240)	11.2
Borrowing and Onlending	127,406	(3,395)	5.3	153,244	(4,202)	5.4
Subordinated Debt	23,073	(1,090)	9.2	32,691	(1,964)	11.7
Foreign Securities Borrowing	38,931	(1,186)	6.0	35,287	(1,092)	6.1
Interbank Deposits	23,292	(715)	6.0	25,982	(762)	5.8
Mortgage Bonds	14,468	(624)	8.4	15,111	(824)	10.6
Others Commercial Papers [4]	8,560	(459)	10.4	28,048	(1,758)	12.1

(1) Reprocessed series; (2) Arithmetic average of the balances at the end of months; (3) Calculated including the partial effect of the exchange rate variation; (4) Annualized average (252 business days year/business days of the period); (5) It includes Financial and Development Funds; (6) 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

	2Q25 / 2Q24			2Q25 / 1Q25			1H25 / 1H24		
	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	**4,712**	**9,609**	**14,322**	**1,955**	**5,496**	**7,450**	**8,550**	**11,512**	**20,062**
Loan Portfolio	7,852	2,683	10,536	333	2,869	3,202	15,700	2,575	18,275
Securities	799	2,765	3,564	2,039	1,304	3,343	1,485	2,937	4,422
Interbank Investments	(3,756)	3,207	(549)	(847)	1,318	471	(7,742)	3,997	(3,745)
Remunerated Compulsory Deposits	227	543	771	271	163	434	250	860	1,110
Interest-Bearing Liabilities	**(3,295)**	**(9,731)**	**(13,026)**	**(1,133)**	**(4,258)**	**(5,391)**	**(6,237)**	**(13,730)**	**(19,967)**
Open Market Funding	1,555	(5,481)	(3,926)	(244)	(1,678)	(1,922)	2,637	(8,323)	(5,686)
Time Deposits	(1,497)	(2,345)	(3,842)	(441)	(1,134)	(1,575)	(2,599)	(3,004)	(5,602)
Saving Deposits	(85)	(529)	(614)	(1)	(110)	(111)	(255)	(1,029)	(1,285)
Agribusiness Letters of Credit	(1,576)	(1,291)	(2,867)	(578)	(675)	(1,253)	(2,411)	(1,850)	(4,261)
Borrowing and Onlending	(314)	(176)	(490)	16	(230)	(213)	(709)	(98)	(807)
Subordinated Debt	(318)	(148)	(467)	(7)	(131)	(138)	(578)	(296)	(874)
Foreign Securities Borrowing	91	(3)	88	45	9	54	113	(18)	95
Interbank Deposits	(32)	(1)	(34)	(0)	(17)	(18)	(79)	32	(47)
Mortgage Bonds	(18)	(112)	(130)	7	(51)	(43)	(35)	(164)	(199)
Others Commercial Papers	(686)	(58)	(743)	(52)	(119)	(171)	(1,222)	(78)	(1,299)

(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 the application of the concept of spread specific to the banking segment, which is calculated by dividing the NII the average earning assets.

Table 24. NIM and NII – R$ million

	2Q24	1Q25	2Q25	1H24	1H25
(a) Average Earning Assets	**2,093,336**	**2,172,168**	**2,228,039**	**2,073,370**	**2,200,103**
(b) Average Interest-Bearing Liabilities	**1,811,913**	**1,892,257**	**1,934,382**	**1,792,422**	**1,913,319**
(c) NII	**25,549**	**23,881**	**25,061**	**51,283**	**48,943**
(d) Net Interest Gain	24,601	23,837	25,896	49,638	49,734
(d.I) Interest Income	63,622	70,493	77,943	128,374	148,436
(d.II) Interest Expense	(39,021)	(46,656)	(52,047)	(78,736)	(98,703)
(e) Other Items [1]	948	44	(835)	1,645	(791)
AIBL / AEA (b/a) – %	86.6	87.1	86.8	86.4	87.0
Yield Average Assets [2] [4] (d.I/a) – %	12.7	13.6	14.7	12.8	13.9
Liabilities Average Cost [2] [4] (d.II/b) – %	8.9	10.2	11.2	9.0	10.6
Net Interest Rate [2] [3] – %	3.8	3.4	3.5	3.8	3.4
Adjusted NIM [2] (d/a) – %	4.8	4.5	4.7	4.8	4.6
NIM [2] (c/a) – %	5.0	4.5	4.6	5.0	4.5

(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 nterest-bearing liabilities; (4) Calculated with partial effect of exchange rate change.

Table 25. NIM and Risk-Adjusted NIM – %

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

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

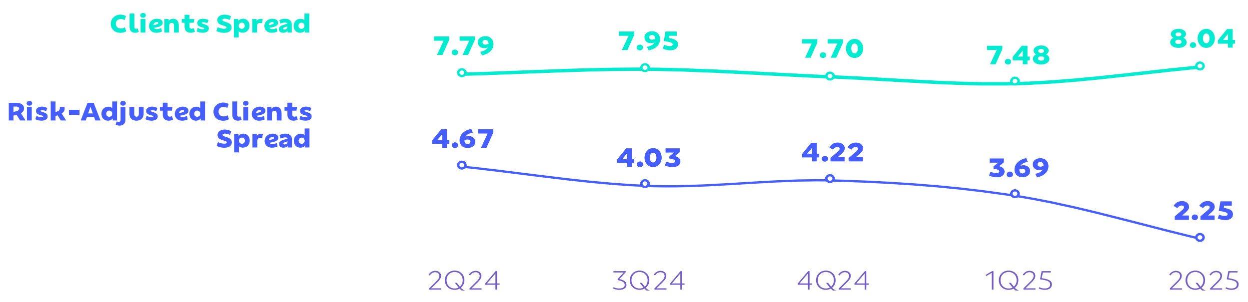
Clients Spread

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

	2Q24	1Q25	2Q25	Δ% Y/Y	Δ% Q/Q	1H24	1H25	Δ% YTD
Margin with Clients	19,852	20,328	22,291	12.3	9.7	40,129	42,619	6.2
Cost of Credit [1]	7,807	10,152	15,908	103.8	56.7	16,348	26,059	59.4
Average Balance with Clients	1,048,787	1,117,639	1,142,503	8.9	2.2	1,035,155	1,130,071	9.2
Clients Spread %	**7.79**	**7.48**	**8.04**	**3.2**	**7.5**	**7.90**	**7.68**	**(2.8)**
Risk-Adjusted Clients Spread % [2]	**4.67**	**3.69**	**2.25**	**(51.8)**	**(39.0)**	**4.65**	**2.95**	**(36.5)**

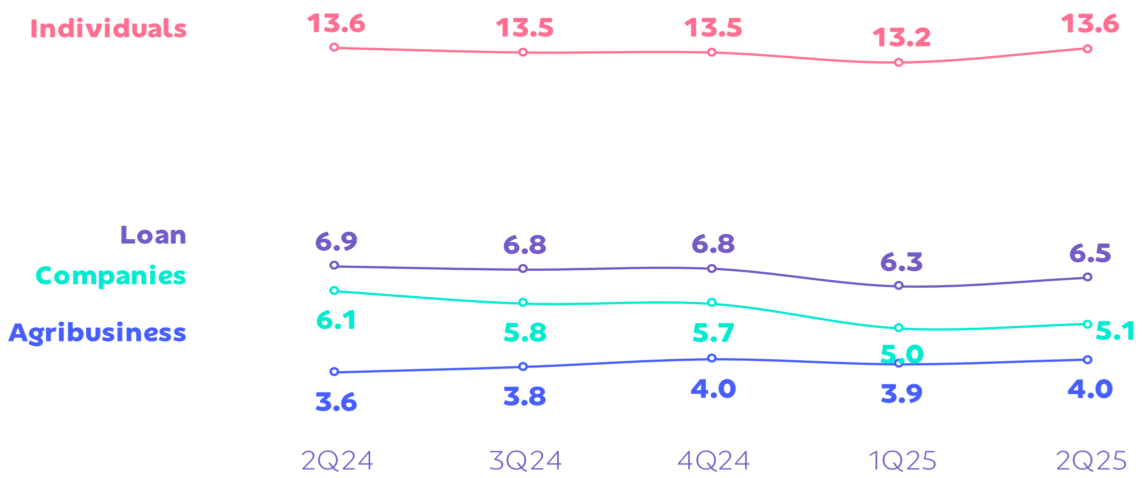
(1) Margin with Clients, net of Cost of Credit, divided by the average balance with clients, annualized.

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



Managerial Credit Spread

Figure 7. Managerial Credit Spread [1] – %



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

Balance in Foreign Currencies

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

Banco do Brasil manages its foreign exchange exposure to minimize its effects on the Consolidated Result. The following table presents the BB's consolidated statement of assets, liabilities, and derivatives in foreign currencies. On June 30, 2025, total net position of assets was US$609 million on assets.

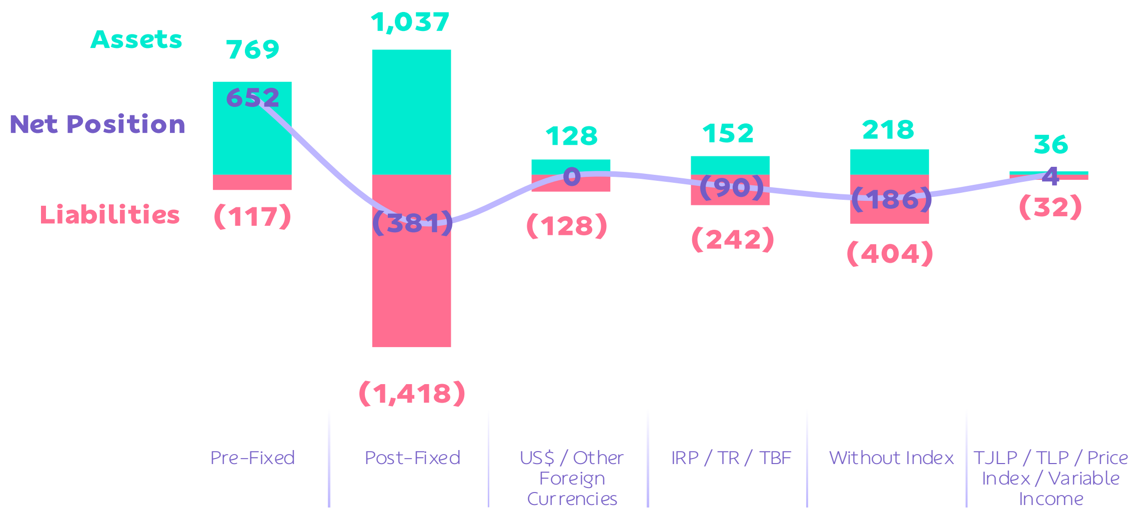
Table 27. Balance in Foreign Currencies – R$ million

	Balance Sheet		Derivatives		Total	
Currency	**Assets**	**Liabities**	**Long**	**Short**	**Assets + Long**	**Liabities + Short**
U.S. Dollar	225,606	239,165	82,385	70,342	307,991	309,507
Euro	19,021	10,072	9,117	18,690	28,138	28,762
Yen	3,152	3,318	437	388	3,589	3,706
Pound Sterling	1,705	2,000	395	163	2,100	2,163
Swiss Franc	17	14	–	–	17	14
Gold	260	–	–	–	260	–
Canadian Dollar	39	35	–	–	39	35
Other	14,518	13,433	4,296	2	18,814	13,435
Total	**264,318**	**268,037**	**96,630**	**89,585**	**360,948**	**357,622**
Total Net Position					**3,326**	
Total Net Position - in US$ million					**609**	

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 June 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	**998,742**	**82,275**	**113,028**	**187,970**	**410,689**	**548,177**	**2,340,882**
Pre-Fixed	107,073	57,901	73,880	99,246	238,453	192,569	769,121
Post-Fixed	726,117	15,002	18,528	31,328	82,614	163,343	1,036,933
Savings / TBF	10,522	5,835	3,024	10,146	30,789	92,120	152,435
Price Index	2,131	408	596	4,862	12,769	7,528	28,294
TJLP / TLP	36	55	58	116	290	7,107	7,662
US$ / Other Foreign Currencies	42,106	7,309	8,357	26,536	9,085	34,453	127,847
Variable Income	243	–	–	–	–	–	243
Without Index	110,513	(4,236)	8,587	15,737	36,689	51,058	218,346
Liabilities	**(746,215)**	**(61,151)**	**(98,704)**	**(183,499)**	**(378,556)**	**(872,757)**	**(2,340,882)**
Pre-Fixed	30,273	(8,275)	(19,486)	(63,453)	(27,627)	(28,705)	(117,273)
Post-Fixed	(643,277)	(34,003)	(57,008)	(65,457)	(253,524)	(364,283)	(1,417,551)
Savings / TBF	(11,739)	(9,898)	(4,159)	(16,604)	(43,724)	(155,969)	(242,092)
Price Index	(6,362)	(282)	(449)	(1,139)	(4,049)	(7,612)	(19,892)
TJLP / TLP	(78)	(96)	(167)	(175)	(300)	(11,320)	(12,136)
US$ / Other Foreign Currencies	(13,747)	(6,306)	(12,144)	(26,434)	(26,543)	(42,561)	(127,735)
Without Index	(101,285)	(2,291)	(5,291)	(10,238)	(22,789)	(262,309)	(404,204)
Gap	**252,527**	**21,124**	**14,324**	**4,471**	**32,133**	**(324,580)**	**(0)**
Cumulative Gap	**252,527**	**273,652**	**287,976**	**292,447**	**324,580**	**(0)**	**(0)**
Cumul. Gap as % Assets	**25.3**	**332.6**	**254.8**	**155.6**	**79.0**	**(0.0)**	

3. Fee Income

Fee Income totaled R$8.8 billion in the quarter, with positive performance in loans and guarantees (+82.3%), asset management (+2.9%) and consortium management fees (+5.5%).

Year-to-date, the highlights were asset management (+12.3%), consortium management fees (+18.2%) and insurance, pension plans and premium bonds (+2.7%).

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. Due to the implementation of CMN Resolution No. 4,966/21, 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 are part of the NII, which caused a reduction of about R$350 million in fee income in 2Q25, and a deferred effect in the NII.

Table 29. Fee Income – R$ million

	2Q24	1Q25	**2Q25**	Δ% Y/Y	Δ% Q/Q	1H24	**1H25**	Δ% YTD
Fee Income	**8,845**	**8,361**	**8,754**	**(1.0)**	**4.7**	**17,189**	**17,115**	**(0.4)**
Asset Management	2,335	2,497	2,568	10.0	2.9	4,510	5,065	12.3
Insur., Pens. Plans & Premium Bonds	1,437	1,489	1,483	3.2	(0.4)	2,894	2,972	2.7
Checking Account[1]	1,639	1,342	1,342	(18.1)	0.0	3,191	2,684	(15.9)
Consortium Management Fees	731	818	863	17.9	5.5	1,421	1,680	18.2
Credit/Debit Cards	528	505	509	(3.5)	0.8	1,053	1,014	(3.7)
Loans and Guarantees[1]	669	257	469	(30.0)	82.3	1,248	726	(41.9)
Collections	301	298	292	(2.8)	(2.0)	606	591	(2.6)
Billings	250	241	246	(1.6)	2.4	502	487	(3.0)
Capital Market	213	167	200	(5.9)	20.1	344	367	6.5
Nat. Treas. & Official Funds Manag.	82	74	79	(4.4)	6.5	159	153	(4.2)
Other[1]	601	675	702	16.9	4.1	1,259	1,377	9.4
Business Days	**63**	**61**	**61**	**(3.2)**	**0.0**	**124**	**122**	**(1.6)**

(1) Revised series from 1Q25 onwards.

4. Administrative Expenses

In the 2Q25, administrative expenses amounted to R$9.7 billion, an increase of 1.9% QoQ, due to the 1.9% increase in Personnel Expenses, and 1.8% increase in Other Administrative Expenses.

In YTD comparison, administrative expenses grew by 5.8%. The increase reflects both the impact of the salary adjustments of 4.64% in September/24 and an increase in headcount due to a specific external selection for technology and cybersecurity positions, in addition to investments in the technology and innovation agenda.

This section also presents BB's service network.

Table 30. Administrative Expenses – R$ million

	2Q24	1Q25	2Q25	Δ% Y/Y	Δ% Q/Q	1H24	1H25	Δ% YTD
Administrative Expenses	**(9,245)**	**(9,496)**	**(9,676)**	**4.7**	**1.9**	**(18,123)**	**(19,172)**	**5.8**
Personnel Expenses	**(6,075)**	**(6,322)**	**(6,444)**	**6.1**	**1.9**	**(11,955)**	**(12,767)**	**6.8**
Wages and Salaries	(3,351)	(2,966)	(3,557)	6.1	19.9	(6,129)	(6,523)	6.4
Benefits	(992)	(1,031)	(1,050)	5.8	1.8	(1,965)	(2,081)	5.9
Social Charges	(462)	(985)	(1,049)	127.1	6.6	(1,424)	(2,034)	42.8
Personnel Administrative Provisions	(985)	(1,063)	(494)	(49.8)	(53.5)	(1,894)	(1,557)	(17.8)
Pension Plans	(253)	(251)	(258)	1.9	2.8	(487)	(508)	4.3
Directors and Officers Remuneration	(17)	(15)	(20)	16.2	27.7	(32)	(35)	8.3
Training	(14)	(11)	(17)	18.5	49.4	(23)	(28)	22.0
Other Administrative Expenses	**(3,171)**	**(3,174)**	**(3,232)**	**1.9**	**1.8**	**(6,169)**	**(6,406)**	**3.8**
Amortization and Depreciation	(564)	(615)	(690)	22.4	12.3	(1,118)	(1,305)	16.8
Rent and Property Maintenance	(710)	(681)	(609)	(14.2)	(10.5)	(1,393)	(1,290)	(7.4)
Telecommunic. and Data Processing	(347)	(537)	(516)	48.6	(3.9)	(778)	(1,054)	35.4
Security and Transport Services	(390)	(397)	(396)	1.6	(0.3)	(758)	(793)	4.7
Expenses with Outsourced Services	(393)	(294)	(296)	(24.8)	0.7	(738)	(589)	(20.2)
Advertising and Public Relations	(198)	(166)	(207)	4.4	24.6	(384)	(374)	(2.7)
PDG (Performance Bonus Program)	(159)	(160)	(158)	(0.5)	(1.6)	(304)	(318)	4.5
Others	(409)	(324)	(359)	(12.2)	11.0	(696)	(683)	(1.8)

Personnel Expenses were R$6.4 billion in 2Q25, up 1.9% QoQ. Up 6.8% YTD, 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 were R$3.2 billion in 2Q25, up 1.8% QoQ. Year-to-date, Other Administrative Expenses increased by 3.8%, mainly justified by the increase in Data Processing expenses (+35.4%), due to the announced investments in technology and Amortization and Depreciation (+16.8%).

Table 31. BB's Staff Profile

	Jun/24	Sep/24	Dec/24	Mar/25	Jun/25
Employees	**87,130**	**87,101**	**86,574**	**86,117**	**85,959**
Gender					
Female	35,660	35,571	35,388	35,242	35,082
Male	51,470	51,530	51,186	50,875	50,877
Educational Level					
High School	10,820	10,628	10,070	9,562	9,478
College	25,062	24,913	24,646	24,353	23,951
Specialization, Master's and Doctorate	51,172	51,484	51,784	52,129	52,458
Others	76	76	74	73	72
Position					
Management	31,602	31,678	31,486	30,457	30,510
Technical	1,222	1,237	1,248	1,302	1,321
Advisor	11,732	12,125	12,450	12,420	12,313
Operational	42,426	41,907	41,227	40,183	40,027
Specialist	148	154	163	1,755	1,788
Interns	**485**	**479**	**407**	**475**	**444**
|| Turnover - Quarterly Index (%)	**0.5**	**0.5**	**0.5**	**0.5**	**0.5**

The variation in headcount in 12 months occurred due to natural dismissals while the advance in the hiring of candidates approved in the last external selection made for Technology, Cybersecurity and Commercial positions and due natural dismissals.

Customer Service Network

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

Table 32. Service Network

	Jun/24	Mar/25	Jun/25	Δ% Y/Y	Δ% Q/Q
Service Network	**52,865**	**51,315**	**51,322**	**(2.9)**	**0.0**
Own Service Network	**10,706**	**10,651**	**10,643**	**(0.6)**	**(0.1)**
Branches	3,998	3,997	3,997	(0.0)	–
Service Posts	1,530	1,499	1,492	(2.5)	(0.5)
Automated Service Posts	5,178	5,155	5,154	(0.5)	(0.0)
MaisBB Network	**18,206**	**16,300**	**15,749**	**(13.5)**	**(3.4)**
Shared Network Channels	**23,953**	**24,364**	**24,930**	**4.1**	**2.3**
Banco24Horas	23,953	24,364	24,930	4.1	2.3

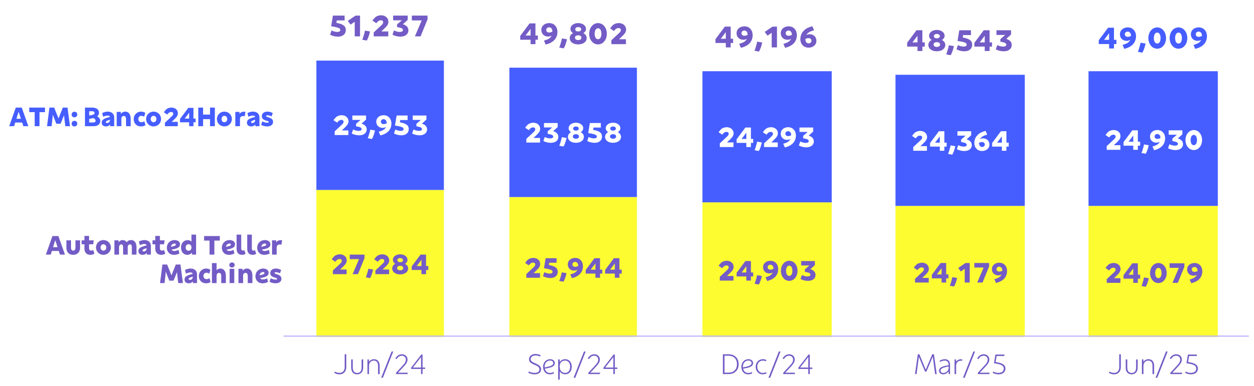
Table 33. Traditional and Specialized Service Network

	Jun/24	Mar/25	Jun/25	Δ% Y/Y	Δ% Q/Q
Own Service Network	**10,706**	**10,651**	**10,643**	**(0.6)**	**(0.1)**
Traditional Service	**9,880**	**9,825**	**9,817**	**(0.6)**	**(0.1)**
Traditional Branches	3,172	3,171	3,171	(0.0)	–
Service Posts	1,530	1,499	1,492	(2.5)	(0.5)
Automated Service Posts	5,178	5,155	5,154	(0.5)	(0.0)
Specialized Service	**826**	**826**	**826**	**–**	**–**
Digital and Specialized Serv. Branches	826	826	826	–	–
Digital Offices	16	16	15	(6.3)	(6.3)

Automated Teller Machines (ATM)

Banco do Brasil provides its customers with an extensive ATMs network in Brazil. The next figure shows the number of ATMs in its own network, in partnerships with other banks and the Banco24Horas network.

Figure 9. Automated Teller Machines (ATM)



Indicators

Table 34. Adjusted Coverage Ratios – R$ million

	2Q24	3Q24	4Q24	1Q25	2Q25
Fee Income (A)	**8,845**	**9,096**	**9,192**	**8,361**	**8,754**
Adm. Expenses (B) = (C) + (D)	**9,245**	**9,373**	**9,502**	**9,496**	**9,676**
Personnel Expenses (C)	6,075	6,081	6,285	6,322	6,444
Other Administrative Expenses (D)	3,171	3,292	3,216	3,174	3,232
|| Personnel Exp. Coverage (A/C) [1] - %	**145.6**	**149.6**	**146.2**	**132.3**	**135.8**
|| Personnel Exp. Coverage 12 m [1] - %	**146.1**	**145.5**	**145.9**	**143.3**	**140.9**
|| Adm. Exp. Coverage (A/B) [1] - %	**95.7**	**97.0**	**96.7**	**88.0**	**90.5**
|| Adm. Exp. Coverage 12 months [1] - %	**95.3**	**95.3**	**95.9**	**94.4**	**93.1**

(1) Indicator impacted by CMN Resolution No. 4,966/21.

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

	2Q24	3Q24	4Q24	1Q25	2Q25
Administrative Expenses (A)	**9,245**	**9,373**	**9,502**	**9,496**	**9,676**
Personnel Expenses	6,075	6,081	6,285	6,322	6,444
Other Administrative Expenses	3,171	3,292	3,216	3,174	3,232
Operating Income (B)	**36,070**	**36,363**	**36,849**	**32,597**	**34,984**
Net Interest Income	25,549	25,870	26,791	23,881	25,061
Recovery of Write-offs	2,983	2,597	1,927	1,289	1,991
Discounts Granted	(908)	(393)	(386)	(374)	(525)
Impairments	(272)	(663)	(620)	-	-
Fee Income	8,845	9,096	9,192	8,361	8,754
Equity Int. in Assoc. Companies and JV	1,945	1,942	2,059	1,759	2,124
Other Operating Income/Expenses	(2,071)	(2,086)	(2,115)	(2,320)	(2,421)
|| Cost-to-Income Ratio (A/B) - % [1]	**25.6**	**25.8**	**25.8**	**29.1**	**27.7**
|| Cost-to-Income Ratio 12 months - % [1]	**25.5**	**25.4**	**25.6**	**26.5**	**27.0**

(1) Indicator impacted by CMN Resolution No. 4,966/21.

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/Expenses[1] – R$ million

	2Q24	1Q25	2Q25	Δ% Y/Y	Δ% Q/Q	1H24	1H25	Δ% YTD
Other Income/Expenses	**(2,071)**	**(2,320)**	**(2,421)**	**16.9**	**4.3**	**(4,044)**	**(4,741)**	**17.2**
Other Income	**1,811**	**1,983**	**1,974**	**9.0**	**(0.5)**	**3,673**	**3,957**	**7.7**
Update Of Deposits In Guarantee	584	658	715	22.6	8.8	1,130	1,373	21.6
Recovery of Charges and Expenses	477	473	481	0.9	1.7	971	954	(1.7)
Cards Transactions	234	310	344	46.8	10.9	559	654	16.9
Clube de Benefícios BB	111	128	124	11.7	(3.4)	222	252	13.1
Non-financial Subsidiaries	66	69	34	(49.3)	(51.2)	142	102	(28.0)
Adjustment of recoverable tax	83	59	66	(20.2)	11.4	130	125	(3.9)
Reversal of Provisions - Other	46	26	45	(1.7)	78.1	136	71	(47.7)
Other	210	261	165	(21.5)	(36.7)	289	301	4.1
Other Expenses	**(3,882)**	**(4,303)**	**(4,395)**	**13.2**	**2.1**	**(7,717)**	**(8,698)**	**12.7**
Card Transactions	(499)	(598)	(650)	30.4	8.7	(1,036)	(1,249)	20.5
Business Relationship Allowance	(475)	(457)	(476)	0.2	4.1	(951)	(933)	(1.8)
Expenses with outsourced services	(499)	(417)	(459)	(8.1)	9.9	(881)	(876)	(0.6)
Business Relationship Bonus	(323)	(409)	(415)	28.6	1.4	(656)	(825)	25.7
Actuarial Liabilities Update	(335)	(335)	(335)	(0.0)	0.0	(670)	(670)	(0.0)
Non-financial Subsidiaries	(181)	(205)	(153)	(15.6)	(25.5)	(381)	(358)	(5.9)
Cash Transport Services	(149)	(154)	(159)	7.3	3.5	(280)	(313)	12.0
INSS (Social Security) Agreement	(139)	(152)	(155)	11.5	2.2	(302)	(307)	1.7
Life Insurance Premium - Consumer Credit	(113)	(131)	(138)	22.0	5.4	(233)	(269)	15.7
ATM Network	(108)	(93)	(173)	60.7	86.6	(257)	(266)	3.5
Failures/Frauds and Other Losses	(74)	(46)	(72)	(2.5)	57.0	(112)	(118)	5.9
Other	(987)	(1,305)	(1,208)	22.5	(7.4)	(1,895)	(2,513)	32.6

(1) Table impacted by CMN Resolution No. 4,966/21.

Information on Subsidiaries and Affiliates

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

				Book Value		Equity Income	
Investments in Associates and JV in Brazil	**Activity**		**Share**	**Jun/24**	**Jun/25**	**1H24**	**1H25**
Banco Votorantim S.A. [4]	Multiple Bank	(ii)	50.00%	6,806,656	6,374,284	339,428	466,841
BB Administradora de Cartões de Crédito S.A.	Service Rendering	(i)	100.00%	40,647	40,542	16,314	16,209
BB Administradora de Consórcios S.A.	Consortiums	(i)	100.00%	1,093,220	1,142,448	692,125	807,953
BB Banco de Investimento S.A. – BBBI	Investment Bank	(i)	100.00%	858,082	811,633	464,114	356,317
‣ Ativos S.A. Securitizadora de Créditos Financeiros	Credit Acquisition	(i)	100.00%	1,095,752	1,101,820	125,582	121,878
‣ UBS BB Serv. de Assessoria Fin. e Participações S.A.	Investment Bank	(ii)	49.99%	768,483	772,336	19,328	14,619
BB Asset	Asset Managemen	(i)	100.00%	1,429,652	1,429,629	994,695	1,119,633
BB Elo Cartões Participações S.A.	Holding	(i)	100.00%	10,510,567	10,645,515	924,117	892,138
‣ Cateno Gestão de Contas de Pagamento S.A. [5]	Service Rendering	(ii)	64.49%	2,711,004	2,741,163	149,971	141,181
‣ Cielo S.A. [6]	Service Rendering	(ii)	49.28%	3,558,627	2,886,014	255,655	195,785
‣ Elo Participações S.A. [8]	Holding	(ii)	49.99%	2,076,319	613,825	433,869	386,103
Alelo S.A.	Service Rendering	(ii)	49.99%	375,477	562,705	102,081	128,185
Elo Serviços S.A.	Service Rendering	(ii)	28.53%	239,381	217,706	151,890	71,561
BB Leasing S.A. Arrendamento Mercantil	Leasing	(i)	100.00%	4,823,194	4,838,655	142,845	176,598
BB Seguridade Participações S.A. [1 2]	Holding	(i)	68.25%	6,464,751	6,771,023	2,807,559	2,995,578
‣ BB Corretora de Seg. e Adm. de Bens S.A.	Brokerage	(i)	68.25%	6,174	6,175	1,587,736	1,733,026
‣ BB Seguros Participações S.A.	Holding	(i)	68.25%	8,820,205	9,650,046	2,583,108	2,656,477
BB Mapfre Participações S.A. [7]	Holding	(ii)	51.18%	2,395,226	2,279,696	1,514,109	1,855,442
Brasilcap Capitalização S.A. [7]	Capitalization	(ii)	45.57%	483,850	621,962	94,216	85,249
Brasilprev Seguros e Previdência S.A. [4 7]	Insurance/Pension	(ii)	51.18%	6,384,545	5,489,882	948,592	640,008
BB Tecnologia e Serviços S.A. – BBTS [2]	IT	(i)	100.00%	486,399	605,475	93,183	80,079

				Book Value		Equity Income	
Investments in Associates and JV Overseas [3]	**Activity**		**Share**	**Jun/24**	**Jun/25**	**1H24**	**1H25**
Banco do Brasil Aktiengesellschaft – BBAG	Holding	(i)	100.00%	826,037	889,381	(5,737)	10,874
Banco Patagonia S.A.	Multiple Bank	(i)	80.39%	4,188,417	4,367,738	2,207,549	1,093,736
BB Americas	Multiple Bank	(i)	100.00%	1,451,511	1,662,051	134,204	108,837
BB Cayman Islands Holding – BBCI	Holding	(i)	100.00%	1,300,231	1,441,283	74,970	150,261
‣ BB Securities LTD	Brokerage	(i)	100.00%	369,305	339,904	(144)	(7,172)
BB Securities LLC	Brokerage	(i)	100.00%	416,129	411,810	2,936	546
BB USA Holding Company INC	Holding	(i)	100.00%	827	744	–	(14)

(i) Companies fully included in the accounting consolidation; (ii) Companies accounted for by equity method; (1) The investment value considering the quoted market price is R$ 53,397,500 thousand; (2) Refers to the percentage of the equity interest, considering the acquisition of shares by the invested entity held in treasury; (3) 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; (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 % as 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 Paraticipações S.A, considering the acquisition of shares by the invested entity held in treasury, as well as the indirect interests held by Livelo and Elo Participações Ltda.; (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.

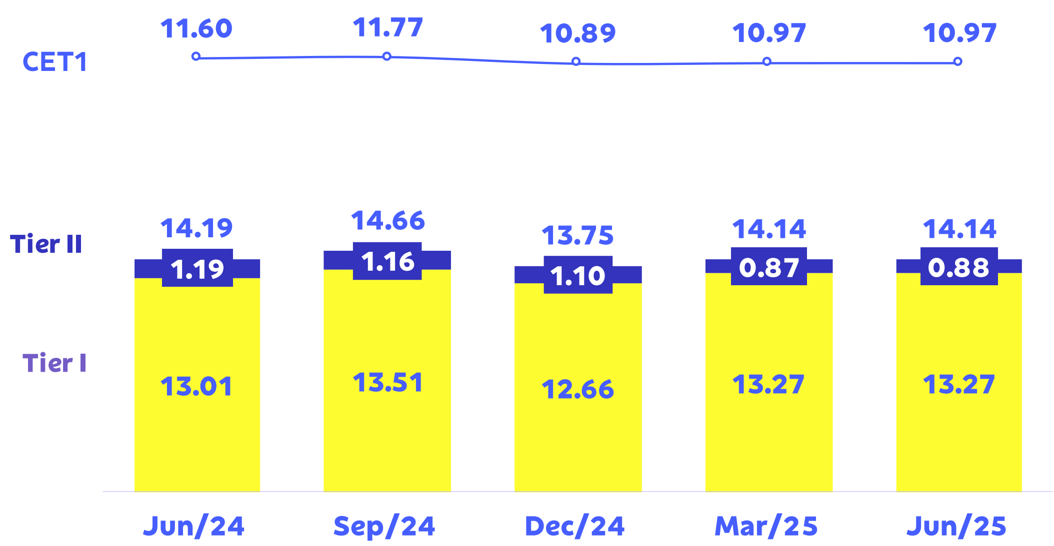
6. Capital Management

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 14.14% in June 2025. The Tier I capital ratio was 13.27%, of which 10.97% consisted of core capital. Reference Equity, which takes into account the Basel regulatory capital calculation requirements, reached R$189.2 billion, a 7.9% 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 10. 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 11. Principal Capital – Composition (%)

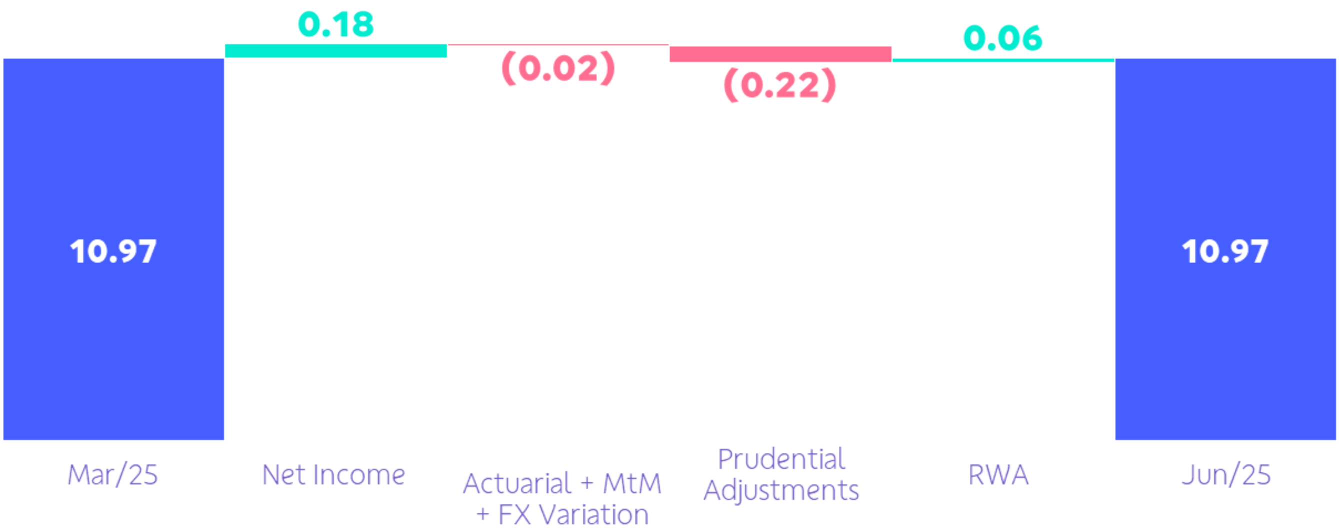


Table 38. Basel Index – R$ million

	Balance				
	Jun/24	Sep/24	Dec/24	Mar/25	Jun/25
Referential Equity (RE)	**175,348**	**185,841**	**184,158**	**190,119**	**189,167**
Tier I	160,680	171,173	169,490	178,385	177,432
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital (CET1)	143,271	149,178	145,822	147,484	146,717
Shareholders Equity	172,481	178,366	181,826	175,342	175,291
Instruments Eligible to Capital	6,100	5,100	5,100	5,100	5,100
Adjustment resulting from the application of Res. CMN 5.199/24[1]	–	–	–	8,018	8,018
Prudential Adjustments	(35,310)	(34,288)	(41,104)	(40,977)	(41,692)
Additional Tier I Capital	17,409	21,995	23,668	30,901	30,716
Tier II	14,668	14,668	14,668	11,735	11,735
Eligible to Capital Subordinated Debts	14,668	14,668	14,668	11,735	11,735
FCO Funding[2]	14,668	14,668	14,668	11,735	11,735
Risk-Weighted Assets (RWA)	**1,235,313**	**1,267,438**	**1,338,854**	**1,344,673**	**1,337,457**
Credit Risk (RWACPAD)[3]	1,008,383	1,027,515	1,087,483	1,094,138	1,076,266
Market Risk (RWAMPAD)	47,429	41,284	52,732	32,945	43,601
Operational Risk (RWAOPAD)	179,500	198,638	198,638	217,590	217,590
Tier I Capital Ratio (Tier I/RWA) - (%)[4]	**13.01**	**13.51**	**12.66**	**13.27**	**13.27**
CET1 Ratio (CET1/RWA) - (%)[4]	**11.60**	**11.77**	**10.89**	**10.97**	**10.97**
Capital Adequacy Ratio (RE/RWA) - (%)[4]	**14.19**	**14.66**	**13.75**	**14.14**	**14.14**

(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 12. RWA consumption – R$ billion

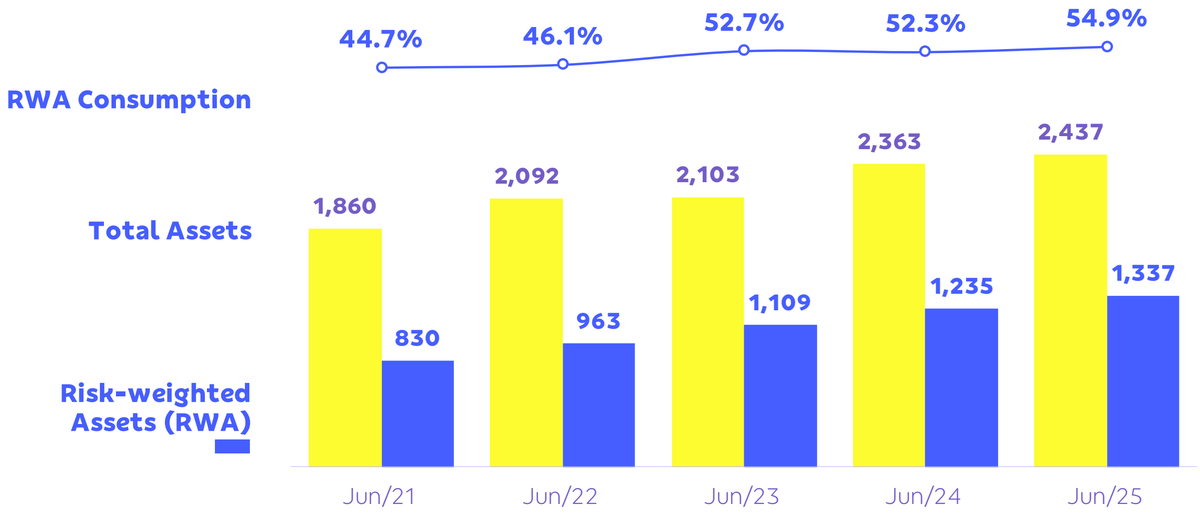


Figure 13. Composition of the RWA – %

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 RWACPAD[1] – R$ million

	Jun/24			Mar/25			Jun/25		
	RWA_{CPAD}	MRER	%	RWA_{CPAD}	MRER	%	RWA_{CPAD}	MRER	%
Total	**1,008,383**	**80,671**	**100.0**	**1,094,138**	**87,531**	**100.0**	**1,076,266**	**86,101**	**100.0**
Loan Operations	624,072	49,926	61.9	663,230	53,058	60.6	663,404	53,072	61.6
Securities and Derivatives	100,265	8,021	9.9	34,680	2,774	3.2	28,477	2,278	2.6
Tax Credits	70,899	5,672	7.0	85,742	6,859	7.8	88,250	7,060	8.2
Other Credits	59,719	4,777	5.9	171,951	13,756	15.7	159,927	12,794	14.9
Permanent Assets	48,005	3,840	4.8	53,384	4,271	4.9	52,975	4,238	4.9
Loans to release	29,141	2,331	2.9	30,981	2,478	2.8	31,709	2,537	2.9
Guarantees Provided	14,171	1,134	1.4	12,963	1,037	1.2	12,473	998	1.2
Inv. in Clearings Guaratee Funds	231	19	0.0	26	2	0.0	49	4	0.0
Other	61,882	4,951	6.1	41,182	3,295	3.8	39,001	3,120	3.6

(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 Portion[1] – R$ million

	Jun/24	Mar/25	Jun/25
	RWA_{OPAD}	RWA_{OPAD}	RWA_{OPAD}
Total	**179,500**	**217,590**	**217,590**
Interest Component	–	50,409	50,409
Services Component	–	53,940	53,940
Financial Component	–	5,011	5,011
Business Indicator (BI)	–	109,361	109,361
BIC	–	16,254	16,254
ILM Factor (Internal Loss Multiplier)	–	1.1530%	1.1530%
Retail Brokerage	–	18,740	18,740
RWAOpad (SAOR)	–	234,257	234,257
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

	Jun/24			Mar/25			Jun/25		
	RWA_{MPAD}	MRER	%	RWA_{MPAD}	MRER	%	RWA_{MPAD}	MRER	%
Total	**47,429**	**3,794**	**100.0**	**32,945**	**2,636**	**100.0**	**43,601**	**3,488**	**100.0**
FX	23,694	1,896	50.0	9,794	784	29.7	20,159	1,613	46.2
Interest Rate	11,161	893	23.5	9,660	773	29.3	12,318	985	28.3
CVA	9,226	738	19.5	6,127	490	18.6	5,546	444	12.7
DRC[1]	–	–	–	2,494	199	7.6	1,978	158	4.5
Commodities	3,303	264	7.0	4,860	389	14.8	3,547	284	8.1
Ações	44	4	0.1	9	1	0.0	52	4	0.1

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

Table 42. RWACPAD[1] 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	**663,404**	**53,072**	**88,250**	**7,060**	**28,477**	**2,278**	**159,927**	**12,794**	**52,975**	**4,238**	**83,232**	**6,659**	**1,076,266**	**86,101**
RWA 0%	–	–	–	–	379	30	–	–	–	–	–	–	379	30
RWA 2%	–	–	–	–	85	7	–	–	–	–	49	4	134	11
RWA 20%	2,207	177	–	–	264	21	0	0	–	–	1,975	158	4,447	356
RWA 25%	1,570	126	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	0	1,574	126
RWA 30%	9,181	735	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	218	17	9,399	752
RWA 40%	1,093	87	–	–	9,253	740	7,145	572	–	–	7,168	573	24,659	1,973
RWA 45%	3	0	–	–	–	–	21,894	1,752	–	–	7,348	588	29,245	2,340
RWA 50%	1,594	127	–	–	23	2	37	3	–	–	896	72	2,550	204
RWA 60%	268	21	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	0	270	22
RWA 65%	45,580	3,646	–	–	2,130	170	51,064	4,085	–	–	19,056	1,525	117,830	9,426
RWA 70%	45,011	3,601	–	–	–	–	3	0	–	–	607	49	45,620	3,650
RWA 75%	269,252	21,540	–	–	–	–	6,892	551	–	–	3,784	303	279,928	22,394
RWA 85%	25,024	2,002	–	–	397	32	4,894	392	–	–	5,050	404	35,366	2,829
RWA 90%	14,806	1,185	–	–	–	–	3	0	–	–	161	13	14,970	1,198
RWA 100%	171,545	13,724	60,741	4,859	13,799	1,104	67,388	5,391	13,497	1,080	23,839	1,907	350,810	28,065
RWA 105%	70	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	70	6
RWA 110%	42,346	3,388	–	–	–	–	44	4	–	–	1,046	84	43,435	3,475
RWA 112.5%	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	161	13	161	13
RWA 113%	2,297	184	–	–	–	–	551	44	–	–	382	31	3,230	258
RWA 130%	10,311	825	–	–	–	–	0	0	–	–	3,593	287	13,904	1,112
RWA 150%	21,246	1,700	–	–	329	26	12	1	–	–	7,893	631	29,480	2,358
RWA 160%	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11,869	950	–	–	11,869	950
RWA 220%	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	99	8	–	–	99	8
RWA 250%	–	–	27,509	2,201	–	–	–	–	27,509	2,201	–	–	55,019	4,402
RWA 1,250%	–	–	–	–	1,817	145	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,817	145

(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$1,29 trillion in June/25, up 1.3% QoQ and 11.2% YoY.

The individuals expanded portfolio grew 2.0% QoQ and 8.0% YoY, mainly due to the performance of payroll loans (+2.5% QoQ and +8.6% YoY), non-payrrol loan (+3.8% QoQ and +11.2% YoY) and credit card (+2.9% QoQ and +13.0% YoY).

The companies expanded portfolio grew 1.8% QoQ and 14.7% YoY, highlight for the performance of ACC/ACE (+21.3% QoQ) and Investment (+8.8% YoY).

The agribusiness expanded portfolio was R$404.9 billion in June/25. In 12-month comparison, the portfolio grew 8.0%, and relatively stable in the quarter (-0.3%). Highlight for Working Capital for Input Purchase (+13.9% YoY) and Agricultural Investment (+13.1% YoY).

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.

Furthermore, the new concepts regarding the Renegotiated Portfolio, in accordance with CMN Resolution No. 4,966/21, are described in the Renegotiated and Restructured Loans (2Rs) section of this chapter.

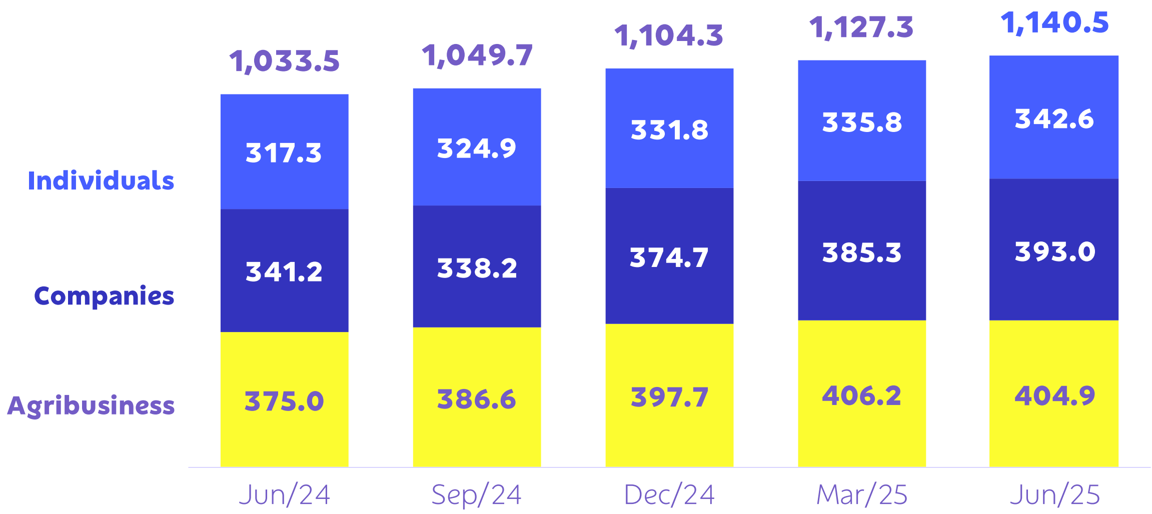
Table 43. Loan Portfolio and Expanded Loan Portfolio – R$ million

	Jun/24	Share %	Mar/25	Share %	Jun/25	Share %	Δ% Y/Y	Δ% Q/Q
Loan Portfolio (a)	**1,024,416**	**100.0**	**1,103,534**	**100.0**	**1,115,212**	**100.0**	**8.9**	**1.1**
Brazil	976,496	95.3	1,040,955	94.3	1,052,618	94.4	7.8	1.1
Individuals	317,235	31.0	335,734	30.4	342,512	30.7	8.0	2.0
Companies	323,812	31.6	339,705	30.8	345,203	31.0	6.6	1.6
Corporate	135,132	13.2	141,305	12.8	148,430	13.3	9.8	5.0
MSME	121,814	11.9	123,784	11.2	121,772	10.9	(0.0)	(1.6)
Government	66,866	6.5	74,615	6.8	75,001	6.7	12.2	0.5
Agribusiness	335,448	32.7	365,516	33.1	364,903	32.7	8.8	(0.2)
Individuals	322,748	31.5	351,621	31.9	349,972	31.4	8.4	(0.5)
Companies	12,700	1.2	13,895	1.3	14,930	1.3	17.6	7.4
Abroad	47,920	4.7	62,579	5.7	62,594	5.6	30.6	0.0
Private Securities and Guarantees (b)[1]	**140,014**	**100.0**	**174,265**	**100.0**	**179,085**	**100.0**	**27.9**	**2.8**
Expanded Loan Portfolio (a + b)[1]	**1,164,430**	**100.0**	**1,277,799**	**100.0**	**1,294,296**	**100.0**	**11.2**	**1.3**
Brazil	1,100,402	94.5	1,201,889	94.1	1,215,475	93.9	10.5	1.1
Individuals	317,317	27.3	335,806	26.3	342,595	26.5	8.0	2.0
Companies	408,096	35.0	459,885	36.0	467,986	36.2	14.7	1.8
Agribusiness	374,989	32.2	406,198	31.8	404,893	31.3	8.0	(0.3)
Abroad	64,027	5.5	75,911	5.9	78,822	6.1	23.1	3.8
BB Market Share - %	**16.2**		**16.1**		**15.7**			

(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.

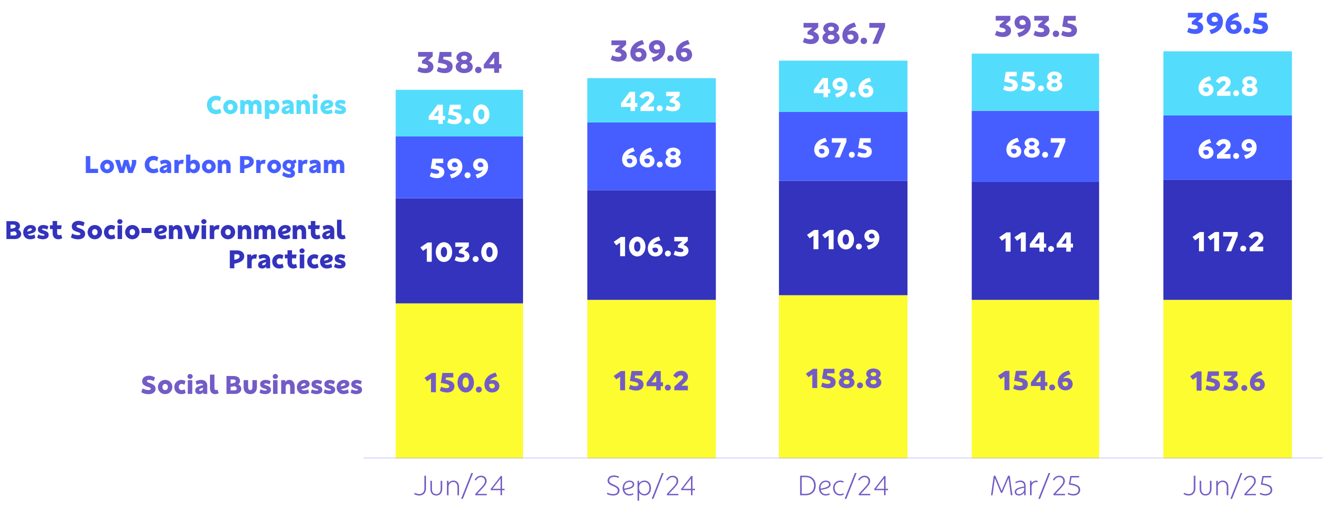
Figure 14. Portfolio - Guidance View – R$ billion



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$396.5 billion, up 10.6% YoY, and corresponds to 35.6% of the loan portfolio.

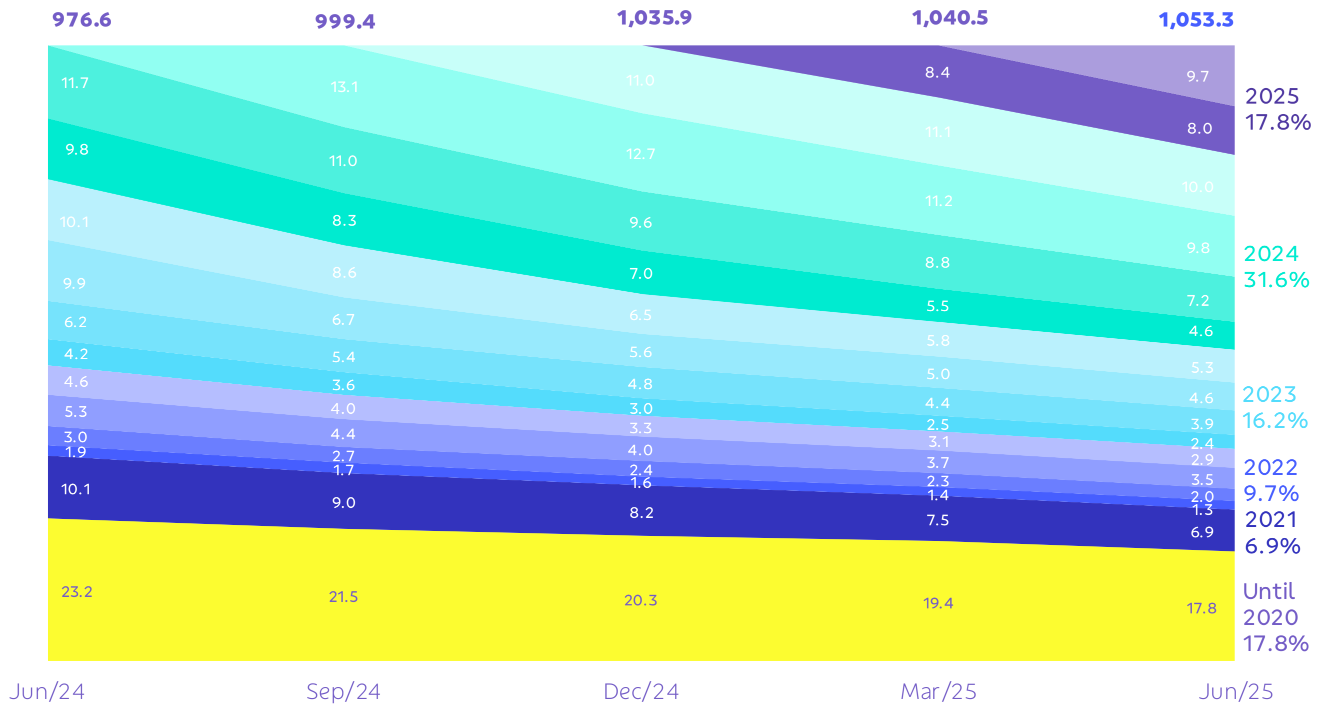
Figure 15. Sustainable Business Portfolio – R$ billion



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 June/25, 81.9% of the assets were contracted between 2021 and 2025.

Figure 16. 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$ million

	Jun/24	Mar/25	**Jun/25**	**Loan Portfolio [1]**	**RE [2]**
1st Customer	9,193	15,473	19,429	1.7%	10.3%
2nd to 20th	69,356	76,892	76,588	6.9%	40.5%
21st to 100th	59,823	59,052	62,275	5.6%	32.9%
Top 100 Largest	**138,372**	**151,417**	**158,292**	**14.2%**	**83.7%**

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

Credit Risk

Cost of Credit

The Cost of Credit, which comprises expected loss expenses (as defined by CMN Resolution No. 4,966/21), combined with discounts granted and net of recovery of write-offs revenues, totaled in 2Q25 R$15,9 billion and R$ 26,1 billion in halfyear. 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 Portfolio[1] – R$ million

	2Q24	1Q25	2Q25	Δ% Y/Y	Δ% Q/Q	1H24	1H25	Δ% YTD
Cost of Credit	**(7,807)**	**(10,152)**	**(15,908)**	**103.8**	**56.7**	**(16,348)**	**(26,059)**	**59.4**
ALLL Expenses 2024 and Expected Loss 2025	(9,610)	(11,067)	(17,374)	80.8	57.0	(19,610)	(28,441)	45.0
Recovery of Write-offs	2,983	1,289	1,991	(33.3)	54.5	4,974	3,280	(34.1)
Discount Granted	(908)	(374)	(525)	(42.2)	40.4	(1,242)	(898)	(27.7)
Impairment	(272)	–	–	-	-	(471)	–	-

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

Figure 17. Internal Loan Portfolio Expected Loss Expense by Segment– R$ million

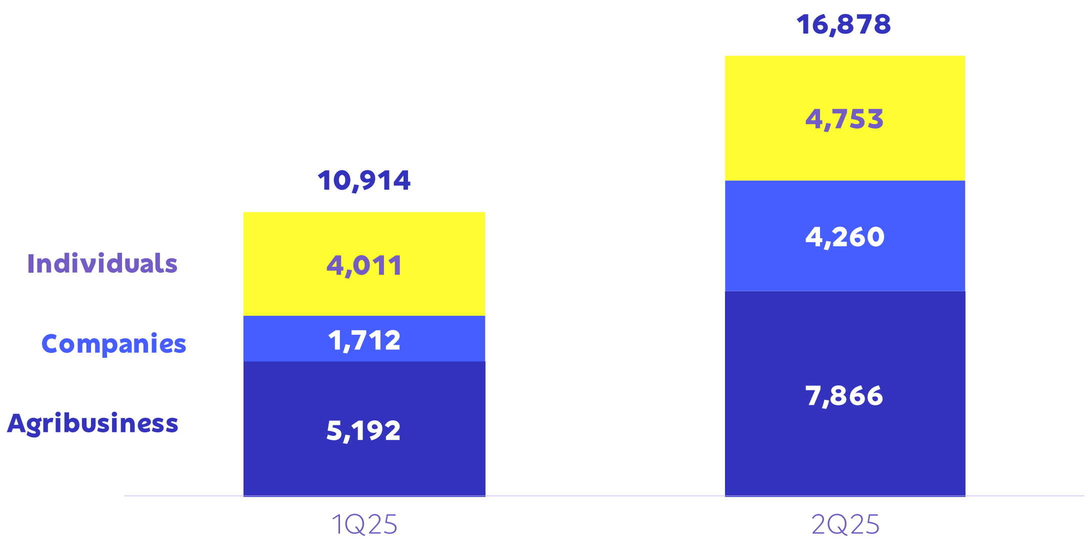
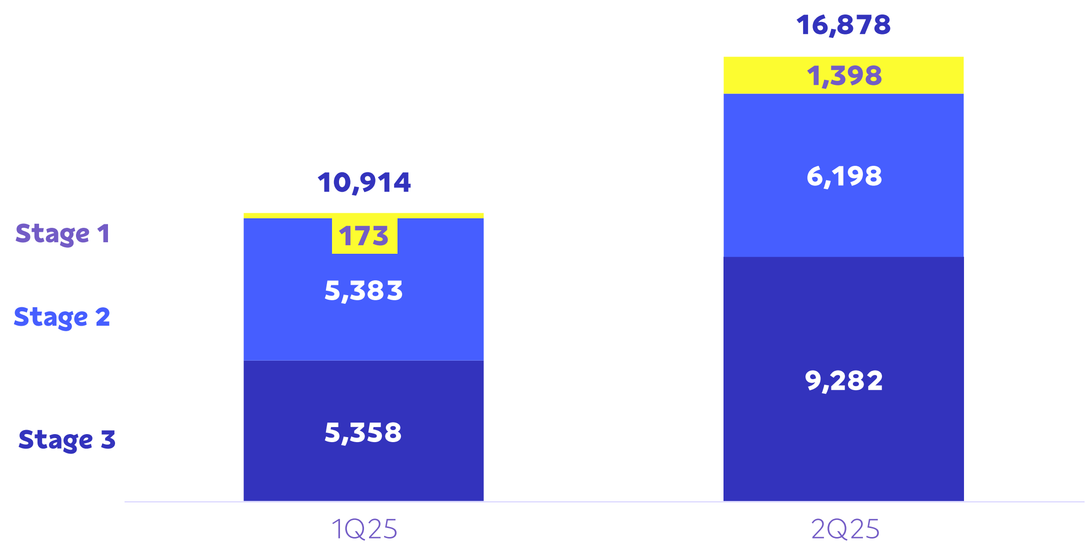


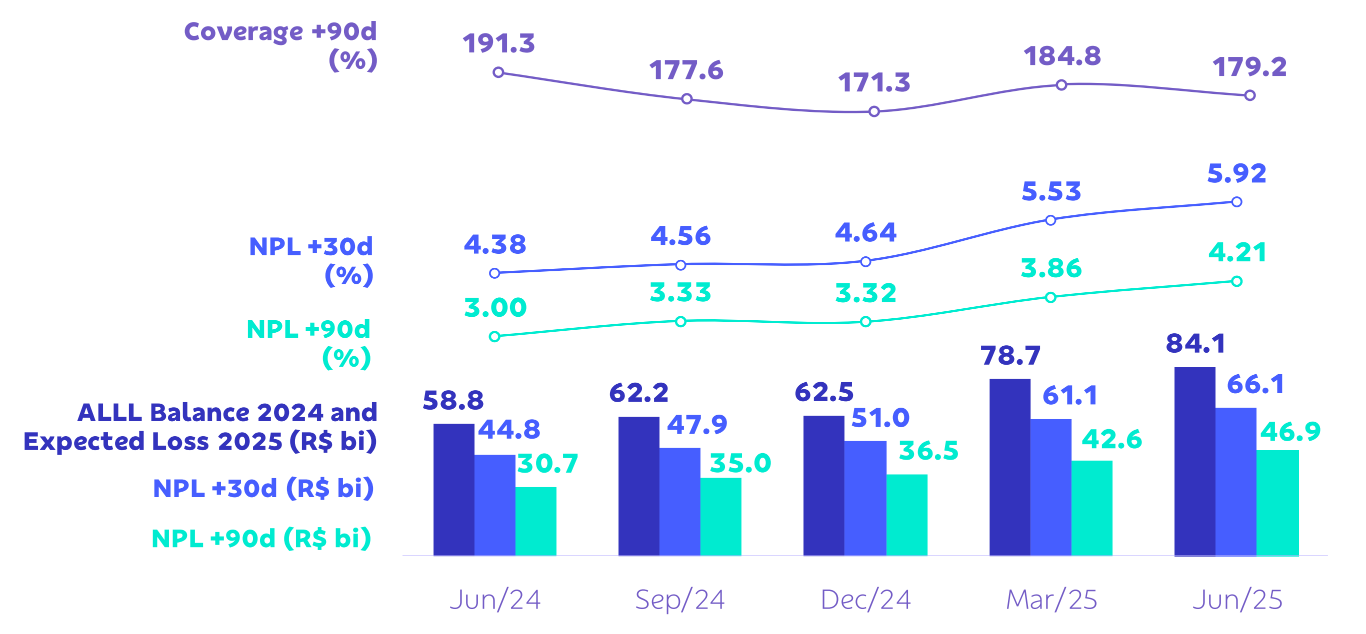
Figure 18. Internal Loan Portfolio Expected Loss Expense by Stage– R$ million



NPL & Coverage

The NPL+90d (ratio between operations overdue for more than 90 days and the balance of the loan portfolio) ended June/25 in 4.21%. The coverage index was 179.2% in the same period.

Figure 19. NPL +30d, NPL+90d and Loan Portfolio Coverage Index[1] – %



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

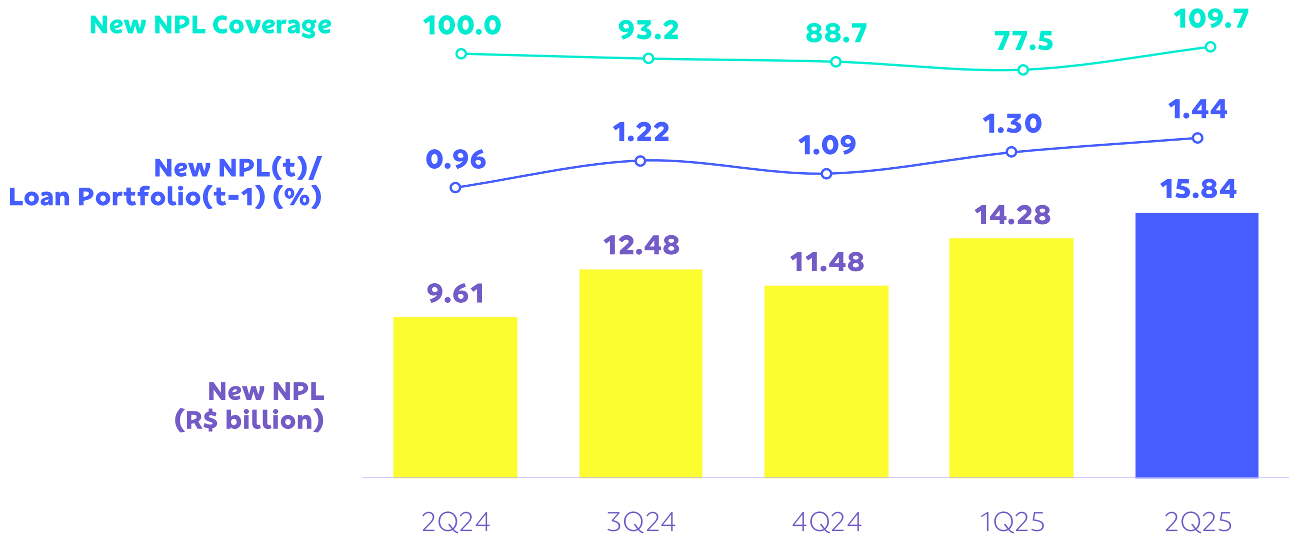
Starting this quarter, Banco do Brasil is disclosing the breakdown of its loan portfolio and the balance of expected credit losses by stage. As of June 2025, 91.6% of the loan portfolio was classified under Stages 1 and 2. It is also noteworthy that 34,6% of the outstanding balance of Stage 3 operations are not overdue.

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

	Mar/25			Jun/25				
	Loan Portfolio	Expected Loss	Coverage	Loan Portfolio		Expected Loss		Coverage
	Balance (a)	Balance (b)	(b)/(a) - %	Balance (a)	Δ% over Mar/25	Balance (b)	Δ% over Mar/25	(b)/(a) - %
Stage 1	976,060	6,558	0.7	980,581	0.5	8,429	28.5	0.9
Stage 2	41,334	9,628	23.3	41,437	0.2	9,868	2.5	23.8
Stage 3	86,140	62,550	72.6	93,194	8.2	65,790	5.2	70.6
Total	**1,103,534**	**78,735**	**7.1**	**1,115,212**	**1.1**	**84,088**	**6.8**	**7.5**

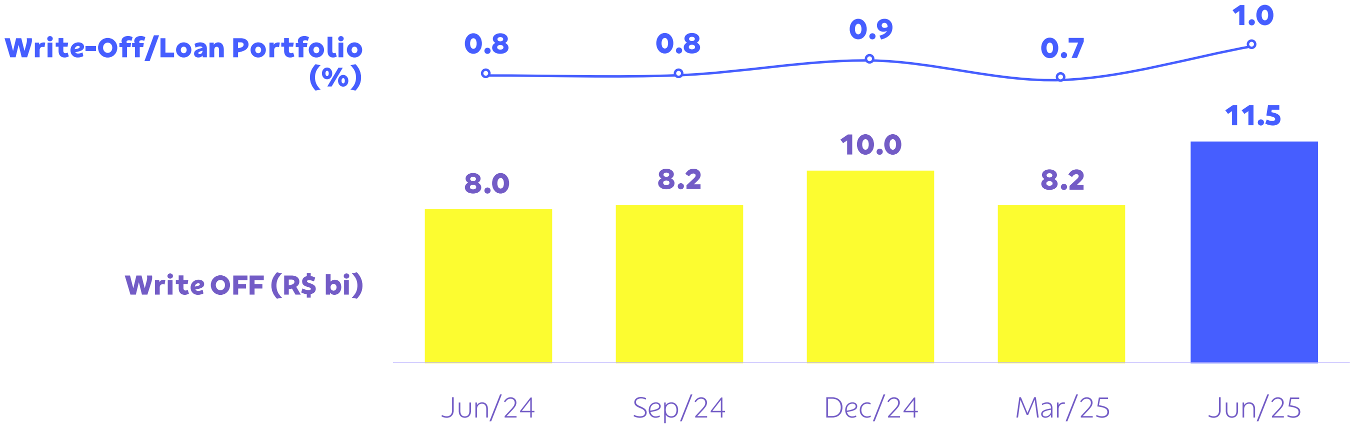
The New NPL/Loan Portfolio index is calculated by the ratio between: (i) the quarterly change of the operations overdue for more than 90 days balance plus the quarterly write-off, and (ii) the loan portfolio balance of the previous quarter.

Figure 20. New NPL – % on the Loan Portfolio



(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 Portfolio[1]



(1) Information regarding 2025 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

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$74.3 billion as of June 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 22.3%, while the coverage ratio for the 2Rs portfolio was 212.2%.

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 Bank[1]– R$ million

	1Q25	2Q25	Δ% Q/Q
Credits Renegotiated and Restructured	**71,963**	**74,284**	**3.2**
Initial Balance	**70,540**	**71,963**	**2.0**
Renegotiation	4,731	4,798	1.4
Restructuring	4,758	6,325	32.9
Amortization Net of Interest [2]	(4,137)	(5,956)	44.0
Write-Off Credits	(3,930)	(2,845)	(27.6)
Final Balance	**71,963**	**74,284**	**3.2**
|| NPL +90d – %	**20.0**	**22.3**	**223 bps**
|| Coverage Ratio– %	**230.6**	**212.2**	**(1,839) bps**
|| Restructuring Ratio – %	**47.2**	**48.7**	**158 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

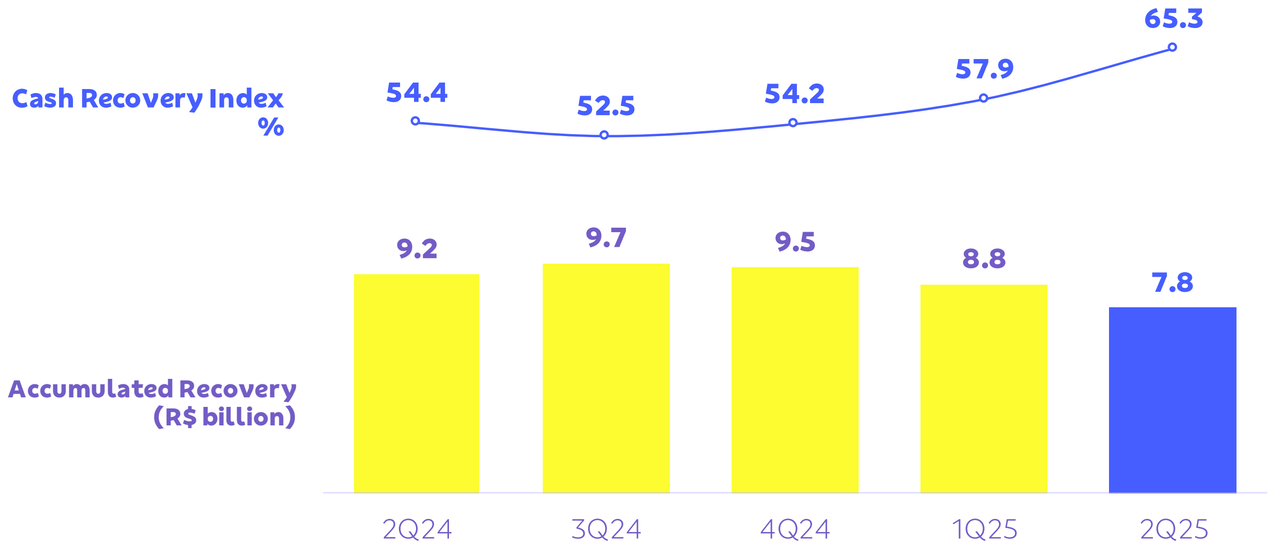
Collections and Credit Recovery

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$7.8 billion, of which R$5.1 billion (65.3%) 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 71.8% in 2Q25.

Figure 22. Accumulated Recovery (R$ billion) and Cash Recovery Index[1] – %



(1) 12 months accumulated.

Individuals Loan Portfolio

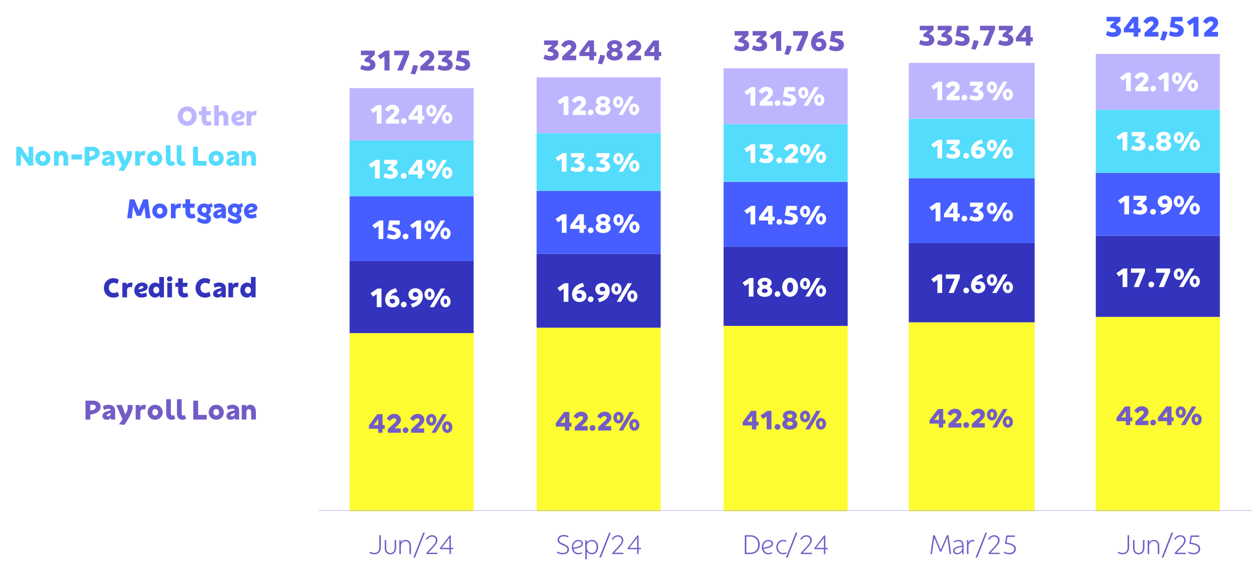
The expanded individuals portfolio grew 2.0% QoQ and 8.0% YoY, mainly due to the performance of payroll loans (+2.5% QoQ and +8.6% YoY), non-payrrol loan (+3.8% QoQ and +11.2% YoY) and credit card (+2.9% QoQ and +13.0% YoY).

Table 48. Individuals Loan Portfolio – R$ million

	Jun/24	Share %	Mar/25	Share %	Jun/25	Share %	Δ% Y/Y	Δ% Q/Q
Loan Portfolio (a)	**317,235**	**100.0**	**335,734**	**100.0**	**342,512**	**100.0**	**8.0**	**2.0**
Direct Consumer Credit	**176,334**	**55.6**	**187,236**	**55.8**	**192,563**	**56.2**	**9.2**	**2.8**
Payroll Loan	133,742	42.1	141,624	42.2	145,219	42.4	8.6	2.5
Non-Payroll Loan	42,591	13.4	45,612	13.6	47,344	13.8	11.2	3.8
Credit Card	**53,770**	**16.9**	**59,066**	**17.6**	**60,758**	**17.7**	**13.0**	**2.9**
Mortgage	**47,842**	**15.1**	**48,105**	**14.3**	**47,742**	**13.9**	**(0.2)**	**(0.8)**
Debt Composition[1]	**21,237**	**6.7**	**24,165**	**7.2**	**26,133**	**7.6**	**23.1**	**8.1**
Individuals	16,325	5.1	17,042	5.1	17,812	5.2	9.1	4.5
Rural Producer	4,912	1.5	7,123	2.1	8,321	2.4	69.4	16.8
Auto Loans	**14,043**	**4.4**	**12,756**	**3.8**	**11,028**	**3.2**	**(21.5)**	**(13.5)**
Organic Portfolio	4,903	1.5	4,643	1.4	4,267	1.2	(13.0)	(8.1)
Acquired Portfolio	9,140	2.9	8,113	2.4	6,762	2.0	(26.0)	(16.7)
Overdraft Account	**2,642**	**0.8**	**3,055**	**0.9**	**2,993**	**0.9**	**13.3**	**(2.0)**
Microcredit	**259**	**0.1**	**231**	**0.1**	**235**	**0.1**	**(9.5)**	**1.5**
Other	**1,109**	**0.3**	**1,119**	**0.3**	**1,061**	**0.3**	**(4.3)**	**(5.2)**
Private Securities and Guarantees (b)[2]	**82**	**0.0**	**72**	**0.0**	**83**	**0.0**	**1.1**	**14.1**
Expanded Loan Portfolio (a + b)[2]	**317,317**	**100.0**	**335,806**	**100.0**	**342,595**	**100.0**	**8.0**	**2.0**

(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



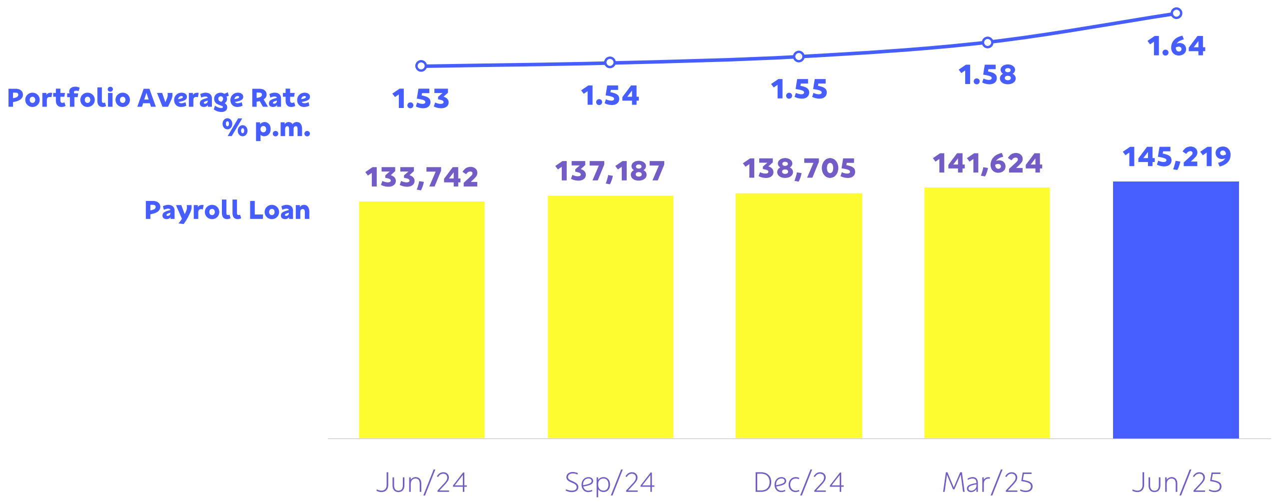
Payroll Loan

The balance of the payroll loan portfolio was R$145.2 billion in June/25, up 8.6% YoY, and accounts for 94.9% of operations carried out with civil servants and retirees/pensioners customers.

The average rate of the payroll loan operations contracted is 1.64% p.m., with average maturity of 72 months.

In 2Q25, the private payroll loan disbursed R$4.53 billion, benefiting almost 385,000 workers. There are more than 433 thousands operations, with an average rate of 2.83% per month and average maturity of 29 months.

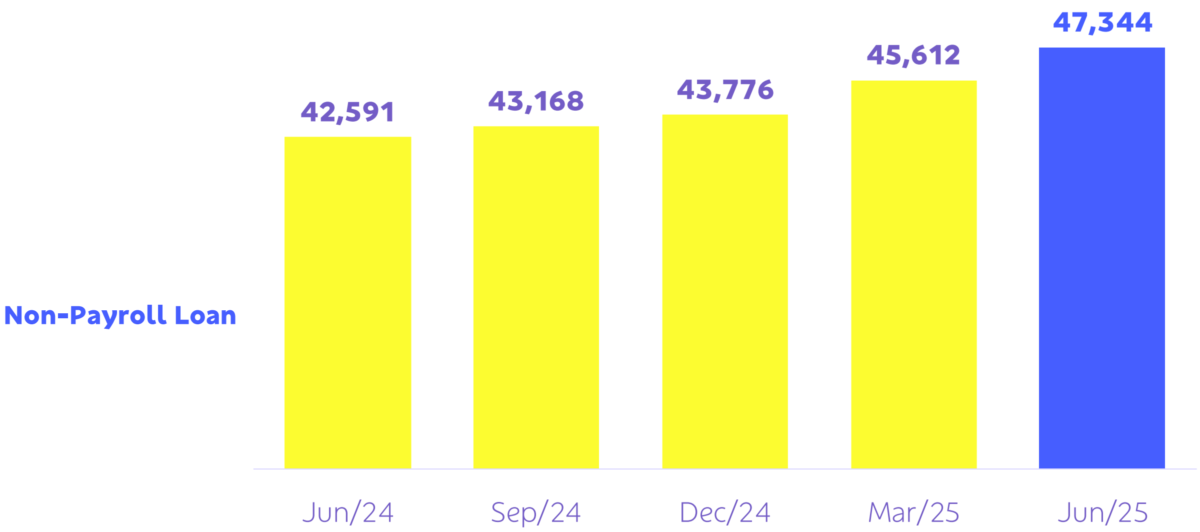
Figure 24. Payroll Loan – R$ million



Non-Payroll Loan

The Non-Payroll Loan Portfolio was R$47,3 billion in June/25, up 11.2% YoY and 3.8% QoQ.

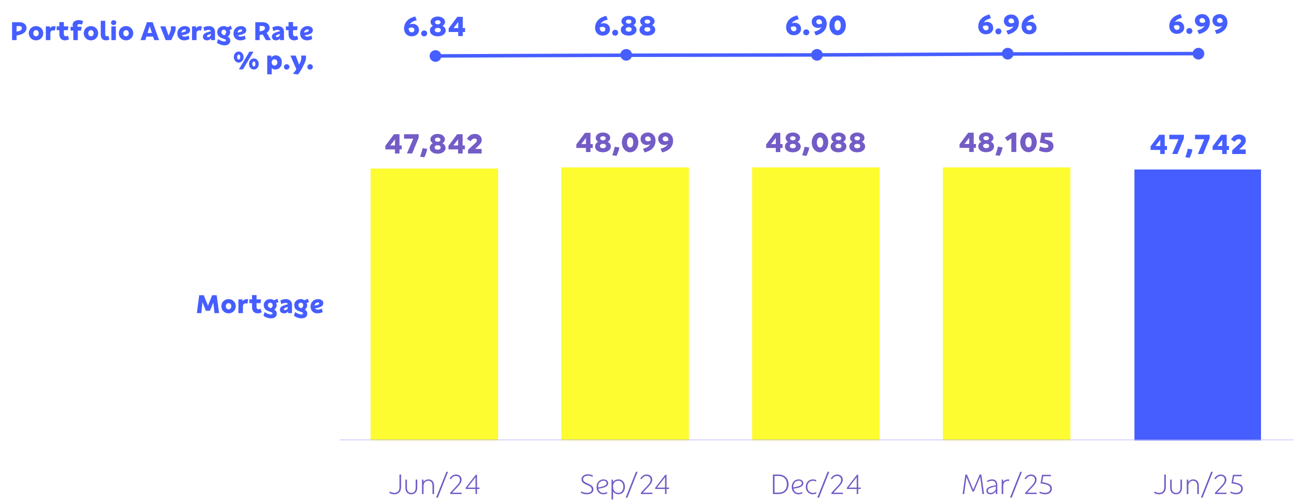
Figure 25. Non-Payroll Loan – R$ million



Mortgage

The mortgage portfolio was R$47.7 billion in June/25, down 0.2% YoY, and a loan-to-value of 61.9%. In the same period, the portfolio had an average rate of 6.99% p.y., with average maturity of 269 months.

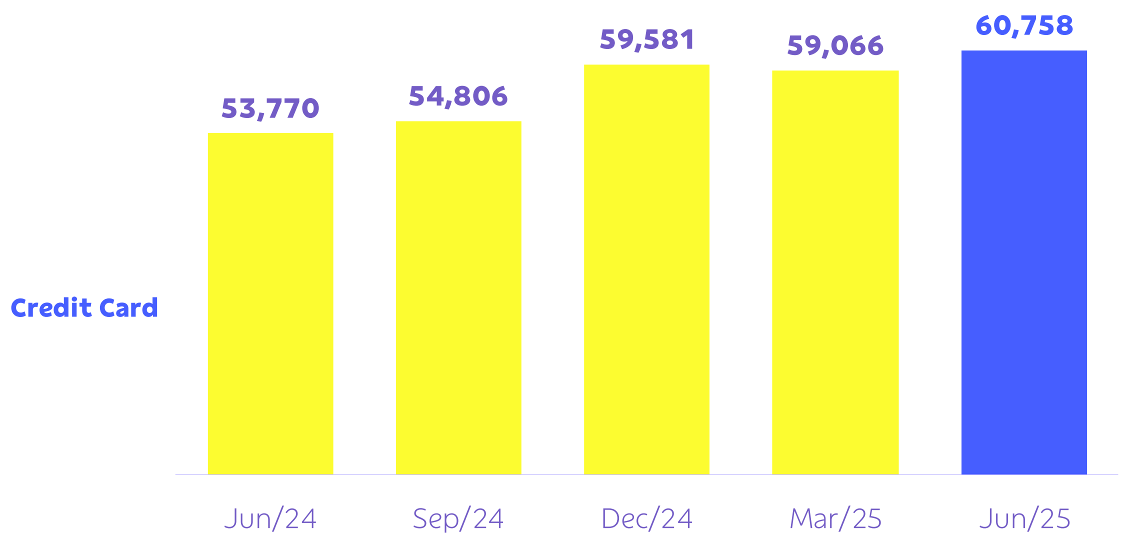
Figure 26. Mortgage – R$ million



Credit Card

Credit card operations increased 13.0% YoY.

Figure 27. Credit Card – R$ million

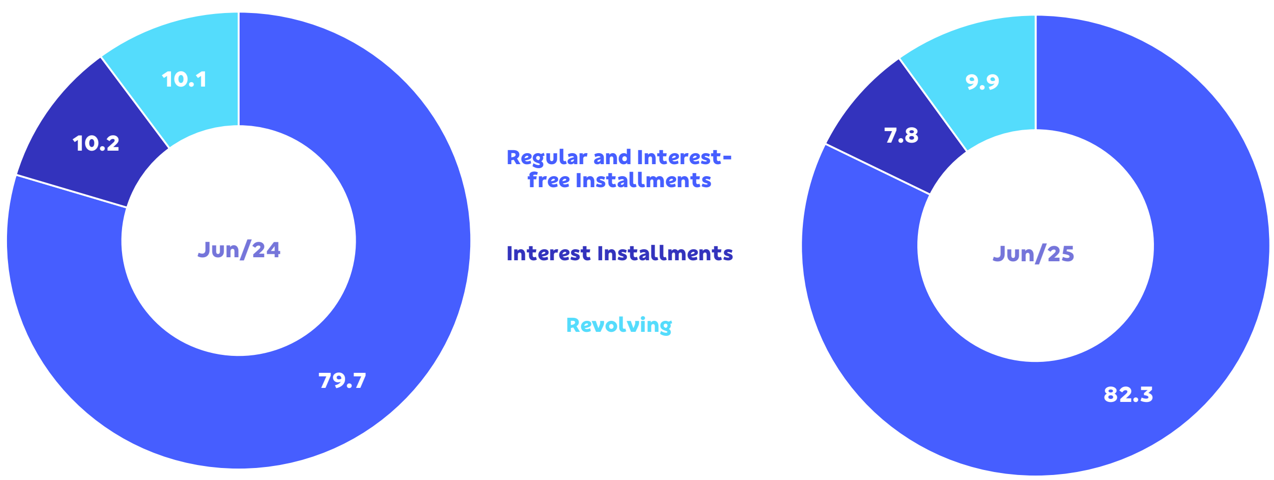


The figure below shows the profile of the individual credit card portfolio by type and segregated according to interest sensitivity.

It is worth noting that 82.3% 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

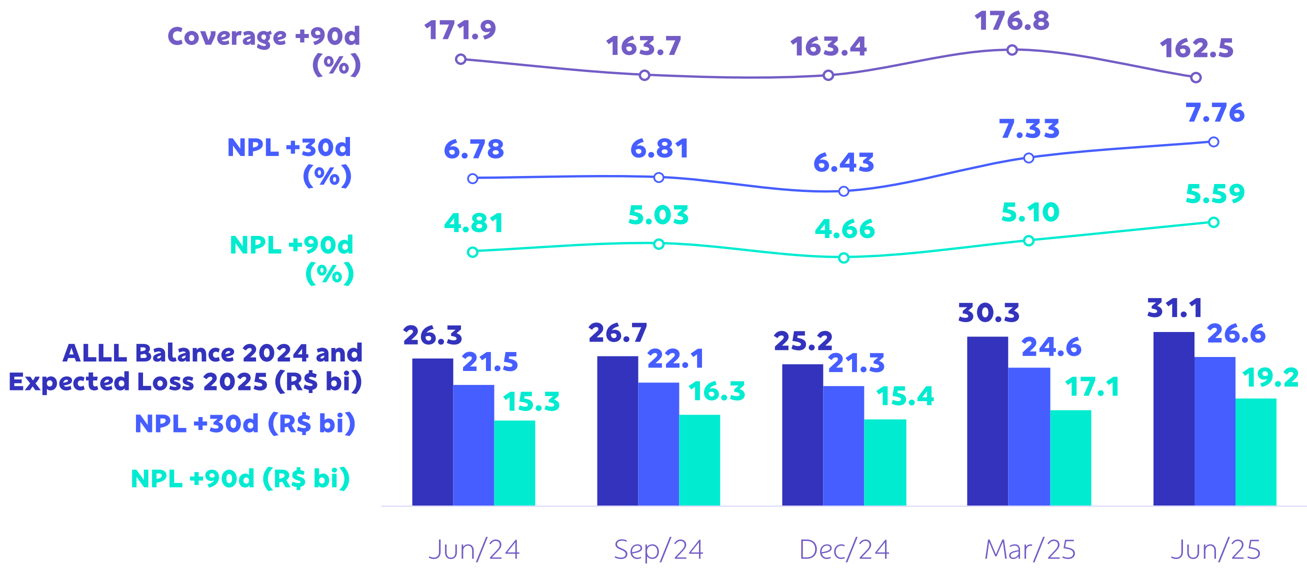
The following table details the balance of the individual loan portfolio and the expected loss by stage.

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

	Mar/25			Jun/25				
	Loan Portfolio	Expected Loss	Coverage	Loan Portfolio		Expected Loss		Coverage
	Balance (a)	Balance (b)	(b)/(a) - %	Balance (a)	Δ% over Mar/25	Balance (b)	Δ% over Mar/25	(b)/(a) - %
Stage 1	285,204	2,800	1.0	289,011	1.3	2,930	4.6	1.0
Stage 2	15,328	3,368	22.0	14,724	(3.9)	3,132	(7.0)	21.3
Stage 3	35,202	24,097	68.5	38,778	10.2	25,063	4.0	64.6
Total	**335,734**	**30,265**	**9.0**	**342,512**	**2.0**	**31,125**	**2.8**	**9.1**

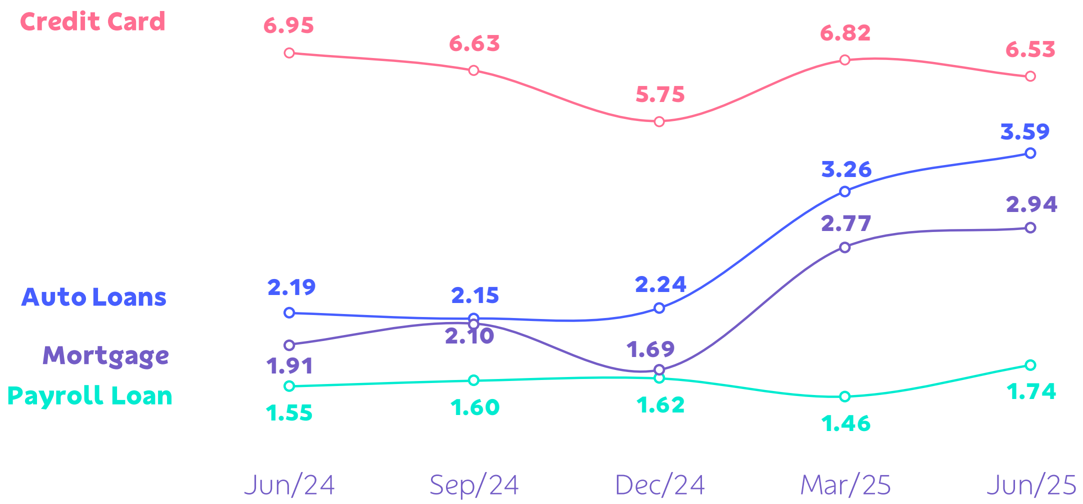
The NPL+90d (ratio between operations overdue for more than 90 days and the balance of the loan portfolio) ended June/25 in 5.59%. Disregarding the debt composition line of the individuals loan portfolio at NPL+90d it would be 4.44%.

Figure 29. Individuals NPL +30d, NPL+90d and Loan Portfolio Coverage Index[1] – %



(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.

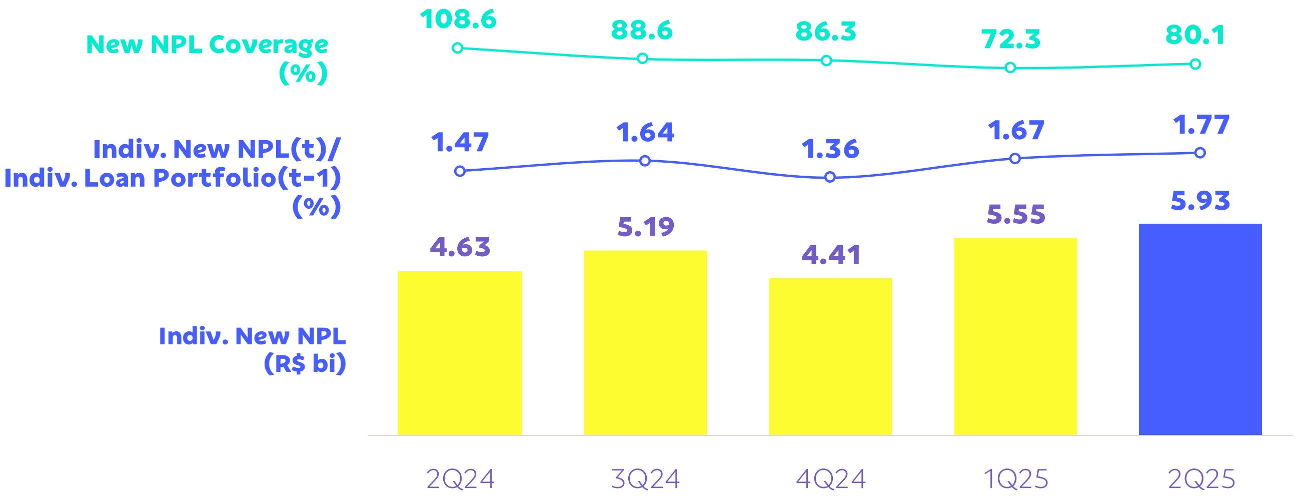
Figure 30. NPL+90d Individuals Portfolio – % by Credit Line[1]



(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 June/25 at 1.77%. The New NPL coverage was 80.1%.

Figure 31. New NPL – Individuals Loan Portfolio[1]



(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.

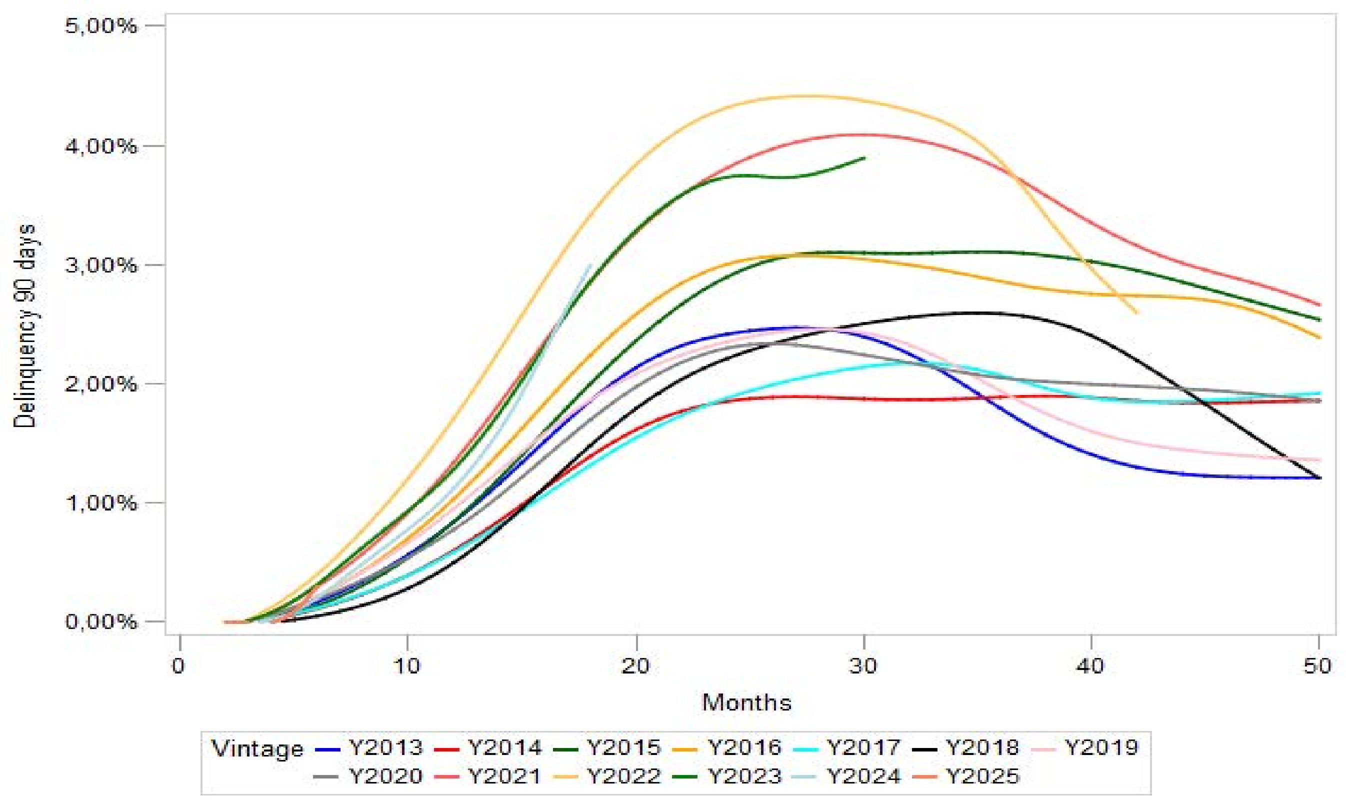
Vintage

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 32. Individuals Loan Portfolio – Annual Vintage



Companies Loan Portfolio

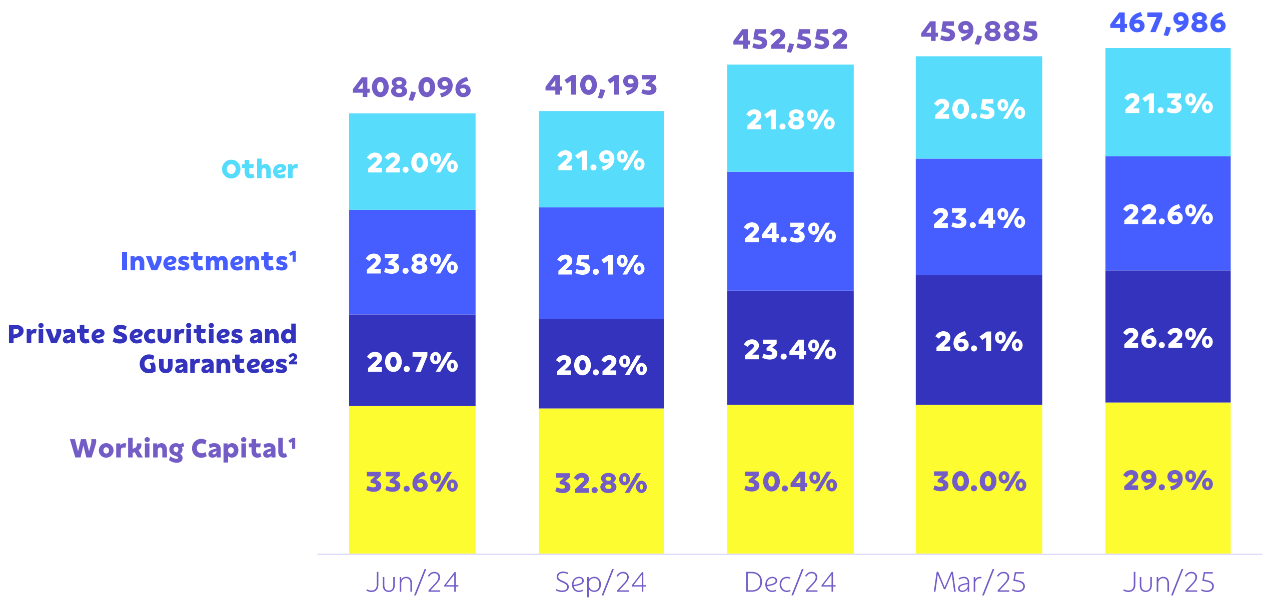
The companies expanded portfolio grew 1.8% QoQ and 14.7% YoY. Highlight for the performance of ACC/ACE (+21.3% QoQ) and Investments (+8.8% YoY).

Table 50. Companies Loan Portfolio – R$ million

	Jun/24	Share %	Mar/25	Share %	Jun/25	Share %	Δ% Y/Y	Δ% Q/Q
Loan Portfolio (a)	**323,812**	**79.3**	**339,705**	**73.9**	**345,203**	**73.8**	**6.6**	**1.6**
Broad Working Capital[1]	**157,522**	**38.6**	**165,124**	**35.9**	**164,014**	**35.0**	**4.1**	**(0.7)**
Working Capital[1]	137,072	33.6	138,086	30.0	139,907	29.9	2.1	1.3
Receivables	16,538	4.1	21,798	4.7	18,562	4.0	12.2	(14.8)
Pre-Approved-Credit	3,420	0.8	4,736	1.0	5,048	1.1	47.6	6.6
Overdraft Account	491	0.1	504	0.1	497	0.1	1.2	(1.4)
Investments[1]	**97,075**	**23.8**	**107,509**	**23.4**	**105,606**	**22.6**	**8.8**	**(1.8)**
ACC/ACE	**30,644**	**7.5**	**23,691**	**5.2**	**28,747**	**6.1**	**(6.2)**	**21.3**
Debt Composition	**21,508**	**5.3**	**22,996**	**5.0**	**23,915**	**5.1**	**11.2**	**4.0**
Corporate	8,044	2.0	8,667	1.9	8,997	1.9	11.9	3.8
MSME	13,464	3.3	14,329	3.1	14,917	3.2	10.8	4.1
Credit Card	**7,352**	**1.8**	**6,723**	**1.5**	**8,178**	**1.7**	**11.2**	**21.6**
Mortgage	**2,659**	**0.7**	**3,867**	**0.8**	**4,088**	**0.9**	**53.8**	**5.7**
Other	**7,053**	**1.7**	**9,795**	**2.1**	**10,656**	**2.3**	**51.1**	**8.8**
Private Sec. and Guarantees (b)[2]	**84,284**	**20.7**	**120,181**	**26.1**	**122,783**	**26.2**	**45.7**	**2.2**
Expanded Loan Portfolio (a+b)3	**408,096**	**100.0**	**459,885**	**100.0**	**467,986**	**100.0**	**14.7**	**1.8**

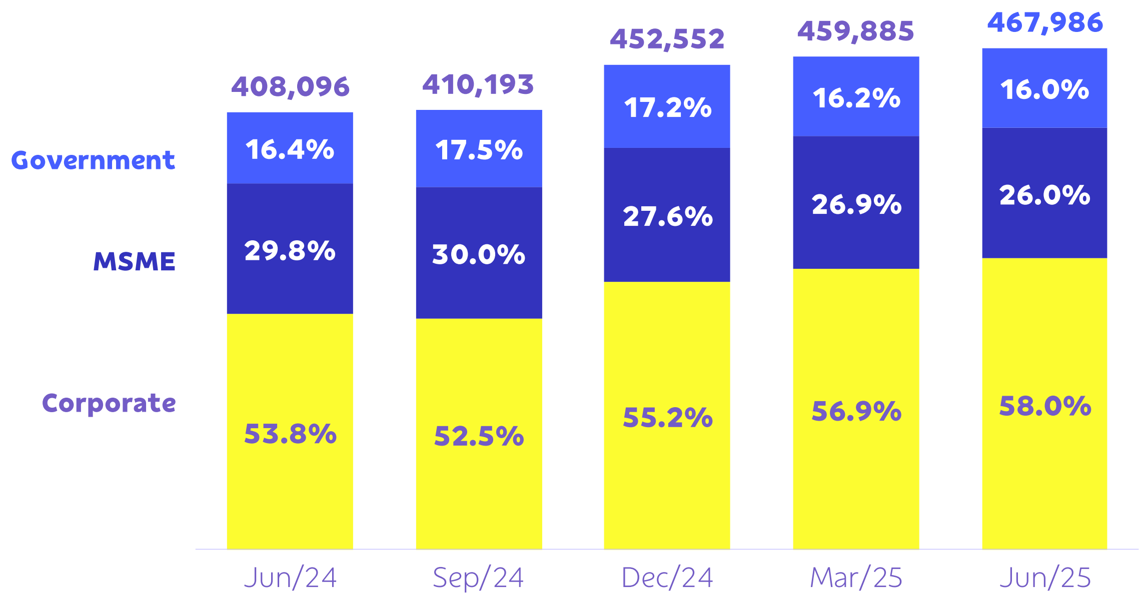
(1) Reprocessed series, between working capital and investments; (2) Comprised of restructured and renegotiated loans, in accordance with the criteria established by Resolution No. 4,966/2021. (3) Series reprocessed to comply with the criteria established by CMN Resolution No. 4,966/21.

Figure 33. 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 34. Expanded Companies Loan Portfolio Breakdown[1] – 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$271.2 billion in June/25, up 3.7% QoQ and 23.6% YoY.

Private Securities and Guarantees

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

Debentures

Debentures are private securities representing the debt of publicly or privately held corporations ("S.A.") and the main instrument for raising funds in the capital market.

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

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

Receivables Investment Funds (FIDC)

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

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

Real Estate Receivables Certificates (CRI)

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

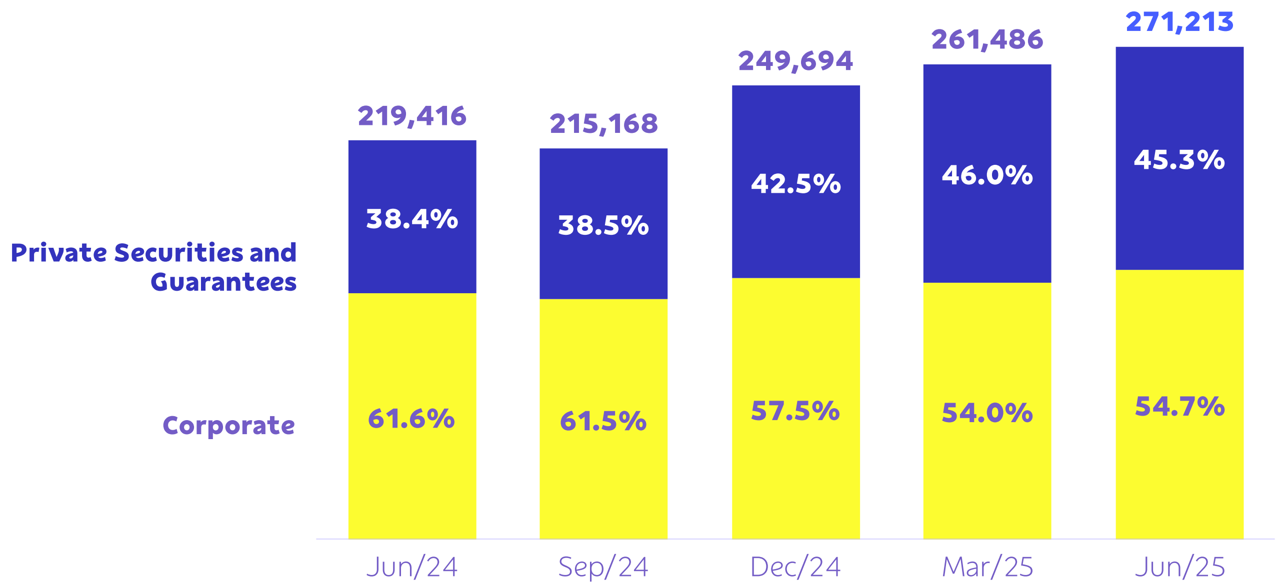
Agribusiness Receivables Certificates (CRA)

Agribusiness Receivables Certificates are securities backed by credit rights arising from deals carried out between rural producers, or their cooperatives, and third parties, related to the financing of agribusiness activities.

Guarantees

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

Figure 35. Expanded Corporate Portfolio – R$ million



Micro, Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (MSME)

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

Loans to MSME portfolio was R$121.8 billion in June/25 (-1.6% QoQ and flat YoY). In 12-month comparison, highlight for pre-approved-credit (+36.1%). Of this balance portfolio, 98.6% is invested with account holders with a relationship of more than two years.

Table 51. MSME Loan Portfolio [1] – R$ million

	Jun/24	Share %	Mar/25	Share %	Jun/25	Share %	Δ% Y/Y	Δ% Q/Q
Loan Portfolio	**121,814**	**100.0**	**123,784**	**100.0**	**121,772**	**100.0**	**(0.0)**	**(1.6)**
Broad Working Capital	**84,202**	**69.1**	**82,733**	**66.8**	**80,416**	**66.0**	**(4.5)**	**(2.8)**
Working Capital	74,351	61.0	73,035	59.0	70,730	58.1	(4.9)	(3.2)
Receivables	6,366	5.2	5,313	4.3	5,113	4.2	(19.7)	(3.8)
Pre-Approved-Credit	3,000	2.5	3,887	3.1	4,082	3.4	36.1	5.0
Overdraft Account	485	0.4	498	0.4	491	0.4	1.2	(1.5)
Investments	**11,646**	**9.6**	**11,790**	**9.5**	**11,704**	**9.6**	**0.5**	**(0.7)**
Debt Composition	**13,464**	**11.1**	**14,329**	**11.6**	**14,917**	**12.3**	**10.8**	**4.1**
ACC/ACE	**4,945**	**4.1**	**4,883**	**3.9**	**4,583**	**3.8**	**(7.3)**	**(6.1)**
Credit Card	**4,173**	**3.4**	**4,224**	**3.4**	**4,160**	**3.4**	**(0.3)**	**(1.5)**
Mortgage	**888**	**0.7**	**1,138**	**0.9**	**1,061**	**0.9**	**19.5**	**(6.8)**
Other	**2,495**	**2.0**	**4,687**	**3.8**	**4,930**	**4.0**	**97.6**	**5.2**

(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 June/25 loan to the Government was R$75.0 billion, up 12.2% YoY. R$3.9 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

	Jun/24	Share %	Mar/25	Share %	Jun/25	Share %	Δ% Y/Y	Δ% Q/Q
Total	**507,796**	**100.0**	**547,549**	**100.0**	**559,584**	**100.0**	**10.2**	**2.2**
Public Administration	66,913	13.2	74,853	13.7	75,249	13.4	12.5	0.5
Food Products of Vegetable Origin	59,062	11.6	54,880	10.0	58,186	10.4	(1.5)	6.0
Services	52,153	10.3	54,868	10.0	51,622	9.2	(1.0)	(5.9)
Financials	15,595	3.1	43,441	7.9	49,937	8.9	220.2	15.0
Oil and Gas	30,844	6.1	37,281	6.8	41,094	7.3	33.2	10.2
Electric Utilities	29,552	5.8	35,021	6.4	33,821	6.0	14.4	(3.4)
Transportation	25,287	5.0	26,951	4.9	24,441	4.4	(3.3)	(9.3)
Metalworking and Steel	28,667	5.6	24,365	4.4	25,918	4.6	(9.6)	6.4
Automobiles and Components	21,628	4.3	23,594	4.3	23,193	4.1	7.2	(1.7)
Food Products of Animal Origin	20,600	4.1	20,756	3.8	20,372	3.6	(1.1)	(1.9)
Retail	19,526	3.8	19,032	3.5	18,310	3.3	(6.2)	(3.8)
Agricultural Inputs	20,339	4.0	17,140	3.1	17,235	3.1	(15.3)	0.6
Chemicals	16,544	3.3	17,104	3.1	17,261	3.1	4.3	0.9
Construction Materials	15,882	3.1	15,662	2.9	15,722	2.8	(1.0)	0.4
Electrical and Electronic Goods	15,748	3.1	15,431	2.8	15,788	2.8	0.3	2.3
Housing	11,369	2.2	11,681	2.1	11,827	2.1	4.0	1.2
Wholesale and Industries	12,264	2.4	10,164	1.9	10,534	1.9	(14.1)	3.6
Textiles	9,686	1.9	9,694	1.8	9,685	1.7	(0.0)	(0.1)
Pulp and Paper	6,768	1.3	6,890	1.3	11,131	2.0	64.5	61.6
Furniture and Forest Products	6,945	1.4	6,704	1.2	6,690	1.2	(3.7)	(0.2)
Telecommunication Services	5,497	1.1	6,064	1.1	5,811	1.0	5.7	(4.2)
Heavy Construction	5,319	1.0	5,867	1.1	5,855	1.0	10.1	(0.2)
Leather and Shoes	2,736	0.5	2,418	0.4	2,384	0.4	(12.8)	(1.4)
Beverages	1,571	0.3	1,484	0.3	1,501	0.3	(4.5)	1.1
Other Activities	7,301	1.4	6,204	1.1	6,016	1.1	(17.6)	(3.0)
Total	**507,796**	**100.0**	**547,549**	**100.0**	**559,584**	**100.0**	**10.2**	**2.2**
Domestic Loan Portfolio	336,595	66.3	353,129	64.5	360,775	64.5	7.2	2.2
Abroad Loan Portfolio	31,740	6.3	37,269	6.8	36,690	6.6	15.6	(1.6)
Guarantees + Securities	139,461	27.5	157,151	28.7	162,120	29.0	16.2	3.2

Companies Credit Risk

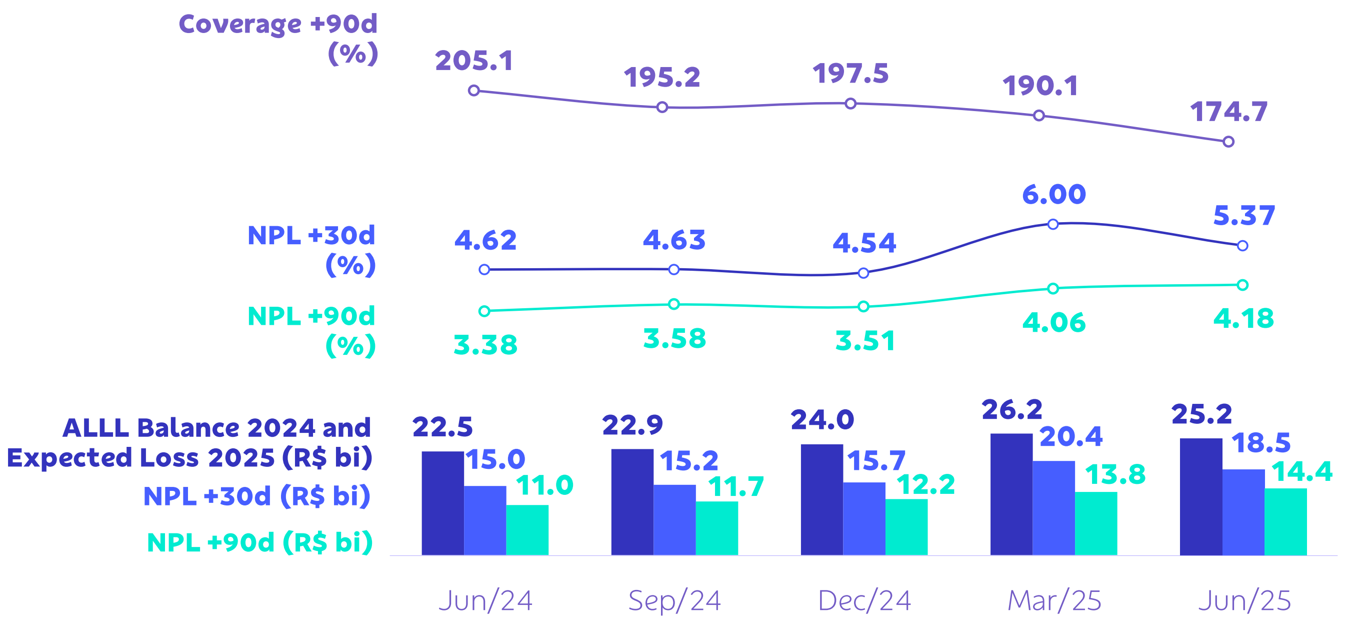
The following table details the balance of the companies loan portfolio and the expected loss by stage.

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

	Mar/25			Jun/25				
	Loan Portfolio	Expected Loss	Coverage	Loan Portfolio		Expected Loss		Coverage
	Balance (a)	Loan Portfolio	(b)/(a) - %	Balance (a)	Δ% over Mar/25	Balance (b)	Δ% over Mar/25	(b)/(a) - %
Stage 1	301,971	1,144	0.4	309,291	2.4	1,431	25.1	0.5
Stage 2	8,795	2,089	23.8	8,441	(4.0)	2,283	9.3	27.0
Stage 3	28,938	22,977	79.4	27,471	(5.1)	21,508	(6.4)	78.3
Total	**339,705**	**26,210**	**7.7**	**345,203**	**1.6**	**25,223**	**(3.8)**	**7.3**

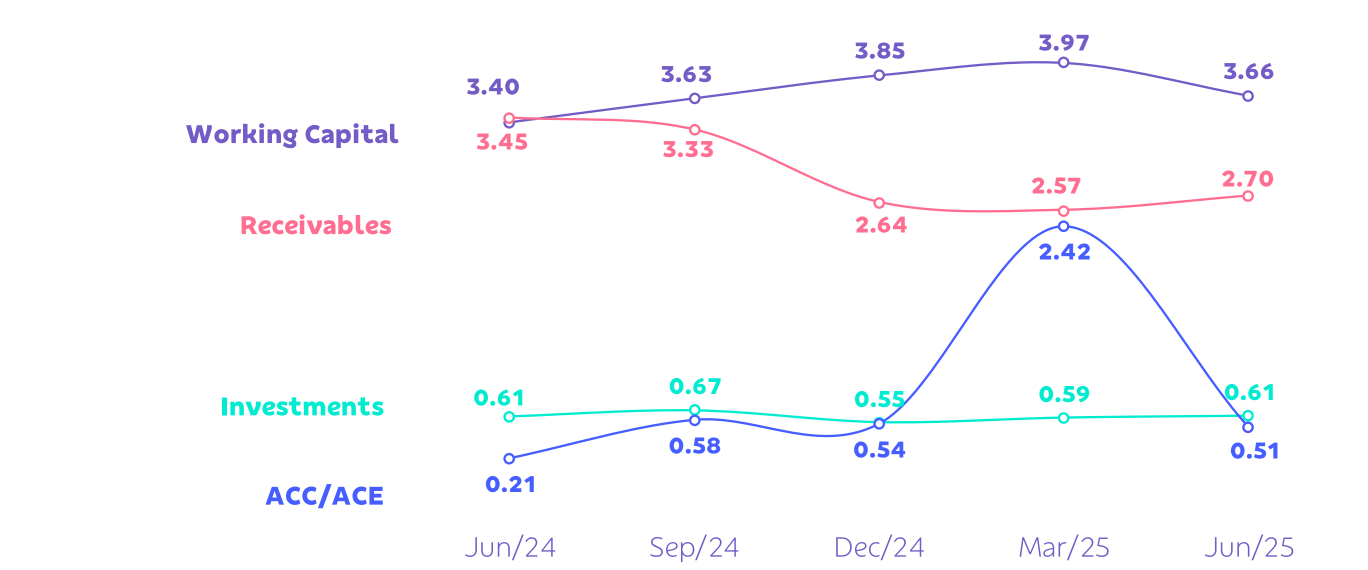
The NPL+90d (ratio between operations overdue for more than 90 days and the balance of the loan portfolio) ended June/25 in 4.18%. Disregarding the debt composition line of the companies loan portfolio, the NPL+90d would have been 2.47%. When considering only the MSME segment, the NPL +90 was 10.57%, and excluding the debt composition line from this portfolio, the default rate would be 6.10%.

Figure 36. Companies NPL +30d, NPL+90d and Loan Portfolio Coverage Index[1] – %



(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.

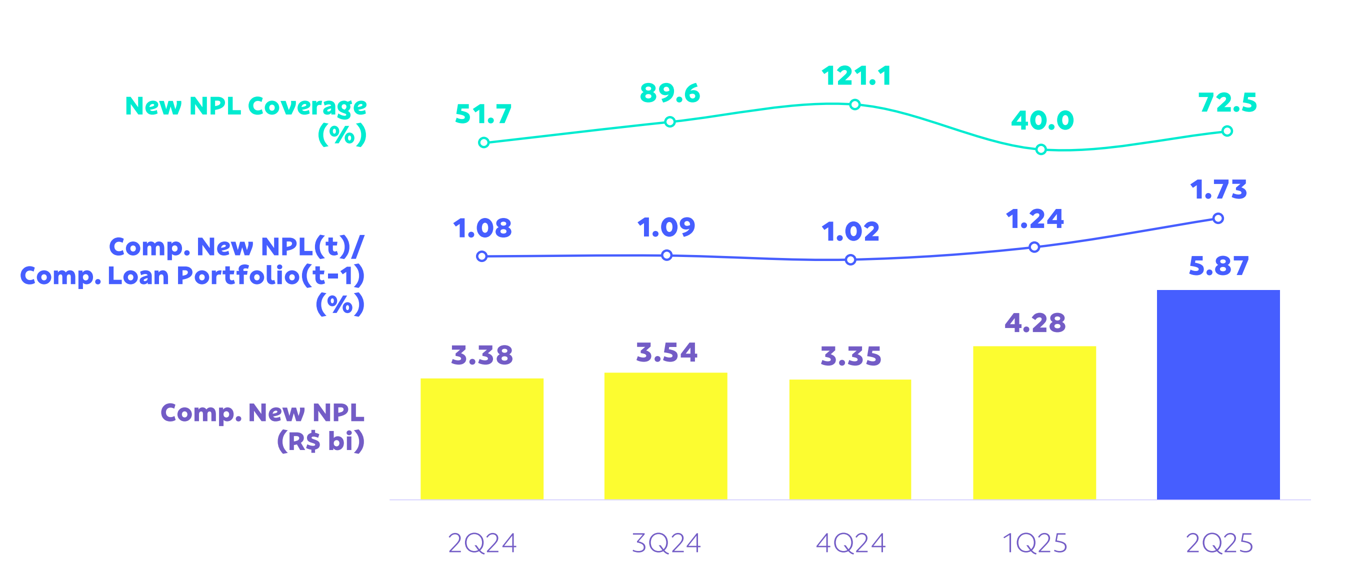
Figure 37. NPL+90d Companies Portfolio – % by Credit Line[1]



(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 1.73%.

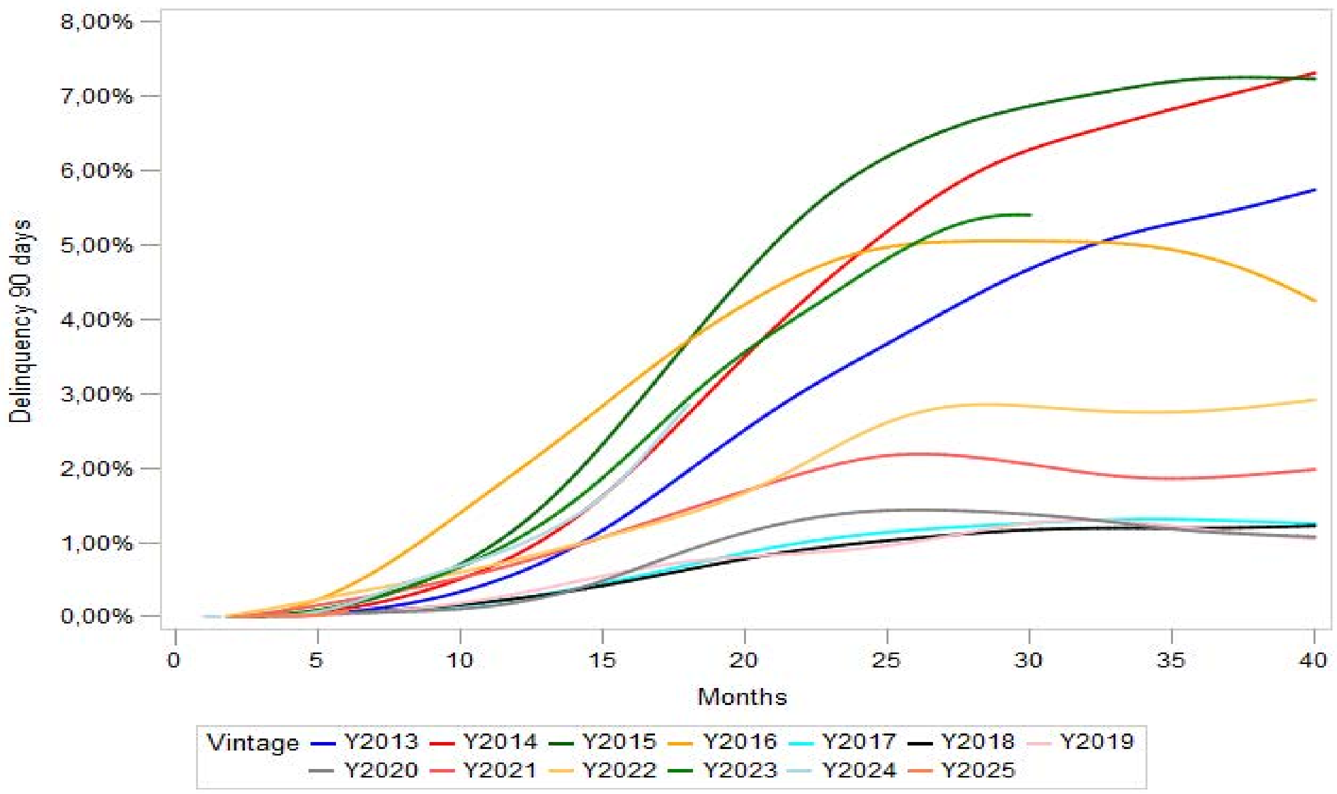
Figure 38. New NPL – Companies Loan Portfolio[1]



(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 39. MSME Companies Loans Portfolio – Annual Vintage



Agribusiness Loan Portfolio

The agribusiness expanded portfolio was R$404.9 billion in June/25 and grew 8.0% YoY. Highlight for working capital for input purchase (+13.9%) and agricultural investment (+13.1%).

Table 54. Agribusiness Loan Portfolio – R$ million

	Jun/24	Share %	Mar/25	Share %	Jun/25	Share %	Δ% Y/Y	Δ% Q/Q
Loan Portfolio (a)	**335,448**	**89.5**	**365,516**	**90.0**	**364,903**	**90.1**	**8.8**	**(0.2)**
Rural Credit	**331,977**	**88.5**	**363,076**	**89.4**	**361,490**	**89.3**	**8.9**	**(0.4)**
Working Capital for Input Purchase	113,456	30.3	132,789	32.7	129,183	31.9	13.9	(2.7)
Agricultural Investment	79,487	21.2	87,220	21.5	89,861	22.2	13.1	3.0
Pronaf	62,457	16.7	67,395	16.6	67,222	16.6	7.6	(0.3)
FCO Rural	32,004	8.5	34,910	8.6	35,778	8.8	11.8	2.5
Agricultural Selling	18,957	5.1	12,718	3.1	11,423	2.8	(39.7)	(10.2)
Pronamp	10,410	2.8	7,659	1.9	7,236	1.8	(30.5)	(5.5)
BNDES/Finame Rural	4,924	1.3	8,448	2.1	8,528	2.1	73.2	1.0
Industrialization	2,870	0.8	4,396	1.1	4,426	1.1	54.2	0.7
Low Carbon	3,795	1.0	3,018	0.7	2,852	0.7	(24.8)	(5.5)
Other	3,619	1.0	4,524	1.1	4,981	1.2	37.7	10.1
Loans to Companies	**3,471**	**0.9**	**2,441**	**0.6**	**3,412**	**0.8**	**(1.7)**	**39.8**
Rural Prod. Bills and Guarantees (b)	**29,312**	**7.8**	**33,455**	**8.2**	**33,320**	**8.2**	**13.7**	**(0.4)**
CDCA (c)	**10,229**	**2.7**	**7,227**	**1.8**	**6,671**	**1.6**	**(34.8)**	**(7.7)**
|| Expanded Loan Portfolio (a+b+c)	**374,989**	**100.0**	**406,198**	**100.0**	**404,893**	**100.0**	**8.0**	**(0.3)**

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

	Jun/24	Share %	Mar/25	Share %	Jun/25	Share %	Δ% Y/Y	Δ% Q/Q
Loan Portfolio (a)	335,448	89.5	365,516	90.0	364,903	90.1	8.8	(0.2)
Medium and Large	253,294	67.5	275,843	67.9	273,705	67.6	8.1	(0.8)
Small	69,454	18.5	75,778	18.7	76,267	18.8	9.8	0.6
Companies	6,812	1.8	6,368	1.6	9,151	2.3	34.3	43.7
Agroindustrial Cooperatives	5,888	1.6	7,527	1.9	5,780	1.4	(1.8)	(23.2)
Rural Product Bills and Guarantees (b)	29,312	7.8	33,455	8.2	33,320	8.2	13.7	(0.4)
CDCA (c)	10,229	2.7	7,227	1.8	6,671	1.6	(34.8)	(7.7)
|| Expanded Loan Portfolio (a +b +c)	374,989	100.0	406,198	100.0	404,893	100.0	8.0	(0.3)

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

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

	Jun/24	Share %	Mar/25	Share %	Jun/25	Share %	Δ% Y/Y	Δ% Q/Q
Loan Portfolio	**335,448**	**89.5**	**365,516**	**90.0**	**364,903**	**90.1**	**8.8**	**(0.2)**
Rural Credit	**331,977**	**88.5**	**363,076**	**89.4**	**361,490**	**89.3**	**8.9**	**(0.4)**
Livestock	83,557	22.3	91,596	22.5	92,654	22.9	10.9	1.2
Meat	62,110	16.6	69,028	17.0	69,774	17.2	12.3	1.1
Milk	21,447	5.7	22,568	5.6	22,880	5.7	6.7	1.4
Machinery and Equipment	57,767	15.4	59,299	14.6	58,566	14.5	1.4	(1.2)
Soybean	47,635	12.7	49,272	12.1	43,252	10.7	(9.2)	(12.2)
Corn	19,512	5.2	19,765	4.9	18,925	4.7	(3.0)	(4.2)
Agricultural Storage	14,797	3.9	16,585	4.1	17,205	4.2	16.3	3.7
Soil Improvement	13,982	3.7	15,738	3.9	16,138	4.0	15.4	2.5
Coffee	11,355	3.0	11,619	2.9	12,167	3.0	7.2	4.7
Pasture	9,497	2.5	10,299	2.5	10,608	2.6	11.7	3.0
Aviculture	4,600	1.2	5,632	1.4	5,834	1.4	26.8	3.6
Sugarcane	4,462	1.2	4,727	1.2	4,942	1.2	10.8	4.5
Rice	3,116	0.8	2,976	0.7	2,889	0.7	(7.3)	(2.9)
Swine Production	2,800	0.7	2,758	0.7	2,801	0.7	0.0	1.6
Trucks/vehicles	2,397	0.6	2,473	0.6	2,431	0.6	1.4	(1.7)
Cotton	2,086	0.6	2,172	0.5	2,191	0.5	5.0	0.9
Wheat	2,272	0.6	1,362	0.3	1,479	0.4	(34.9)	8.6
Eucalyptus/Pinus/Forests	904	0.2	1,089	0.3	1,139	0.3	26.0	4.6
Other	51,238	13.7	65,714	16.2	68,268	16.9	33.2	3.9
Loans to Companies	**3,471**	**0.9**	**2,440**	**0.6**	**3,412**	**0.8**	**(1.7)**	**39.8**
Rural Product Bills and Guarantees	**29,312**	**7.8**	**33,455**	**8.2**	**33,320**	**8.2**	**13.7**	**(0.4)**
CDCA	**10,229**	**2.7**	**7,227**	**1.8**	**6,671**	**1.6**	**(34.8)**	**(7.7)**
Expanded Loan Portfolio	**374,989**	**100.0**	**406,198**	**100.0**	**404,893**	**100.0**	**8.0**	**(0.3)**

During the period of the 2024/2025 crop (July/24 to June/25), Banco do Brasil disbursed R$192.9 billion in agribusiness credit. Furthermore, there are another R$32.9 billion disbursed in the agricultural value chain. Furthermore, in a global vision, considering credit and value chain, BB disbursed, R$225.8 billion in the 12 months of the 2024/2025 crop, a 1.7% decrease compared to the same period of the previous crop (R$229.7 billion).

More than 605 thousand operations were contracted during the period in more than 5,000 municipalities across the country, with 62.0% destined for family (Pronaf) and medium producers (Pronamp).

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

	Crop 23/24	Crop 24/25	Δ% Crop 23/24
Total	**201,892**	**192,886**	**(4.5)**
Companies	133,643	112,111	(16.1)
Family – Pronaf	23,270	23,930	2.8
Medium – Pronamp	12,061	20,262	68.0
Agro Securities	32,918	36,584	11.1

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 22/23	Share %	Crop 23/24	Share %	**Crop 24/25**	**Share %**
Working Capital for Input Purchase	**73,523**	**100.0**	**69,479**	**100.0**	**55,313**	**100.0**
Total Insured	**44,803**	**60.9**	**37,592**	**54.1**	**27,065**	**48.9**
Crop Insurance	35,749	48.6	29,997	43.2	21,358	38.6
Proagro	8,886	12.1	7,416	10.7	5,622	10.2
Hedge Price	168	0.2	179	0.3	86	0.2
Without Insurance	**28,721**	**39.1**	**31,887**	**45.9**	**28,248**	**51.1**

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 June/25, BB held a 49.4% stake in financing for the sector. In direct loans to rural producers (market share in Individual Agro Credit), the market share is 56.5%.

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	Jun/22	Jun/23	Jun/24	Jun/25
Midwest	34.2	34.1	35.0	33.8
South	24.3	23.0	22.3	22.4
Southeast	23.5	24.1	22.9	23.8
North	8.8	9.3	9.9	9.8
Northeast	9.2	9.5	9.9	10.2

In June/25, sustainable agro operations accounted for 46.9% of the total agribusiness portfolio.

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

	Jun/24	Share %	Mar/25	Share %	**Jun/25**	**Share %**
Sustainable Loan Portfolio - Agriculture	**155,022**	**100.0**	**174,083**	**100.0**	**171,186**	**100.0**
Best Socio-environmental Practices	**95,086**	**61.3**	**105,418**	**60.6**	**108,334**	**63.3**
Pronaf Mais Alimentos	42,983	27.7	47,701	27.4	47,961	28.0
Investment Loans	36,953	23.8	42,888	24.6	45,401	26.5
Working Capital (Pronaf)	15,150	9.8	14,828	8.5	14,972	8.7
Low Carbon Program	**59,936**	**38.7**	**68,665**	**39.4**	**62,851**	**36.7**
Working Capital (No-till)	50,543	32.6	58,326	33.5	52,106	30.4
Low Carbon Program	9,393	6.1	10,339	5.9	10,745	6.3

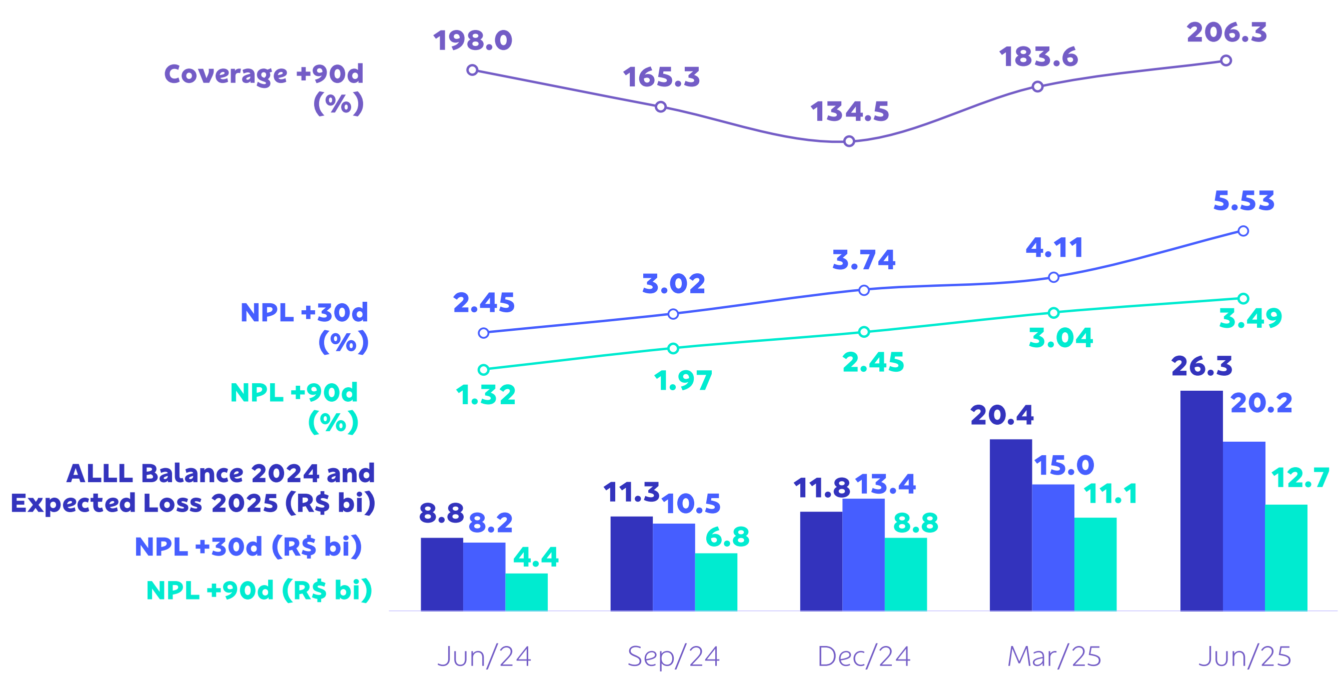
Agribusiness Credit Risk

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 – %

	Mar/25			Jun/25				
	Loan Portfolio	Expected Loss	Coverage	Loan Portfolio		Expected Loss		Coverage
	Balance (a)	Balance (b)	(b)/(a) - %	Balance (a)	Δ% over Mar/25	Balance (b)	Δ% over Mar/25	(b)/(a) - %
Stage 1	329,001	2,395	0.7	321,966	(2.1)	3,840	60.4	1.2
Stage 2	16,632	4,132	24.8	17,693	6.4	4,401	6.5	24.9
Stage 3	19,884	13,907	69.9	25,244	27.0	18,009	29.5	71.3
Total	**365,516**	**20,434**	**5.6**	**364,903**	**(0.2)**	**26,250**	**28.5**	**7.2**

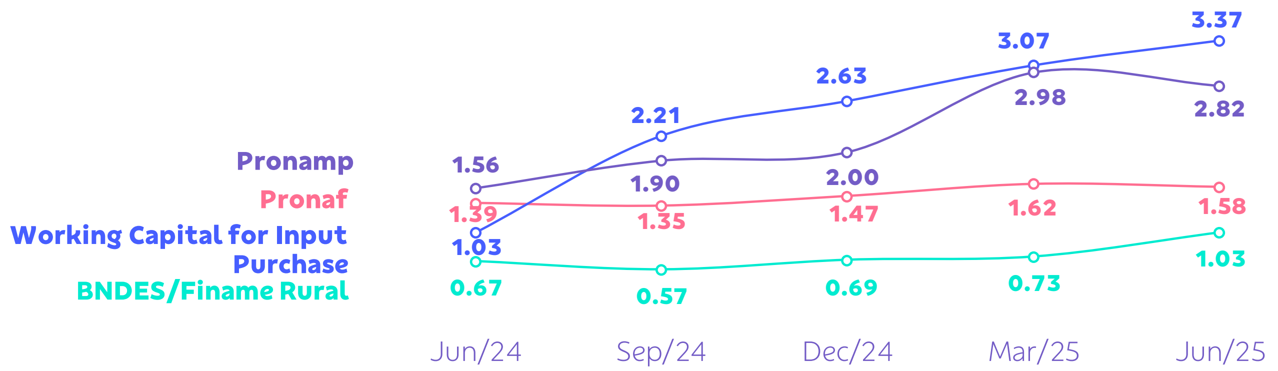
Figure 40. Agribusiness NPL+30d, NPL+90d and Loan Portfolio Coverage Index – %



(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.

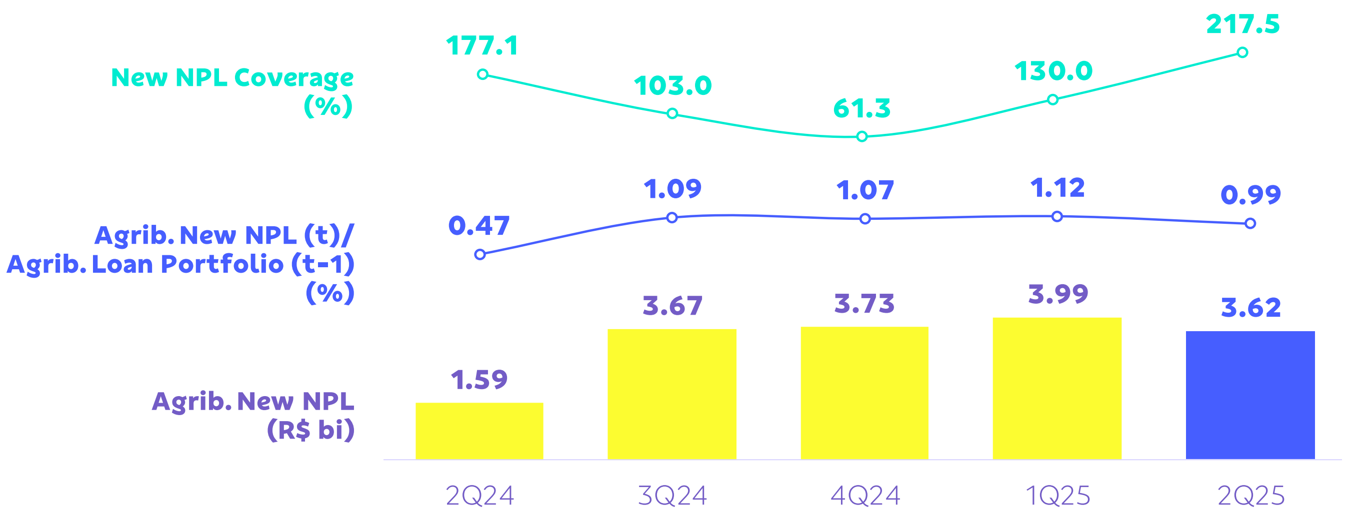
The following figure details the agribusiness loan portfolio NPL+90d by credit line.

Figure 41. NPL+90d Agribusiness Portfolio – % by Credit Line



The next figure shows the agribusiness loan portfolio's new NPL. The index closed the quarter at 0.99%. New NPL coverage was 217.5%

Figure 42. New NPL – Agribusiness Loan Portfolio[1]



(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 June/25, up 3.0% QoQ and up 11.1% YoY. In the 12-month comparison, the performance of time deposits stands out, which showed an expansion of 28.8%, and agribusiness letters of credit, with growth of 28.9%.

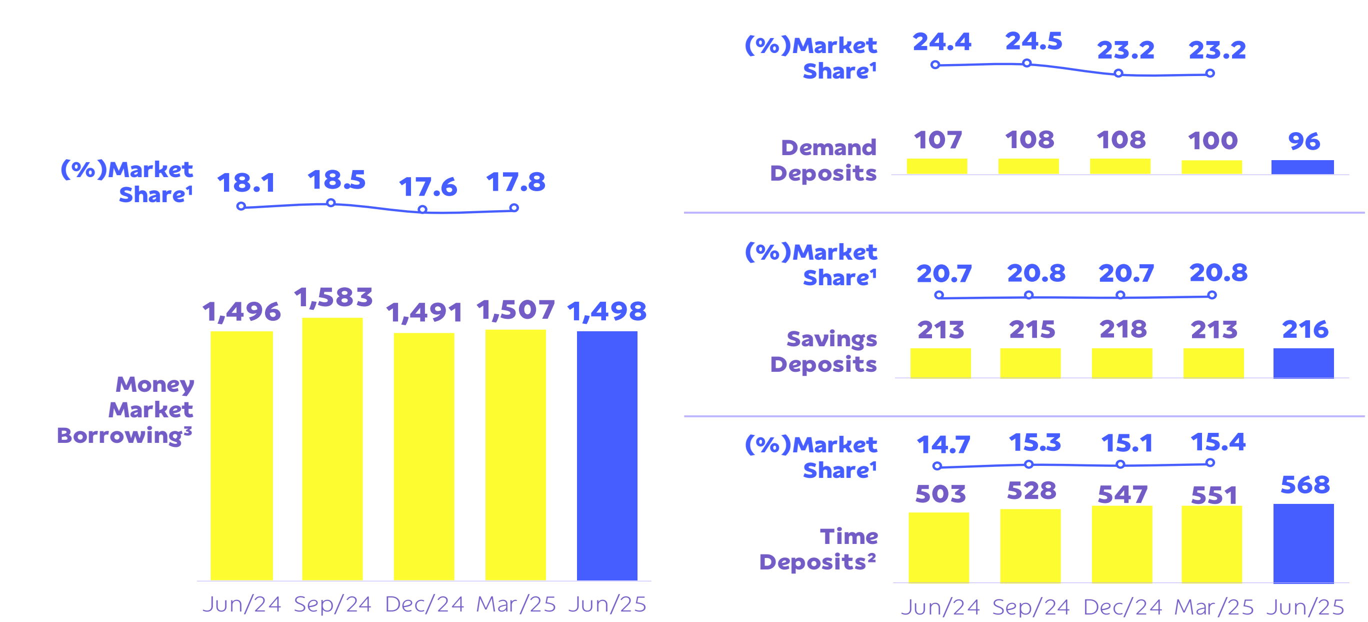
Balance and Market Share

Table 62. Commercial Funding – R$ million

	Jun/24	%	Mar/25	%	Jun/25	%	Δ% Y/Y	Δ% Q/Q
Commercial Funding	**1,025,326**	**100.0**	**1,105,710**	**100.0**	**1,138,673**	**100.0**	**11.1**	**3.0**
Time Deposits[1]	246,001	24.0	301,827	27.3	316,955	27.8	28.8	5.0
Judicial Deposits	256,758	25.0	249,312	22.5	250,979	22.0	(2.3)	0.7
Savings Deposits	212,664	20.7	213,379	19.3	216,143	19.0	1.6	1.3
Agribusiness Letters of Credits	188,587	18.4	225,379	20.4	243,064	21.3	28.9	7.8
Demand Deposits	106,834	10.4	100,454	9.1	96,281	8.5	(9.9)	(4.2)
Mortgage Bonds	14,239	1.4	15,184	1.4	14,942	1.3	4.9	(1.6)
Other Resources from Issuance	242	0.0	174	0.0	310	0.0	28.1	78.4

(1) It includes other deposits as stated in the Explanatory Notes.

Figure 43. 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/ifdata/?lang=1. Position: March 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

	Jun/24	%	Mar/25	%	Jun/25	%	Δ% Y/Y	Δ% Q/Q
Institutional Funding	**201,816**	**100.0**	**248,887**	**100.0**	**246,673**	**100.0**	**22.2**	**(0.9)**
Borrowing, Assignments and Onlendinc	134,277	66.5	151,326	60.8	152,877	62.0	13.9	1.0
Securities Issued Abroad	40,892	20.3	36,404	14.6	32,078	13.0	(21.6)	(11.9)
Financial Letters	8,136	4.0	28,646	11.5	28,882	11.7	255.0	0.8
Subordinated Debt - Domestic	8,753	4.3	22,214	8.9	23,257	9.4	165.7	4.7
Subordinated Debt - Abroad	9,758	4.8	10,296	4.1	9,580	3.9	(1.8)	(7.0)

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

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

	Jun/24	%	Mar/25	%	Jun/25	%	Δ% Y/Y	Δ% Q/Q
Funding Abroad	**24,959**	**100.0**	**27,541**	**100.0**	**27,389**	**100.0**	**9.7**	**(0.6)**
Interbanking Deposits and Loans	7,626	30.6	9,167	33.3	9,548	34.9	25.2	4.2
Companies	6,540	26.2	7,877	28.6	7,572	27.6	15.8	(3.9)
Fixed Inc. Sec. and Cert. of Deposit	7,247	29.0	6,289	22.8	5,894	21.5	(18.7)	(6.3)
Individuals	2,778	11.1	3,232	11.7	3,327	12.1	19.8	2.9
Repo	768	3.1	975	3.5	1,048	3.8	36.4	7.5

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

	Jun/24	%	Mar/25	%	Jun/25	%	Δ% Y/Y	Δ% Q/Q
Funding Abroad	**24,959**	**100.0**	**27,541**	**100.0**	**27,389**	**100.0**	**9.7**	**(0.6)**
Time Deposits	7,380	29.6	9,047	32.8	8,863	32.4	20.1	(2.0)
Loans	4,748	19.0	5,712	20.7	5,924	21.6	24.8	3.7
Fixed Inc. Sec. and Cert. of Deposit	7,247	29.0	6,289	22.8	5,894	21.5	(18.7)	(6.3)
Demand Deposits	2,053	8.2	2,014	7.3	2,012	7.3	(2.0)	(0.1)
Repo	768	3.1	975	3.5	1,048	3.8	36.4	7.5
Savings Deposits	888	3.6	1,114	4.0	1,185	4.3	33.5	6.4
Call Account	668	2.7	1,143	4.1	1,010	3.7	51.1	(11.6)
Pledge	812	3.3	911	3.3	996	3.6	22.7	9.3
Over	395	1.6	336	1.2	458	1.7	15.9	36.2

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 88.4% 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

	Jun/24	%	Mar/25	%	Jun/25	%	Δ% Y/Y	Δ% Q/Q
Sources	**1,106,397**	**100.0**	**1,240,081**	**100.0**	**1,262,250**	**100.0**	**14.1**	**1.8**
Commercial Funding	**1,025,326**	**92.7**	**1,105,710**	**89.2**	**1,138,673**	**90.2**	**11.1**	**3.0**
Time Deposits	502,759	45.4	551,139	44.4	567,933	45.0	13.0	3.0
Savings Deposits	212,664	19.2	213,379	17.2	216,143	17.1	1.6	1.3
Letters of Credit - Agribusiness	188,587	17.0	225,379	18.2	243,064	19.3	28.9	7.8
Demand Deposits	106,834	9.7	100,454	8.1	96,281	7.6	(9.9)	(4.2)
Letters of Credit - Real Estate	14,239	1.3	15,184	1.2	14,942	1.2	4.9	(1.6)
Other Resources from Issuance	242	0.0	174	0.0	310	0.0	**28.1**	**78.4**
Institutional Funding	**201,816**	**18.2**	**248,887**	**20.1**	**246,673**	**19.5**	**22.2**	**(0.9)**
Borrowing, Assignments and Onlending	134,277	12.1	151,326	12.2	152,877	12.1	13.9	1.0
Subordinated Debt - Domestic [1]	8,753	0.8	22,214	1.8	23,257	1.8	165.7	4.7
Subordinated Debt - Abroad	9,758	0.9	10,296	0.8	9,580	0.8	(1.8)	(7.0)
Securities Issued Abroad	40,892	3.7	36,404	2.9	32,078	2.5	(21.6)	(11.9)
Financial Letters	8,136	0.7	28,646	2.3	28,882	2.3	255.0	0.8
Deposits with Central Bank	**(120,745)**	**(10.9)**	**(114,515)**	**(9.2)**	**(123,095)**	**(9.8)**	**1.9**	**7.5**
Uses	**1,106,397**	**100.0**	**1,240,081**	**100.0**	**1,262,250**	**100.0**	**14.1**	**1.8**
Classified Loan Portfolio	**1,024,416**	**92.6**	**1,103,534**	**89.0**	**1,115,212**	**88.4**	**8.9**	**1.1**
Available Funds	**81,981**	**7.4**	**136,547**	**11.0**	**147,038**	**11.6**	**79.4**	**7.7**
Loan Portfolio/Total Deposits	**124.6**		**127.6**		**126.7**		**2.1 p.p.**	**(0.9) p.p.**
Loan Portfolio/Commercial Funding	**99.9**		**99.8**		**97.9**		**(2.0) p.p.**	**(1.9) p.p.**
Loan Portfolio/Uses	**92.6**		**89.0**		**88.4**		**(4.2) p.p.**	**(0.6) p.p.**

(1) Includes the update and interest of the domestic Hybrid Capital and Debt Instrument, in the amount of R$ 5.100 million in Jun/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	Jun/25
Subordinated Letters of Credit					**23,224**
	20	100% of CDI + 2.75%	2021	Perpetual	21
	2,329	100% of CDI + 2.60%	2022	Perpetual	2,603
	200	100% of CDI + 2.50%	2023	Perpetual	200
	1,983	100% of CDI + 2.25%	2023	Perpetual	2,942
	4,775	100% of CDI + 1.20%	2024	Perpetual	5,721
	2,751	100% of CDI + 1.90%	2024	Perpetual	2,904
	8,000	100% of CDI + 1.30%	2025	Perpetual	8,524
	300	100% of CDI + 1.25%	2025	Perpetual	310

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.

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	40,000	3.70 Q	100.00	3.700	N/A	USD	BBB
12/06/2022	12/15/2029	750,000	675000	2.75 + 3mSfr Q	100.00	2.75 + 3mSfr Q	N/A	USD	BBB
12/06/2022	12/15/2032	150,000	144000	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 customers a wide variety of financial solutions, which meet the different needs of people and organizations. Thus, BB seeks to deliver the best experience, in a fast, secure and agile manner, digitally or through its network of offices.

BB's solutions are aligned with the moment of life and the demands of its customers. They therefore range from (i) payment services, which have a wide portfolio of solutions for individuals, companies, agribusiness and government; (ii) management of third-party resources, through a variety of investment products; (iii) capital market, as one of the main sources of financing for productive activity in the country and the supply of different funding instruments; to the flexibility offered by consortium deals.

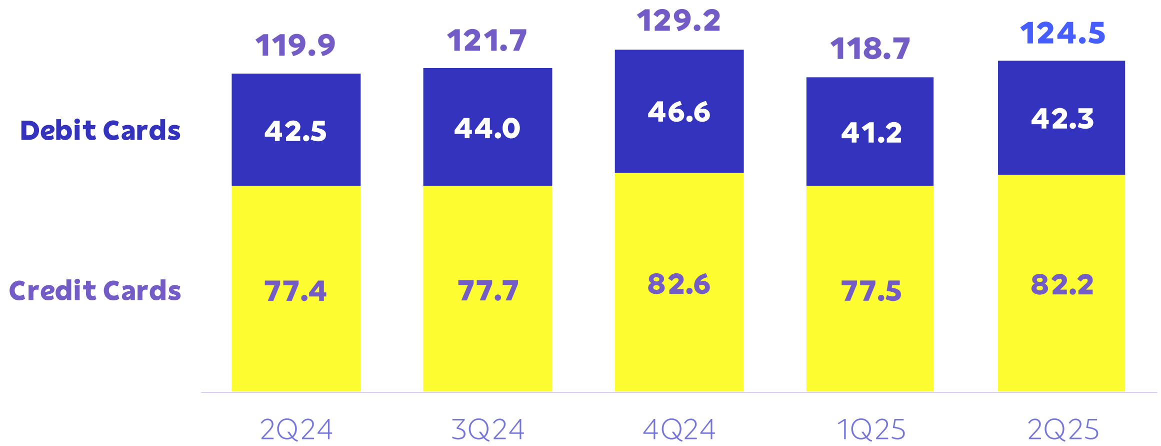
Payment Methods

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

The card is not only a source of revenue, but a channel to leverage other products and strengthen relationships. It promotes banking and financial inclusion, in addition to engaging and retaining customers.

Figure 44. 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

	2Q24	3Q24	4Q24	1Q25	2Q25	Δ% Y/Y	Δ% Q/Q
Credit Cards	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.3	1.9	2.3
Debit Cards	14.8	14.7	14.7	14.3	14.4	(2.4)	0.7

(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 Livelo, 49.99% in Alelo, 28.53% in Elo Serviços and 49.28% in Cielo, in 2Q25.

Table 70. Income from Card Business[1] – R$ million

	2Q24	3Q24	4Q24	1Q25[2]	2Q25	Δ% Y/Y	Δ% Q/Q
Fee Income	2,769	3,211	3,346	3,267	3,415	23.3	4.5
Financial Income	1,871	1,834	1,830	2,062	2,212	18.2	7.3
Financial Expense[3]	(1,614)	(1,485)	(1,149)	(1,391)	(1,931)	19.7	38.8
Other Income and Expenses[4]	(1,398)	(1,740)	(1,260)	(1,657)	(1,750)	25.2	5.6
Taxes	(850)	(822)	(1,460)	(1,075)	(942)	10.8	(12.4)
Managerial Result[5]	**778**	**999**	**1,307**	**1,205**	**1,003**	**28.9**	**(16.8)**

(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 the second quarter of 2025, 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 payment method in the country since 2023. The main novelty of the period was the launch of Pix Automático, on June 16, allowing you to schedule recurring payments in a practical way and without manual intervention.

Another highlight was the advancement of Pix by Contact, which allows fast payments with the cell phone at compatible terminals. Launched in February, its adoption has grown significantly this quarter. Pix no Cartão was also relevant, which exceeded R$952 million in credits released in 2Q25, 39% more than the previous quarter. Pix in installments remains relevant, demonstrating robustness and with a good prospect for sustained growth.

Pix's evolutionary agenda continues to innovate in the development of new features, such as Pix Garantido (for installments) and Pix Internacional (for transactions between countries), expanding the system's potential. These advances consolidate Pix as one of the most complete payment systems in the world, with growing potential for digital transformation. BB continues to be at the forefront, strengthening its innovative character and presence in people's lives.

BB Pay

BB Pay and ITP (Payment Transaction Initiator) are part of a BB platform that simplifies receipts, offering various solutions such as payment links, *Tap on Phone* and integration with APIs for *e-commerce*. With these solutions, companies can operate digital payments in a safe and practical way through the BB App.

In 2Q25, BB Pay handled R$4.2 billion in 4.6 million transactions carried out, in the various forms of use of this platform. In year-to-date, there were R$7.8 billion in payments, through 8.9 million transactions. The volume of transactions carried out in 2Q25 was 117.2% higher than in 2Q24. Regarding the quantity of payments made, there was an increase of 85.2% compared to the same period of the previous year.

BB stands out as one of the main operators in the ITP model within the Open Finance ecosystem. This performance allows BB to offer its customers a more fluid and integrated experience in the initiation of payments, without the need for traditional intermediation, reinforcing its role as an agent of innovation in the financial system.

Cash Management Services

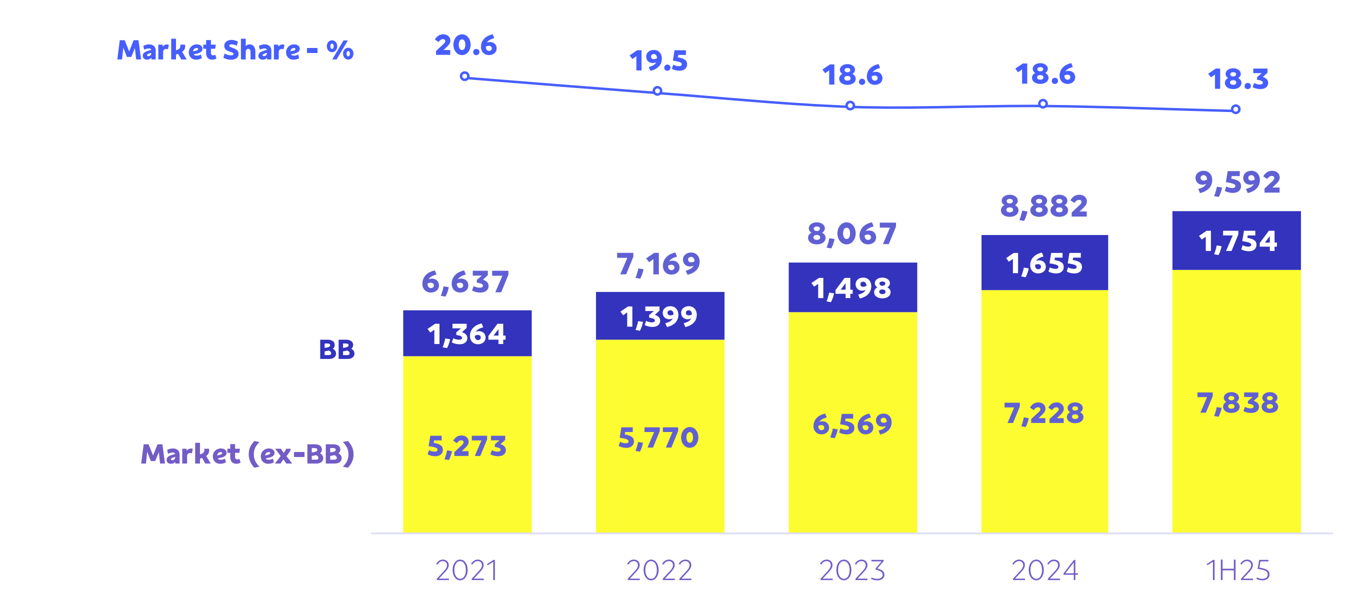
BB offers receiving solutions that allow companies to manage their financial resources efficiently. At the end of the quarter, more than 42 thousand customers were registered via Cash APIs, an increase of 9.1% compared to the previous quarter, with more than 147 strategic partners integrated via BaaS partnerships. On the receipts front, BB integrated the features of Pix Automático with the Pix API, being the first Payment Service Provider (PSP) approved in all product tests with Bacen. And with Pix Automático via API, customers will be able to work with a high volume of recurring receipts, safely and efficiently.

Third-Party Resource Management

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

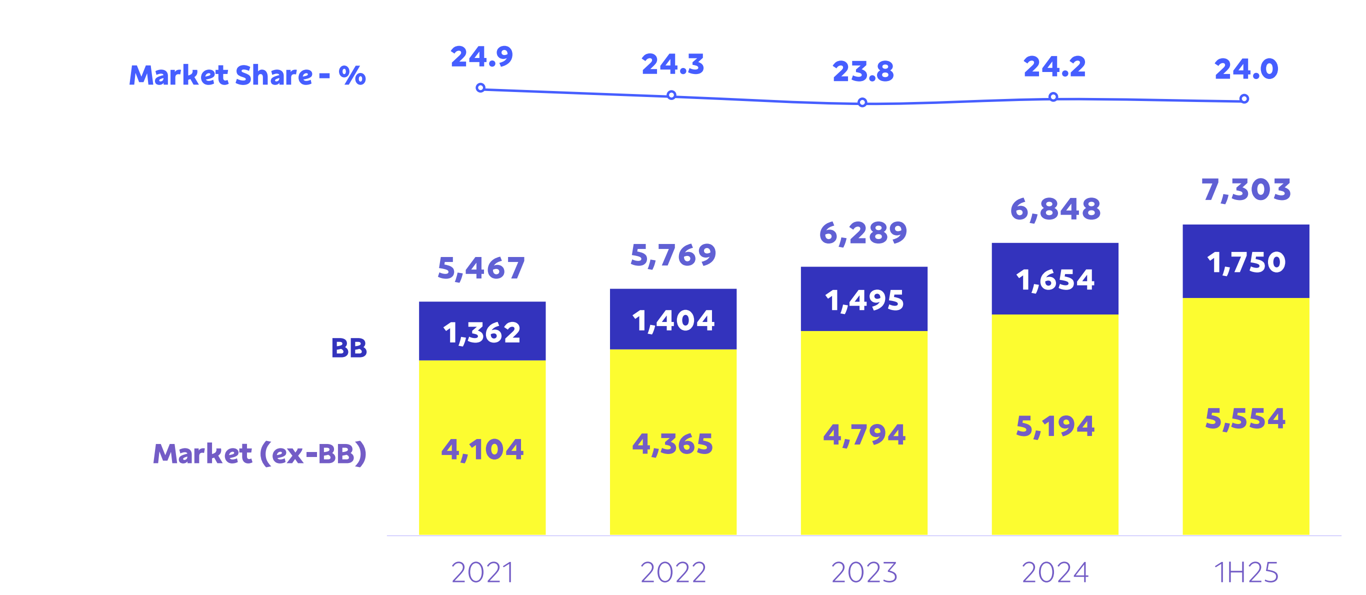
The following graphs show the balance of third-party funds managed and managed and BB Asset's participation in the Investment Fund Management Ranking and in the Global Asset Management Ranking of the Brazilian Association of Financial and Capital Markets Entities – ANBIMA.

Figure 45. Resource Management and Market Share – R$ billion



Source: ANBIMA.

Figure 46. 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

	Jun/24	Share %	Mar/25	Share %	Jun/25	Share %	Δ% Y/Y	Δ% Q/Q
Total	**1,610,067**	**100.0**	**1,736,268**	**100.0**	**1,754,001**	**100.0**	**8.9**	**1.0**
Institutional Investors	578,509	35.9	620,637	35.7	641,924	36.6	11.0	3.4
Government	526,271	32.7	560,512	32.3	544,215	31.0	3.4	(2.9)
Corporate	112,098	7.0	155,245	8.9	164,754	9.4	47.0	6.1
High Income	117,781	7.3	118,729	6.8	119,386	6.8	1.4	0.6
Retail	96,046	6.0	98,428	5.7	96,585	5.5	0.6	(1.9)
RPPS	91,518	5.7	91,661	5.3	94,324	5.4	3.1	2.9
Others	87,844	5.5	91,054	5.2	92,813	5.3	5.7	1.9

Source: ANBIMA.

Table 72. Investment Funds by ANBIMA Class[1] – R$ million

	Jun/24	Share %	Mar/25	Share %	Jun/25	Share %	Δ% Y/Y	Δ% Q/Q
Investment Fund	**1,610,067**	**100.0**	**1,736,268**	**100.0**	**1,754,001**	**100.0**	**8.9**	**1.0**
Fixed	1,133,418	70.4	1,196,211	68.9	1,206,724	68.8	6.5	0.9
Pension Plans	375,717	23.3	405,593	23.4	416,624	23.8	10.9	2.7
Multimarket	32,158	2.0	26,220	1.5	23,336	1.3	(27.4)	(11.0)
Stocks	26,688	1.7	23,833	1.4	22,579	1.3	(15.4)	(5.3)
Others[2]	42,086	2.6	84,411	4.9	84,738	4.8	101.3	0.4

(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-five 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 25 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

	Jun/24	Mar/25	Jun/25	Δ% Y/Y	Δ% Q/Q
Total	**2,408**	**7,616**	**10,065**	**318.0**	**32.1**
BB Espelho JGP Equilíbrio	721	2,683	2,678	271.2	(0.2)
Brasilprev TOP Estratégia JGP Equilíbrio PREV	–	2,064	2,247	-	8.9
Fundos IS Parceira Régia Capital - Distribuição ex-BB	–	728	895	-	22.9
BB Espelho JGP Institucional Equilibrio	41	694	2,283	-	228.8
BB Ações Governança	649	588	624	(3.8)	6.1
BB Nordea Global Climate and Environment[1]	404	275	241	(40.3)	(12.3)
BB Espelho SulAmérica Crédito ASG	322	263	671	108.5	155.1
Brasilprev Top ASG Brasil FI Ações	70	103	160	130.1	55.9
ETF Índice Diversidade	71	63	68	(4.6)	8.0
Other	129	155	198	52.9	27.8

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 Brazil, 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. The funding instruments, in addition to enabling the growth of companies, also contribute to the generation and dilution of 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).

The portfolios of BB-BI and UBS BB include excellent services that involve market research, structuring and distribution of operations, settlement and custody of assets, as well as products and services for individuals and companies.

In 2Q25, the conglomerate's companies participated in 50 capital market operations, 28% more than in the previous quarter, 47 of which were fixed income, two mergers and acquisitions and one variable income operation.

These operations totaled R$49.3 billion, 82.4% higher than in the previous quarter, distributed in 25 debentures, eight commercial notes, four CRAs, four financial bills, among other operations, such as bonds, M&As, FIDCs, *follow-on* and CRI. In all, there was an ESG operation.

The main products and services are highlighted below:

Fixed Income Domestic Market and Securitization: Coordination, structuring and distribution services of debentures, commercial promissory notes, financial bills, credit rights investment funds, real estate receivables certificates and agribusiness receivables certificates.

Fixed Income International Market: Expertise in the coordination, structuring and distribution of new debt management papers and processes for companies, banks and governments through UBS brokerage firms, providing a global performance in capital markets.

Equities: Assistance in all stages of public offerings of shares. It also operates in the structuring and distribution of Real Estate Investment Funds (FII). For individual investors, the equity portfolio covers the services of buying and selling shares, and for investors in the private segment, it also covers the service of renting shares.

Advice on mergers, acquisitions and project financing: Financial advice on divestitures, corporate reorganizations (mergers, spin-offs and incorporations), private placements for companies and *project finance.*

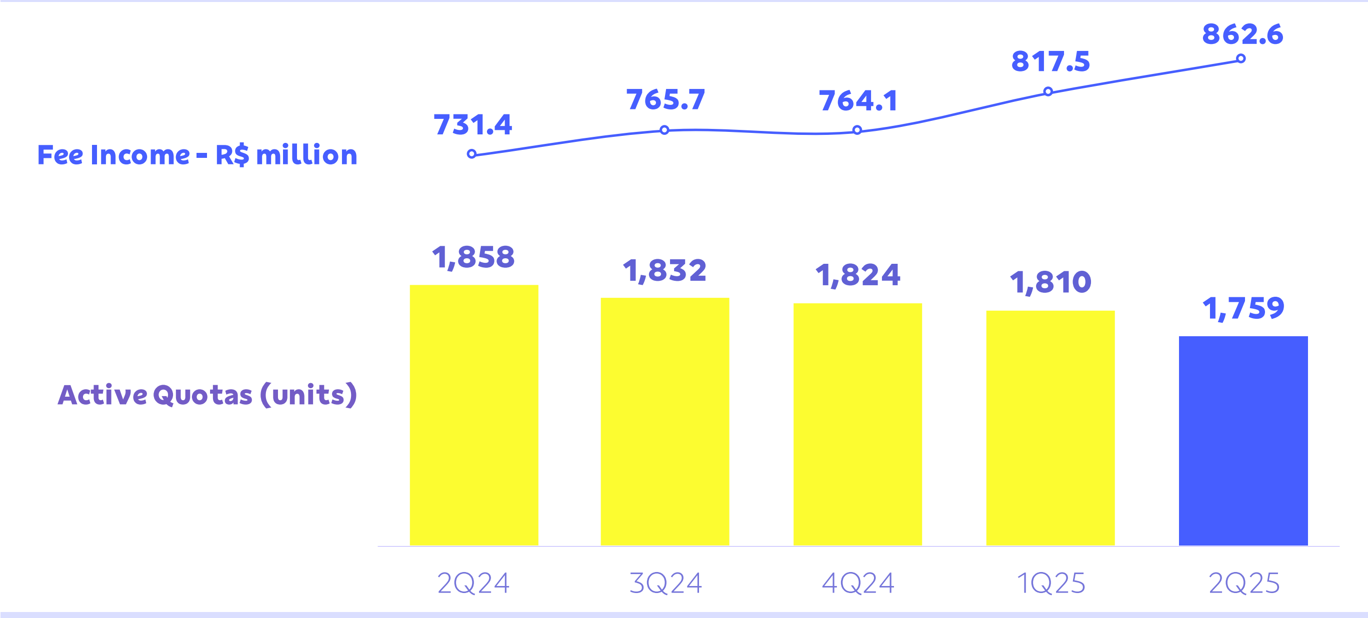
Consortium

According to the latest data released by the Brazilian Association of Consortium Administrators – ABAC, the consortium market reached R$ 222.4 billion in credits traded in the semester, a volume 30.5% 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 had a portfolio of 1.8 million active shares in 2Q25. According to information released by the Central Bank (May 2025), BB Consórcios has a market share, in terms of number of shares, 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 2Q25, BB Consórcios recorded the sale of more than 100 thousand new consortium shares, with a turnover of R$9.3 billion. Sales in the segments of light vehicles, real estate and heavy vehicles stood out, which accounted for 98% of the turnover in the period.

Figure 47. Consortium – Fee Income and Active Quotas



Global Treasury

The Bank's Treasury, in addition to managing proprietary books and portfolios, serves corporate and high-income clients with a focus on doing business that makes the Bank the main provider of solutions for clients.

In recent years, BB's range of products and service channels has expanded significantly, including electronic platforms, *internet banking*, app, branches, telephone and WhatsApp, also increasing the volume of transactions traded. In line with BB's Data and AI Driven strategy, the use of analytical models and the use of data was improved and intensified. This ranges from managed portfolio positions and rate customization to compliance processes and cash flow management of the Bank Reserve, the PI account, and the external accounts of BB and its Subsidiaries.

In 2Q25, the bank maintained its growth trajectory, even in the face of a challenging macroeconomic scenario. In its performance with derivatives, the consolidated result with customers was R$84.3 million, an increase of 37% compared to the same period in 2024, as a result of actions focused on customer experience, efficiency gains and pricing accuracy. The profitability of Foreign Exchange Options operations was R$9.7 million, with inventory 70% higher than the second-placed company, and Swaps showed a 125% growth in profitability.

Also, in relation to derivatives, the Corporate & Investment Banking segment also stood out, representing 37% of the total result, reflecting the strengthening of operations with large corporate clients and the consolidation of structured solutions. These results reaffirm BB's leadership in the derivatives market, with a focus on innovation, efficiency and customer relationships.

In the exchange rate, Banco do Brasil continues to stand out as a leader in exports, consolidating its participation and reputation in international trade and further widening the distance in relation to the second place. The Bank has been working to preserve this leadership, mobilizing all areas involved. Seeking continuous improvement in the service for customers, the Bank expanded its hyper-personalization model, obtaining a 92% increase in the volume of closed operations with the participating groups.

BB also operates in the intermediation of Private Securities, where there was a 31% increase in the financial volume traded in 2Q25 compared to the same period of the previous year. There was also an increase of approximately 23% in the number of customers who closed deals.

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 – %

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

Table 75. Main Actuarial Assumptions – %

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

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

	2Q24	3Q24	4Q24	1Q25	**2Q25**
(a) Fair Value of the Plan's Assets	197,015	197,015	182,839	182,839	191,481
(b) Present Value of Actuarial Liabilities	(150,646)	(150,646)	(129,071)	(129,071)	(142,875)
(c) Surplus/(Deficit) BB (a+b) x 0.5	**23,185**	**23,185**	**26,884**	**26,884**	**24,303**
(d) Actuarial Assets (Initial Period)	24,289	23,185	24,040	26,884	28,023
(e) Anticipated Financial Results	611	697	697	977	977
(f) Contributions of Funds	157	158	204	162	162
(g) Actuarial Valuation	(1,873)	–	1,943	–	(4,858)
(h) Actuarial Assets/(Liabilities) [1]	**23,185**	**24,040**	**26,884**	**28,023**	**24,303**

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

Previi - Plano 1: Surplus Allocation Fund

Table 77. Previ (Plano 1) – Fundos de Utilização[1] – R$ million

	2Q24	3Q24	4Q24	1Q25	2Q25
Initial Balance	11,770	11,874	11,928	12,026	12,245
Contributions to Plano 1	(161)	(154)	(212)	(162)	(167)
Restatement	265	209	309	381	273
Closing Balance	**11,874**	**11,928**	**12,026**	**12,245**	**12,351**

(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

	2Q24	3Q24	4Q24	1Q25	2Q25
(a) Fair Value of the Plan's Assets	197,015	197,015	182,839	182,839	191,481
(b) Present Value of Actuarial Liabilities	(150,646)	(150,646)	(129,071)	(129,071)	(142,875)
(c) Surplus/(Deficit) BB (a+b) x 0.5	**23,185**	**23,185**	**26,884**	**26,884**	**24,303**
(d) Actuarial Assets (Initial Period)	24,289	23,185	24,040	26,884	28,023
(e) Anticipated Financial Results	611	697	697	977	977
(f) Contributions of Funds	157	158	204	162	162
(g) Actuarial Valuation	(1,873)	–	1,943	–	(4,858)
(h) Actuarial Assets/(Liabilities)[1]	**23,185**	**24,040**	**26,884**	**28,023**	**24,303**

(1) Refers to the sponsor's share of the surplus/(deficit). For more information please see Explanatory Note 28 – Employee Benefits.

International Businesses

The Bank's foreign service network has been operating abroad for 84 years and is present at strategic points in various countries to provide banking services. It has extensive experience in international financial markets. BB guarantees all its clients, whether they are public sector institutions, companies of all sizes or individuals, the solidity and security of always, even outside Brazil.

In addition to this structure, Banco do Brasil has agreements with other financial institutions abroad to serve its clients, with 523 banks acting as BB correspondents in 89 countries.

Table 79. Foreign Service Network

Branches	Sub-Branches	Shared Services Units
‣ Asuncion - Paraguay	‣ Hamamatsu - Japan	‣ BB USA Servicing Center / Orlando - USA
‣ Frankfurt - Germany	‣ Nagoya - Japan	‣ BB Europa Servicing Center / Lisbon - Portugal
‣ Grand Cayman - Cayman Islands		
‣ London - England	**Subsidiaries And Branches**	**Securities**
‣ Miami - USA	‣ BB Americas. Inc. / Miami - USA [1]	‣ Banco do Brasil Securities LLC - USA
‣ New York - USA	‣ Banco Patagonia / Buenos Aires - Argentina [2]	‣ BB Securities Ltd - England
‣ Tokyo - Japan	‣ BB AG (Aktiengesellschaft) / Vienna - Austria [3]	
‣ Shanghai - China		

(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

The Bank inaugurated the new headquarters of BB New York, on Park Avenue, in Manhattan. The new space represents a strategic stage in BB's presence in the United States. Around prominent financial institutions in the international market, the choice facilitates customer access and strengthens ties with the main players in the global market. In addition, the agency's customers had their digital experience improved and can now make transfers within the US in Euro, Pound Sterling and Canadian Dollar, in addition to having their Time Deposit application journey more fluid and with new features.

Private and Estilo customers who are account holders of BB Lisboa can now access their account directly through the BB app – single sign-on – and access transactions such as: balance and account statement, consolidated statement, IBAN proof and price list, in addition to phone number management. With this integration, the experience of BB Lisboa customers is more integrated and fluid, with the convenience, simplicity and excellence of the BB app.

Banco do Brasil and the China Development Bank (CDB) signed a Term of Commitment in the amount of US$1 billion, with the objective of expanding financial cooperation between the institutions and strengthening economic ties between Brazil and China. The agreement was signed during BB's institutional mission to the Asian country, reinforcing the strategic partnership between the two economies. The credit line, with a term of up to five years, will allow Banco do Brasil to expand its financing operations in the areas of infrastructure, agribusiness, exports and imports. The initiative will benefit Brazilian and Chinese companies operating in Brazil, contributing to bilateral economic development.

An agreement of up to US$700 million was signed in London with a guarantee from MIGA (Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency), the arm of the World Bank responsible for encouraging investments, with the purpose of supporting micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSME) exporting and sustainable projects in Brazil. The operation was structured through MIGA's Trade Finance Guarantee (TFG) program, which aims to promote international trade. The program offers guarantees against default risk, allowing global financial institutions to grant credit to Banco do Brasil with lower risk and reduced cost.

The World Bank agency commits to an exposure of up to US$700 million over three years, with terms of up to one year for each disbursement. The first disbursement in the program will be an immediate US$350 million, with the participation of institutions such as Banco Bilbao Vizcaya Argentaria (BBVA) and HSBC Bank. With a guarantee of up to 95% provided by MIGA, the transaction receives a very low risk rating (AAA), enabling BB to expand the range of credit lines in foreign currency in addition to diversifying its sources of funding in the market.

Table 80. Consolidated Abroad – Assets – R$ million

	Jun/24	Mar/25	Jun/25	Δ% Y/Y	Δ% Q/Q
Assets	**231,814**	**243,254**	**234,122**	**1.0**	**(3.8)**
Short-term Interbank Investments	61,861	46,462	46,220	(25.3)	(0.5)
Securities	43,845	43,724	43,925	0.2	0.5
Loans	47,920	60,753	61,105	27.5	0.6
Other Assets	6,854	11,668	9,343	36.3	(19.9)
BB Group	71,334	80,647	73,529	3.1	(8.8)

Table 81. Consolidated Abroad – Liabilities – R$ million

	Jun/24	Mar/25	Jun/25	Δ% Y/Y	Δ% Q/Q
Liabilities	**231,814**	**243,254**	**234,122**	**1.0**	**(3.8)**
Deposits	64,005	78,694	74,934	17.1	(4.8)
Funds from Acceptances and Securities Issuance	30,846	26,347	22,882	(25.8)	(13.2)
Borrowings	26,884	32,591	32,082	19.3	(1.6)
Subordinated Debt and Perpetual Bonuses	9,758	10,296	9,580	(1.8)	(7.0)
Other Liabilities	16,426	26,252	27,186	65.5	3.6
BB Group	60,761	41,900	46,856	(22.9)	11.8
Shareholders' Equity	**23,134**	**27,174**	**20,602**	**(10.9)**	**(24.2)**
Controlling	22,112	25,940	19,537	(11.6)	(24.7)
Non-Controlling Interest[1]	1,022	1,234	1,065	4.2	(13.7)

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

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

	2Q24	1Q25	2Q25	Δ% Y/Y	Δ% Q/Q	1H24	1H25	Δ% YTD
Income after Taxes and Statutory Participations[1]	2,028	1,316	1,131	(44.2)	(14.1)	3,078	2,447	(20.5)
Non-Controlling Interest[2]	13	143	124	821.8	(13.1)	320	267	(16.5)
Net Income	**2,042**	**1,459**	**1,255**	**(38.5)**	**(14.0)**	**3,397**	**2,714**	**(20.1)**

(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

	Jun/24	Mar/25	Jun/25	Δ% Y/Y	Δ% Q/Q
Assets	23,578	33,482	30,732	30.3	(8.2)
Loans	5,534	11,718	11,951	116.0	2.0
Deposits	16,192	23,573	21,653	33.7	(8.1)
Shareholders' Equity	5,210	6,294	5,440	4.4	(13.6)

Figure 48. Banco Patagonia – Funding - US$ million

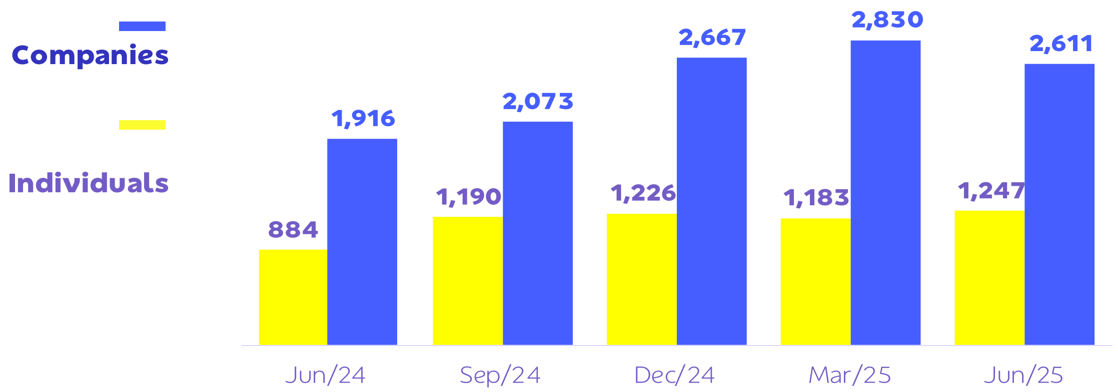


Table 84. Banco Patagonia – Main Statement of Income Items – R$ million

	2Q24	1Q25	2Q25	Δ% Y/Y	Δ% Q/Q	1H24	1H25	Δ% YTD
Income from Financial Intermediation	**1,863**	**1,163**	**1,167**	**(37.4)**	**0.3**	**3,873**	**2,330**	**(39.8)**
Expected Loss[1]	(19)	(135)	(28)	49.6	(79.3)	(28)	(163)	486.4
Gross Income from Financial Intermediation	**1,845**	**1,028**	**1,139**	**(38.3)**	**10.8**	**3,845**	**2,167**	**(43.6)**
Fee income	238	330	310	30.1	(6.1)	459	640	39.5
Administrative Expenses	(404)	(430)	(476)	17.8	10.7	(721)	(906)	25.6
Other	(172)	(119)	(165)	(3.8)	38.7	(384)	(284)	(26.0)
Income Before Taxes	**1,507**	**809**	**808**	**(46.4)**	**(0.1)**	**3,199**	**1,617**	**(49.5)**
Income and Social Contribuition Taxes	(322)	(81)	(175)	(45.7)	116.0	(453)	(256)	(43.5)
Net Income	**1,185**	**728**	**633**	**(46.6)**	**(13.0)**	**2,746**	**1,361**	**(50.4)**

(1) ALLL in the quarters prrior 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

	2Q24	1Q25	2Q25	Δ% Y/Y	Δ% Q/Q	1H24	1H25	Δ% YTD
Net Interest Income - Banco Patagonia	**1,871**	**1,199**	**1,181**	**(36.9)**	**(1.5)**	**3,928**	**2,380**	**(39.4)**
Loan Operations	588	928	1,094	85.9	17.8	1,280	2,022	57.9
Treasury	2,369	1,308	1,192	(49.7)	(8.8)	5,437	2,500	(54.0)
Funding Expenses	(1,007)	(993)	(1,041)	3.3	4.8	(2,514)	(2,034)	(19.1)
Financial Expense for Institutional Funding	(80)	(44)	(64)	(19.7)	45.8	(275)	(108)	(60.8)

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

	2Q24	3Q24	4Q24	1Q25	2Q25
ROE[1]	19.2	16.0	13.6	(1.4)	4.0
Capital Adequacy Ratio	35.6	35.6	31.2	29.4	26.2
Coverage Index (+90 days)	193.9	210.2	199.4	165.8	115.8
NPL+90 days	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	1.2

(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, building lasting relationships in line with its purpose of being relevant at all times. This movement is guided by the behavior and needs of customers in the different stages of their lives, promoting relevance, engagement, satisfaction and strengthening of the relationship.

Agile CRM

- Through analytical intelligence, automation, and agility, CRM connects customer needs to the most appropriate solutions across all channels.
- In the quarter alone, more than 1,100 new personalized offer actions were carried out, resulting in 1.6 billion targeted approaches and 145 million effective customer contacts.
- The performance in *Crédito do Trabalhador* (Worker's Credit Program) stands out, reaching more than 1.2 million customers in 2Q25 in a phygital strategy, integrated from end to end and with intensive use of analytical intelligence in the identification of opportunities, automation and hyper-personalization at scale.
- The digital collection process has been improved for greater efficiency in approaches aimed at debt settlement. In 2Q25, 3.1 million unique customers were included in the journeys with more than 420 new hyper-personalized communications.
- Context-based automated actions, those carried out based on customer behaviors, grew 7.5% compared to the previous quarter, totaling R$25.5 billion in business.

Continual hyper-personalization and customer intelligence

- The expansion of the new CRM architecture, which integrates telephone service, video service, e-mail, chat and Whatsapp of corporate lines on a single platform, is still underway, totaling 52 Offices (Private, *Estilo*, *Exclusivo*, *Leve* and Retail), having reached 100% of the *Leve* Model Offices.
- The corporate WhatsApp solution via the BB Platform accounted for 72% of text interactions in the first half of 2025.
- The modernization of the IVRs (Interactive Voice Response) is still ongoing, with emphasis on the IVR (4004-0001), having evolved from 215 thousand activations in Dec/24 to 970 thousand in Jun/25. With this evolution, there is an improvement in data management and curation, as well as features using AI.
- With regard to doing business, during 2Q25 around 600 thousand leads were made available in the new integrated CRM and business intelligence tool. From the potential offers and considering active and reactive interactions, almost 15 thousand business opportunities were registered, with a conversion rate close to 30%.
- BB has made strides in capturing the interests of the customer public in various channels, having identified more than 90 million users who access the Bank's channels without logging in.
- These actions have shown high potential, even in their initial phase, such as the Nike Day action,

which offered a cashback of 27%, having reached, with one of the CRM solutions alone, more than 650 thousand impressions, and generated relevant revenues for the Bank in one day.

Engagement and Monetization

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, 701 thousand customers between 18 and 40 years old were monetized, from January to June 2025, representing a growth of 211% compared to the same period in 2024.
- BB's university niche already has two million customers and has been showing strong growth after the simplification of the opening of a university digital account. This audience, investors and borrowers, had an increase in NPS (Net Promoter Score) by 15% compared to the same period in 2024.
- There were also improvements in the BB Cash account related to the visualization of information by the legal guardian, expansion of the investment portfolio and integration of *Rende Fácil* (BB's automatic yield account) into the account opening journey.
- The digital account for the individual customer opened directly by the employer was entirely remodeled, bringing greater security, operational efficiency and convenience to customers.
- In 2Q25, BB acquired approximately 1.4 million individual account holders, reaching a new record. This number represents an increase of almost 8% compared to the previous quarter.
- The share of digital channels accounted for 62% of total account openings in the period.

Benefits for the 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 million customers engaged in the BB Benefits Program points ecosystem, 16,1% growth in one year.
- More than R$29 million handled by the Automatic Conversion of Benefits, a solution in which card benefits are automatically converted into account balances or applied in investment funds. There was an increase of 88.5% compared to the same period of the previous year, and 10.5% compared to 1Q25.
- The BB Benefits Club posted a 12% growth in gross revenue compared to 2Q24, with strengthened partnerships and improvements in the personalization of rewards.

Customer Satisfaction

- As a result of the quality of service and the improvements implemented in the quarter, there was a 9% increase in NPS and 4% in overall satisfaction with the company in the individual retail market, compared to 2Q24.
- In the Central Bank Ranking of Complaints, BB completed 12 consecutive quarters in the best position among the five main banks of the financial conglomerates.

Ponto BB

- Ponto BB has consolidated itself as a strategic hub for relationship-building, innovation and financial education.
- Since its inauguration in Mar/24, more than 88 thousand visitors have been served, including customers and partners, and 74 lectures on financial education, technology, innovation and culture have been held.
- In the same period, there was also a 16% increase in the prospecting of new customers.

High Income

- BB has the largest High-Income network in the market, with physical branches in all capitals and specialized offices spread throughout the country.
- In the second quarter of 2025, the Bank continued to implement initiatives aimed at improving the experience of High-Income customers, with strategies for loyalty, personalization, integration of services and active listening to customers, promoting a sophisticated, connected and forward-looking relationship.

Private

- Includes the following customer profiles: Investors and Megaproducers, further segmented according to the volume of investments (in line with ANBIMA's guidelines, customers with investments of R$ 5 million or more are eligible) and/or Gross Agricultural Income (RBA).
- It is the largest network of Private Offices in Brazil, distributed throughout the country and abroad, including services by BB Securities Miami and BB Americas, in addition to the banking structure in Lisbon.
- BB Private's domestic assets under management grew 9.9%, while the market outside BB Private grew 6.1% in the same period (ANBIMA, from January to May 2025).
- BB Private's domestic assets under management grew 17% in 2Q25 compared to the same period of the previous year, while the market without BB Private, grew 10% in the same period, representing an increase in BB's market share by 6% (ANBIMA, from January to June 2025).
- In 2Q25, there was +34% in the balance of LCA, +11% in total funds, +5% in credit operations, +12% in card revenues, +32% in foreign exchange operations and +78% in consortium sales volume compared to 2Q24, considering the private sector.
- The strategy of being close and relevant in people's lives allowed the Bank to achieve a high level of satisfaction, as evidenced by the quarterly cumulative NPS in Jun/25, which places BB Private in the zone of excellence (above 75 points).

Business Relationship

MSME Customers

- Strategy for MSME clients with more than seven thousand exclusive 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.
- Faced with a challenging market scenario for MSMEs, actions were implemented to provide advice and support to customers in cash flow management. By centralizing the receipts and payments of these companies, the Bank expands its participation in the customer's day-to-day finances, generating greater predictability of revenues and strengthening the relationship with customers.
- BB continues to promote actions to stimulate sustainable credit and job creation through the Acredita Program, with emphasis on the BB Working Capital Pronampe and PEAC FGI lines, which totaled R$4.5 billion disbursed in 2Q25.
- In the Foreign Trade - Comex sector, Banco do Brasil intensified its strategy to support MSMEs with portfolio growth of 14% in June 2025 compared to the same period of the previous year.
- The PJ Panel, BB's solution to support the financial management of MSMEs, reached the level of 221 thousand users in 2Q25, managing an annual gross revenue of more than R$870 billion.
- The Intelligent Recommendations Area (ARI), a solution that uses generative artificial intelligence

and analytics to create personalized recommendations for each BB client company, which made BB a pioneer in the use of generative AI in channels aimed directly at the customer, has already impacted more than 72 thousand companies, surpassing the 60 million recommendations made available in the App and in the Corporate Dashboard.

- The BB Empresas Benefits Program, which grew 14% compared to 2Q24, has around one million customers, making it one of the most complete relationship programs for legal entities.
- In 2Q25, Dinheiro na Conta was launched, a benefit modality that allows the conversion of BB Empresas points into cash in the BB checking account of the participating company.
- The PJ Digital account (Companies Digital account), a solution aimed at single-person companies, recorded a 36% growth in the number of accounts opened compared to the same period in 2024.
- BB reaffirms its commitment to the promotion of equity, having signed a strategic partnership with the Women at the Top project with LinkedIn. The Bank has more than 1.3 million companies run by women, representing 41% of the customer portfolio, having disbursed R$294 million in exclusive lines for women in 2Q25.

Corporate Wholesale

- Strategy focused on clients with Annual Gross Revenue (AGR) between R$50 million and R$1.3 billion, present in more than 100 cities in the country, with qualified financial advice by more than 400 Relationship Managers supported by teams of specialists.
- BB continues to focus on enhancing the value chain of its customers: in 1H25 it showed a 30.4% increase in the number of agreements contracted compared to the previous year and an increase in the amount transacted in the quarter in the Anticipation of Supply line by 6.4% compared to 2Q24.
- Customer satisfaction is a priority. The Customer Internship Program is one of the initiatives that brings BB closer to customers and helps them to better understand their needs and to enhance business. As a result, in Jun/25 the Segment recorded NPS and CSAT within the excellence zone.

Corporate & Investment Banking

- Strategy focused on customers with AGR greater than R$1.3 billion, currently segmented into Ultra and Large, with specialization by economic sector, which proved to be more efficient than the segmentation by revenue, for about 1.4 thousand corporate customers.
- 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 excellence zone.

Digital Strategy

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

Since 1808: innovation

Throughout the second quarter of 2025, Banco do Brasil strengthened its presence as one of the main agents of innovation and digitization in the financial sector, boosting its Digital Strategy with consistent investments in technology.

Technology that Transforms

BB has a technology that transforms the experience of customers and employees into sustainable businesses. Its strategy advocates digital and cultural optimization and transformation, with a focus on sustainable results, efficiency and customer centricity.

Digital channels, responsible for 94% of the transactions carried out, continued to be protagonists of this journey and have been consolidated as strategic levers for the Bank's results, boosting business generation and operational efficiency. In 2Q25, several initiatives reinforced this role, including: (i) credit engagement through WhatsApp, which combines data intelligence, automation, and human interactions to offer credit in a contextualized and assertive way, (ii) the active post-onboarding approach (subsequent to account opening), which enhances the profitability of the newly acquired base, and (iii) the confirmation of pending issues via "double yes", that reduces friction and missed opportunities.

Artificial Intelligence and innovation in the DNA of business

For more than a decade, BB has been enabling business and innovations through Artificial Intelligence solutions contributing significantly to serving the companies. These tools analyze criteria and variables to define priorities and recommend the best credit alternatives. In addition, they have been strengthening strategic decisions by supporting risk mitigation and the identification of opportunities in the agribusiness market.

Smart Billing, in turn, improves the registration of MSME customers with more accurate and reliable data. In just 30 seconds, the solution calculates the score, reliability and compatibility of the billing reported by corporate customers, allowing continuous analysis in real time and reducing registration and updating time by 90%.

The **Dicas Personalizadas** (Personalized Tips) functionality, new within Minhas Finanças, is the first Generative AI solution for BB individual customers. Available at no additional cost, it offers personalized insights to promote financial education and advise customers in managing personal finances in a simple and efficient way.

Among the AI solutions developed to enhance ESG businesses, the **Potential Carbon Credit – Low Carbon Agriculture**, applies AI and geospatial analysis to identify properties with greater potential for retaining Greenhouse Gases (GHG), based on data from MapBiomas and INPE. After the implementation of the solution, there was a 33% increase in the signing of contracts, with greater assertiveness in customer analysis.

With regard to Open Finance, in 2Q25, innovation is also constant. The new **Open Finance Business** functionality in the BB app provides customers with a clear view of the benefits obtained from data sharing, strengthening the perception of value and boosting engagement.

BB, attentive to the future and to what is happening in the market, has a Radar of Technological Trends, available in bb.com.br/tendencias through which it monitors trends and technologies, experimenting and adopting those that are pertinent.

With regard to experimentation, in 2Q25, the development of the two use cases of Phase 2 of the Drex Pilot, CDB Collateralized Credit and Real Estate Transactions, was concluded. The smart contracts and codes were integrated into the Drex homologation environments at the Central Bank.

The expansion and diversification of BB's business, in turn, involves initiatives such as Shopping BB, BB Pay and Payment Transaction Initiator (ITP), Pix, whose APIs had 5.5 billion accesses in 1H25, and BB Ventures, which invests in startups with strategic synergies with BB, with five private equity investment funds for a total of 51 invested startups. Shopping BB positions the Bank as a Business Platform and the BB Pay and ITP solutions simplify the process of receiving companies by adding various means of payment and functionalities.

Figure 49. Digital Strategy Highlights

Cloud

About 8 thousand applications and services perform millions of operations daily, **+30%** in 2Q25 compared to the same period of the previous year.

Open Finance

Credit portability via Open Finance reaches **R$2 billion.**
3.16 million adherent customers, **+17%** compared to the previous quarter.

BB Pay

BB Pay, a payment and receivables solution, handled **R$4.2 billion** in **4.6 million** transactions in 2Q25, **+117.2%** compared to 2Q24.

BaaS (Banking as a Service)

BB gained its own brand, BB com Serviço, BBaaS, with continuous development of the BB Developers Portal.

Currently, it offers **+30 BaaS solutions,** for means of payment, various consultations, credit, insurance, among others.

Digital Security

More than 920 thousand calls in the My Privacy center in 1H25, approximately **95%** of them **through the BB App**. About **70% of password changes** and **75% of device authorizations** made directly through the App, both with a growth of **about 20% in 1H25** compared to 2H24.

My Finances

7.2 million users assisted monthly in planning their finances, **a growth of 16%** compared to 2Q24.
Savings plans of more than **R$591 million** in family finances were proposed in 2Q25.
+172% new plans compared to 2Q24.

Shopping BB

+ 15 million transactions in the semester moving **a volume of more than R$590 million** with sales of non-financial products and services to approximately **3.7 million unique customers.**

Digital channels

31.3 million users on digital platforms.
Digital channels accounted for **94% of transactions** in 2Q25.
Expansion of Whatsapp BB's base to **20 million users, +22.6%** compared to 1Q25.

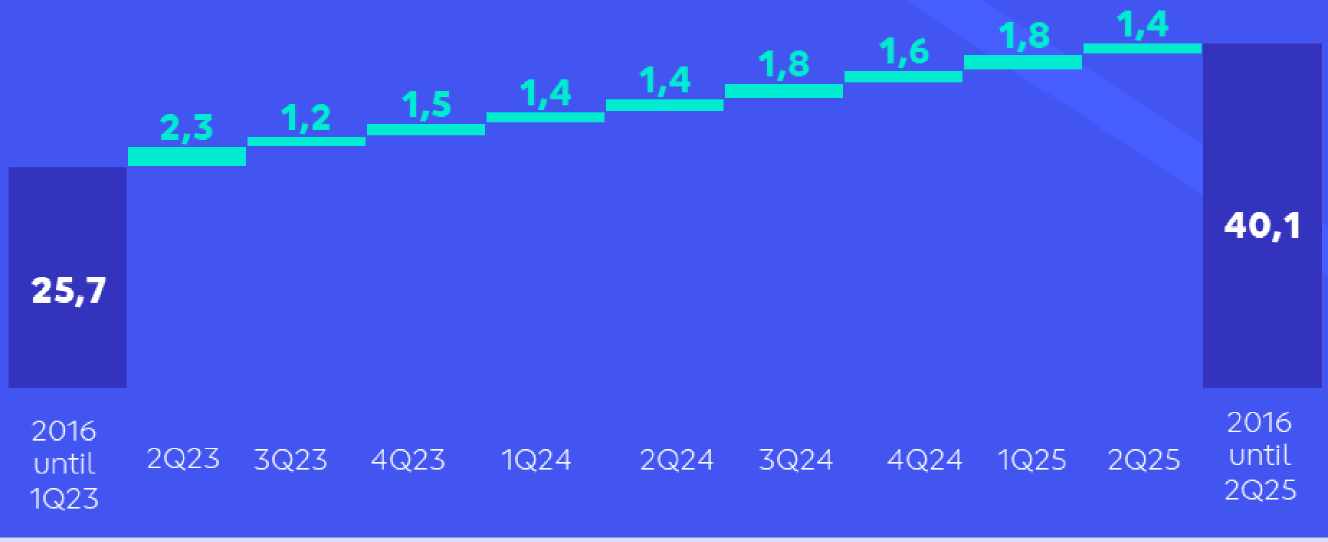
APP BB

It remained one of the highest rated in the financial industry, with a rating of **4.7 on Google** and **4.8 on the Apple Store.**
In 2Q25, BB reached 27.2 million users of the BB APP.

Investments in Technology

BB continues to invest heavily in technology, providing a high-quality digital experience where, when and how the customer wants. In 2Q25, R$ 1.4 billion were invested to ensure organic growth and continuity of services, maintaining the premises of innovation, agility, flexibility and reliability of IT solutions.

Figure 50. Investments in Technology[1] – R$ billion



(1) Revised series from 1Q23 onwards.

Investment Advisory Services

Investment Strategy

BB's strategy is built on key pillars that support the Bank's sustainable growth in the investment market, focusing on offering the best advisory services available, strengthening BB's reputation as a benchmark for financial expertise. The goal is to increase revenue, diversify the conglomerate's funding sources, and continuously improve customer experience and satisfaction.

Human Advisory

BB believes that personalized service is essential to building relationships of trust and enhancing the customer experience. With a broad network of over 46,500 professionals certified by ANBIMA and by Planejar (Brazilian CFP® certification body), BB offers specialized advisory services to meet different profiles and needs, ensuring qualified and personalized support.

The Bank's operations include clients with investments over R$150,000 invested, in addition to expanding its advisory services to various segments, including High-Income Individuals, Agribusiness, RPPS (Social Security Regimes), Wholesale Companies, and SMEs. This quarter, the specialized advisory network expanded by 55%, with a 45% increase in the number of clients served, reflecting BB's commitment to providing excellent investment advisory services.

Portfolio

BB's portfolio management remains one of its strategic pillars, reflecting its commitment to diversification, innovation, and sustainable value creation. In 2Q25, Sustainable Investment Funds reached R$9.1 billion in net assets, a 33.1% increase compared to 1Q25.

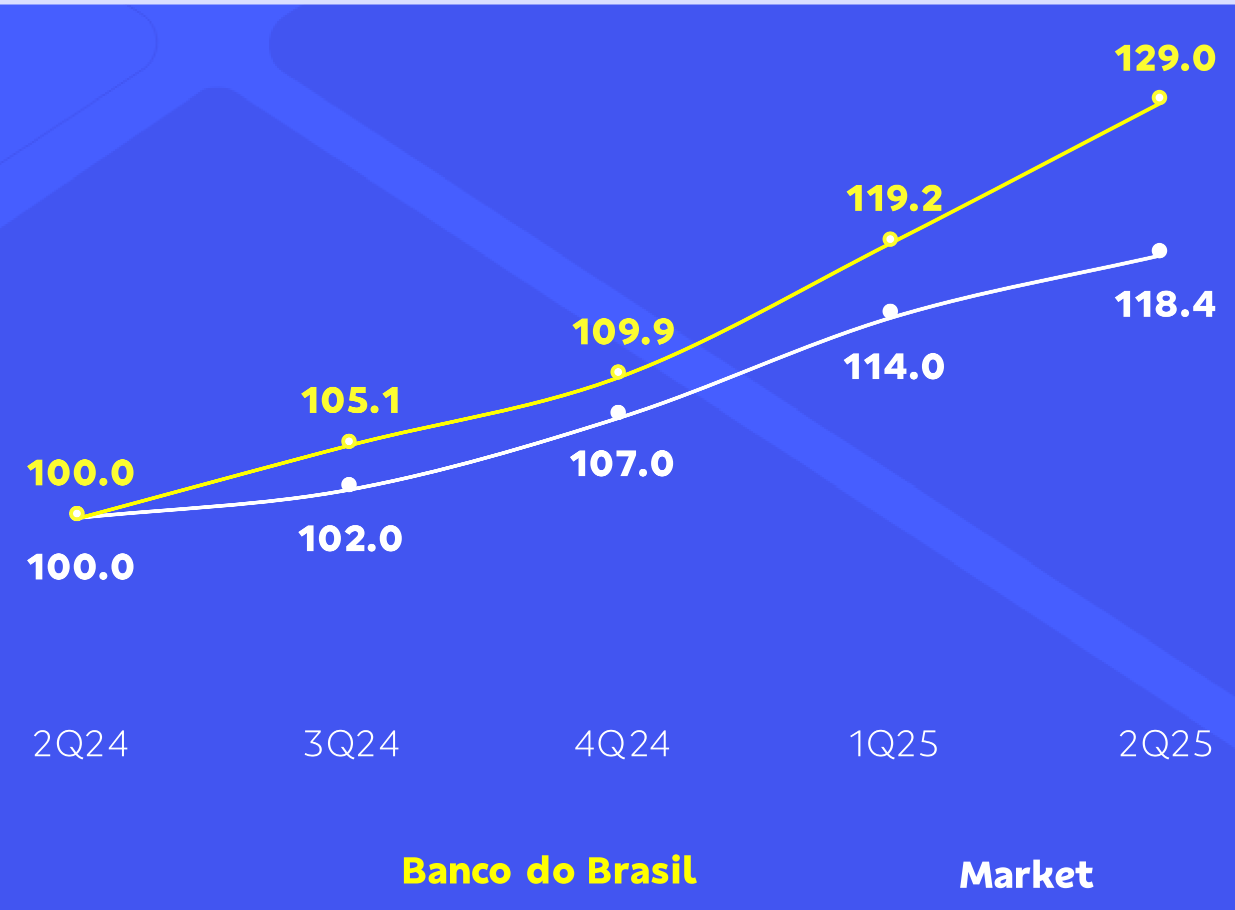
BB's allocation strategy seeks to balance security and performance, prioritizing diversified products that maximize investment performance across different economic cycles, always aligned with each investor's profile.

This quarter, post-fixed products tied to the CDI (Interbank Deposit Certificate) gained prominence, especially the Agribusiness Credit Letter (LCA). LCAs in the Retail and Premium segments grew by 5.7% compared to the previous quarter and by 22.1% compared to 2Q24.

Figure 51. LCA BB x Market

Complementing this movement, Fixed Income Securities, both public and private, consolidated themselves as important levers for portfolio growth, with growth of 8.2% compared to 1Q25 and 29.0% compared to 2Q24, reflecting investors' confidence in the solidity of the solutions offered by BB.

Figure 52. Fixed Income (Public and Private Securities)



Launches and partnerships

Through innovative solutions and strategic partnerships, BB is expanding its product offering, providing ever more opportunities for different investor profiles.

One recent highlight is cashback on investments, which transforms investing into an even more rewarding experience. The initiative already has 150,000 participants, with 42% of the audience being young people, reinforcing the incentive to build up savings early.

BB Cash has also evolved its advisory services for young people, now offering 22 funds, accessible for investments starting at just R$0.01. The selection ranges from fixed income to multimarket funds, including mirror funds from renowned managers, offering diversification, innovation, and return potential all in one place.

Digital Solutions

BB has been transforming the investor experience through increasingly intelligent, accessible, and personalized digital advisory services. Combining agile methodologies and artificial intelligence tailored to each client's profile, the institution connects investors to the right strategy, at the right time, efficiently and intuitively.

One example of this evolution is the BB Cofrinho, an initiative focused on financial education that encourages early savings. It already has over 90,000 clients, 65% of whom are young investors, with over R$145 million invested.

Another notable feature is the "To Invest Today" feature, integrated into the BB Investments App homepage. With personalized suggestions and simplified navigation, the tool has already raised over R$300 million since its launch.

To make the journey even more complete, the Robô Advisor automates recommendations with agility and precision, while the Investment Simulator allows investors to explore different strategies in a safe and educational environment. Together, these solutions reflect BB's commitment to continuous innovation and democratizing access to investments.

Figure 53. Volume Contracted by Robot Advisor and Investment Simulator (Accumulated) – R$ billion

The results reflect more than performance: they reveal a solid trajectory, guided by intelligence, proximity, and innovation. Banco do Brasil continues to expand its solutions to connect people, profiles, and goals, promoting a comprehensive, secure, and long-term investment experience. Preparing to deliver excellence at every stage of the financial journey for those who choose to invest with BB.

Sustainability

Corporate Sustainability

BB adopts the best Environmental, Social and Governance practices that establish actions to identify and manage risks and opportunities. BB's ESG premises materialized in the Sustainability Plan - BB Agenda 30, which since 2005 has been the main instrument for promoting BB's social, environmental and climate practices, aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) of the United Nations and the Paris Agreement. The Plan was revised in August 2023 and includes 47 actions and 100 indicators for the period 2023-2025.

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

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

BB's 2030 Commitments for a More Sustainable World establish goals in four strategic areas, with emphasis on sustainable credit and responsible investment. Among the objectives is the creation of a portfolio with R$500 billion in sustainable credit, including R$200 billion directed to sustainable agriculture and R$30 billion to finance renewable energy.

In addition, BB changed its fundraising objective to sustainable investments, considering Anbima's new regulation for IS funds. BB also expanded its diversity objectives and included forest preservation and reforestation targets.

Sustainable Funding

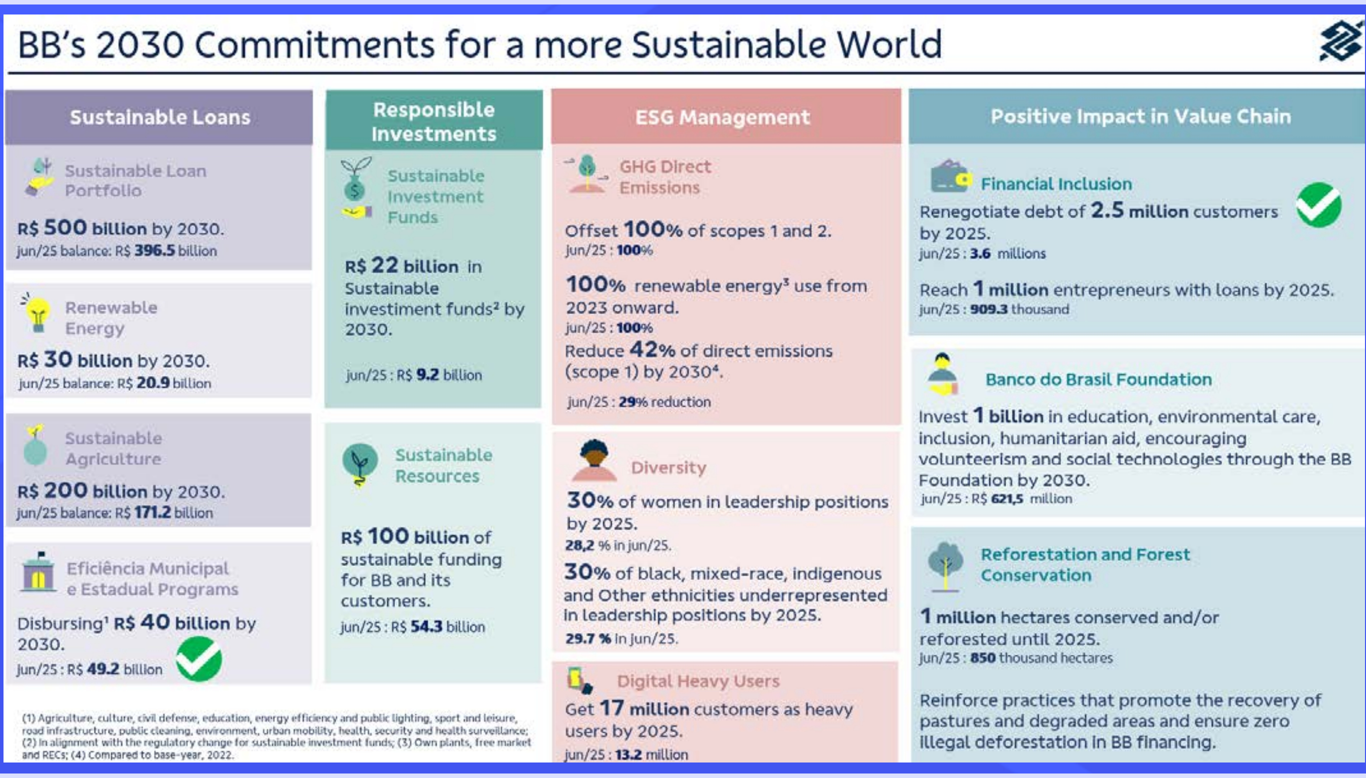
BB raised R$39.8 billion for investments in ESG initiatives. The funds were obtained through the issuance of ESG-profile bonds, in addition to funding from multilateral institutions, investment banks, and international commercial banks.

As a highlight for June 2025, BB completed a new fundraising agreement called the SmartClimate-Smart Agriculture Repurchase Agreement with Banco Natixis, worth US$100 million. The objective is to promote sustainable agriculture while ensuring support for responsible production.

Of note are the initial releases of funds from the first auction of the blended finance subline of the ecoinvest program, an initiative that combines public and private capital to foster sustainable projects in the country. The initiative is expected to generate R$4.8 billion in new sustainable operations, leveraging the funds raised and generating a significant real-world impact through the sustainable themes addressed by the program.

Banco do Brasil are a key player in the execution of sustainable investments in Brazil, applying sustainability through BB's published framework.

Figure 54. Commitments to Sustainability



Sustainable Business Portfolio

In line with BB's long-term commitments and with the objective of helping customers in the transition to a more sustainable economy, in 2Q25 R$396.5 billion in sustainable credit operations were reached, an increase of 10.6% in 12 months. This amount was contracted in credit lines with a strong environmental and/or social focus or to finance activities and/or segments that bring positive socio-environmental impacts to 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, in order to reinforce the transformative role in the country's development and in building an increasingly sustainable future for society.

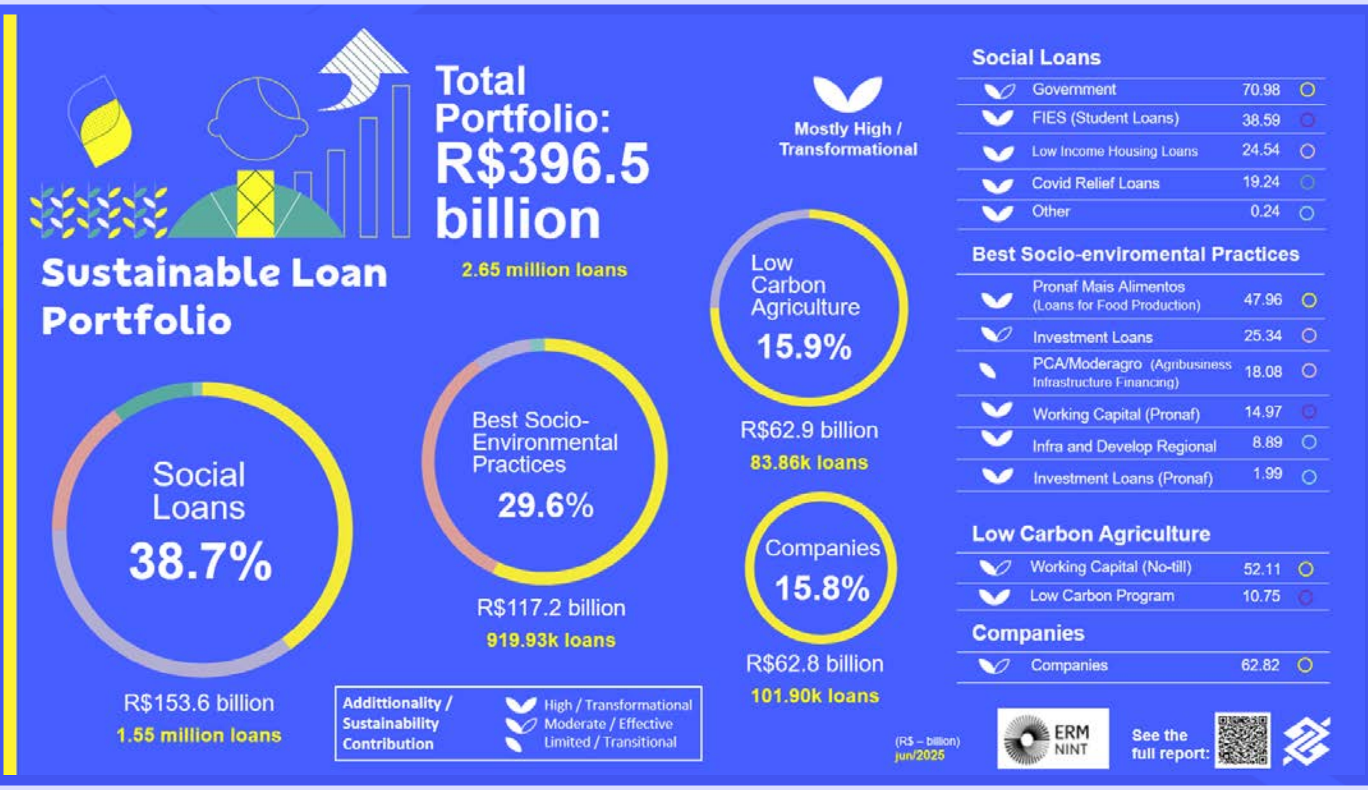
The Sustainable Credit Portfolio is subjected to an independent assessment, which considers the main national and international ESG taxonomies in classifying customers and credit lines that make up the portfolio. The methodology is continually reviewed to incorporate the best practices and pioneering 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 by providing financial resources, specialized services, credit lines with attractive terms, and financial consulting services to assist quilombola family farmers and indigenous peoples working in the bioeconomy.

Banco do Brasil are currently one of the leading financiers of forest-friendly products, with R$1.9 billion in bioeconomy and value chain projects in Legal Amazon, representing 39% growth in the last 12 months.

Figure 55. Sustainable Loan Portfolio Additionality/Contribution



Carbon Market

BB has reinforced presence in the voluntary carbon market, supporting clients in the creation of projects with high environmental additionality, GHG emissions inventories, decarbonization plans, and the offering of carbon credits to offset unmitigated emissions. It also facilitate intermediation between credit buyers and sellers and offer specific lines of credit for renewable energy and energy efficiency projects.

By June 2025, more than 850,000 hectares had been preserved or reforested through carbon projects and credit operations. Forest conservation projects (REDD+) combine environmental preservation with income generation.

To diversify credit generation, BB launched the Biogas Program in June 2024, focused on biogas and biomethane production in agriculture.

Towards COP30, BB is also strengthening decarbonization with the issuance of more than R$729 million in CPRs backed by Decarbonization Credits (CBIOs), encouraging biofuel production and participation in the RenovaBio program, which contributes to Brazil's energy security and climate commitments.

Diversity, Equity & Inclusion

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

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

In April, BB held discussions with Indigenous leaders about the preservation of territories and culture, resulting in proposals for partnerships and joint actions. Initiatives with the Kayapó people were discussed in the areas of carbon credits, family farming, restoration of degraded areas, credit, social technologies, and sustainable projects.

In May, Banco do Brasil announced a partnership with LinkedIn to strengthen the Women at the Top program, expanding its reach and further promoting female empowerment. The Women at the Top Showcase on LinkedIn was developed as a hub for exclusive content, inspiring podcasts, posts from Top Voice women, career tips, training trails, articles and data on the economy and market, real stories, and opportunities.

In June, BB's president, Tarciana Medeiros, participated as a speaker at Tempo de Mulher, the first Brazilian network that supports and connects top female executives and C-level leaders and entrepreneurs in the country. Now in its 5th edition, the event seeks to foster an environment of exchange and inspiration, where women can share their professional trajectories, management strategies, and safe paths to growth within the corporate market.

Also in June, BB supported Inovahack MBM São Paulo, an event created by the Black Money Movement, focusing on technological solutions with social impact for peripheral communities. The event promoted dialogue between leaders and entrepreneurs, with the theme "Peripheries in Focus: Innovation for Transformation," aiming at the economic empowerment of Black communities.

During the same period, BB participated in another edition of the LGBT+ Diversity Cultural Fair, held at the Memorial da América Latina in São Paulo. This event reaffirmed the Bank's commitment to equity, inclusion, and sustainable development, promoting initiatives focused on entrepreneurship and professional development for the LGBTQIAPN+ community.

The BB Foundation and Distrito Drag officially launched the Empregando Orgulho platform (empregandoorgulho.com.br), an initiative focused on employability, entrepreneurship, and economic inclusion for the LGBTQIA+ community in the Federal District.

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.

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.

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.

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

Analysts

Adriano Gonçalves de Souza

Bruno Santos Garcia

Caroline Rosa

Clodoaldo Oliveira de Melo Neto

Diogo Simas Machado

Fernanda Vasconcelos de Meneses

Fernando Cassimiro de Macedo

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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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

Introdução
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 six-month periods ended on June 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 for the six-monthperiod ended on June 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") prepared by and under the responsibility of the Bank’s Management, and with the information disclosed in the 'Summary Consolidated Financial Information' section, under the item 'Breakdown of Reallocations', of the Bank’s Performance Analysis Report

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 for the six-month period ended June 30, 2025 and bank accounting records, audited by us in accordance with Brazilian and international auditing standards, on which we issued an audit report on August 13, 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 of these consolidated financial statements for the six-month period ended on June 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 six-month periods ended June 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 for the six-month period ended on June 30, 2025, bank accounting records, 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 for the six-month period ended on June 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 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 six-month periods ended on June 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, for the six-month period ended on June 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, august 13, 2025

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

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

Management

Report

1H25

Management Report | 1H25

1st Half of 2025

Net Income
R$9.8 billion

Income from Financial Intermediation
R$21.7 billion

Allowance for losses associated with credit risk
R$29.0 billion

Fee Income
R$17.1 billion

Administrative and Personnel Expenses
R$20.5 billion

Basel Index
14.14%

Common Equity Tier 1 Capital Ratio
10.97%

In June 2025, our assets reached R$2.4 trillion. The credit portfolio exceeded R$1.2 trillion, with growth across all segments, while customer funds totaled R$880.4 billion.

The income from financial intermediation was impacted by increased funding expenses due to the higher volume of deposits and the increase in the average Selic rate and the reference rate, partially offset by the growth in the credit portfolio which boosted revenues.

Influenced by the new loan creation dynamics following the adoption of Resolution 4,966/21, expected losses primarily reflected increased defaults in the agribusiness portfolio and, to a lesser extent, in the Micro, Small, and Medium-Sized Enterprises portfolio. Considering this, we took immediate action, including reviewing collection flows, prioritizing disbursements within the context of the resilience matrix, increasing credit lines with mitigating factors or guarantee funds, and strengthening our increasingly close and resolute relationships with clients.

In Fee Income, the highlights were the fund administration, consortium, and commission lines for insurance, pension, and capitalization, which already represent 56.8% of the total, demonstrating the complementarity of the portfolio with BB Asset, BB Consórcios, and BB Seguridade.

Administrative Expenses, in turn, showed growth consistent with operations, aligned with increased employee salaries and investments in technology.

As a result, net income for the first half of the year was R$9.8 billion, and the bank delivered R$28.4 billion in added value, considering taxes, salaries, dividends, and other components.

BB is a solid and resilient bank with over 200 years of history. We know that 2025 will be a year of adjustment. More than just short-term solutions, we are reinforcing the foundations for a sustainable future and consistent value generation for all our stakeholders.

Beginning in January 2025, the results began to incorporate the changes introduced by CMN Resolution 4,966/2021, which altered the accounting method for financial assets and the measurement of expected losses. The comparisons in this document consider the regulations in effect at the time of publication, without retroactively applying the data to 2024. To learn more about the main changes between the standards, see the Financial Statements.

The main highlights of the period

Worker Credit

In June, we surpassed the R$4.5 billion mark in Worker Credit, with more than 433,000 operations in 5,094 Brazilian municipalities since its launch in March of this year. With an analytics platform that integrates a broad set of data and information on relationships with companies and workers, BB offers personalized, secure, and efficient credit solutions, reinforcing its commitment to an increasingly inclusive and customer-centric approach.

2025/2026 Harvest Plan

We announced the allocation of R$230 billion to the segment. Of this total, R$54 billion will be allocated to small and medium-sized producers, while R$106 billion will serve corporate agriculture, including large producers, cooperatives, and agribusinesses. The assumptions for disbursements under the new Harvest Plan were based on external scenarios, such as climate, productivity, debt, and producer margins, and internal scenarios, such as liabilities, credit risk analysis, and collateral requirements with greater effectiveness in financing returns.

Disbursements with PEAC FGI and Pronampe exceeded R$30 billion

Considering the improved risk-return conditions, credit disbursements to micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises using guarantee funds (PEAC FGI and Pronampe) reached over R$30 billion in June 2025. Furthermore, we have been working within the context of the resilience matrix and expanding operations with receivables and guarantees.

Changes in Collection and Recovery Structures and Practices

Seeking to achieve better results in collection and credit recovery processes, especially in rural and corporate operations, we have made improvements to our structures and procedures, aiming for more personalized, timely, and effective service, whether for debt resolution through renegotiations or for the execution of contractual guarantees.

BB in the Central Bank of Brazil Complaints Ranking

We have completed 12 consecutive quarters in the top position among the five largest banks within financial conglomerates, reinforcing our commitment to excellence in customer relationships.

The Most Sustainable Bank on the Planet for the 6th Time

We were once again recognized as the Most Sustainable Bank on the Planet in Corporate Knights' Global 100 ranking of the 100 Most Sustainable Corporations in the World 2025. Factors such as financial results, the size of our sustainable credit portfolio, carbon offsetting, the use of clean energy, governance practices, and the diversity of our workforce contributed to our ranking of 17th overall and our continued leadership among banks six times in the last decade.

AI-powered solutions for companies generates over 60 million recommendations

A year ago, we launched ARI – Intelligent Recommendations Area, which uses Generative AI to help manage micro and small businesses. More than 60 million personalized recommendations have already been generated, benefiting 2.6 million businesses across the country. The insights translate complex data into practical, accessible guidance, curated by humans to ensure security and relevance.

The tool is available on the PJ Panel (web), BB Digital PJ, and the BB PJ app. In 2Q25, it recorded 23,000 unique visits via mobile, and the PJ Panel's NPS reached 83.66, one of the highest in the category.

Generative AI in the personal financial manager

Minhas Finanças Multibanco, our financial management tool, now uses generative AI to create personalized tips, assisting more than seven million individual customers monthly. These tips undergo a human curation process, ensuring message quality and mitigating unwanted biases. The tips are presented according to different contexts and customer financial profiles, addressing, for example, the best way to use credit or even suggesting data sharing via Open Finance to provide even more advantageous business conditions.

CRM with analytical intelligence

We have advanced our CRM operations with analytical intelligence, automation, and agility, connecting customer needs with the most appropriate solutions across all channels. In 1H25, we implemented over a thousand new personalized offering actions, generating 1.6 billion targeted interactions and 145 million effective customer contacts.

Female Entrepreneurship

We reaffirm our commitment to gender equality and female entrepreneurship. In 2Q25, we disbursed R$294.6 million in exclusive credit lines for women, such as GIRO and FCO Mulher Empreendedora (Women Entrepreneur Credit Line), benefiting more than 1.3 million women-led businesses.

In Foreign Trade, we promoted the international integration of female SMEs. The First Export – Women in the World Edition program had trained 550 female entrepreneurs by June 2025, who are already exporting to more than 50 countries.

BB Cofrinho

In addition to our financial education solutions, in May 2025 we made BB Cofrinho, our financial reserve building tool, available to all individual customers. Through the BB app, you can create goals, track your financial progress, and customize each objective in a simple, intuitive, and secure way. The solution, launched in 2024 initially for exclusive use by young people, closed the semester with more than 90 thousand customers, with 65% of customers younger than 40 years old, and the investment volume exceeding R$145 million.

Shareholders

We have a base of 1.6 million shareholders, 99.0% of whom are local individuals. At the end of June, our shareholding structure was divided between 50% federally held shares, 49.6% free float, and 0.4% treasury shares. Of the total shares, 77.6% are held by local investors and 22.4% by investors residing abroad. Our shares (BBAS3) represented 2.55% of the Ibovespa index in the last four months. On the last trading day of June, BBAS3 was quoted at R$22.09.

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 sacrifices we make to strategically position BB in the face of 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 last review, for the 2025-2029 cycle, we ratified our purpose and values and reinforced our commitment to generating value for our customers, shareholders, and society, with a focus on social and environmental responsibility, digital transformation, and innovation.

Our BB Way is unique; it is what 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 is part of our culture.

Our governance structure is comprised of 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); the Executive Board; and the Board of Directors.

The Board of Directors has at least 30% independent members, in compliance with the Bylaws, legislation, and the B3 Novo Mercado Regulations.

The Annual and Extraordinary General Meetings were held on April 30th, approving the Management's accounts and Financial Statements for 2024, as well as the allocation of net profit and the respective distribution of dividends; was elected and the overall annual compensation for Management, Board, and Committee members was established. Furthermore, a revision of the Bylaws was approved.

Also in 2Q25, we prepared a comprehensive update of the Internal Regulations of the management bodies (Board of Directors, Board of Directors, and Executive Board) and the advisory committees to the Board of Directors, aiming to align them with best corporate governance practices and applicable standards.

Finally, in 2Q25, the Board of Directors approved the Annual Charter of Public Policies and Corporate Governance, unified for the Prudential Conglomerate (CPBB), including the Brazilian-based Affiliated Entities that comprise CPBB and have expressed their support for the unified Annual Charter. The aforementioned documents are available on the website https://ri.bb.com.br/ > Governance and Sustainability tab.

Technology that Transforms

Our Digital Strategy focuses on digital and cultural transformation, with constant innovation, cutting-edge technology, new business models, and greater agility to delight customers.

The strategic application of data and Artificial Intelligence (AI) has generated significant results: increased operational efficiency, business momentum, and personalized experiences. One example is the "Potential Carbon Credit – Low Carbon Agriculture" solution, which identifies properties with the highest retention of greenhouse gases. Recognized by the MapBiomas Award in July 2025, the solution generates five statistical indexes that optimize customer prospecting.

AI is also present in personalized investment offers, aligned with customer suitability profiles, with over R$260 million contracted.

In the payments field, BB Pay allows you to receive payments by contactless contact directly in the BB App, with the Tap on Phone function, transforming your cell phone into a terminal. In the first half of the year, the solution handled R$7.8 billion in 8.9 million payments, demonstrating growing adoption.

We also innovated by launching our own Banking as a Service (BBaaS) brand, BB com Serviço, with over 30 solutions in payments, credit, insurance, and consultations.

We enable businesses and promote financial education. With Open Finance, for example, we reached three million customers with active consent, a 17% increase compared to 1H24, and surpassed R$2 billion in credit portability, with 57,000 customers transferring their transactions to BB.

In 1H25, we handled over 920,000 calls through the Minha Privacidade center, a personal data service channel, 95% of which were made via the BB app. The improvements implemented have improved the quality of the digital experience, with faster and more secure interactions.

Furthermore, we maintained an excellent rating for the BB App (4.7 on Google Play and 4.8 on the Apple Store), reaching 27.2 million users in 2Q25. And the BB Investimentos App, dedicated to investor clients, achieved a rating of 4.6 on both the Apple Store and Google Play.

Today, 94% of transactions are conducted through digital channels.

We are attentive to the future and to market developments. We have a Technology Trends Radar, available at bb.com.br/tendencias, through which we monitor trends and technologies, experimenting with and adopting those that are relevant.

To ensure organic growth and business continuity, we continue to invest in technology: R$3.2 billion in 1H25, reinforcing our commitment to an excellent digital experience—wherever, whenever, and however customers want it.

ESG (Environmental, Social and Governance) Agenda

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

Sustainable Funding

We raised R$39.8 billion for investments in ESG initiatives. The funds were obtained through the issuance of ESG-profile bonds, in addition to funding from multilateral institutions, investment banks, and international commercial banks. As a highlight for June 2025, we completed a new fundraising agreement called the SmartClimate-Smart Agriculture Repurchase Agreement with Banco Natixis, worth US$100 million. The objective is to promote sustainable agriculture while ensuring support for responsible production.

We highlight the initial releases of funds from the first auction of the blended finance subline of the ecoinvest program, an initiative that combines public and private capital to foster sustainable projects in the country. The initiative is expected to generate R$4.8 billion in new sustainable operations, leveraging the funds raised and generating a significant real-world impact through the sustainable themes addressed by the program.

We are a key player in the execution of sustainable investments in Brazil, applying sustainability through our published framework.

Bioeconomy and Value Chain

We have contributed to the development of biodiversity in the country by providing financial resources, specialized services, credit lines with attractive terms, and financial consulting services to assist quilombola family farmers and indigenous peoples working in the bioeconomy. We are currently one of the leading financiers of forest-friendly products, with R$1.9 billion in bioeconomy and value chain projects in Legal Amazon, representing 39% growth in the last 12 months.

BB's 2030 Commitments for a more Sustainable World

Sustainable Loans

Sustainable Loan Portfolio
R$ 500 billion by 2030.
jun/25 balance: R$ **396.5** billion

Renewable Energy
R$ 30 billion by 2030.
jun/25 balance: R$ **20.9** billion

Sustainable Agriculture
R$ 200 billion by 2030.
jun/25 balance: R$ **171.2** billion

Eficiência Municipal e Estadual Programs
Disbursing[1] **R$ 40 billion** by 2030.
jun/25 : R$ **49.2** billion

Responsible Investments

Sustainable Investment Funds
R$ 22 billion in Sustainable investiment funds[2] by 2030.
jun/25 : R$ **9.2** billion

Sustainable Resources
R$ 100 billion of sustainable funding for BB and its customers.
jun/25 : R$ **54.3** billion

ESG Management

GHG Direct Emissions
Offset **100%** of scopes 1 and 2.
jun/25 : **100%**
100% renewable energy[3] use from 2023 onward.
jun/25 : **100%**
Reduce **42%** of direct emissions (scope 1) by 2030[4].
jun/25 : **29%** reduction

Diversity
30% of women in leadership positions by 2025.
28,2 % in jun/25.
30% of black, mixed-race, indigenous and Other ethnicities underrepresented in leadership positions by 2025.
29.7 % in jun/25.

Digital Heavy Users
Get **17 million** customers as heavy users by 2025.
jun/25 : **13.2** million

Positive Impact in Value Chain

Financial Inclusion
Renegotiate debt of **2.5 million** customers by 2025.
jun/25 : **3.6** millions
Reach **1 million** entrepreneurs with loans by 2025.
jun/25 : **909.3** thousand

Banco do Brasil Foundation
Invest **1 billion** in education, environmental care, inclusion, humanitarian aid, encouraging volunteerism and social technologies through the BB Foundation by 2030.
jun/25 : R$ **621,5** million

Reforestation and Forest Conservation
1 million hectares conserved and/or reforested until 2025.
jun/25 : **850** thousand hectares
Reinforce practices that promote the recovery of pastures and degraded areas and ensure zero illegal deforestation in BB financing.

(1) Agriculture, culture, civil defense, education, energy efficiency and public lighting, sport and leisure, road infrastructure, public cleaning, environment, urban mobility, health, security and health surveillance; (2) In alignment with the regulatory change for sustainable investment funds; (3) Own plants, free market and RECs; (4) Compared to base-year, 2022.

Sustainable Business

In 2Q25, the sustainable credit portfolio reached R$396.5 billion, a 10.6% increase over 12 months, reflecting our commitment to the transition to a more sustainable economy. The funds were allocated to sectors with positive socio-environmental impacts, 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 continually updated to incorporate best practices and include new products with ESG attributes.

Carbon Market

We strengthened our presence in the voluntary carbon market, supporting clients in the creation of projects with high environmental additionality, GHG emissions inventories, decarbonization plans, and the offering of carbon credits to offset unmitigated emissions. We also facilitate intermediation between credit buyers and sellers and offer specific lines of credit for renewable energy and energy efficiency projects.

By June 2025, more than 850,000 hectares had been preserved or reforested through carbon projects and credit operations. Forest conservation projects (REDD+) combine environmental preservation with income generation.

To diversify credit generation, BB launched the Biogas Program in June 2024, focused on biogas and biomethane production in agriculture.

Towards COP30, BB is also strengthening decarbonization with the issuance of more than R$729 million in CPRs backed by Decarbonization Credits (CBIOs), encouraging biofuel production and participation in the RenovaBio program, which contributes to Brazil's energy security and climate commitments.

Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion

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

In April, we held discussions with Indigenous leaders about the preservation of territories and culture, resulting in proposals for partnerships and joint actions. Initiatives with the Kayapó people were discussed in the areas of carbon credits, family farming, restoration of degraded areas, credit, social technologies, and sustainable projects.

In May, we announced a partnership with LinkedIn to strengthen the Women at the Top program, expanding its reach and further promoting female empowerment. The Women at the Top Showcase on LinkedIn was developed as a hub for exclusive content, inspiring podcasts, posts from Top Voice women, career tips, training trails, articles and data on the economy and market, real stories, and opportunities.

In June, our president, Tarciana Medeiros, participated as a speaker at Tempo de Mulher, the first Brazilian network that supports and connects top female executives and C-level leaders and entrepreneurs in the country. Now in its 5th edition, the event seeks to foster an environment of exchange and inspiration, where women can share their professional trajectories, management strategies, and safe paths to growth within the corporate market.

Also in June, we supported Inovahack MBM São Paulo, an event created by the Black Money Movement, focusing on technological solutions with social impact for peripheral communities. The event promoted dialogue between leaders and entrepreneurs, with the theme "Peripheries in Focus: Innovation for Transformation," aiming at the economic empowerment of Black communities. During the same period, we participated in another edition of the LGBT+ Diversity Cultural Fair, held at the Memorial da América Latina in São Paulo. This event reaffirmed our commitment to equity, inclusion, and sustainable development, promoting initiatives focused on entrepreneurship and professional development for the LGBTQIAPN+ community.

The BB Foundation and Distrito Drag officially launched the Empregando Orgulho platform (empregandoorgulho.com.br), an initiative focused on employability, entrepreneurship, and economic inclusion for the LGBTQIA+ community in the Federal District.

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 two 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, with 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 another 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.

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$1.1 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 capacity for innovation every day. Their commitment to adapting, creating, and improving solutions and maintaining a focus on excellent relationships with our customers is essential to achieving our purpose. We also extend our gratitude to our customers and shareholders, whose trust is fundamental. We reinforce our commitment to generating value sustainably, balancing consistent results with social, environmental, and ethical responsibility in all our actions.

Financial Statements

June 30, 2025

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In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

Balance sheet

	Note	Banco do Brasil	Consolidated
		June 30, 2025	June 30, 2025
Assets			
Cash and due from banks	7	**22,076,151**	**24,468,455**
Financial assets		**2,283,722,374**	**2,334,777,997**
Deposits with Central Bank of Brasil	8	123,095,245	123,095,245
Interbank investments	9	288,010,063	290,996,079
Securities	10.a	583,683,727	606,328,724
Derivative financial instruments	11	5,588,436	5,580,432
Loan portfolio	12	1,208,495,056	1,231,084,195
Other financial assets	13	74,849,847	77,693,322
Expected credit risk losses		**(93,349,096)**	**(94,702,351)**
Loan portfolio	12	(88,843,363)	(89,248,016)
Other financial assets	9, 10, 13	(4,505,733)	(5,454,335)
Tax assets		**88,696,525**	**92,739,714**
Current tax assets		10,446,834	12,282,363
Deferred tax assets (tax credit)	22	78,249,691	80,457,351
Investments		**41,972,372**	**19,658,456**
Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures	14	41,861,416	19,517,930
Other investments		145,699	145,699
Impairment losses		(34,743)	(5,173)
Property and equipment	15	**13,354,754**	**13,841,140**
Property for use		26,154,672	26,704,764
Right to use		1,667,201	1,954,601
Accumulated depreciation		(14,452,447)	(14,787,838)
Impairment losses		(14,672)	(30,387)
Intangible	16	**11,868,136**	**11,960,352**
Intangible assets		21,308,587	21,895,914
Accumulated amortization		(9,402,187)	(9,867,407)
Impairment losses		(38,264)	(68,155)
Other non-financial assets	13	**32,275,547**	**34,739,584**
Total assets		**2,400,616,763**	**2,437,483,347**
Liabilities			
Financial liabilities		**2,129,717,501**	**2,141,417,052**
Customers resources	17	843,689,523	880,357,205
Financial institutions resources	18	751,882,461	725,470,672
Resources from issuance of debt securities	19	359,745,061	363,846,302
Derivative financial instruments	11	5,419,955	5,423,202
Other financial liabilities	20	168,980,501	166,319,671
Provisions		**32,299,871**	**33,711,881**
Provisions for civil, tax and labor claims	21	26,553,471	26,957,212
Other provisions		5,746,400	6,754,669
Tax liabilities		**12,321,557**	**15,835,369**
Current tax liabilities		1,566,527	4,773,470
Deferred tax liabilities	22	10,755,030	11,061,899
Other non-financial liabilities	20	**51,543,498**	**62,970,046**
Total liabilities		**2,225,882,427**	**2,253,934,348**
Shareholders' equity			
Capital	23.b	120,000,000	120,000,000
Instruments qualifying to common equity tier 1 capital	23.c	--	5,100,000
Capital reserves	23.d	1,416,070	1,417,065
Profit reserves	23.d	76,741,182	76,225,175
Other comprehensive income	23.h	(23,165,656)	(23,165,656)
Treasury shares	23.l	(257,260)	(258,255)
Non-controlling interest	23.i	--	4,230,670
Total shareholders' equity	23	**174,734,336**	**183,548,999**
Total liabilities and equity		**2,400,616,763**	**2,437,483,347**

See the accompanying notes to the financial statements.

In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

Statement of income

	Note	Banco do Brasil	Consolidated
		1st half/2025	1st half/2025
Income from financial intermediation		**130,438,612**	**136,150,750**
Loan portfolio	12.b	74,973,760	77,530,851
Interbank investments	9.b	17,434,118	17,444,184
Securities	10.f	30,610,354	33,733,943
Derivative financial instruments	11.e	(2,366,045)	(2,430,743)
Reserve requirement	8.b	4,499,632	4,499,632
Other financial assets		5,286,793	5,372,883
Expenses from financial intermediation		**(84,018,195)**	**(85,359,785)**
Financial institutions resources	18.d	(31,268,157)	(30,046,249)
Customers resources	17.c	(32,713,865)	(34,939,940)
Resources from issuance of debt securities	19.d	(18,418,821)	(18,788,344)
Other funding expenses	20.b	(1,617,352)	(1,585,252)
Allowance for losses associated with credit risk		**(28,726,350)**	**(29,041,610)**
Loan portfolio	12.h	(28,733,360)	(28,880,147)
Financial guarantees provided and other commitments		120,206	119,880
Other financial assets	9.b, 10.f, 13.c	(113,196)	(281,343)
Net Income from financial intermediation		**17,694,067**	**21,749,355**
Other operating income/expenses		**(6,407,653)**	**(6,162,486)**
Service fee income	24	9,595,160	17,115,221
Personnel expenses	25.a	(12,010,673)	(13,199,667)
Other administrative expenses	25.b	(7,613,185)	(7,339,278)
Tax expenses	22.c	(3,071,816)	(4,375,560)
Net gains from equity method investments	14.a	8,134,642	3,882,645
Other income/expenses	26	(1,441,781)	(2,245,847)
Provisions	**21.b**	**(5,771,889)**	**(5,814,805)**
Provisions for civil, tax and labor claims		(5,759,223)	(5,802,139)
Other		(12,666)	(12,666)
Operating income		**5,514,525**	**9,772,064**
Net non-operating Income		**4,734**	**137,334**
Profit before taxation and profit sharing		**5,519,259**	**9,909,398**
Income tax and social contribution	**22**	**5,629,624**	**2,829,878**
Employee and directors profit sharing		**(1,264,634)**	**(1,273,315)**
Non-controlling interest	**23.i**	**--**	**(1,658,612)**
Net income		**9,884,249**	**9,807,349**
Net income attributable to shareholders			
Shareholders of the bank		9,884,249	9,807,349
Non-controlling interests		--	1,658,612
Earnings per share	**23.e**		
Weighted average number of shares - basic and diluted		5,708,696,148	--
Basic and diluted earnings per share (R$)		1.73	--

See the accompanying notes to the financial statements.

In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

Statement of comprehensive income

	Banco do Brasil	Consolidated
	1st half/2025	1st half/2025
Net income attributable to controlling interests	**9,884,249**	**9,807,349**
Net income attributable to non-controlling interests	--	1,658,612
Net income attributable to shareholders	**9,884,249**	**11,465,961**
Items that may be subsequently reclassified to the Statement of Income		
Financial assets at fair value in other comprehensive income	**2,452,368**	**2,304,400**
Unrealized (gains)/losses	4,401,528	4,409,841
Realized (gains)/losses - reclassified to profit or loss	(92,585)	(328,543)
Tax effect	(1,856,575)	(1,776,898)
Share in the comprehensive income of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures	**74,823**	**233,722**
Unrealized (gains)/losses on financial assets at FVOCI	201,401	407,650
Unrealized gains/(losses) on cash flow hedge	(58,542)	(58,542)
Unrealized gains/(losses) on other comprehensive income	66,623	105,533
Tax effect	(134,659)	(220,919)
Hedge of net investment abroad	**120,461**	**120,461**
Unrealized (gains)/losses	219,018	219,018
Tax effect	(98,557)	(98,557)
Foreign currency exchange adjustments	**(1,348,034)**	**(1,661,828)**
Items that will not be subsequently reclassified to the Statement of Income		
Financial assets at fair value in other comprehensive income	**148,324**	**150,828**
Unrealized (gains)/losses	260,252	270,915
Tax effect	(111,928)	(120,087)
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	**(1,850,479)**	**(2,150,838)**
Total comprehensive income	**8,033,770**	**9,315,123**
Comprehensive income attributable to controlling interests	8,033,770	7,956,869
Comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling interests	--	1,358,254

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 January 01, 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	--	--	--	--	2,640,953	--	--	2,640,953
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	--	--	--	--	(1,348,034)	--	--	(1,348,034)
Cash flow hedge	23.h	--	--	--	--	(32,198)	--	--	(32,198)
Hedge of net investment abroad	23.h	--	--	--	--	120,461	--	--	120,461
Change in participation in the capital of associates/subsidiaries	23.h	--	--	--	--	(4,000)	--	--	(4,000)
Other		--	--	--	--	70,760	--	41,734	112,494
Share-based payment transactions		--	5,476	--	--	--	4,786	--	10,262
Net income	23.g	--	--	--	--	--	--	9,884,249	9,884,249
Allocation - reserves	23.d	--	--	494,213	(2,098,568)	--	--	1,604,355	--
- Interest on own capital	23.f	--	--	--	(3,276,875)	--	--	--	(3,276,875)
Balances at June 30, 2025		**120,000,000**	**1,416,070**	**15,715,601**	**61,025,581**	**(23,165,656)**	**(257,260)**	**--**	**174,734,336**
Changes in the period		**--**	**5,476**	**494,213**	**(5,375,443)**	**(1,850,479)**	**4,786**	**11,530,338**	**4,808,891**

See the accompanying notes to the financial statements.

In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

Consolidated	Note	Capital	Instruments qualifying to common equity tier 1 capital	Capital reserves	Profit reserves		Other comprehensive income	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 nº 4,966/2021		**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**577,266**	**--**	**(11,530,338)**	**(87,858)**	**(11,040,930)**
Balances at January 01, 2025		**120,000,000**	**5,100,000**	**1,412,071**	**15,221,388**	**65,994,017**	**(21,315,177)**	**(263,523)**	**(11,530,338)**	**4,413,380**	**179,031,818**
Financial assets at fair value	23.h	--	--	--	--	--	2,640,953	--	--	(25,339)	2,615,614
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	--	--	--	--	--	(1,348,034)	--	--	(313,794)	(1,661,828)
Cash flow hedge	23.h	--	--	--	--	--	(32,198)	--	--	--	(32,198)
Hedge of net investment abroad	23.h	--	--	--	--	--	120,461	--	--	--	120,461
Change in participation in the capital of associates/subsidiaries	23.h	--	--	--	--	--	(4,000)	--	--	104	(3,896)
Other		--	--	--	--	--	70,760	--	41,734	38,670	151,164
Share-based payment transactions		--	--	4,994	--	--	--	5,268	--	--	10,262
Change in noncontrolling interest		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(228,309)	(228,309)
Net income	23.g	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9,807,349	1,658,612	11,465,961
Interest on instruments qualifying to common equity		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(32,100)	--	(32,100)
Unrealized gains		--	--	--	--	(109,000)	--	--	109,000	--	--
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	--	--	--	--	(3,276,875)	--	--	--	--	(3,276,875)
Balances at June 30, 2025		**120,000,000**	**5,100,000**	**1,417,065**	**15,715,601**	**60,509,574**	**(23,165,656)**	**(258,255)**	**--**	**4,230,670**	**183,548,999**
Changes in the period		**--**	**--**	**4,994**	**494,213**	**(5,484,443)**	**(1,850,479)**	**5,268**	**11,530,338**	**(182,710)**	**4,517,181**

See the accompanying notes to the financial statements.

In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

Statements of cash flows

	Note	Banco do Brasil	Consolidated
		1st half/2025	1st half/2025
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net income		**9,884,249**	**9,807,349**
Adjustments to net income		**19,846,319**	**26,757,991**
Expected credit risk losses		28,726,350	29,041,610
Depreciation and amortization		2,165,258	2,238,211
Exchange (gain) loss on the conversion of assets and liabilities into foreign currency		(9,588,012)	(10,528,716)
(Reversal) expenses from impairment		(86,608)	(86,608)
Share of (earnings) losses of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures	14	(8,134,642)	(3,882,645)
(Gain) loss on the disposal of assets		(61,766)	(60,495)
Civil, tax and labor claims and other provisions	21	5,771,889	5,814,805
Adjustment of actuarial assets/liabilities and surplus allocation funds	28.d.4/f	(1,918,834)	(1,918,834)
Effect of changes in foreign exchange rates in cash and cash equivalents		6,854,106	7,659,861
Non-controlling interests		--	1,658,612
Income tax and social contribution		(5,629,624)	(2,829,878)
Other adjustments		1,748,202	(347,932)
Adjusted net income		**29,730,568**	**36,565,340**
Changes in assets and liabilities		**38,937,886**	**35,718,616**
(Increase) decrease in Central Bank compulsory reserves		(4,397,657)	(4,397,657)
(Increase) decrease in short-term interbank investments		83,659,994	83,180,767
(Increase) decrease in financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		(4,259,937)	(7,211,116)
(Increase) decrease in derivatives		4,245,778	4,268,364
(Increase) decrease in loans, net of provision		(40,975,256)	(41,457,657)
(Increase) decrease in other financial assets		(9,118,881)	(12,011,808)
(Increase) decrease in other assets		2,057,936	4,048,444
Income tax and social contribution paid		(1,542,904)	(5,447,371)
(Decrease) increase in customer resources		15,350,994	11,597,615
(Decrease) increase in financial institution resources		11,240,609	14,785,268
(Decrease) increase in funds from issuance of securities		34,577,199	32,355,081
(Decrease) increase in other financial liabilities		(61,164,054)	(53,181,375)
(Decrease) increase in other liabilities		9,264,065	9,190,061
CASH PROVIDED BY (USED IN) OPERATING ACTIVITIES		**68,668,454**	**72,283,956**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		(230,139,120)	(237,994,162)
Disposal of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		165,361,087	176,648,154
Purchase of securities at amortized cost		(21,091,847)	(23,436,350)
Redemption of securities at amortized cost		1,835,164	1,835,164
Dividends received from associates and joint ventures		7,415,246	4,768,103
Purchase of property and equipment		(1,582,105)	(1,624,588)
Disposal of property and equipment		8,033	8,751
Purchase of intangible assets		(1,927,662)	(1,990,557)
Capital investment on Broto S.A.		(5,000)	(5,000)
Disposal of interest in Galgo S.A.		--	3,458
CASH PROVIDED BY (USED IN) INVESTING ACTIVITIES		**(80,126,204)**	**(81,787,027)**
Cash flows from financing activities			
(Decrease) increase in subordinated debts		7,023,086	7,023,086
Dividends paid to non-controlling shareholders		--	(1,440,125)
Interest on own capital paid		(6,008,672)	(6,008,672)
Repayments and extinguishments of lease liabilities		(643,337)	(643,337)
CASH PROVIDED BY (USED IN) FINANCING ACTIVITIES		**371,077**	**(1,069,048)**
Net variation of cash and cash equivalents		**(11,086,673)**	**(10,572,119)**
At the beginning of the period		81,150,329	83,167,243
Effect of changes in foreign exchange rates in cash and cash equivalents		(6,854,106)	(7,659,861)
At the end of the period		63,209,550	64,935,263
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		**(11,086,673)**	**(10,572,119)**

See the accompanying notes to the financial statements.

In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

Statement of value added

	Note	Banco do Brasil		Consolidated	
		1st half/2025		1st half/2025	
Income		**104,011,880**		**116,214,434**	
Income from financial intermediation		130,438,612		136,150,750	
Service fee income		9,595,160		17,115,221	
Allowance for losses associated with credit risk		(28,726,350)		(29,041,610)	
Other income/(expenses)		(7,295,542)		(8,009,927)	
Expenses from financial intermediation		**(84,018,195)**		**(85,359,785)**	
Inputs purchased from third parties		**(4,458,808)**		**(4,106,114)**	
Materials, water, electric and gas	25	(233,204)		(253,797)	
Expenses with outsourced services	25	(408,833)		(232,569)	
Communications	25	(209,759)		(244,237)	
Data processing	25	(1,089,790)		(809,473)	
Transport	25	(48,947)		(60,498)	
Security services	25	(712,722)		(732,709)	
Financial system services	25	(228,105)		(291,234)	
Advertising and marketing	25	(232,527)		(250,357)	
Maintenance and upkeep	25	(635,559)		(445,832)	
(Reversal) expenses from impairment		86,608		86,608	
Other		(745,970)		(872,016)	
Gross added value		**15,534,877**		**26,748,535**	
Depreciation and amortization		(2,165,258)		(2,238,211)	
Value added produced by entity		**13,369,619**		**24,510,324**	
Value added received through transfer		**8,134,642**		**3,882,645**	
Net gains from equity method investments		8,134,642		3,882,645	
Added value to distribute		**21,504,261**	**100.00%**	**28,392,969**	**100.00%**
Value added distributed		**21,504,261**	**100.00%**	**28,392,969**	**100.00%**
Personnel		**11,749,851**	**54.64%**	**12,866,831**	**45.32%**
Salaries and fees		6,043,266		6,875,934	
Employee and directors profit sharing		1,264,634		1,273,315	
Benefits and staff training		2,480,798		2,617,527	
FGTS (Government severance indemnity fund for employees)		460,807		480,387	
Other charges		1,500,346		1,619,668	
Taxes, rates and contributions		**(714,410)**	**-3.32%**	**3,469,772**	**12.22%**
Federal		(1,284,448)		2,289,830	
State		545		545	
Municipal		569,493		1,179,397	
Interest on third parties' capital		**584,571**	**2.72%**	**590,405**	**2.08%**
Rent	25	584,571		590,405	
Interest on own capital		**9,884,249**	**45.96%**	**11,465,961**	**40.38%**
Federal government's interest on own capital		1,638,437		1,638,437	
Other shareholders' interest on own capital		1,638,438		1,638,438	
Non-controlling interest's dividends		--		1,312,654	
Interest on the instrument eligible to the federal government's common equity tier 1		--		32,100	
Retained earnings		6,607,374		6,498,374	
Non-controlling interest in retained earnings		--		345,958	

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 216 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 Agost 13, 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.

In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

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 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	June 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.

In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

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 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

In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

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:

<u>Stage 1 – Performing assets</u>: Assets classified in this stage are considered to be in normal conditions, with a delay of 30 days or less and without significant increases in credit risk since their origination. Expected loss is calculated based on the probability of the instrument becoming a credit-impaired asset within the next 12 months.

<u>Stage 2 – Assets with significant increase in credit risk (SICR)</u>: Assets in this stage have delays exceeding 30 days 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.

<u>Stage 3 – Credit-impaired assets</u>: 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.

In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

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.

(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 12/31/2024	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 01/01 /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) 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. This study also

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.

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 under this stage are considered to be in a normal operating condition, with a delay of 30 days or less, and without a significant increase in credit risk since origination. In this case, the expected loss is calculated based on the probability that the financial asset will become a credit-impaired financial asset within the next 12 months.

Stage 2 – Operations with Significant Increase in Credit Risk (SICR) - Assets classified under this stage exhibit a delay of more than 30 days or another criterion indicative of a significant increase in credit risk compared to the original allocation of the instrument. In this case, the expected loss is calculated based on the probability that the instrument will become a credit-impaired asset over its entire expected lifetime.

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

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

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

The 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 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.

<u>Probability of Default (“PD”)</u> - 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, considering economic and market conditions that impact the credit risk of the instrument (Forward-Looking approach).

In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

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 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 Results

As defined by Resolution BCB No. 2/2020, non-recurring results are those that are not related or are only incidentally related to the 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 custumer'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

	1st half/2025	
	Brazil	Abroad
Income from external customers	**160,942,179**	**3,017,898**
Income from financial intermediation	**134,251,801**	**1,898,949**
Loan portfolio	79,643,410	(2,112,559)
Interbank investments	16,373,999	1,070,185
Securities	30,415,684	3,318,259
Derivative financial instruments	(2,345,290)	(85,453)
Reserve requirement	4,499,632	--
Other financial assets	5,664,366	(291,483)
Other income	**26,690,378**	**1,118,949**
Service fee income	16,307,960	807,261
Share of earnings (losses) of associates and joint ventures	3,882,645	--
Other	6,499,773	311,688
Non current assets[1]	**45,128,785**	**331,163**

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

	1st half/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	**135,763,492**	**375,470**	**182,985**	**115,516**	**223,976**	**384,144**	**(894,833)**	**136,150,750**
Loan portfolio	77,537,548	--	--	--	--	--	(6,697)	77,530,851
Interbank investments	17,563,784	177	156,850	--	223,838	387,671	(888,136)	17,444,184
Securities	33,194,243	401,101	26,472	115,516	138	(3,527)	--	33,733,943
Derivative financial instruments	(2,404,935)	(25,808)	--	--	--	--	--	(2,430,743)
Reserve requirement	4,499,632	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,499,632
Other financial assets	5,373,220	--	(337)	--	--	--	--	5,372,883
Expenses from financial intermediation	**(86,147,651)**	**(127,897)**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**(365,172)**	**1,280,935**	**(85,359,785)**
Financial institutions resources	(31,193,440)	(127,897)	--	--	--	(5,847)	1,280,935	(30,046,249)
Customers resources	(34,939,940)	--	--	--	--	--	--	(34,939,940)
Resources from issuance of debt securities	(18,429,019)	--	--	--	--	(359,325)	--	(18,788,344)
Other funding expenses	(1,585,252)	--	--	--	--	--	--	(1,585,252)
Expected credit risk losses	**(28,938,929)**	**(23,520)**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**(79,161)**	**--**	**(29,041,610)**
Other income	**17,271,137**	**368,413**	**1,997,281**	**5,813,402**	**847,788**	**3,477,687**	**(1,966,381)**	**27,809,327**
Service fee income	10,313,750	251,175	1,991,892	2,808,164	22,181	2,704,897	(976,838)	17,115,221
Share of earnings (losses) of associates and joint ventures	550,035	13,340	--	2,596,201	723,069	--	--	3,882,645
Other	6,407,352	103,898	5,389	409,037	102,538	772,790	(989,543)	6,811,461
Other expenses	**(32,512,724)**	**(111,665)**	**(312,849)**	**(615,062)**	**(75,025)**	**(1,787,433)**	**1,580,279**	**(33,834,479)**
Personnel expenses	(12,742,250)	(20,447)	(80,257)	(47,830)	(2,424)	(309,567)	3,108	(13,199,667)
Other administrative expenses	(5,742,705)	(26,190)	(46,727)	(44,295)	(624)	(202,340)	961,814	(5,101,067)
Amortization	(1,305,739)	--	--	(59)	--	(2,240)	--	(1,308,038)
Depreciation	(884,546)	--	--	--	--	(45,627)	--	(930,173)
Tax expenses	(3,446,961)	(37,543)	(142,075)	(352,399)	(20,964)	(375,618)	--	(4,375,560)
Other	(8,390,523)	(27,485)	(43,790)	(170,479)	(51,013)	(852,041)	615,357	(8,919,974)
Provisions	**(5,781,925)**	**(20,019)**	**(1,475)**	**(2,969)**	**(43)**	**(8,374)**	**--**	**(5,814,805)**
Provisions for civil, tax and labor claims	(5,769,259)	(20,019)	(1,475)	(2,969)	(43)	(8,374)	--	(5,802,139)
Other	(12,666)	--	--	--	--	--	--	(12,666)
Profit before taxation and profit sharing	**(346,600)**	**460,782**	**1,865,942**	**5,310,887**	**996,696**	**1,621,691**	**--**	**9,909,398**
Income tax and social contribution	5,303,158	(198,117)	(744,255)	(920,981)	(88,349)	(521,578)	--	2,829,878
Employee and directors profit sharing	(1,264,635)	(727)	(1,296)	--	--	(6,657)	--	(1,273,315)
Non-controlling interest	(266,746)	--	--	(1,393,137)	--	1,271	--	(1,658,612)
Net income	**3,425,177**	**261,938**	**1,120,391**	**2,996,769**	**908,347**	**1,094,727**	**--**	**9,807,349**
Balance sheet								
Interbank investments	292,682,108	7	2,612,775	7,072,012	3,154,847	8,448,220	(22,973,890)	290,996,079
Securities	601,825,287	1,564,753	534,552	1,900,242	648	623,096	(119,854)	606,328,724
Loan portfolio	1,231,273,691	--	--	--	--	--	(189,496)	1,231,084,195
Investments	28,615,315	1,209,999	--	8,420,161	3,963,478	--	(22,550,497)	19,658,456
Other assets	283,268,952	1,173,817	529,793	3,524,006	3,789,975	8,122,924	(10,993,574)	289,415,893
Total assets	**2,437,665,353**	**3,948,576**	**3,677,120**	**20,916,421**	**10,908,948**	**17,194,240**	**(56,827,311)**	**2,437,483,347**
Liabilities	**2,256,288,012**	**3,136,944**	**2,247,492**	**10,996,413**	**222,891**	**14,210,577**	**(33,167,981)**	**2,253,934,348**
Customers resources	880,430,655	--	--	--	--	--	(73,450)	880,357,205
Financial institutions resources	746,402,050	2,042,512	--	--	--	189,496	(23,163,386)	725,470,672
Resources from issuance of debt securities	354,649,957	--	--	--	--	9,196,345	--	363,846,302
Provisions	33,040,739	138,382	34,274	56,747	416	447,053	(5,730)	33,711,881
Other liabilities	241,764,611	956,050	2,213,218	10,939,666	222,475	4,377,683	(9,925,415)	250,548,288
Shareholders' equity	**181,377,341**	**811,632**	**1,429,628**	**9,920,008**	**10,686,057**	**2,983,663**	**(23,659,330)**	**183,548,999**
Total liabilities and equity	**2,437,665,353**	**3,948,576**	**3,677,120**	**20,916,421**	**10,908,948**	**17,194,240**	**(56,827,311)**	**2,437,483,347**

In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

7 – Cash and due from banks

	Banco do Brasil	Consolidated
	June 30, 2025	June 30, 2025
Cash and due from banks	**22,076,151**	**24,468,455**
Local currency	12,802,529	12,805,355
Foreign currency	9,273,622	11,663,100
Deposits with Brazilian Central Bank	**2,999,999**	**2,999,999**
Discretionary deposits at the Central Bank	2,999,999	2,999,999
Interbank investments [1]	**38,133,400**	**37,466,809**
Securities purchased under resale agreements – guaranteed by securities not repledged/re-sold	--	330,028
Interbank deposits	38,131,497	37,136,781
Foreign currency	1,903	--
Total	**63,209,550**	**64,935,263**

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
	June 30, 2025	June 30, 2025
Time deposits	51,533,385	51,533,385
Savings deposits	42,913,262	42,913,262
Demand deposits	19,155,327	19,155,327
Instant payment account	6,308,995	6,308,995
Discretionary deposits at the Central Bank	2,999,999	2,999,999
Electronic currency deposits	184,277	184,277
Total	**123,095,245**	**123,095,245**

b) Reserve requirement

	Banco do Brasil	Consolidated
	1st half/2025	1st half/2025
Time deposit requirements	2,848,811	2,848,811
Savings deposits	1,650,821	1,650,821
Total	**4,499,632**	**4,499,632**

In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

9 - Interbank investments

a) Breakdown

	Banco do Brasil	Consolidated
	June 30, 2025	June 30, 2025
Securities purchased under resale agreement	**239,847,517**	**240,206,746**
Reverse repos - own resources	**1,035,532**	**1,724,765**
Federal government bonds - the city	--	330,003
Union Liability Titles abroad	1,035,532	1,173,127
Other securities abroad	--	221,635
Reverse repos - financed position	**238,811,985**	**238,481,981**
Federal government bonds - the city	238,811,985	238,481,981
Interbank deposits [1]	**48,162,546**	**50,789,333**
Total of Interbank liquidity investments	**288,010,063**	**290,996,079**
Allowance for losses associated with credit risk	**(17,150)**	**(38,106)**
Expected loss on interbank deposits	(16,473)	(16,473)
Expected loss on securities purchased under resale agreement	(677)	(21,633)
Total of Interbank investments net of expected losses	**287,992,913**	**290,957,973**

1 - It includes, in the Consolidated, the amount of R$ 5,159,898, thousand related to investments abroad determined by the local monetary authorities.

b) Income from short-term interbank investments

	Banco do Brasil	Consolidated
	1st half/2025	1st half/2025
Income from securities purchased under resale agreement	**20,149,939**	**20,169,781**
Funded position	20,096,599	20,096,599
Own portfolio position	53,340	73,182
Income from investments in interbank deposits	**1,684,142**	**1,674,366**
Exchange fluctuation	**(4,399,963)**	**(4,399,963)**
Revenue from Interbank investments	**17,434,118**	**17,444,184**
Expected loss on interbank investments	(1,164)	(11,212)
Result of Interbank investments	**17,432,954**	**17,432,972**

In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

c) Interbanking Investments by stages

June 30, 2025	Banco do Brasil			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Securities purchased under resale agreement	239,847,517	--	--	239,847,517
Interbank deposits	48,162,546	--	--	48,162,546
Total	**288,010,063**	**--**	**--**	**288,010,063**
Expected loss on interbank investments	(17,150)	--	--	(17,150)
Balance the interbank investments	**287,992,913**	**--**	**--**	**287,992,913**

June 30, 2025	Consolidated			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Securities purchased under resale agreement	240,206,746	--	--	240,206,746
Interbank deposits	50,789,333	--	--	50,789,333
Total	**290,996,079**	**--**	**--**	**290,996,079**
Expected loss on interbank investments	(38,106)	--	--	(38,106)
Balance the interbank investments	**290,957,973**	**--**	**--**	**290,957,973**

In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

10– Securities

a) Portfolio of securities by classification category

	Banco do Brasil	Consolidated
	June 30, 2025	June 30, 2025
Securities at fair value through profit or loss	4,263,522	7,246,828
Securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	543,418,073	553,080,685
Securities at amortized cost	36,002,132	46,001,211
Total	583,683,727	606,328,724
Expected securities losses	(50,315)	(747,260)
Total	**583,633,412**	**605,581,464**

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

Banco do Brasil	June 30, 2025			
	Cost value	Gains/(losses)	Expected credit losses	Fair value
Debt instruments	**4,235,700**	**27,722**	**(3,119)**	**4,260,303**
Federal government bonds	3,796,009	24,614	--	3,820,623
Securities issued by financial companies	439,691	3,108	(3,119)	439,680
	--	--	--	--
Equity instruments	**1**	**99**	**--**	**100**
Investments in mutual funds	1	99	--	100
	--	--	--	--
Total	**4,235,701**	**27,821**	**(3,119)**	**4,260,403**

Consolidated	June 30, 2025			
	Cost value	Gains/(losses)	Expected credit losses	Fair value
Debt instruments	**6,202,444**	**216,748**	**(34,956)**	**6,384,236**
Federal government bonds	3,992,374	25,072	--	4,017,446
Foreign governments bonds and official institutions abroad	235,771	70,967	--	306,738
Securities issued by financial companies	42,425	267	--	42,692
Securities issued by non-financial companies	1,931,874	120,442	(34,956)	2,017,360
Equity instruments	**759,085**	**68,551**	**--**	**827,636**
Shares	139,085	75	--	139,160
Investments in mutual funds and other securities	620,000	68,476	--	688,476
Total	**6,961,529**	**285,299**	**(34,956)**	**7,211,872**

In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

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

Banco do Brasil	June 30, 2025			
	Cost value	Gains/(losses)	Expected credit losses	Fair value
Debt instruments	**545,361,988**	**(4,027,579)**	**(11,869)**	**541,322,540**
Federal government bonds	532,872,546	(3,849,923)	--	529,022,623
Foreign governments bonds and official institutions abroad	4,166,313	(82,346)	(3,482)	4,080,485
Securities issued by financial companies	5,198,721	37,207	(5,821)	5,230,107
Securities issued by non-financial companies	3,124,408	(132,517)	(2,566)	2,989,325
Equity instruments [1]	**1,807,754**	**275,910**	**--**	**2,083,664**
Shares	113,910	125,846	--	239,756
Investments in mutual funds	1,693,844	150,064	--	1,843,908
Total	**547,169,742**	**(3,751,669)**	**(11,869)**	**543,406,204**

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	June 30, 2025			
	Cost value	Gains/(losses)	Expected credit losses	Fair value
Debt instruments	**554,905,542**	**(4,036,956)**	**(199,852)**	**550,668,734**
Federal government bonds	533,076,151	(3,880,098)	--	529,196,053
Foreign governments bonds and official institutions abroad	7,249,451	(53,453)	(148,457)	7,047,541
Securities issued by financial companies	5,211,219	37,358	(5,960)	5,242,617
Securities issued by non-financial companies	9,368,721	(140,763)	(45,435)	9,182,523
Equity instruments [1]	**1,869,712**	**342,387**	**--**	**2,212,099**
Shares	147,665	111,177	--	258,842
Investments in mutual funds	1,722,047	231,210	--	1,953,257
Total	**556,775,254**	**(3,694,569)**	**(199,852)**	**552,880,833**

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	June 30, 2025				
	Up to 1 year	1 to 5 years	5 to 10 years	Over 10 years	Total
Debt instruments	**10,083,421**	**25,918,711**	**--**	**--**	**36,002,132**
Federal government bonds	--	2,828,634	--	--	2,828,634
Foreign governments bonds and official institutions abroad	10,056,052	23,090,077	--	--	33,146,129
Securities issued by non-financial companies	27,369	--	--	--	27,369
Expected losses on securities at amortized cost	(13,276)	(22,051)	--	--	(35,327)
Total	**10,070,145**	**25,896,660**	**--**	**--**	**35,966,805**

In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

Consolidated	June 30, 2025				
	Up to 1 year	1 to 5 years	5 to 10 years	Over 10 years	Total
Debt instruments	**13,642,578**	**32,358,633**	**--**	**--**	**46,001,211**
Federal government bonds	1,597,014	3,609,088	--	--	5,206,102
Foreign governments bonds and official institutions abroad	12,007,869	28,749,545	--	--	40,757,414
Securities issued by financial companies	10,326	--	--	--	10,326
Securities issued by non-financial companies	27,369	--	--	--	27,369
Expected losses on securities at amortized cost	(94,308)	(418,144)	--	--	(512,452)
Total	**13,548,270**	**31,940,489**	**--**	**--**	**45,488,759**

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

	Banco do Brasil	Consolidated
	June 30, 2025	June 30, 2025
Own portfolio	179,076,372	214,372,446
Subject to repurchase agreements	385,185,379	371,590,938
Pledged in guarantee	19,371,661	19,618,080
Total	**583,633,412**	**605,581,464**

f) Income from operations with securites

	Banco do Brasil	Consolidated
	1st half/2025	1st half/2025
Fixed-income securities	28,353,855	28,745,957
Variable-income securities	--	1,123
Securities abroad	2,106,876	4,720,030
Investments in mutual funds	34	24,343
Fair value	78,862	172,092
Exchange rate variation	70,727	70,398
Securities income	**30,610,354**	**33,733,943**
(Addition)/reversal of expected losses	405,042	325,874
Total net securities income	**31,015,396**	**34,059,817**

In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

g) Debt instruments by stage

Banco do Brasil	June 30, 2025			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Fair value through profit or loss	**4,230,212**	--	**5,488**	**4,235,700**
Federal government bonds	3,796,009	--	--	3,796,009
Securities issued by financial companies	434,203	--	5,488	439,691
Fair value through other comprehensive income	**543,799,652**	**1,562,194**	**142**	**545,361,988**
Federal government bonds	532,872,546	--	--	532,872,546
Foreign governments bonds and official institutions abroad	2,604,119	1,562,194	--	4,166,313
Securities issued by financial companies	5,198,721	--	--	5,198,721
Securities issued by non-financial companies	3,124,266	--	142	3,124,408
Securities at amortized cost	**36,002,132**	--	--	**36,002,132**
Federal government bonds	2,828,634	--	--	2,828,634
Foreign governments bonds and official institutions abroad	33,146,129	--	--	33,146,129
Securities issued by non-financial companies	27,369	--	--	27,369
Expected securities losses	**(44,369)**	**(3,463)**	**(2,483)**	**(50,315)**
Total	**583,987,627**	**1,558,731**	**3,147**	**585,549,505**

Consolidated	June 30, 2025			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Fair value through profit or loss	**6,064,878**	**35,955**	**101,611**	**6,202,444**
Federal government bonds	3,992,374	--	--	3,992,374
Foreign governments bonds and official institutions abroad	199,816	35,955	--	235,771
Securities issued by financial companies	42,425	--	--	42,425
Securities issued by non-financial companies	1,830,263	--	101,611	1,931,874
Fair value through other comprehensive income	**550,525,406**	**4,368,470**	**11,666**	**554,905,542**
Federal government bonds	533,076,151	--	--	533,076,151
Foreign governments bonds and official institutions abroad	2,886,650	4,362,801	--	7,249,451
Securities issued by financial companies	5,211,219	--	--	5,211,219
Securities issued by non-financial companies	9,351,386	5,669	11,666	9,368,721
Securities at amortized cost	**38,389,926**	**7,611,285**	**--**	**46,001,211**
Federal government bonds	5,206,102	--	--	5,206,102
Foreign governments bonds and official institutions abroad	33,146,129	7,611,285	--	40,757,414
Securities issued by financial companies	10,326	--	--	10,326
Securities issued by non-financial companies	27,369	--	--	27,369
Expected securities losses	**(83,801)**	**(626,528)**	**(36,931)**	**(747,260)**
Total	**594,896,409**	**11,389,182**	**76,346**	**606,361,937**

In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

h) Reconciliation of changes concerning the securities stages

Banco do Brasil	June 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]	139,256,393	(154,559)	(300,530)	138,801,304
Balance as of June 30, 2025	**584,031,996**	**1,562,194**	**5,630**	**585,599,820**

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	June 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]	136,802,229	(2,394,756)	(301,953)	134,105,520
Balance as of June 30, 2025	**594,980,210**	**12,015,710**	**113,277**	**607,109,197**

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	1st half/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]	37,508	153,289	58,904	249,701
Balance as of June 30, 2025	**(44,369)**	**(3,463)**	**(2,483)**	**(50,315)**

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	1st half/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]	7,392	368,495	59,406	435,293
Balance as of June 30, 2025	**(83,801)**	**(626,528)**	**(36,931)**	**(747,260)**

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	1st half/2025				
	Jan 01,2025 [1]	(Allowance)/ reversal	Write-offs	Exchange rate	June 30, 2025
Securities at fair value through profit or loss	(3,813)	694	--	--	(3,119)
Securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	(274,087)	231,069	--	31,149	(11,869)
Securities at amortized cost	(22,116)	173,279	(186,490)	--	(35,327)
Total	**(300,016)**	**405,042**	**(186,490)**	**31,149**	**(50,315)**

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

Consolidated	1st half/2025				
	Jan 01,2025 [1]	(Allowance)/ reversal	Write-offs	Exchange rate	June 30, 2025
Securities at fair value through profit or loss	(12,130)	(22,826)	--	--	(34,956)
Securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	(518,070)	210,328	--	107,890	(199,852)
Securities at amortized cost	(652,353)	138,372	(186,475)	188,004	(512,452)
Total	**(1,182,553)**	**325,874**	**(186,475)**	**295,894**	**(747,260)**

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		
	June 30, 2025			June 30, 2025		
	Cost value	Gains/(losses)	Fair value	Cost value	Gains/(losses)	Fair value
Assets						
Forwards[1]	2,521,755	(173,255)	2,348,500	2,525,277	(173,088)	2,352,189
Options	959,292	(187,033)	772,259	959,292	(187,033)	772,259
Swap	1,697,731	485,525	2,183,256	1,697,731	485,525	2,183,256
Other derivatives [2]	269,390	15,031	284,421	257,609	15,119	272,728
Total	**5,448,168**	**140,268**	**5,588,436**	**5,439,909**	**140,523**	**5,580,432**
Liabilities						
Forwards[1]	(3,195,855)	483,062	(2,712,793)	(3,199,000)	482,960	(2,716,040)
Options	(1,164,255)	385,432	(778,823)	(1,164,255)	385,432	(778,823)
Swap	(1,168,262)	(66,792)	(1,235,054)	(1,168,262)	(66,792)	(1,235,054)
Other derivatives [2]	(657,213)	(36,072)	(693,285)	(657,213)	(36,072)	(693,285)
Total	**(6,185,585)**	**765,630**	**(5,419,955)**	**(6,188,730)**	**765,528**	**(5,423,202)**

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) heir 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) he 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	
	June 30, 2025		June 30, 2025	
	Notional value	Fair value	Notional value	Fair value
Futures				
Purchase commitments	**47,839,927**	**--**	**48,043,045**	**--**
Interest rate risk	26,749,063	--	26,749,063	--
Currency risk	20,978,024	--	21,181,142	--
Other risks	112,840	--	112,840	--
Sales commitments	**20,661,111**	**--**	**20,665,859**	**--**
Interest rate risk	13,786,126	--	13,786,126	--
Currency risk	2,776,586	--	2,781,334	--
Other risks	4,098,399	--	4,098,399	--
Forwards[1]				
Asset position	**24,514,723**	**2,348,500**	**24,738,998**	**2,352,189**
Interest rate risk	351,118	21,100	351,118	21,100
Currency risk	22,133,952	1,315,759	22,358,227	1,319,448
Other risks	2,029,653	1,011,641	2,029,653	1,011,641
Liability position	**38,324,885**	**(2,712,793)**	**38,355,578**	**(2,716,040)**
Interest rate risk	2,334,798	(217,902)	2,334,798	(217,902)
Currency risk	35,605,116	(2,178,841)	35,635,809	(2,182,088)
Other risks	384,971	(316,050)	384,971	(316,050)
Options				
Long position	**28,399,501**	**772,259**	**28,399,501**	**772,259**
Currency risk	28,387,801	771,526	28,387,801	771,526
Other risks	11,700	733	11,700	733
Short position	**28,355,529**	**(778,823)**	**28,355,529**	**(778,823)**
Interest rate risk	27,686,666	(763,512)	27,686,666	(763,512)
Currency risk	3,071	(11)	3,071	(11)
Other risks	665,792	(15,300)	665,792	(15,300)
Swap				
Asset position	**38,953,645**	**2,183,256**	**38,953,645**	**2,183,256**
Interest rate risk	25,637,433	1,571,234	25,637,433	1,571,234
Currency risk	13,316,212	612,022	13,316,212	612,022
Liability position	**14,617,310**	**(1,235,054)**	**14,617,310**	**(1,235,054)**
Interest rate risk	5,436,027	(415,429)	5,436,027	(415,429)
Currency risk	9,181,283	(819,625)	9,181,283	(819,625)
Other derivatives[2]				
Asset position	**4,273,495**	**284,421**	**3,806,394**	**272,728**
Currency risk	4,273,495	284,421	3,806,394	272,728
Liability position	**10,644,142**	**(693,285)**	**10,644,142**	**(693,285)**
Currency risk	10,644,142	(693,285)	10,644,142	(693,285)

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.

In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

b) Breakdown of the derivatives portfolio by maturity (notional value)

Reference value – Asset position	Banco do Brasil					Consolidated				
Maturity in days	0 to 30	31 to 180	181 to 360	More than 360	June 30, 2025	0 to 30	31 to 180	181 to 360	More than 360	June 30, 2025
Futures	6,378,562	20,289,907	10,839,226	10,332,232	47,839,927	6,581,680	20,289,907	10,839,226	10,332,232	48,043,045
Forwads	6,099,072	11,596,422	4,874,498	1,944,731	24,514,723	6,323,347	11,596,422	4,874,498	1,944,731	24,738,998
Options	1,392,777	8,243,905	12,450,583	6,312,236	28,399,501	1,392,777	8,243,905	12,450,583	6,312,236	28,399,501
Swap	5,739,400	3,951,151	6,540,662	22,722,432	38,953,645	5,739,400	3,951,151	6,540,662	22,722,432	38,953,645
Other	1,267,305	2,000,600	927,481	78,109	4,273,495	1,037,018	1,763,786	927,481	78,109	3,806,394

Reference value – Liability position	Banco do Brasil					Consolidated				
Maturity in days	0 to 30	31 to 180	181 to 360	More than 360	June 30, 2025	0 to 30	31 to 180	181 to 360	More than 360	June 30, 2025
Futures	3,500,731	4,355,049	7,090,412	5,714,919	20,661,111	3,505,479	4,355,049	7,090,412	5,714,919	20,665,859
Forwads	6,463,454	15,831,492	10,924,147	5,105,792	38,324,885	6,494,147	15,831,492	10,924,147	5,105,792	38,355,578
Options	1,442,319	9,272,497	11,223,759	6,416,954	28,355,529	1,442,319	9,272,497	11,223,759	6,416,954	28,355,529
Swap	899,744	1,507,830	1,254,649	10,955,087	14,617,310	899,744	1,507,830	1,254,649	10,955,087	14,617,310
Other	2,660,536	6,132,199	1,736,909	114,498	10,644,142	2,660,536	6,132,199	1,736,909	114,498	10,644,142

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

	Banco do Brasil					Consolidated				
	Futures	Forwads	Options	Swaps	Other	Futures	Forwads	Options	Swaps	Other
Bolsa										
B3	65,801,260	--	15,102,750	--	--	65,801,260	--	15,102,750	--	--
Exterior	2,699,778	--	--	--	--	2,907,644	--	--	--	--
Balcão										
Instituições financeiras	--	6,552,521	--	31,858,583	14,917,637	--	6,552,749	--	31,858,583	14,450,536
Clientes	--	56,287,087	41,652,280	21,712,372	--	--	56,541,827	41,652,280	21,712,372	--

In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

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

	Banco do Brasil	BB Consolidated
	June 30, 2025	June 30, 2025
Treasury financial bills	14,318,335	14,318,335

e) Income from derivative financial instruments

	Banco Múltiplo	Consolidated
	1st half/2025	1st half/2025
Futures	1,311,144	1,294,121
Forwards	(4,512,269)	(4,514,447)
Options	(1,553,665)	(1,553,665)
Swaps	2,420,165	2,420,165
Other	(31,420)	(76,917)
Total	**(2,366,045)**	**(2,430,743)**

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.

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.

In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

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 and loans to financial institutions 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
	June 30, 2025	June 30, 2025
Hedge instruments [1]		
Assets	**2,187,615**	**2,187,615**
Swaps	2,187,615	2,187,615
Liabilities	**(617,583)**	**(617,583)**
Swaps	(568,085)	(568,085)
Futures	(49,498)	(49,498)
Hedged items		
Assets	**2,790,702**	**2,790,702**
Interbank deposits	2,741,200	2,741,200
Loans	49,502	49,502
Liabilities	**(4,345,846)**	**(4,345,846)**
Foreign securities	(4,345,846)	(4,345,846)

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.

In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

Income gains and losses with hedging instruments and hedged items

	Banco do Brasil	Consolidated
	1st half/2025	1st half/2025
Hedge items (losses)/gains	(330,152)	(330,152)
Hedging instruments gains/(losses)	325,687	325,687
Net effect	**(4,465)**	**(4,465)**

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
	June 30, 2025	June 30, 2025
Hedge instruments		
Liabilities	**(1,587,283)**	**(1,587,283)**
Futures	(1,587,283)	(1,587,283)
Hedged items		
Assets	**1,584,559**	**1,584,559**
Investment abroad	1,584,559	1,584,559

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
	1st half/2025	1st half/2025
Hedge items (losses)/gains	(219,018)	(219,018)
Hedging instruments gains/(losses)	219,018	219,018
Net effect [1]	--	--

1 – In the 1st half/2025, there was a lost 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
	June 30, 2025	June 30, 2025
Loans	**989,181,798**	**1,008,762,954**
Loans and discounted credit rights	379,772,944	388,328,708
Financing	193,796,419	195,002,683
Rural financing	363,777,946	363,777,946
Real estate financing	51,736,766	61,555,894
Loan operations linked to assignment [1]	97,723	97,723
Other receivables with loan characteristics	**219,313,258**	**221,390,191**
Securities with loan characteristics	120,128,447	120,128,447
Credit card operations	55,019,495	57,096,428
Advances on foreign exchange contracts	28,826,594	28,826,594
Other receivables purchase under assignment [2]	6,765,204	6,765,204
Sundry	8,573,518	8,573,518
Leasing	**--**	**931,050**
Total loan portfolio	**1,208,495,056**	**1,231,084,195**
Expected credit risk losses	**(88,843,363)**	**(89,248,016)**
Expected loan losses	(81,798,652)	(82,129,853)
Expected other receivables with loan characteristics losses	(7,044,711)	(7,104,321)
Expected leases losses	--	(13,842)
Total loan portfolio net of losses	**1,119,651,693**	**1,141,836,179**

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

b) Loan portfolio

	Banco do Brasil	Consolidated
	1st half/2025	1st half/2025
Loans income	**88,126,408**	**90,596,197**
Loans and discounted credit rights	41,699,669	43,589,299
Rural financing	16,613,109	16,613,109
Financing	11,209,833	11,241,729
Securities with loan characteristics	8,109,493	8,109,493
Recovery of loans previously written-off as loss [1]	3,104,118	3,279,560
Equalization of rates - agricultural crop- Law 8,427/1992	3,262,346	3,262,346
Real estate financing	2,454,025	2,826,846
Advances on foreign exchange contracts	958,554	958,554
Sundry	715,261	715,261
Leasing transactions income/(expenses)	**--**	**86,242**
Transfer of financial assets income/(expenses) [2]	**179,277**	**179,277**
Fair value hedge adjustment for loan portfolio	**3,035**	**3,035**
Foreign exchange fluctuations in the loan portfolio	**(13,334,960)**	**(13,333,900)**
Total	**74,973,760**	**77,530,851**

1 - It was received from assignments without recourse of written off credits to entities outside the financial system the amount of R$ 630,856 thousand in the 1st half/2025 (with impact on the income of R$ 346,971 thousand, net of taxes), in accordance with CMN Resolution 2,836/2001. The book value of these transactions was R$ 2,668,165 thousand.

2 - In the 1st half/2025 includes the amount of R$ 339,571 thousand (R$ 186,764 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$ 76,218 thousand in the 1st half/2025, net of allowance for loan losses. The book value of these transactions was R$ 502,166 thousand.

In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

c) Breakdown of the loan portfolio by sector

	Banco do Brasil		Consolidated	
	June 30, 2025	%	June 30, 2025	%
Public sector	**96,684,824**	**8.0**	**96,684,824**	**7.9**
Public administration	74,883,390	6.2	74,883,390	6.1
Oil sector	19,431,136	1.6	19,431,136	1.6
Services	694,684	0.1	694,684	0.1
Electric power	16,219	--	16,219	--
Other activities	1,659,395	0.1	1,659,395	0.1
Private sector	**1,111,810,232**	**92.0**	**1,134,399,371**	**92.1**
Individuals	**712,518,991**	**59.0**	**720,593,876**	**58.5**
Companies	**399,291,241**	**33.0**	**413,805,495**	**33.6**
Agribusiness of plant origin	57,201,591	4.7	57,568,557	4.7
Services	49,579,874	4.1	52,699,795	4.3
Electric power	27,503,569	2.3	27,545,554	2.2
Mining and metallurgy	24,989,912	2.1	25,708,890	2.1
Automotive sector	22,457,943	1.9	24,290,502	2.0
Transportation	21,765,642	1.8	22,205,031	1.8
Agribusiness of animal origin	19,712,367	1.6	20,217,833	1.6
Fuel	18,980,942	1.6	19,349,742	1.6
Retail commerce	18,185,446	1.5	18,647,858	1.5
Chemical	17,073,725	1.4	17,364,614	1.4
Agricultural inputs	17,151,250	1.4	17,160,632	1.4
Specific activities of construction	15,502,301	1.3	15,539,944	1.2
Electronics	14,959,686	1.2	15,082,553	1.2
Real estate agents	11,589,816	1.0	13,637,463	1.1
Financial services	10,630,016	0.9	11,749,591	1.0
Wholesale and various industries	10,358,642	0.8	11,731,868	1.0
Pulp and paper	10,233,539	0.8	10,484,541	0.9
Textile and clothing	9,558,252	0.7	9,644,858	0.8
Woodworking and furniture market	6,661,839	0.6	6,689,937	0.5
Heavy construction	5,816,819	0.5	6,420,497	0.5
Telecommunications	5,533,281	0.5	5,939,686	0.5
Other activities	3,844,789	0.3	4,125,549	0.3
Total	**1,208,495,056**	**100.0**	**1,231,084,195**	**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	June 30, 2025
Loans not past due						
Installments falling due						
01 to 30	742,736	3,276,029	36,744,962	2,856,697	44,948,205	88,568,629
31 to 60	611,819	3,290,269	29,976,096	1,533,860	12,395,676	47,807,720
61 to 90	797,059	2,715,121	27,649,687	1,296,747	9,197,630	41,656,244
91 to 180	2,784,499	6,820,666	71,483,257	3,543,005	21,383,504	106,014,931
181 to 360	5,454,453	13,888,613	96,422,240	6,022,809	31,025,508	152,813,623
More than 360	105,812,404	98,174,782	267,160,496	41,487,234	187,091,101	699,726,017
Installments overdue						
Up to 14 days	282,341	717,963	3,695,328	7,277	452,184	5,155,093
Subtotal	**116,485,311**	**128,883,443**	**533,132,066**	**56,747,629**	**306,493,808**	**1,141,742,257**
Loans past due						
Installments falling due						
01 to 30	11,296	90,122	429,601	782	330,076	861,877
31 to 60	10,867	77,304	349,573	725	297,856	736,325
61 to 90	11,198	75,215	316,999	1,055	298,374	702,841
91 to 180	34,179	211,745	927,347	3,967	871,130	2,048,368
181 to 360	70,039	547,988	3,304,121	6,766	1,650,054	5,578,968
More than 360	3,517,044	2,727,128	8,944,523	14,285	10,671,659	25,874,639
Insttollments overdue						
01 to 14	7,027	38,981	493,692	334	96,694	636,728
15 to 30	126,795	84,557	1,347,206	1,056	636,771	2,196,385
31 to 60	116,157	227,839	2,681,776	1,127	933,643	3,960,542
61 to 90	73,164	192,716	2,915,280	1,405	904,094	4,086,659
91 to 180	146,722	317,686	3,931,861	6,411	2,721,595	7,124,275
181 to 360	106,357	516,664	6,016,567	21,092	3,665,859	10,326,539
More than 360	38,324	332,226	1,694,559	10,737	542,807	2,618,653
Subtotal	**4,269,169**	**5,440,171**	**33,353,105**	**69,742**	**23,620,612**	**66,752,799**
Total	**120,754,480**	**134,323,614**	**566,485,171**	**56,817,371**	**330,114,420**	**1,208,495,056**

In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

	Consolidated					
	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	June 30, 2025
Loans not past due						
Installments falling due						
01 to 30	742,736	3,395,452	37,469,655	2,856,697	50,743,872	95,208,412
31 to 60	611,819	3,327,484	29,940,351	1,533,860	12,688,343	48,101,857
61 to 90	797,059	2,747,926	27,650,613	1,296,747	9,455,322	41,947,667
91 to 180	2,784,499	6,946,946	71,618,909	3,543,005	22,073,603	106,966,962
181 to 360	5,454,453	14,108,448	96,495,127	6,022,809	32,126,286	154,207,123
More than 360	105,812,404	99,580,730	276,031,617	41,487,234	189,058,674	711,970,659
Installments overdue						
Up to 14 days	282,341	718,977	3,910,478	7,277	505,905	5,424,978
Subtotal	**116,485,311**	**130,825,963**	**543,116,750**	**56,747,629**	**316,652,005**	**1,163,827,658**
Loans past due						
Installments falling due						
01 to 30	11,296	90,369	429,601	782	330,076	862,124
31 to 60	10,867	77,548	349,573	725	297,856	736,569
61 to 90	11,198	75,455	316,999	1,055	298,374	703,081
91 to 180	34,179	212,448	927,347	3,967	871,130	2,049,071
181 to 360	70,039	549,277	3,304,121	6,766	1,650,055	5,580,258
More than 360	3,517,044	2,729,766	8,944,523	14,285	10,671,659	25,877,277
Insttollments overdue						
01 to 14	7,027	39,141	493,692	334	96,694	636,888
15 to 30	126,795	84,855	1,472,819	1,056	706,202	2,391,727
31 to 60	116,157	228,189	2,767,986	1,127	981,255	4,094,714
61 to 90	73,164	193,033	2,923,881	1,405	931,133	4,122,616
91 to 180	146,722	318,530	3,945,586	6,411	2,775,916	7,193,165
181 to 360	106,357	518,250	6,042,677	21,092	3,696,644	10,385,020
More than 360	38,324	332,882	1,696,863	10,737	545,221	2,624,027
Subtotal	**4,269,169**	**5,449,743**	**33,615,668**	**69,742**	**23,852,215**	**67,256,537**
Total	**120,754,480**	**136,275,706**	**576,732,418**	**56,817,371**	**340,504,220**	**1,231,084,195**

In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

e) Loan portfolio by provisions level and maturity

June 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	**859,046,955**	**(7,743,280)**	**38,832,629**	**(9,545,619)**	**91,302,214**	**(64,509,753)**	**989,181,798**	**(81,798,652)**
Loans and discounted credit rights	314,419,723	(3,476,352)	14,793,915	(4,469,140)	50,559,306	(37,171,787)	379,772,944	(45,117,279)
Financing	185,983,716	(372,256)	2,018,692	(380,421)	5,794,011	(4,626,507)	193,796,419	(5,379,184)
Rural financing	314,896,253	(3,866,826)	18,589,057	(4,672,504)	30,292,636	(21,481,597)	363,777,946	(30,020,927)
Real estate financing	43,650,976	(27,844)	3,429,863	(23,554)	4,655,927	(1,229,834)	51,736,766	(1,281,232)
Loan operations linked to assignment [1]	96,287	(2)	1,102	--	334	(28)	97,723	(30)
Other receivables with loan characteristics	**205,423,129**	**(738,544)**	**3,042,382**	**(471,124)**	**10,847,747**	**(5,835,043)**	**219,313,258**	**(7,044,711)**
Securities with loan characteristics	110,107,816	(270,896)	817,740	(198,342)	9,202,891	(4,691,204)	120,128,447	(5,160,442)
Credit card operations	52,705,630	(395,154)	2,006,503	(238,919)	307,362	(199,438)	55,019,495	(833,511)
Advances on foreign exchange contracts	27,575,831	(50,119)	166,669	(16,985)	1,084,094	(738,944)	28,826,594	(806,048)
Other receivables purchase under assignment [2]	6,765,204	(11,665)	--	--	--	--	6,765,204	(11,665)
Sundry	8,268,648	(10,710)	51,470	(16,878)	253,400	(205,457)	8,573,518	(233,045)
Total loan portfolio	**1,064,470,084**	**(8,481,824)**	**41,875,011**	**(10,016,743)**	**102,149,961**	**(70,344,796)**	**1,208,495,056**	**(88,843,363)**

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

June 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	**878,176,611**	**(7,931,205)**	**39,102,209**	**(9,573,445)**	**91,484,134**	**(64,625,203)**	**1,008,762,954**	**(82,129,853)**
Loans and discounted credit rights	322,685,813	(3,506,145)	14,949,541	(4,489,405)	50,693,354	(37,258,719)	388,328,708	(45,254,269)
Financing	187,128,579	(374,671)	2,060,047	(384,917)	5,814,057	(4,638,119)	195,002,683	(5,397,707)
Rural financing	314,896,253	(3,866,826)	18,589,057	(4,672,504)	30,292,636	(21,481,597)	363,777,946	(30,020,927)
Real estate financing	53,369,679	(183,561)	3,502,462	(26,619)	4,683,753	(1,246,740)	61,555,894	(1,456,920)
Loan operations linked to assignment [1]	96,287	(2)	1,102	--	334	(28)	97,723	(30)
Other receivables with loan characteristics	**207,370,797**	**(761,924)**	**3,149,045**	**(492,721)**	**10,870,349**	**(5,849,676)**	**221,390,191**	**(7,104,321)**
Securities with loan characteristics	110,107,816	(270,896)	817,740	(198,342)	9,202,891	(4,691,204)	120,128,447	(5,160,442)
Credit card operations	54,653,298	(418,534)	2,113,166	(260,516)	329,964	(214,071)	57,096,428	(893,121)
Advances on foreign exchange contracts	27,575,831	(50,119)	166,669	(16,985)	1,084,094	(738,944)	28,826,594	(806,048)
Other receivables purchase under assignment [2]	6,765,204	(11,665)	--	--	--	--	6,765,204	(11,665)
Sundry	8,268,648	(10,710)	51,470	(16,878)	253,400	(205,457)	8,573,518	(233,045)
Leasing	**910,518**	**(2,996)**	**9,691**	**(501)**	**10,841**	**(10,345)**	**931,050**	**(13,842)**
Total loan portfolio	**1,086,457,926**	**(8,696,125)**	**42,260,945**	**(10,066,667)**	**102,365,324**	**(70,485,224)**	**1,231,084,195**	**(89,248,016)**

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	January 01, 2025 [1]	Acquisition/ (settlement) / changes	Transfer from/ (to) stage 2	Transfer from/ (to) stage 3	Write off	June 30, 2025
Loans	**851,291,251**	**31,828,127**	**(13,139,563)**	**(10,932,860)**	**--**	**859,046,955**
Loans and discounted credit rights	306,906,792	16,251,113	(4,845,863)	(3,892,319)	--	314,419,723
Financing	180,345,260	6,820,234	(957,532)	(224,246)	--	185,983,716
Rural financing	320,344,031	8,831,225	(7,339,390)	(6,939,613)	--	314,896,253
Real estate financing	43,588,835	(64,703)	3,276	123,568	--	43,650,976
Loan operations linked to assignment [2]	106,333	(9,742)	(54)	(250)	--	96,287
Other receivables with loan characteristics	**212,802,824**	**(5,865,802)**	**(1,789,772)**	**275,879**	**--**	**205,423,129**
Securities with loan characteristics	105,393,112	5,886,635	(637,609)	(534,322)	--	110,107,816
Credit card operations	53,424,254	1,033,589	(1,091,899)	(660,314)	--	52,705,630
Advances on foreign exchange contracts	31,123,116	(3,364,092)	(60,071)	(123,122)	--	27,575,831
Other receivables purchase under assignment [3]	9,455,006	(2,689,802)	--	--	--	6,765,204
Sundry	13,407,336	(6,732,132)	(193)	1,593,637	--	8,268,648
Total loan portfolio	**1,064,094,075**	**25,962,325**	**(14,929,335)**	**(10,656,981)**	**--**	**1,064,470,084**

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	January 01, 2025 [1]	Acquisition/ (settlement)/ changes	Transfer from/ (to) stage 1	Transfer from/ (to) stage 3	Write off	June 30, 2025
Loans	**35,775,315**	**2,630,421**	**13,139,563**	**(12,712,670)**	**--**	**38,832,629**
Loans and discounted credit rights	14,585,212	2,035,954	4,845,863	(6,673,114)	--	14,793,915
Financing	1,555,775	(123,680)	957,532	(370,935)	--	2,018,692
Rural financing	15,843,531	653,429	7,339,390	(5,247,293)	--	18,589,057
Real estate financing	3,789,685	64,782	(3,276)	(421,328)	--	3,429,863
Loan operations linked to assignment [2]	1,112	(64)	54	--	--	1,102
Other receivables with loan characteristics	**2,365,614**	**(314,710)**	**1,789,772**	**(798,294)**	**--**	**3,042,382**
Securities with loan characteristics	509,277	(92,142)	637,609	(237,004)	--	817,740
Credit card operations	1,676,945	(218,488)	1,091,899	(543,853)	--	2,006,503
Advances on foreign exchange contracts	146,398	(31,254)	60,071	(8,546)	--	166,669
Other receivables purchase under assignment [3]	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sundry	32,994	27,174	193	(8,891)	--	51,470
Total loan portfolio	**38,140,929**	**2,315,711**	**14,929,335**	**(13,510,964)**	**--**	**41,875,011**

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 Reais, unless otherwise stated

Stage 3

Banco do Brasil	January 01, 2025 [1]	Acquisition/ (settlement)/ changes	Transfer from/ (to) stage 1	Transfer from/ (to) stage 2	Write off	June 30, 2025
Loans	**80,112,628**	**3,847,062**	**10,932,860**	**12,712,670**	**(16,303,006)**	**91,302,214**
Loans and discounted credit rights	47,832,232	2,322,945	3,892,319	6,673,114	(10,161,304)	50,559,306
Financing	7,623,720	(26,409)	224,246	370,935	(2,398,481)	5,794,011
Rural financing	20,427,844	1,347,996	6,939,613	5,247,293	(3,670,110)	30,292,636
Real estate financing	4,228,675	202,603	(123,568)	421,328	(73,111)	4,655,927
Loan operations linked to assignment [2]	157	(73)	250	--	--	334
Other receivables with loan characteristics	**14,261,855**	**(359,526)**	**(275,879)**	**798,294**	**(3,576,997)**	**10,847,747**
Securities with loan characteristics	9,210,390	(574,690)	534,322	237,004	(204,135)	9,202,891
Credit card operations	308,160	1,315,660	660,314	543,853	(2,520,625)	307,362
Advances on foreign exchange contracts	1,971,557	(230,307)	123,122	8,546	(788,824)	1,084,094
Other receivables purchase under assignment [3]	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sundry	2,771,748	(870,189)	(1,593,637)	8,891	(63,413)	253,400
Total loan portfolio	**94,374,483**	**3,487,536**	**10,656,981**	**13,510,964**	**(19,880,003)**	**102,149,961**

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	January 01, 2025 [1]	Acquisition/ (settlement)/ changes	Transfer from/ (to) stage 2	Transfer from/ (to) stage 3	Write off	June 30, 2025
Loans	**870,685,079**	**31,723,218**	**(13,250,378)**	**(10,981,308)**	**--**	**878,176,611**
Loans and discounted credit rights	315,597,669	15,941,341	(4,919,533)	(3,933,664)	--	322,685,813
Financing	181,258,492	7,077,721	(975,072)	(232,562)	--	187,128,579
Rural financing	320,344,031	8,831,225	(7,339,390)	(6,939,613)	--	314,896,253
Real estate financing	53,378,554	(117,327)	(16,329)	124,781	--	53,369,679
Loan operations linked to assignment [2]	106,333	(9,742)	(54)	(250)	--	96,287
Other receivables with loan characteristics	**215,093,116**	**(6,142,385)**	**(1,844,682)**	**264,748**	**--**	**207,370,797**
Securities with loan characteristics	105,393,112	5,886,635	(637,609)	(534,322)	--	110,107,816
Credit card operations	55,714,546	757,006	(1,146,809)	(671,445)	--	54,653,298
Advances on foreign exchange contracts	31,123,116	(3,364,092)	(60,071)	(123,122)	--	27,575,831
Other receivables purchase under assignment [3]	9,455,006	(2,689,802)	--	--	--	6,765,204
Sundry	13,407,336	(6,732,132)	(193)	1,593,637	--	8,268,648
Leasing	**654,239**	**269,390**	**(12,813)**	**(298)**	**--**	**910,518**
Total loan portfolio	**1,086,432,434**	**25,850,223**	**(15,107,873)**	**(10,716,858)**	**--**	**1,086,457,926**

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 2

Consolidated	January 01, 2025 [1]	Acquisition/ (settlement)/ changes	Transfer from/ (to) stage 1	Transfer from/ (to) stage 3	Write off	June 30, 2025
Loans	**35,984,052**	**2,602,418**	**13,250,378**	**(12,734,639)**	**--**	**39,102,209**
Loans and discounted credit rights	14,684,903	2,032,674	4,919,533	(6,687,569)	--	14,949,541
Financing	1,568,358	(106,936)	975,072	(376,447)	--	2,060,047
Rural financing	15,843,531	653,429	7,339,390	(5,247,293)	--	18,589,057
Real estate financing	3,886,148	23,315	16,329	(423,330)	--	3,502,462
Loan operations linked to assignment [2]	1,112	(64)	54	--	--	1,102
Other receivables with loan characteristics	**2,422,460**	**(318,102)**	**1,844,682**	**(799,995)**	**--**	**3,149,045**
Securities with loan characteristics	509,277	(92,142)	637,609	(237,004)	--	817,740
Credit card operations	1,733,791	(221,880)	1,146,809	(545,554)	--	2,113,166
Advances on foreign exchange contracts	146,398	(31,254)	60,071	(8,546)	--	166,669
Other receivables purchase under assignment [3]	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sundry	32,994	27,174	193	(8,891)	--	51,470
Leasing	**1,611**	**(3,526)**	**12,813**	**(1,207)**	**--**	**9,691**
Total loan portfolio	**38,408,123**	**2,280,790**	**15,107,873**	**(13,535,841)**	**--**	**42,260,945**

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	January 01, 2025 [1]	Acquisition/ (settlement)/ changes	Transfer from/ (to) stage 1	Transfer from/ (to) stage 2	Write off	June 30, 2025
Loans	**80,208,186**	**3,880,758**	**10,981,308**	**12,734,639**	**(16,320,757)**	**91,484,134**
Loans and discounted credit rights	47,874,972	2,373,802	3,933,664	6,687,569	(10,176,653)	50,693,354
Financing	7,625,210	(19,496)	232,562	376,447	(2,400,666)	5,814,057
Rural financing	20,427,844	1,347,996	6,939,613	5,247,293	(3,670,110)	30,292,636
Real estate financing	4,280,003	178,529	(124,781)	423,330	(73,328)	4,683,753
Loan operations linked to assignment	157	(73)	250	--	--	334
Other receivables with loan characteristics	**14,269,585**	**(353,992)**	**(264,748)**	**799,995**	**(3,580,491)**	**10,870,349**
Securities with loan characteristics	9,210,390	(574,690)	534,322	237,004	(204,135)	9,202,891
Credit card operations	315,890	1,321,194	671,445	545,554	(2,524,119)	329,964
Advances on foreign exchange contracts	1,971,557	(230,307)	123,122	8,546	(788,824)	1,084,094
Other receivables purchase under assignment [3]	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sundry	2,771,748	(870,189)	(1,593,637)	8,891	(63,413)	253,400
Leasing	**9,992**	**(656)**	**298**	**1,207**	**--**	**10,841**
Total loan portfolio	**94,487,763**	**3,526,110**	**10,716,858**	**13,535,841**	**(19,901,248)**	**102,365,324**

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	January 01, 2025 [1]	Acquisition/ (reversal)/ changes	Transfer from/ (to) stage 2	Transfer from/ (to) stage 3	Write off	June 30, 2025
Loans	**4,583,365**	**1,722,239**	**(28,769)**	**1,466,445**	**--**	**7,743,280**
Loans and discounted credit rights	2,592,867	(243,231)	15,365	1,111,351	--	3,476,352
Financing	324,007	(56,239)	(8,534)	113,022	--	372,256
Rural financing	1,579,702	2,152,492	(48,328)	182,960	--	3,866,826
Real estate financing	86,784	(130,780)	12,728	59,112	--	27,844
Loan operations linked to assignment [2]	5	(3)	--	--	--	2
Other receivables with loan characteristics	**632,191**	**(703,549)**	**(34,681)**	**844,583**	**--**	**738,544**
Securities with loan characteristics	218,625	(126,986)	(14,231)	193,488	--	270,896
Credit card operations	327,500	93,326	(19,990)	(5,682)	--	395,154
Advances on foreign exchange contracts	38,285	290	(459)	12,003	--	50,119
Other receivables purchase under assignment [3]	28,324	(16,659)	--	--	--	11,665
Sundry	19,457	(653,520)	(1)	644,774	--	10,710
Total loan portfolio	**5,215,556**	**1,018,690**	**(63,450)**	**2,311,028**	**--**	**8,481,824**

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	January 01, 2025 [1]	Acquisition/ (reversal)/ changes	Transfer from/ (to) stage 1	Transfer from/ (to) stage 3	Write off	June 30, 2025
Loans	**7,914,198**	**5,191,941**	**28,769**	**(3,589,289)**	**--**	**9,545,619**
Loans and discounted credit rights	3,707,310	2,830,295	(15,365)	(2,053,100)	--	4,469,140
Financing	295,414	178,556	8,534	(102,083)	--	380,421
Rural financing	3,606,449	2,431,824	48,328	(1,414,097)	--	4,672,504
Real estate financing	305,022	(248,731)	(12,728)	(20,009)	--	23,554
Loan operations linked to assignment [2]	3	(3)	--	--	--	--
Other receivables with loan characteristics	**368,609**	**237,124**	**34,681**	**(169,290)**	**--**	**471,124**
Securities with loan characteristics	137,243	111,982	14,231	(65,114)	--	198,342
Credit card operations	206,016	112,739	19,990	(99,826)	--	238,919
Advances on foreign exchange contracts	19,636	(1,920)	459	(1,190)	--	16,985
Other receivables purchase under assignment [3]	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sundry	5,714	14,323	1	(3,160)	--	16,878
Total loan portfolio	**8,282,807**	**5,429,065**	**63,450**	**(3,758,579)**	**--**	**10,016,743**

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	January 01, 2025 [1]	Acquisition/ (reversal)/ changes	Transfer from/ (to) stage 1	Transfer from/ (to) stage 2	Write off	June 30, 2025
Loans	**59,812,834**	**18,877,081**	**(1,466,445)**	**3,589,289**	**(16,303,006)**	**64,509,753**
Loans and discounted credit rights	36,409,230	9,982,112	(1,111,351)	2,053,100	(10,161,304)	37,171,787
Financing	5,899,670	1,136,257	(113,022)	102,083	(2,398,481)	4,626,507
Rural financing	14,768,507	9,152,063	(182,960)	1,414,097	(3,670,110)	21,481,597
Real estate financing	2,735,427	(1,393,379)	(59,112)	20,009	(73,111)	1,229,834
Loan operations linked to assignment [2]	--	28	--	--	--	28
Other receivables with loan characteristics	**6,806,810**	**3,280,523**	**(844,583)**	**169,290**	**(3,576,997)**	**5,835,043**
Securities with loan characteristics	4,290,454	733,259	(193,488)	65,114	(204,135)	4,691,204
Credit card operations	227,807	2,386,748	5,682	99,826	(2,520,625)	199,438
Advances on foreign exchange contracts	1,508,642	29,939	(12,003)	1,190	(788,824)	738,944
Other receivables purchase under assignment [3]	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sundry	779,907	130,577	(644,774)	3,160	(63,413)	205,457
Total loan portfolio	**66,619,644**	**22,157,604**	**(2,311,028)**	**3,758,579**	**(19,880,003)**	**70,344,796**

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	January 01, 2025 [1]	Acquisition/ (reversal)/ changes	Transfer from/ (to) stage 2	Transfer from/ (to) stage 3	Write off	June 30, 2025
Loans	**4,871,363**	**1,625,221**	**(29,770)**	**1,464,391**	**--**	**7,931,205**
Loans and discounted credit rights	2,611,245	(231,208)	15,319	1,110,789	--	3,506,145
Financing	324,733	(54,627)	(8,437)	113,002	--	374,671
Rural financing	1,579,702	2,152,492	(48,328)	182,960	--	3,866,826
Real estate financing	355,678	(241,433)	11,676	57,640	--	183,561
Loan operations linked to assignment [2]	5	(3)	--	--	--	2
Other receivables with loan characteristics	**660,459**	**(709,615)**	**(33,381)**	**844,461**	**--**	**761,924**
Securities with loan characteristics	218,625	(126,986)	(14,231)	193,488	--	270,896
Credit card operations	355,768	87,260	(18,690)	(5,804)	--	418,534
Advances on foreign exchange contracts	38,285	290	(459)	12,003	--	50,119
Other receivables purchase under assignment [3]	28,324	(16,659)	--	--	--	11,665
Sundry	19,457	(653,520)	(1)	644,774	--	10,710
Leasing	**3,108**	**(122)**	**13**	**(3)**	**--**	**2,996**
Total loan portfolio	**5,534,930**	**915,484**	**(63,138)**	**2,308,849**	**--**	**8,696,125**

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 2

Consolidated	January 01, 2025 [1]	Acquisition/ (reversal)/ changes	Transfer from/ (to) stage 1	Transfer from/ (to) stage 3	Write off	June 30, 2025
Loans	**7,914,728**	**5,221,915**	**29,770**	**(3,592,968)**	**--**	**9,573,445**
Loans and discounted credit rights	3,709,207	2,851,130	(15,319)	(2,055,613)	--	4,489,405
Financing	296,463	182,712	8,437	(102,695)	--	384,917
Rural financing	3,606,449	2,431,824	48,328	(1,414,097)	--	4,672,504
Real estate financing	302,606	(243,748)	(11,676)	(20,563)	--	26,619
Loan operations linked to assignment [2]	3	(3)	--	--	--	--
Other receivables with loan characteristics	**380,460**	**248,431**	**33,381**	**(169,551)**	**--**	**492,721**
Securities with loan characteristics	137,243	111,982	14,231	(65,114)	--	198,342
Credit card operations	217,867	124,046	18,690	(100,087)	--	260,516
Advances on foreign exchange contracts	19,636	(1,920)	459	(1,190)	--	16,985
Other receivables purchase under assignment [3]	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sundry	5,714	14,323	1	(3,160)	--	16,878
Leasing	**230**	**478**	**(13)**	**(194)**	**--**	**501**
Total loan portfolio	**8,295,418**	**5,470,824**	**63,138**	**(3,762,713)**	**--**	**10,066,667**

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	January 01, 2025 [1]	Acquisition/ (reversal)/ changes	Transfer from/ (to) stage 1	Transfer from/ (to) stage 2	Write off	June 30, 2025
Loans	**59,769,569**	**19,047,814**	**(1,464,391)**	**3,592,968**	**(16,320,757)**	**64,625,203**
Loans and discounted credit rights	36,388,955	10,101,593	(1,110,789)	2,055,613	(10,176,653)	37,258,719
Financing	5,897,896	1,151,196	(113,002)	102,695	(2,400,666)	4,638,119
Rural financing	14,768,507	9,152,063	(182,960)	1,414,097	(3,670,110)	21,481,597
Real estate financing	2,714,211	(1,357,066)	(57,640)	20,563	(73,328)	1,246,740
Loan operations linked to assignment [2]	--	28	--	--	--	28
Other receivables with loan characteristics	**6,810,303**	**3,294,774**	**(844,461)**	**169,551**	**(3,580,491)**	**5,849,676**
Securities with loan characteristics	4,290,454	733,259	(193,488)	65,114	(204,135)	4,691,204
Credit card operations	231,300	2,400,999	5,804	100,087	(2,524,119)	214,071
Advances on foreign exchange contracts	1,508,642	29,939	(12,003)	1,190	(788,824)	738,944
Other receivables purchase under assignment [3]	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sundry	779,907	130,577	(644,774)	3,160	(63,413)	205,457
Leasing	**9,829**	**319**	**3**	**194**	**--**	**10,345**
Total loan portfolio	**66,589,701**	**22,342,907**	**(2,308,849)**	**3,762,713**	**(19,901,248)**	**70,485,224**

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
	1st half/2025	1st half/2025
Opening balance [1]	**(80,118,007)**	**(80,420,049)**
(Addition)/reversal of expected losses	(28,733,360)	(28,880,147)
Exchange fluctuation - foreign allowances	128,001	150,932
Write off	19,880,003	19,901,248
Closing balance	**(88,843,363)**	**(89,248,016)**

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
	1st half/2025	1st half/2025
Opening balance	**70,539,842**	**70,539,842**
Renegotiated operations	9,528,894	9,528,894
Restructured operations	11,082,137	11,082,137
Interest (received) and appropriated	(10,092,284)	(10,092,284)
Write off	(6,774,335)	(6,774,335)
Closing balance [1]	**74,284,254**	**74,284,254**
(%) Restructured financial assets in relation to the final balance of the renegotiated	48.7%	48.7%

1 - Includes the amount of R$ 139 thousand related to renegotiated rural credits. The amount of R$ 57,744,248 thousand, related to deferred credits from rural portfolio governed by specific legislation, is not included.

j) Concentration of loans

	June 30, 2025	% da Carteira
Largest debtor	19,428,698	1.6
10 largest debtors	71,180,323	5.9
20 largest debtors	96,016,727	7.9
50 largest debtors	132,092,051	10.9
100 largest debtors	158,291,774	13.1

k) Allocation of resources for application in rural credit operations

Sources of resources subject to compliance with enforceability	June 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 this 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	June 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	**608,912,688**	**119,697,898**	**97,720**	**728,708,306**	**32,959,873**	**403,690**	**--**	**33,363,563**	**63,886,425**	**20,470**	**--**	**63,906,895**	**705,758,986**	**120,122,058**	**97,720**	**825,978,764**
Retail individuals	285,899,059	116,976,852	97,720	402,973,631	14,784,821	402,381	--	15,187,202	38,852,466	19,244	--	38,871,710	339,536,346	117,398,477	97,720	457,032,543
Retail rural producers	323,013,629	2,721,046	--	325,734,675	18,175,052	1,309	--	18,176,361	25,033,959	1,226	--	25,035,185	366,222,640	2,723,581	--	368,946,221
Companies	**455,557,396**	**96,808,497**	**13,282,495**	**565,648,388**	**8,915,138**	**83,789**	**8,542**	**9,007,469**	**38,263,536**	**3,382**	**558,282**	**38,825,200**	**502,736,070**	**96,895,668**	**13,849,319**	**613,481,057**
Wholesale	324,997,451	71,116,178	12,596,413	408,710,042	2,006,337	28,566	3,414	2,038,317	22,482,087	780	554,949	23,037,816	349,485,875	71,145,524	13,154,776	433,786,175
Retail MPE	92,715,453	25,692,319	686,082	119,093,854	6,677,697	55,223	5,128	6,738,048	15,182,780	2,602	3,333	15,188,715	114,575,930	25,750,144	694,543	141,020,617
Retail rural producers	37,844,492	--	--	37,844,492	231,104	--	--	231,104	598,669	--	--	598,669	38,674,265	--	--	38,674,265
Total	**1,064,470,084**	**216,506,395**	**13,380,215**	**1,294,356,694**	**41,875,011**	**487,479**	**8,542**	**42,371,032**	**102,149,961**	**23,852**	**558,282**	**102,732,095**	**1,208,495,056**	**217,017,726**	**13,947,039**	**1,439,459,821**
%	**82.3%**	**16.7%**	**1.0%**	**100.0%**	**98.8%**	**1.2%**	**0.0%**	**100.0%**	**99.5%**	**0.0%**	**0.5%**	**100.0%**	**83.9%**	**15.1%**	**1.0%**	**100.0%**

Consolidated	June 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	**624,070,862**	**119,697,898**	**98,484**	**743,867,244**	**33,179,943**	**403,690**	**--**	**33,583,633**	**64,000,007**	**20,470**	**--**	**64,020,477**	**721,250,812**	**120,122,058**	**98,484**	**841,471,354**
Retail individuals	301,057,233	116,976,852	98,484	418,132,569	15,004,891	402,381	--	15,407,272	38,966,048	19,244	--	38,985,292	355,028,172	117,398,477	98,484	472,525,133
Retail rural producers	323,013,629	2,721,046	--	325,734,675	18,175,052	1,309	--	18,176,361	25,033,959	1,226	--	25,035,185	366,222,640	2,723,581	--	368,946,221
Companies	**462,387,064**	**99,360,939**	**13,369,568**	**575,117,571**	**9,081,002**	**83,789**	**8,542**	**9,173,333**	**38,365,317**	**3,382**	**558,282**	**38,926,981**	**509,833,383**	**99,448,110**	**13,936,392**	**623,217,885**
Wholesale	325,444,433	73,668,620	12,683,486	411,796,539	2,006,337	28,566	3,414	2,038,317	22,482,087	780	554,949	23,037,816	349,932,857	73,697,966	13,241,849	436,872,672
Retail MPE	99,098,139	25,692,319	686,082	125,476,540	6,843,561	55,223	5,128	6,903,912	15,284,561	2,602	3,333	15,290,496	121,226,261	25,750,144	694,543	147,670,948
Retail rural producers	37,844,492	--	--	37,844,492	231,104	--	--	231,104	598,669	--	--	598,669	38,674,265	--	--	38,674,265
Total	**1,086,457,926**	**219,058,837**	**13,468,052**	**1,318,984,815**	**42,260,945**	**487,479**	**8,542**	**42,756,966**	**102,365,324**	**23,852**	**558,282**	**102,947,458**	**1,231,084,195**	**219,570,168**	**14,034,876**	**1,464,689,239**
%	**82.4%**	**16.6%**	**1.0%**	**100.0%**	**98.9%**	**1.1%**	**0.0%**	**100.0%**	**99.5%**	**0.0%**	**0.5%**	**100.0%**	**84.0%**	**15.0%**	**1.0%**	**100.0%**

In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

13 – Other assets

a) Breakdown

	Banco do Brasil	Consolidated
	June 30, 2025	June 30, 2025
Financials	**74,849,847**	**77,693,322**
Sundry debtors from escrow deposits	38,292,110	39,277,806
Fund of allocation of surplus - Previ (Note 28.f)	12,350,558	12,350,558
Accrued income	9,673,460	10,557,581
Notes and credits receivable [1]	2,394,166	2,592,622
Fundo de Compensação de Variações Salariais	3,471,431	3,471,431
Securities trading	3,747,935	4,591,288
Other	4,920,187	4,852,036
Non-financial	**32,275,547**	**34,739,584**
Actuarial assets (Note 28.e)	24,734,624	24,734,624
Sundry debtors	5,037,778	5,907,162
Held for sale - Received	199,384	199,703
Prepaid expenses	1,349,125	1,476,162
Held for sale - Own	27,334	46,506
Assets not for own use and materials in stock	5,353	45,315
Other	921,949	2,330,112

1 - It includes sundry receivables from the Brazilian National Treasury, in the amount of R$ 308,362 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, in the amount of R$ 977,622 thousand.

b) Expected credit risk losses

	Banco do Brasil	Consolidated
	June 30, 2025	June 30, 2025
Accrued income	(2,906,369)	(2,906,369)
Notes and credits receivable	(778,849)	(1,009,547)
Sundry debtors	(744,149)	(744,152)
Other	(8,901)	(8,901)
Total	**(4,438,268)**	**(4,668,969)**

c) Breakdown of expected losses associated with credit risk

	Banco do Brasil	Consolidated
	1st half/2025	1st half/2025
January 1, 2025	**(3,915,265)**	**(4,095,408)**
(Addition)/reversal	(517,074)	(596,005)
Exchange fluctuation - foreign allowances	--	28,148
Write-off/other adjustments	(5,929)	(5,704)
June 30, 2025	**(4,438,268)**	**(4,668,969)**

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 - 1st half/2025			Book value
			1st half/2025	Common	Preferred		Jan 01, 2025	Dividends	Other events [2]	Equity income	June 30, 2025
Domestic							**31,058,302**	**(5,202,865)**	**235,396**	**6,952,129**	**33,042,962**
BB Elo Cartões Participações S.A.	7,734,513	10,645,515	892,138	17,703	--	100.00%	9,766,442	--	(13,065)	892,138	10,645,515
BB Seguridade Participações S.A. [3 4]	6,269,692	9,921,462	4,389,367	1,325,000	--	68.25%	6,220,033	(2,573,276)	128,688	2,995,578	6,771,023
BB Leasing S.A. - Arrendamento Mercantil	3,261,860	4,838,655	176,599	3,000	--	100.00%	4,830,296	(168,240)	--	176,599	4,838,655
Banco Votorantim S.A.	8,480,372	12,748,568	933,682	1,096,653	600,952	50.00%	6,025,787	(182,500)	64,156	466,841	6,374,284
BB Banco de Investimento S.A.	417,788	811,633	356,317	3,790	--	100.00%	810,909	(372,713)	17,120	356,317	811,633
BB Tecnologia e Serviços [4]	300,040	605,536	80,087	248,458	248,586	99.99%	501,637	(7,469)	31,228	80,079	605,475
BB Administradora de Consórcios S.A.	727,543	1,142,448	807,953	14	--	100.00%	1,074,390	(739,895)	--	807,953	1,142,448
BB Gestão de Recursos - Distribuidora de Títulos e Valores Mobiliários S.A. - Asset	1,191,207	1,429,629	1,119,633	100,000	--	100.00%	1,429,795	(1,119,663)	(136)	1,119,633	1,429,629
BB Administradora de Cartões de Crédito S.A.	9,300	40,542	16,209	398,158	--	100.00%	24,333	--	--	16,209	40,542
Other investments							374,680	(39,109)	7,405	40,782	383,758
Overseas [5]							**9,791,313**	**(483,999)**	**(1,671,373)**	**1,182,513**	**8,818,454**
Banco Patagonia S.A.	3,295	5,433,226	1,360,548	578,117	--	80.39%	5,222,866	(475,126)	(1,473,738)	1,093,736	4,367,738
BB Cayman Islands Holding	1,187,451	1,441,283	150,261	211,023	--	100.00%	1,463,450	--	(172,428)	150,261	1,441,283
Banco do Brasil AG	403,143	889,381	10,874	638	--	100.00%	891,762	--	(13,255)	10,874	889,381
Banco do Brasil Securities LLC	27,903	411,810	546	5,000	--	100.00%	467,512	(8,873)	(47,375)	546	411,810
Banco do Brasil Americas	1,045,035	1,662,051	108,837	36,250	--	100.00%	1,694,154	--	(140,940)	108,837	1,662,051
BB USA Holding Company	--	744	(14)	--	--	100.00%	861	--	(103)	(14)	744
Goodwill on acquisition of investments abroad							50,708	--	(5,261)	--	45,447
Profit/(loss) with foreign exchange in the affiliates and associates [5]							--	--	181,727	(181,727)	--
Total investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures							**40,849,615**	**(5,686,864)**	**(1,435,977)**	**8,134,642**	**41,861,416**
(Allowance for losses)							(34,743)		--		(34,743)

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$ 47,435,000 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 Reais, unless otherwise stated

Consolidated	Share capital	Adjusted shareholders' equity [1]	Net income/(loss) [1]	Number of shares		Ownership interest in share capital %	Book value	Changes - 1st half/2025			Book value
			1st half/2025	Common	Preferred		Jan 01, 2025	Dividends	Other events [2]	Equity income	June 30, 2025
Associates [3] and joint ventures [4]											
Banco Votorantim S.A.	8,480,372	12,748,568	933,682	1,096,653	600,952	50.00%	6,025,787	(182,500)	64,156	466,841	6,374,284
Cateno Gestão de Contas de Pagamento S.A. [5]	414,000	9,137,210	470,605	88,000	2,613,402	30.00%	2,719,319	(119,529)	192	141,181	2,741,163
Cielo S.A. [6]	5,700,000	9,893,570	671,171	778,320	--	29.17%	2,691,534	--	(1,305)	195,785	2,886,014
Brasilprev Seguros e Previdência S.A. [7]	3,529,257	7,320,428	853,412	879	1,759	74.99%	5,203,321	(530,202)	176,755	640,008	5,489,882
BB Mapfre Participações S.A. [7]	1,469,848	3,040,000	2,474,253	944,858	1,889,339	74.99%	2,214,645	(1,801,520)	11,129	1,855,442	2,279,696
Brasilcap Capitalização S.A. [7]	354,398	931,532	127,680	107,989	159,308	66.77%	536,641	--	72	85,249	621,962
Elo Participações Ltda. [8]	347,309	1,227,895	772,363	173,620	--	49.99%	2,254,069	(2,026,237)	(111)	386,104	613,825
UBS BB Serviços de Assessoria Financeira e Participações S.A.	1,425,605	1,544,981	19,199	1,954,245	--	49.99%	768,615	(7,207)	(3,691)	14,619	772,336
Other investments							472,962	(49,534)	(36,656)	97,416	484,188
Unrealized gains [9]							(2,826,147)	--	80,727	--	(2,745,420)
Total							**20,060,746**	**(4,716,729)**	**291,268**	**3,882,645**	**19,517,930**
(Allowance for losses)							(10,488)	--	5,315	--	(5,173)

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 Paraticipações 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
Brasilprev Seguros e Previdência S.A.	Brasil	São Paulo (SP)	Commercializes life insurance with survivor coverage and with private retirement and benefit plans.	Insurance	Yes
Cielo S.A.	Brasil	Barueri (SP)	Provides services related to credit and debit cards and payments services.	Electronic payments	Yes
Cateno Gestão de Contas de Pagamentos S.A.	Brasil	Barueri (SP)	Provides services related to the management of transactions arisen from credit and debit card operations.	Electronic payments	Yes
BB Mapfre Participações S.A.	Brasil	São Paulo (SP)	Acts as a holding company for other companies which deal with life, real estate, and agricultural insurance.	Insurance	Yes
Elo Participações Ltda.	Brasil	Barueri (SP)	Acts as a holding company which consolidates the joint business related to electronic payment services.	Electronic payments	Yes
UBS BB Serviços de Assessoria Financeira e Participações S.A.	Brasil	São Paulo (SP)	Operates in investment banking and securities brokerage activities in the institutional segment in Brazil and in certain South American countries.	Investments	Yes
Brasilcap Capitalização S.A.	Brasil	Rio de Janeiro (RJ)	Commercializes capitalization plans and other products and services that capitalization companies are allowed to provide.	Insurance	Yes

1 - Strategic investments are made in companies with activities that complement or support those of the Bank and its subsidiaries.

In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

c) Summarized financial information of associates and joint ventures, not adjusted for the equity interest percentage held by the Bank

June 30, 2025	Banco Votorantim S.A.	Brasilprev Seguros e Previdência S.A.	Cielo S.A.	Cateno Gestão de Contas de Pagamento S.A.	BB Mapfre Participações S.A.	Elo Participações Ltda.	UBS BB S.A.	Brasilcap S.A.
Current assets	66,014,944	435,412,513	106,257,630	2,291,845	259,403	1,071,892	414,897	6,214,434
Non-current assets	80,985,970	19,357,776	9,338,095	7,778,036	3,146,927	5,294,969	1,263,485	7,688,088
Current liabilities	98,099,106	57,162,619	98,064,835	927,573	1,255	599,653	133,401	11,622,669
Non-current liabilities	36,149,040	390,272,158	7,637,320	5,098	--	4,394,930	--	1,348,321
Contingent Liabilities	516,238	19,328	--	5,098	--	--	--	1,338,693
Net income - 1st half/2025	**931,604**	**852,410**	**671,171**	**470,605**	**2,474,253**	**796,050**	**19,199**	**127,680**
Harmonization adjustments in accounting and unrealized profit	2,078	1,002	--	--	-	(23,687)	--	--
Adjusted net income - 1st half/2025	**933,682**	**853,412**	**671,171**	**470,605**	**2,474,253**	**772,363**	**19,199**	**127,680**
Ownership percentage	50.00%	74.99%	29.17%	30.00%	74.99%	49.99%	49.99%	66.77%
Equity income	**466,841**	**640,008**	**195,785**	**141,181**	**1,855,442**	**386,104**	**14,619**	**85,249**
Other comprehensive income	518,272	235,690	169,676	--	(34,547)	--	187,140	(20,633)
Total comprehensive income	1,451,954	1,089,102	840,847	470,605	2,439,706	772,363	206,339	107,047
Shareholders' equity	**12,752,768**	**7,335,512**	**9,893,570**	**9,137,210**	**3,405,075**	**1,372,278**	**1,544,981**	**931,532**
Harmonization adjustments in accounting	(4,200)	(15,084)		--	(365,075)	(144,383)	--	--
Adjusted shareholders' equity	**12,748,568**	**7,320,428**	**9,893,570**	**9,137,210**	**3,040,000**	**1,227,895**	**1,544,981**	**931,532**
Ownership percentage	50.00%	74.99%	29.17%	30.00%	74.99%	49.99%	49.99%	66.77%
Carrying amount of the investment	**6,374,284**	**5,489,882**	**2,886,014**	**2,741,163**	**2,279,696**	**613,825**	**772,336**	**621,962**
Unrealized profit	--	--	--	2,277,524	--	--	467,896	--

In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

15 – Property for use

	Banco do Brasil							
		Jan 01,2025	1st half/2025		June 30, 2025			
	Annual depreciation rate	Book value	Changes	Depreciation	Cost value	Accumulated depreciation	Impairment losses	Book value
In use								
Buildings	4 to 10%	3,928,755	671,442	(209,438)	10,567,269	(6,167,024)	(9,486)	4,390,759
Furniture and equipment	10 to 20%	2,250,128	145,999	(185,464)	4,691,186	(2,480,392)	(131)	2,210,663
Data processing systems	10 to 20%	2,997,986	721,875	(337,792)	7,626,034	(4,243,965)	--	3,382,069
Constructions in progress	--	1,343,186	(254,564)	--	1,088,622	--	--	1,088,622
Land	--	309,973	(7,922)	--	302,051	--	--	302,051
Communication and security equipment	10%	287,894	18,565	(26,168)	792,978	(507,632)	(5,055)	280,291
Facilities	10%	103,040	24,208	(10,302)	1,069,739	(952,793)	--	116,946
Vehicles	10 to 20%	6,144	16	(412)	13,887	(8,139)	--	5,748
Works of art	--	2,225	(96)	--	2,129	--	--	2,129
Furniture and equipment in stock	--	792	(15)	--	777	--	--	777
Total		**11,230,123**	**1,319,508**	**(769,576)**	**26,154,672**	**(14,359,945)**	**(14,672)**	**11,780,055**
Right to use								
Buildings		--	1,666,284	(91,585)	1,667,201	(92,502)	--	1,574,699
Total		**11,230,123**	**2,985,792**	**(861,161)**	**27,821,873**	**(14,452,447)**	**(14,672)**	**13,354,754**

	Consolidated							
		Jan 01, 2025	1st half/2025		June 30, 2025			
	Annual depreciation rate	Book value	Changes	Depreciation	Cost value	Accumulated depreciation	Impairment losses	Book value
In use								
Buildings	4 to 10%	3,943,393	674,191	(213,582)	10,610,614	(6,194,810)	(11,802)	4,404,002
Furniture and equipment	10 to 20%	2,384,830	181,607	(200,163)	4,969,894	(2,590,089)	(13,531)	2,366,274
Data processing systems	10 to 20%	3,099,421	722,896	(351,648)	7,821,488	(4,350,819)	--	3,470,669
Constructions in progress	--	1,346,202	(251,844)	--	1,094,358	--	--	1,094,358
Land	--	312,247	(8,059)	--	304,188	--	--	304,188
Communication and security equipment	10%	294,136	18,287	(26,874)	801,624	(511,021)	(5,054)	285,549
Facilities	10%	109,976	27,607	(10,899)	1,082,707	(956,023)	--	126,684
Vehicles	10 to 20%	8,684	(551)	(693)	16,365	(8,925)	--	7,440
Works of art	--	2,877	(128)	--	2,749	--	--	2,749
Furniture and equipment in stock	--	790	(13)	--	777	--	--	777
Total		**11,502,556**	**1,363,993**	**(803,859)**	**26,704,764**	**(14,611,687)**	**(30,387)**	**12,062,690**
Right to use								
Buildings		--	1,904,763	(126,314)	1,954,601	(176,151)	--	1,778,449
Total		**11,502,556**	**3,268,757**	**(930,173)**	**28,659,365**	**(14,787,838)**	**(30,387)**	**13,841,140**

In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

16 – Intangible

a) Changes and breakdown

	Banco do Brasil			Consolidated				
	Rights to manage payroll	Software	Total	Rights to manage payroll	Software	Goodwill	Other intangible assets [1]	Total
Annual amortization rate	Contract	10%		Contract	10%	Technical study	Contract	
Balances at January 01, 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	1,157,560	770,102	1,927,662	1,157,560	771,970	61,027	--	1,990,557
Exchange fluctuation	--	(2,367)	(2,367)	--	(3,271)	(3,244)	(360)	(6,875)
Write offs	(77,881)	(61,410)	(139,291)	(77,881)	(61,410)	--	--	(139,291)
Amortization	(933,329)	(369,808)	(1,303,137)	(933,329)	(373,752)	(229)	--	(1,307,310)
(Allowance)/ reversal for losses	83,224	3,385	86,609	83,224	3,385	--	--	86,609
Balances at June 30, 2025	**5,612,599**	**6,255,537**	**11,868,136**	**5,612,599**	**6,277,908**	**68,691**	**1,154**	**11,960,352**
Cost value	10,046,204	11,262,383	21,308,587	10,046,204	11,376,131	472,425	1,154	21,895,914
Accumulated amortization	(4,418,730)	(4,983,457)	(9,402,187)	(4,418,730)	(5,074,834)	(373,843)	--	(9,867,407)
Impairment losses	(14,875)	(23,389)	(38,264)	(14,875)	(23,389)	(29,891)	--	(68,155)
Estimate for amortization	**5,612,599**	**6,255,537**	**11,868,136**	**5,612,599**	**6,277,908**	**68,691**	**--**	**11,959,198**
2025	952,499	312,777	1,265,276	952,499	313,895	825	--	1,267,219
2026	1,857,053	625,554	2,482,607	1,857,053	627,791	13,855	--	2,498,699
2027	1,564,959	625,554	2,190,513	1,564,959	627,791	13,752	--	2,206,502
2028	619,577	625,554	1,245,131	619,577	627,791	13,603	--	1,260,971
2029	526,316	625,554	1,151,870	526,316	627,791	13,377	--	1,167,484
After 2029	92,195	3,440,544	3,532,739	92,195	3,452,849	13,279	--	3,558,323

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

b) Goodwill impairment test

The recoverable amount of goodwill based on expected future profitability is determined by the value in use, which is the discounted value of the cash flow projections of the invested entity (cash-generating unit). For the evaluation of the 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 periods 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
	June 30, 2025	June 30, 2025
Demand deposits	**88,208,059**	**96,280,994**
Individuals	40,989,781	40,989,781
Corporations	25,605,012	28,736,877
Restricted [1]	17,535,781	17,654,129
Associated	389,743	5,329,343
Government	2,144,698	2,144,699
Foreign currency	516,560	516,560
Financial system institutions	653,987	569,055
National Treasury Special	141,866	141,866
Domiciled abroad	79,738	47,791
Other	150,893	150,893
Savings deposits	**216,142,886**	**216,142,886**
Individuals	207,845,152	207,845,152
Corporations	7,986,357	7,986,357
Associated	296,352	296,352
Financial system institutions	15,025	15,025
Time deposits	**539,161,469**	**567,756,216**
Judicial	250,828,909	250,978,670
National currency	260,211,604	260,211,604
Foreign currency	14,699,619	43,144,605
Special Regime [2]	7,838,333	7,838,333
Third party collaterals [3]	3,407,160	3,407,160
Fundo de Amparo ao Trabalhador - FAT (Note 17.d)	254,693	254,693
Funproger (Note 17.e)	769,205	769,205
Other	1,151,946	1,151,946
Other deposits	**177,109**	**177,109**
Total	**843,689,523**	**880,357,205**

1 - Includes the amount of R$ 4,083,472 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	June 30, 2025
Time deposits [1]	251,342,617	19,720,513	40,521,169	131,794,495	95,782,675	539,161,469
Savings deposits	216,142,886	--	--	--	--	216,142,886
Demand deposits	88,208,059	--	--	--	--	88,208,059
Other deposits	177,109	--	--	--	--	177,109
Total	**555,870,671**	**19,720,513**	**40,521,169**	**131,794,495**	**95,782,675**	**843,689,523**

1 -Includes the amount of R$ 156,184,581 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	June 30, 2025
Time deposits [1]	251,342,617	42,578,119	45,392,244	132,293,691	96,149,545	567,756,216
Savings deposits	216,142,886	--	--	--	--	216,142,886
Demand deposits	96,280,994	--	--	--	--	96,280,994
Other deposits	177,109	--	--	--	--	177,109
Total	**563,943,606**	**42,578,119**	**45,392,244**	**132,293,691**	**96,149,545**	**880,357,205**

1 -Includes the amount of R$ 156,184,581 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
	1st half/2025	1st half/2025
Savings deposits	**(7,933,291)**	**(7,933,291)**
Time deposits	**(24,624,633)**	**(26,811,287)**
Judicial	(12,958,888)	(12,960,463)
Other	(11,665,745)	(13,850,824)
Exchange rate variation on customers resources	**(155,941)**	**(195,362)**
Total	**(32,713,865)**	**(34,939,940)**

d) Workers Assistance Fund (FAT)

	Resolution/ TADE [1]	Repayment of FAT Funds		June 30, 2025		
		Type [2]	Initial date	Available TMS [3]	Invested TJLP and TLP [4]	Total
Proger Rural and Pronaf				**5**	**2**	**7**
Pronaf Custeio	04/2005	RA	11/2005	5	2	7
Pronaf Investimento	05/2005	RA	11/2005	--	--	--
Proger Urbano				**25,485**	**221,985**	**247,470**
Urbano Investimento	18/2005	RA	11/2005	25,485	221,985	247,470
Other				**1,631**	**5,585**	**7,216**
FAT Taxista	02/2009	RA	09/2009	1,631	5,585	7,216
Total				**27,121**	**227,572**	**254,693**

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
	June 30, 2025	June 30, 2025
Securities sold urder repurchase agreements (Note 18.b)	638,696,915	617,731,484
Borrowings and onlendings (Note 18.c)	80,980,280	81,233,177
Interbank deposits	32,107,443	26,408,188
Liabilities for operations linked to assignments	97,823	97,823
Total	**751,882,461**	**725,470,672**

b) Securities sold under repurchase agreements

	Banco do Brasil	Consolidated
	June 30, 2025	June 30, 2025
Own portfolio	**399,884,930**	**379,249,502**
Treasury financial bills	370,417,524	354,263,257
Private securities	19,237,630	19,237,630
Securities abroad	10,229,769	5,748,608
National Treasury bills	7	7
Third-party portfolio	**238,811,985**	**238,481,982**
National Treasury bills	125,062,700	125,062,693
National Treasury notes	81,656,019	81,326,023
Treasury financial bills	32,093,266	32,093,266
Total	**638,696,915**	**617,731,484**

c) Borrowings and onlendings

Obligations for loans abroad

	Banco do Brasil					
	up to 90 days	from 91 to 360 days	from 1 to 3 years	from 3 to 5 years	over 5 years	June 30, 2025
Borrowings from bankers	6,868,129	12,556,581	6,383,031	6,806,350	--	32,614,091
Imports	157,673	218,995	71,914	--	--	448,582
Total	**7,025,802**	**12,775,576**	**6,454,945**	**6,806,350**	**--**	**33,062,673**

	Consolidated					
	up to 90 days	from 91 to 360 days	from 1 to 3 years	from 3 to 5 years	over 5 years	June 30, 2025
Borrowings from bankers	7,040,042	12,637,564	6,383,032	6,806,350	--	32,866,988
Imports	157,673	218,995	71,914	--	--	448,582
Total	**7,197,715**	**12,856,559**	**6,454,946**	**6,806,350**	**--**	**33,315,570**

In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

Onlendings

Domestic – official institutions

Programs	Financial charges p.a.	Banco do Brasil	Consolidated
		June 30, 2025	June 30, 2025
National Treasury		**298,672**	**298,672**
Pronaf	TMS (if available) or Fixed 0.50% to 6.00% (if applied)	61,837	61,837
Recoop	Fixed 5.75% to 8.25% or IGP-DI + 1.00% or IGP-DI + 2.00%	9,845	9,845
Other		26,479	26,479
Outros Fundos e Programas		200,511	200,511
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% to 6.47%**	**14,478,680**	**14,478,680**
Caixa Econômica Federal	**Fixed 4.85% (average)**	**25,719,636**	**25,719,636**
Finame	**Fixed 0.70% to 10.72% TJLP + 1.60% to 2.10% Selic + 0.75% to 1.34% TFBD + 0.95% a 6.47%**	**6,224,304**	**6,224,304**
Other official institutions		**475,634**	**475,634**
Funcafé	TMS (if available) Fixed 11.00% Funding 8.00%	475,606	475,606
Other		28	28
Total		**47,196,926**	**47,196,926**

Overseas

	Banco do Brasil	Consolidated
	June 30, 2025	June 30, 2025
Funds obtained under the terms of Resolution CMN 278/2022	720,681	720,681
Total	**720,681**	**720,681**

d) Expenses from financial institutions resources

	Banco do Brasil	Consolidated
	1st half/2025	1st half/2025
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	**(41,248,676)**	**(40,116,351)**
Third-party portfolio	(21,169,392)	(20,262,342)
Own portfolio	(20,079,284)	(19,854,009)
Interbank deposits	**(1,053,210)**	**(762,101)**
Borrowings	**(1,196,441)**	**(1,297,688)**
Onlendings	**(1,995,205)**	**(1,995,205)**
Overseas	(226,097)	(226,097)
Caixa Econômica Federal	(890,350)	(890,350)
BNDES	(508,009)	(508,009)
Finame	(314,998)	(314,998)
National Treasury	(3,318)	(3,318)
Other	(52,433)	(52,433)
Exchange fluctuation of financial institutions' resources [1]	**14,225,375**	**14,125,096**
Total	**(31,268,157)**	**(30,046,249)**

1- Includes 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
	June 30, 2025	June 30, 2025
Funds from issuance of securities	310,074,158	319,275,399
Subordinated debt abroad (Note 19.c)	49,670,903	44,570,903
Total	**359,745,061**	**363,846,302**

b) Funds from issuance of securities

Funding	Currency	Issued value	Remuneration p.a.	Issue date	Maturity	June 30, 2025
Banco do Brasil						**310,074,158**
Global Medium - Term Notes Program [1]						**17,214,417**
	BRL	293,085	10.15%	2017	2027	286,386
	COP	160,000,000	8.51%	2018	2025	223,155
	BRL	398,000	9.50%	2019	2026	389,523
	MXN	1,900,000	8.50%	2019	2026	575,484
	COP	520,000,000	6.50%	2019	2027	685,213
	USD	750,000	3.25%	2021	2026	4,071,348
	USD	500,000	4.88%	2022	2029	2,782,430
	USD	750,000	6.25%	2023	2030	4,101,291
	USD	750,000	6.00%	2024	2031	4,099,587
Certificates of deposits [2]						**5,662,354**
Short term			0.00% to 16.25%			5,222,619
Long term			0.00% to 16.25%		2028	439,735
Certificates of structured operations						**310,307**
Short term			6.70% to 15.22% DI			305,237
Long term			11.36% to 15.77% DI		2027	5,070
Letters of credit - real estate			**69.00% to 97.50% DI 100% of TR + 7.72%**			**14,941,689**
Short term						3,648,028
Long term					2028	11,293,661
Letters of credit agribusiness			**0.96% to 100.00% DI 8.88% to 14.70%**			**243,063,570**
Short term						90,068,276
Long term					2029	152,995,294
Financial letters			**100.00 % of DI + 0.30%to 0.85%**			**28,881,821**
Short term						6,449,097
Long term					2028	22,432,724
Banco Patagonia						**47,496**
	ARS	937,500	Badlar + 4.5%	2024	2025	4,494
	ARS	8,955,224	Badlar + 6.5%	2024	2025	43,002
Special purpose entities SPE abroad [3]						**9,196,345**
Securitization of future flow of payment orders from abroad [3]						
	USD	200,000	3.70%	2019	2026	218,582
	USD	750,000	Sofr 3m + 2.75%	2022/2023	2029	3,680,268
	USD	150,000	6.65%	2022	2032	785,310
Structured notes [3]						
	USD	500,000	Sofr 6m + 2.93%	2014/2015	2034	2,760,567
	USD	320,000	Sofr 6m + 3.63%	2015	2030	1,751,618
Eliminated amount on consolidation [4]						**(42,600)**
Total						**319,275,399**

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	June 30, 2025
FCO - Resources from Fundo Constitucional						**11,734,759**
Subordinated letters of credit						**23,224,479**
		20,000	100%CDI + 2,75	2021	Perpetual	21,224
		2,328,600	100%CDI + 2,60	2022	Perpetual	2,603,184
		199,800	100%CDI + 2,50	2023	Perpetual	199,800
		1,983,200	100%CDI + 2,25	2023	Perpetual	2,941,667
		4,775,100	100%CDI + 1,20	2024	Perpetual	5,721,046
		2,750,700	100%CDI + 1,90	2024	Perpetual	2,903,649
		8,000,000	100%CDI + 1,30	2025	Perpetual	8,524,012
		300,000	100%CDI + 1,25	2025	Perpetual	309,897
Perpetual bonds						**14,711,665**
	USD	1,723,600	8.75%	2013	Perpetual	9,579,565
	BRL	5,100,000	5,50% [3]	2012	Perpetual	5,132,100
Total Banco do Brasil						**49,670,903**
Total reclassified to shareholders' equity						(5,100,000)
Total Consolidated						**44,570,903**

1 - Refers in funding in US dollars, the outstanding value, as occurred partial repurchases of these instruments.
2 - Comprise the tier II of the Referential Equity (RE).
3 - Since August 28, 2014, the remuneration is fully variable (Note 23.c).

The amount of R$ 30,715,516 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.

In June 2024, the Bank exercised the redemption option for the bonds issued in 2014.

The bonds issued in January 2013 of USD 2,000,000 thousand (outstanding value USD 1,723,600 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 reemption option.

If the Bank does not exercise the redemption option in April 2034 for the bonds issued in 2013, the rate of bond interest is adjusted on that date and every 10 years according to the 10-year North American Treasury bonds at the time plus the initial credit spread. The bonds have the following options of redemption, subject to prior authorization of Bacen:

(i) the Bank may, at its option, redeem the bonds in whole but not in part in April 2034, and on each subsequent, semi-annual interest payment date, at the base redemption price;
(ii) the Bank may, at its option, redeem the bonds in whole, but not in part, after five years from the date of issue, as long as it is before April 2034, as a result of a tax event, at the base redemption price;
(iii) the Bank may, at its option, redeem the bonds in whole but not in part, after five years from the date of issue, as long as it is before in April 2034, on the occurrence of a regulatory event, at the higher value between the base redemption price and the Make-whole amount;

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:

In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

(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.

d) Expenses from issuance of debt securities

	Banco do Brasil	Consolidated
	1st half/2025	1st half/2025
Funds from acceptance and issuance of securities	**(16,455,002)**	**(16,824,525)**
Letters of credit – agribusiness	(13,240,021)	(13,240,021)
Securities issued abroad	(632,880)	(1,002,403)
Letters of credit – real estate	(823,754)	(823,754)
Financial Bills	(1,745,363)	(1,745,363)
Certificates of structured operations	(12,984)	(12,984)
Subordinated debt abroad	**(1,963,819)**	**(1,963,819)**
Perpetual bonds and letters of credit	(1,963,819)	(1,963,819)
Total	**(18,418,821)**	**(18,788,344)**

In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

20 – Other liabilities

a) Breakdown

	Banco do Brasil	Consolidated
	June 30, 2025	June 30, 2025
Other financial liabilities	**168,980,501**	**166,319,671**
Credit/debit card operations	51,569,413	52,536,941
Obligations for advances on import exchange contracts	41,011,634	41,011,634
Lease liabilities	1,646,559	1,872,124
Financial and development funds	59,810,984	59,810,984
Fundo Constitucional do Centro Oeste – FCO [1]	45,330,320	45,330,320
Marinha Mercante	5,053,935	5,053,935
Fundo de Desenvolvimento do Nordeste - FDNE	5,395,578	5,395,578
Fundo de Desenvolvimento da Amazônia - FDA	2,081,699	2,081,699
Fundo de Desenvolvimento do Centro Oeste - FDCO	527,088	527,088
Fundos do Governo do Estado de São Paulo	1,109,411	1,109,411
Pasep	92,141	92,141
Other	220,812	220,812
Securities trading	4,848,780	550,705
Provisions for expected losses on financial guarantees, credit commitments and credit to be released (Note 20.c)	877,816	882,984
Other	9,215,315	9,654,299
Other non-financial liabilities	**51,543,498**	**62,970,046**
Actuarial liabilities (Note 28.e)	11,350,101	11,350,101
Sundry creditors	17,164,637	18,829,158
Billing and collection of taxes and contributions	6,296,820	6,308,744
Unearned commissions	--	5,998,637
Third party payment obligations	5,145,702	5,145,703
Shareholders and statutory distributions	1,459,180	2,769,845
Unearned revenues	8,115	107,304
Liabilities for official agreements	1,398,222	1,398,222
Other	8,720,721	11,062,332

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$ 817,592 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$ 1,850,869 thousand refers resources available (remunerated based on extra-market rate announced by the Bacen, according to article 9 of Law 7,827/1989).

b) Other funding expenses

	Banco do Brasil	Consolidated
	1st half/2025	1st half/2025
Financial and development funds	(283,876)	(283,876)
Other	(1,333,476)	(1,301,376)
Total	**(1,617,352)**	**(1,585,252)**

In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

c) Financial guarantees provided and other off-balance sheet commitments

	Banco do Brasil	Consolidated
	Jun 30, 2025	Jun 30, 2025
Credit commitments and credit to be released	**217,017,726**	**219,570,168**
Credit commitments	**208,653,923**	**211,206,365**
Non-cancelable	51,230,213	51,230,213
Cancelable	157,423,710	159,976,152
Credit to be released	**8,363,803**	**8,363,803**
Non-cancelable	216,152	216,152
Cancelable	8,147,651	8,147,651
Provided guarantees	**13,947,039**	**14,034,876**
Contracted open credits for Import	**1,679,531**	**1,771,932**
Confirmed export credits	**181,783**	**188,887**

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.

Provisions for expected losses classified by stages

	Banco do Brasil			
	June 30, 2025			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Financial guarantees provided	138,003	38,607	565,312	741,922
Credit commitments and credit to be released	124,712	10,461	721	135,894
Total	**262,715**	**49,068**	**566,033**	**877,816**

	Consolidated			
	Jun 30, 2025			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Financial guarantees provided	137,793	38,607	565,312	741,712
Credit commitments and credit to be released	130,089	10,462	721	141,272
Total	**267,882**	**49,069**	**566,033**	**882,984**

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 he provisions consider 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.

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.

In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

Changes in the provisions for civil, labor and tax claims classified as probable

	Banco do Brasil	Consoliodado
	1st half/2025	1st half/2025
Civil lawsuits		
Opening balance	**14,766,177**	**14,928,656**
Addition	6,172,007	6,231,769
Reversal of the provision	(2,306,044)	(2,346,012)
Write off	(1,850,869)	(1,863,396)
Inflation correction and exchange fluctuation	507,590	506,939
Closing balance	**17,288,861**	**17,457,956**
Labor lawsuits		
Opening balance	**7,630,188**	**7,679,384**
Addition	1,719,816	1,729,998
Reversal of the provision	(870,670)	(879,673)
Write off	(1,240,410)	(1,244,861)
Inflation correction and exchange fluctuation	361,382	361,989
Closing balance	**7,600,306**	**7,646,837**
Tax lawsuits		
Opening balance	**1,584,401**	**1,750,418**
Addition	215,133	235,864
Reversal of the provision	(106,644)	(110,376)
Write off	(92,382)	(93,354)
Inflation correction and exchange fluctuation	63,796	69,867
Closing balance	**1,664,304**	**1,852,419**
Total civil, labor and tax	**26,553,471**	**26,957,212**

Expected outflows of economic benefits

	Banco do Brasil			Consolidated		
	Civil	Labor	Tax	Civil	Labor	Fiscais
Up to 5 years	15,687,253	6,914,327	1,162,372	15,841,087	6,960,776	1,481,732
Acima de 5 anos	1,601,608	685,979	501,932	1,616,869	686,061	370,687
Total	**17,288,861**	**7,600,306**	**1,664,304**	**17,457,956**	**7,646,837**	**1,852,419**

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.

In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

The balances of contingent liabilities classified as possible loss

	Banco do Brasil	Consolidated
	June 30, 2025	June 30, 2025
Tax lawsuits	11,751,668	12,633,739
Civil lawsuits	2,184,939	2,212,668
Labor lawsuits	69,133	84,316
Total	**14,005,740**	**14,930,723**

The main discussions regarding possible losses focus on fiscal nature and are detailed below:

- Non-approved compensations – R$ 4,118,993 thousand: Litigations related to credits indicated for compensation arising from the deduction of income taxes paid abroad;
- ISSQN – R$ 2,469,886 thousand: The incidence of ISS on various revenues of the financial institution is discussed;
- Social Contributions – R$ 1,050,815 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
	June 30, 2025	June 30, 2025
Civil lawsuits	19,745,433	19,788,405
Tax lawsuits	9,857,303	10,674,639
Labor lawsuits	8,677,792	8,707,421
Total	**38,280,528**	**39,170,465**

b) Provisions expenses

	Banco do Brasil	Consolidated
	1st half/2025	1st half/2025
Civil, tax and labor claims	**(5,759,223)**	**(5,802,139)**
Civil	(4,376,410)	(4,394,470)
Labor	(1,210,528)	(1,212,314)
Tax	(172,285)	(195,355)
Other	**(12,666)**	**(12,666)**
Other	(12,666)	(12,666)
Total	**(5,771,889)**	**(5,814,805)**

In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

22 – Taxes

a) Breakdown of income tax (IR) and social contribution expenses (CSLL)

	Banco do Brasil	Consolidated
	1st half/2025	1st half/2025
Current values	**(82,045)**	**(2,949,671)**
Domestic income tax and social contribution	(8,069)	(2,646,816)
Foreign income tax	(73,976)	(302,855)
Deferred values	**5,711,669**	**5,779,549**
Deferred tax liabilities	**(307,067)**	**(419,995)**
Leasing - portfolio adjustment and accelerated depreciation	--	(29,562)
Fair value	1,183,077	1,102,930
Positive adjustments of benefits plans	(979,559)	(979,559)
Foreign profits	(510,585)	(510,585)
Unrealized gains (BB-BI)	--	10,271
Other	--	(13,490)
Deferred tax assets	**6,018,736**	**6,199,544**
Temporary Diferences	6,477,720	6,565,872
Tax losses/CSLL negative bases	--	--
Fair value	(158,944)	(66,288)
Transactions carried out on the futures market	(300,040)	(300,040)
Total	**5,629,624**	**2,829,878**

b) Reconciliation of income tax and social contribution charges

	Banco do Brasil	Consolidated
	1st half/2025	1st half/2025
Profit before taxation and profit sharing	**5,519,259**	**9,909,398**
Total charges of IR (25%) and CSLL (20%)	(2,483,667)	(4,459,229)
Charges upon interest on own capital	1,474,594	1,474,594
Net gains from equity method investments	3,716,740	1,728,128
Employee profit sharing	562,632	565,199
Other amounts[1]	2,359,325	3,521,186
Income tax and social contribution	**5,629,624**	**2,829,878**

1- Mainly refer to the income of the Fundo Constitucional de Financiamento do Centro-Oeste – FCO..

c) Tax expenses

	Banco Múltiplo	Consolidated
	1st half/2025	1st half/2025
Cofins	(2,152,351)	(2,730,623)
ISSQN	(463,903)	(708,182)
PIS/Pasep	(349,972)	(465,540)
Other	(105,590)	(471,215)
Total	**(3,071,816)**	**(4,375,560)**

In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

d) Deferred tax liabilities

	Banco do Brasil	Consolidated
	June 30, 2025	June 30, 2025
Positive adjustments of benefits plans	8,442,876	8,442,876
Financial instruments fair value	1,599,430	1,650,920
Foreign entities	510,585	510,585
Interest and inflation adjustment of fiscal judicial deposits	134,144	134,144
Leasing portfolio adjustment	--	114,640
Foreign entities	15,356	15,356
Other	52,639	193,378
Total deferred tax liabilities	**10,755,030**	**11,061,899**
Income tax	5,551,486	5,808,628
Social contribution	4,517,197	4,549,084
Cofins	589,987	604,839
PIS/Pasep	96,360	99,348

e) Deferred tax assets (tax credit)

	Banco do Brasil			
	01/01/2025 [1]	1st half/2025		June 30, 2025
	Balance	Constitution	Realização	Balance
Temporary Diferences	72,659,187	28,164,804	(23,404,733)	77,419,258
Allowance for losses associated with credit risk	48,258,231	18,782,474	(13,748,923)	53,291,782
Provisions - taxes and social security	665,549	174,648	--	840,197
Provisions - others	17,097,580	6,488,440	(4,654,651)	18,931,369
Negative adjustments of benefits plans	498,439	700,025	(194,858)	1,003,606
Fair value adjustments (MTM)	4,209,237	1,979,296	(4,175,959)	2,012,574
Other provisions	1,930,151	39,921	(630,342)	1,339,730
CSLL written to 18% (MP 2,158/2001)	636,538	--	--	636,538
Tax losses carryforward/negative bases	192,920	975	--	193,895
Total deferred tax assets	**73,488,645**	**28,165,779**	**(23,404,733)**	**78,249,691**
Income tax	40,722,545	14,626,420	(11,788,680)	43,560,285
Social contribution	32,216,819	12,779,039	(10,500,517)	34,495,341
Cofins	434,920	654,039	(922,021)	166,938
PIS/Pasep	114,361	106,281	(193,515)	27,127

1 - Opening balance, as of January 01, 2025, adjusted in accordance with the requirements of CMN Resolution No. 4,966/2021 (Note 2.g).

	Consolidated			
	01/01/2025 [1]	1st half/2025		June 30, 2025
	Balance	Constitution	Realização	Balance
Temporary Diferences	74,578,241	28,390,561	(23,426,200)	79,542,602
Allowance for losses associated with credit risk	48,352,603	18,859,031	(13,782,618)	53,429,016
Provisions - taxes and social security	665,571	177,889	(3,248)	840,212
Provisions - others	17,489,134	6,489,773	(4,556,229)	19,422,678
Negative adjustments of benefits plans	498,439	700,025	(194,858)	1,003,606
Fair value adjustments (MTM)	4,353,130	1,937,196	(4,253,588)	2,036,738
Other provisions	3,219,364	226,647	(635,659)	2,810,352
CSLL written to 18% (MP 2,158/2001)	636,538	--	--	636,538
Tax losses carryforward/negative bases	252,681	34,129	(8,599)	278,211
Total deferred tax assets	**75,467,460**	**28,424,690**	**(23,434,799)**	**80,457,351**
Income tax	42,010,192	16,149,932	(13,194,254)	44,965,870
Social contribution	32,733,424	11,473,471	(9,121,081)	35,085,814
Cofins	578,354	687,678	(925,400)	340,632
PIS/Pasep	145,490	113,609	(194,064)	65,035

1 - Opening balance, as of January 01, 2025, adjusted in accordance with the requirements of CMN Resolution No. 4,966/2021 (Note 2.g).

In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

f) Deferred tax assets (Tax credit - not recorded)

	Banco do Brasil	Consolidated
	June 30, 2025	June 30, 2025
Foreign deferred tax assets	849,569	1,114,152
Tax losses carryforward/negative bases	--	25,586
Temporary Diferences	--	5,159
Total deferred tax assets	**849,569**	**1,144,897**
Income tax	471,983	636,054
Social contribution	377,586	508,843

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 1st half/2025, it was possible to observe the realization of tax credits at Banco do Brasil, in the amount of R$ 23,404,733 thousand (R$ 23,434,799 thousand in the Consolidated), corresponding to 138,68% 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 Diferences [2]	Tax losses/CSLL recoverable [1]	Temporary Diferences [2]
In 2025	0%	17%	0%	17%
In 2026	0%	29%	0%	29%
In 2027	0%	26%	0%	26%
A partir de 2028	100%	28%	100%	28%

1 - Projected consumption linked to the capacity to generate IR and CSLL taxable amounts in subsequent periods.
2 - The consumption capacity results from the movements of provisions (expectation of reversals, write offs and uses).

In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

23 – Shareholder's equity

a) Book value and market value per common share

	June 30, 2025
Shareholders' equity - Banco do Brasil	174,734,336
Book value per share (R$) [1]	30.61
Fair value per share (R$)	22.09
Shareholders' equity - consolidated	183,548,999

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.

d) Capital and profit reserves

	Banco do Brasil	Consolidated
	June 30, 2025	June 30, 2025
Capital reserves	1,416,070	1,417,065
Profit reserves	76,741,182	76,225,175
Legal reserve	15,715,601	15,715,601
Statutory reserves	61,025,581	60,509,574
Operating margin	51,915,995	51,175,979
Capital payout equalization	9,109,586	9,333,595

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

	1st half/2025
Net income Banco do Brasil (R$ thousand)	9,884,249
Weighted average number of shares (basic and diluted)	5,708,696,148
Earnings per share (basic and diluted) (R$)	1.73

In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

f) Interest on own capital/dividends and destination of the income

In accordance with Laws 9,249/1995, 9,430/1996 and the Bank's Bylaws, Management decided on the payment of Interest on own capital to its shareholders.

In compliance with the income tax as well as social contribution legislation, the interest on own capital is calculated based on adjusted net equity value. It is limited, on a pro rata die basis, to the variation of long-term interest rate, as long as there is profit (before the deduction of interest on own capital) or reserves for retained earnings and profit reserves of at least twice its value, being deductible in the calculation of the taxable income.

Calculation base of dividends and the destination of the income of the period are shown below:

	1st half/2025
1) Net income - Banco do Brasil	**9,884,249**
Domestic	7,436,840
Overseas	2,447,409
2) (±) Retained earnings/losses	41,734
3) (-) Legal reserve	(494,213)
4) Adjusted Net Income (item 1 + item 2 + item 3)	**9,431,770**
5) Interest on instrument qualifying as common equity tier 1 capital	**32,100**
6) Calculation base of dividends (item 1 + item 3 + item 5)	**9,422,136**
7) Allocation	
Interest on own capital[1]	3,276,875
Statutory reserves	9,431,770
Statutory reserves used for remuneration of capital	(3,276,875)

1 – Amounts subject to Withholding Tax, with the exception of shareholders who are exempted or immune.

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
2nd quarter				
Interest on own capital [1]	516,306	0.090	Jun 02, 2025	Jun 12,2025
Total allocated to the shareholders	**3,276,875**	**0.573**		
Interest on own capital [1]	3,276,875	0.573		

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
	1st half/2025	June 30, 2025
Banco do Brasil	**9,884,249**	**174,734,336**
Instruments qualifying as common equity tier 1 capital [1]	32,100	5,100,000
Unrealized gains [2]	(109,000)	(516,007)
Non-controlling interests	--	4,230,670
BB Consolidated	**9,807,349**	**183,548,999**

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

	June 30, 2025
Banco do Brasil	
Financial assets at fair value	(2,691,598)
Hedging of investment abroad	(30,301)
Foreign exchange variation of investments abroad	(10,273,729)
Actuarial gains/(losses) on pension plans	(8,999,882)
Subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures	
Financial assets at fair value	6,539
Cash flow hedge	(38,463)
Actuarial gains/(losses) on pension plans	1,128
Change in participation in the capital of associates/subsidiaries	(998,523)
Other comprehensive income	(140,827)
Total	**(23,165,656)**

i) Noncontrolling interests

	Net income	Shareholders' equity
	1st half/2025	June 30, 2025
BB Tecnologia e Serviços	10	79
Fundos de Investimento	(1,281)	9,283
Banco Patagonia S.A.	266,746	1,072,323
BB Seguridade S.A.	1,393,137	3,148,985
Non-controlling interest	**1,658,612**	**4,230,670**

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	June 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	4,447,559,649	77.6
Non resident shareholders	1,283,274,391	22.4

1 - It includes, on June 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]
	June 30, 2025
Board of Directors (except for Bank's CEO)	37,382
Executive Committee (it includes the Bank's CEO)	429,710
Fiscal council	19
Audit Committee	4,030

1 – The shareholding interest of the Board of Directors, Executive, Fiscal Council Committee, Fiscal Council and Audit Committee represents approximately 0.008% of the Bank's capital stock.

In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

k) Movement of shares outstanding/free float

	June 30, 2025	
	Total	% Total
Free float at the beginning of the period	2,842,288,271	49.6
Other changes [1]	217,726	
Free float at the end of the period [2]	2,842,505,997	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	
	June 30, 2025		June 30, 2025	
	Shares	%	Shares	%
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	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$ 14,341 thousand in the 1st half/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				**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
	1st half/2025	1st half/2025
Fund management	3,076,639	5,064,890
Commissions on insurance, pension plans and capitalization	163,736	2,971,899
Account fee	2,683,439	2,683,870
Consortium management fees	--	1,680,138
Card income	824,475	1,013,860
Loans and guarantees provided	723,744	725,725
Billing	558,298	590,854
Collection	502,822	487,226
Capital market income	75,508	366,553
National Treasury and official funds management[1]	152,796	152,796
Interbank	30,978	30,978
Other	802,725	1,346,432
Total	**9,595,160**	**17,115,221**

1 - Includes the amount of R$ 23,350 thousand in the 1st half/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
	1st half/2025	1st half/2025
Wages and salaries	(5,701,592)	(6,523,100)
Social charges	(2,251,965)	(2,466,945)
Benefits	(1,959,580)	(2,081,224)
Personnel administrative provisions	(1,552,584)	(1,557,201)
Pension plans	(498,419)	(508,300)
Directors' and officers' remuneration	(23,734)	(34,893)
Staff training	(22,799)	(28,004)
Total	**(12,010,673)**	**(13,199,667)**

b) Other administrative expenses

	Banco do Brasil	Consolidated
	1st half/2025	1st half/2025
Amortization	(1,304,097)	(1,308,038)
Depreciation	(861,161)	(930,173)
Data processing	(1,089,790)	(809,473)
Security services	(712,722)	(732,709)
Rent	(584,571)	(590,405)
Maintenance and upkeep	(635,559)	(445,832)
Specialized technical services	(275,163)	(356,671)
Programa de Desempenho Gratificado - PDG	(317,940)	(317,940)
Financial system services	(228,105)	(291,234)
Advertising and marketing	(232,527)	(250,357)
Communications	(209,759)	(244,237)
Water, electricity and gas	(225,949)	(238,125)
Expenses with outsourced services	(408,833)	(232,569)
Promotion and public relations	(111,029)	(123,205)
Domestic travel	(51,292)	(70,430)
Transport	(48,947)	(60,498)
Materials	(7,255)	(15,672)
Other	(308,486)	(321,710)
Total	**(7,613,185)**	**(7,339,278)**

In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

26 – Other income/expenses

a) Other operating income

	Banco do Brasil	Consolidated
	1st half/2025	1st half/2025
Defined benefit plan income	1,992,476	1,992,476
Update of deposits in guarantee	1,364,088	1,373,354
Recovery of charges and expenses	1,235,623	954,291
Surplus allocation update - Previ Plan 1 (Note 28.f)	653,920	653,920
Cards transactions	417,259	653,692
Clube de Benefícios BB	251,674	251,674
Adjustment of recoverable tax	125,253	125,253
From non-financial subsidiaries	--	102,179
Reversal of provisions - other	44,539	70,910
Reversal of provisions - administrative and personnel expenses	44,194	44,194
Dividends received	169,851	21,619
Convictions, costs and court settlements income	21,614	21,614
Receivables income	2,072	2,072
Other	163,710	300,542
Total	**6,486,273**	**6,567,790**

b) Other operating expenses

	Banco do Brasil	Consolidated
	1st half/2025	1st half/2025
Cards transactions	(1,108,169)	(1,248,559)
Expenses with outsourced services	(627,509)	(876,070)
Business relationship bonus	(824,527)	(824,527)
Actuarial liabilities update	(669,786)	(669,786)
Discounts granted on renegotiations	(591,199)	(591,199)
From non-financial subsidiaries	--	(358,283)
Transportation of valuables	(313,290)	(313,290)
INSS - Social Security	(307,298)	(307,298)
Life insurance premium - consumer credit	(269,196)	(269,196)
ATM Network	(265,862)	(265,862)
Failures/frauds and other losses	(99,247)	(118,086)
Expense as tenants and subtenants	(57,818)	(81,808)
Other expenses - operational provisions	(660)	(41,868)
Other	(2,793,493)	(2,847,805)
Total	**(7,928,054)**	**(8,813,637)**

In thousands of Reais, 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:

	1st half/2025
Short-term benefits	**34,256**
Compensation and social charges	18,593
Executive Board	18,421
Board of Directors	172
Variable remuneration (cash) and social charges	12,265
Other [1]	3,398
Termination benefits	**109**
Share-based payment benefits	**15,138**
Total	**49,503**

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 healthy 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 1st half/2025, the Bank was reimbursed a total of R$ 500,801 thousand, related to the structure sharing and a total of R$ 227,149 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 tranqusactions 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 1st half/2025, the Bank's contributions to FBB totaled R$ 64.353 thousand.

c) Acquisition of portfolio of loans transferred by Banco Votorantim

	1st half/2025
Assignment with substantial retention of risks and rewards (with co-obligation)	379,224

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	June 30, 2025
Assets	**2,052,419**	**6,784,551**	**14,228,658**	**5,225**	**25,242,146**	**48,312,999**
Interbank investments	--	3,119,275	5,002,753	--	2,769,838	**10,891,866**
Securities and derivative financial instruments	164	11,693	470,818	--	1,305,157	**1,787,832**
Loan portfolio [1]	--	249,093	7,973,820	5,225	20,874,536	**29,102,674**
Other assets [2]	2,052,255	3,404,490	781,267	--	292,615	**6,530,627**
Guarantees received	352,748	--	--	--	--	**352,748**
Liabilities	**47,731,203**	**31,781,774**	**15,587,506**	**37,845**	**68,328,930**	**163,467,258**
Customers resources	3,469,392	199,831	521,558	2,176	10,954,994	**15,147,951**
Financial institutions resources	98,383	26,809,439	2,158,884	--	55,555,507	**84,622,213**
Resources from issuance of debt securities	5,314,362	42,599	49,338	35,669	85,612	**5,527,580**
Other liabilities [3]	38,849,066	4,729,905	12,857,726	--	1,732,817	**58,169,514**
Guarantees given and other coobligations	352,960	33,607	5,069,706	4,625	--	**5,460,898**
Statement of income			**1st half/2025**			
Income from financial intermediation	3,267,658	528,417	507,503	571	1,577,757	**5,881,906**
Expenses from financial intermediation	(114,535)	(1,453,719)	(136,323)	(2,032)	(2,261,603)	**(3,968,212)**
Service fee income	52,431	17,884	404,522	--	312,538	**787,375**
Other income	3,689	424,501	300,360	--	6,463	**735,013**
Other expenses	(1,415,183)	(1,133,507)	(522,164)	--	(273,863)	**(3,344,717)**

1 - The Bank constituted the amount of R$ 18,793 thousand as allowance for losses associated with credit risk on related parties' loan portfolio.
2 - The transactions with the Controller refer mainly to interest rate equalization – agricultural crop and receivables – National Treasury.
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.

Consolidated	Controller	Associates and joint ventures	Key management personnel	Other related parties	June 30, 2025
Assets	**2,052,419**	**17,482,634**	**5,225**	**25,382,077**	**44,922,355**
Interbank investments	--	5,002,753	--	2,769,838	**7,772,591**
Securities and derivative financial instruments	164	475,310	--	1,444,988	**1,920,462**
Loan portfolio [1]	--	7,973,820	5,225	20,874,536	**28,853,581**
Other assets [2]	2,052,255	4,030,751	--	292,715	**6,375,721**
Guarantees received	352,748	--	--	--	**352,748**
Liabilities	**42,631,205**	**21,639,227**	**37,845**	**68,328,930**	**132,637,207**
Customers resources	3,469,392	521,558	2,176	10,954,994	**14,948,120**
Financial institutions resources	98,383	2,158,884	--	55,555,507	**57,812,774**
Resources from issuance of debt securities	214,364	49,338	35,669	85,612	**384,983**
Other liabilities [3]	38,849,066	18,909,447	--	1,732,817	**59,491,330**
Guarantees given and other coobligations	352,960	5,069,706	4,625	--	**5,427,291**
Statement of income		**1st half/2025**			
Income from financial intermediation	3,267,658	505,997	571	1,580,965	**5,355,191**
Expenses from financial intermediation	(114,535)	(136,323)	(2,032)	(2,261,603)	**(2,514,493)**
Service fee income	58,620	3,558,679	11	360,106	**3,977,416**
Other income	3,689	424,692	--	6,463	**434,844**
Other expenses	(1,377,038)	(522,175)	--	(276,067)	**(2,175,280)**

1 - The Bank constituted the amount of R$ 18,793 thousand as allowance for losses associated with credit risk on related parties' loan portfolio.
2 - The transactions with the Controller refer mainly to interest rate equalization – agricultural crop and receivables – National Treasury.
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

	June 30, 2025		
	Number of participants		
	Actives	Retired/users	Total
Retirement and pension plans	**87,540**	**121,943**	**209,483**
Plano de Benefícios 1 - Previ	2,689	98,950	101,639
Plano Previ Futuro	74,798	4,759	79,557
Plano Informal	--	1,756	1,756
Other plans	10,053	16,478	26,531
Health care plans	**89,118**	**105,066**	**194,184**
Cassi	80,687	100,028	180,715
Other plans	8,431	5,038	13,469

In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

Bank's contributions to benefit plans

	1st half/2025
Retirement and pension plans	**1,080,535**
Plano de Benefícios 1 - Previ [1]	329,387
Plano Previ Futuro	546,708
Plano Informal	58,574
Other plans	145,866
Health care plans	**1,128,419**
Cassi	999,769
Other plans	128,650
Total	**2,208,954**

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

	1st half/2025
Retirement and pension plans	**1,331,882**
Plano de Benefícios 1 - Previ	1,953,694
Plano Previ Futuro	(546,708)
Plano Informal	(50,955)
Other plans	(24,149)
Health care plans	**(1,264,462)**
Cassi	(1,139,454)
Other plans	(125,008)
Total	**67,420**

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).

Prevmais (Economus)

Participants in this plan include employees of Banco Nossa Caixa (a bank acquired by Banco do Brasil on November 30, 2009) who enrolled after August 01, 2006, or were part of the Regulamento Geral benefit plan and opted to receive their vested account balances. The sponsor and participants make equal contributions, which may not exceed 8% of participants' salaries. The plan provides additional risk coverage, including supplemental health, work-related accident, disability and death benefits.

Regulamento Geral (Economus)

Participants in this plan include employees of Banco Nossa Caixa who enrolled prior to July 31, 2006. This plan is closed to new members. The sponsor and participants contribute equally.

Regulamento Complementar 1 (Economus)

Participants in this plan include employees of Banco Nossa Caixa. This plan offers supplemental health benefits and annuities upon death or disability. The sponsor, participants and retired/other beneficiaries fund the plan.

Grupo B' (Economus)

Group of employees and retirees of Banco Nossa Caixa admitted between January 22, 1974, and May 13, 1974, and their beneficiaries.

Multifuturo I (Fusesc)

Participants in this plan include employees of the State Bank of Santa Catarina – Besc (acquired by Banco do Brasil on September 30, 2008) who enrolled after January 12, 2003, or were part of the Plano de Benefícios I (Fusesc) and chose to participate in this plan. Participants may contribute from 2% to 7% of their salaries. The plan sponsor matches these contributions.

Plano de Benefícios I (Fusesc)

Participants in this plan include employees of Besc who enrolled prior to January 11, 2003. This plan is closed to new members. The sponsor and participants contribute equally.

Plano BEP (Prevbep)

Participants in this plan include employees of the State Bank of Piauí – BEP (acquired by Banco do Brasil on November 30, 2008). The sponsor and participants contribute equally.

b) Health care plans

Plano de Associados (Cassi)

The Bank sponsors a health care plan managed by Cassi. The plan covers health care services related to prevention, protection, recovery and rehabilitation for participants and their beneficiaries. Each month, the Bank contributes 4.5% of participants' salaries or pension benefits, in addition to 3% per dependent of active employee (up to three dependents).

Monthly contributions by participants and pensioners total 4% of their salary or pension, copayments for certain hospital procedures, in addition to the contribution per dependent, following the rules provided for in the Cassi Statute and in the plan's regulations.

Plano Unificado de Saúde - PLUS (Economus)

Participants in this plan include employees from Banco Nossa Caixa, who enrolled prior to December 12, 2000. Participation in this plan requires a direct payroll deduction of 1.5%, providing coverage for employees and certain preferred dependents. An additional 10% copayment is required for each medical visit and low-cost exam performed by employees and their dependents (both preferred and non-preferred).

Plano Unificado de Saúde - PLUS II (Economus)

Participants in this plan include employees from Banco Nossa Caixa, who enrolled after January 01, 2001. Participation in this plan requires a direct payroll deduction of 1.5%, providing coverage for employees and certain preferred dependents. An additional 10% copayment is required for each medical visit and low-cost exam performed by employees and their dependents and adult children. This plan does not cover non-preferred dependents.

Plano de Assistência Médica Complementar - PAMC (Economus)

Participants in this plan include employees of Banco Nossa Caixa located in the state of São Paulo. The plan serves disabled employees under the Complementar and Regulamento Geral and their dependents. Participant costs vary based on usage and in accordance with a progressive salary table.

Plano de Saúde (SIM)

Participants in this plan include employees of Besc and other sponsors of the plan (including Badesc, Bescor, Fusesc 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 actives 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 categoryome.

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 biometric/demographic assumptions	--	--	--	--
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), Prevmais (Economus), Regulamento Complementar 1 (Economus), Multifuturo 1 (Fusesc), Plano 1 (Fusesc) and Plano BEP (Prevbep).

d.3) Amounts recognized in the balance sheet

June 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) Net actuarial asset/(liability) [1]	**24,303,114**	**(679,518)**	**(9,332,722)**	**(906,350)**

1 - 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

1st half/2025	Plano 1 - Previ	Plano Informal - Previ	Plano de Associados - Cassi	Other plans
Current service cost	(3,120)	--	(45,240)	(616)
Interest cost	(4,341,800)	(42,155)	(569,961)	(291,779)
Expected yield on plan assets	6,298,614	--	--	269,771
Unrecognized past service cost	--	(8,800)	--	--
Expense with active employees	--	--	(524,253)	(128,407)
Outros ajustes/reversão	--	--	--	1,874
(Expense)/income recognized in the statement of income	**1,953,694**	**(50,955)**	**(1,139,454)**	**(149,157)**

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 at amortized cost.

d.11) Sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analysis is performed for changes in a single assumption while maintaining all others constant. This is unlikely 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.

In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

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

June 30, 2025	Actuarial assets	Actuarial liabilities
Plano 1 (Previ)	24,303,114	--
Plano Informal (Previ)	--	(679,518)
Plano de Associados (Cassi)	--	(9,332,722)
Regulamento Geral (Economus)	--	(486,366)
Regulamento Complementar 1 (Economus)	10,526	--
Plus I e II (Economus)	--	(646,722)
Grupo B' (Economus)	--	(204,773)
Prevmais (Economus)	175,202	--
Multifuturo I (Fusesc)	85,778	--
Plano I (Fusesc)	124,604	--
Plano BEP (Prevbep)	35,399	--
Total	**24,734,623**	**(11,350,101)**

f) Allocations of the Surplus - Plano 1

	1st half/2025
Fundo de Utilização [1]	
Opening balance	**12,026,025**
Contributions to Plano 1	(329,387)
Restatement	653,920
Closing balance	**12,350,558**

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:

	June 30, 2025	
	Book value	Fair value
Assets	**2,359,246,452**	**2,342,516,325**
Cash and due from banks	24,468,455	24,468,455
Financial assets	**2,334,777,997**	**2,318,047,870**
Deposits with Central Bank of Brasil	123,095,245	123,095,245
Interbank investments	290,996,079	290,959,468
Securities	606,328,724	607,010,454
Derivative financial instruments	5,580,432	5,580,432
Loan portfolio	1,231,084,195	1,213,708,949
Other financial assets	77,693,322	77,693,322
Financial liabilities	**2,141,417,052**	**2,137,999,300**
Customers resources	880,357,205	879,872,076
Financial institutions resources	725,470,672	722,538,049
Resources from issuance of debt securities	363,846,302	363,846,302
Derivative financial instruments	5,423,202	5,423,202
Other financial liabilities	166,319,671	166,319,671

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:

In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

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.

Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value in the balance sheet on a recurring basis

	June 30, 2025	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets	**568,463,839**	**540,823,220**	**27,191,501**	**449,118**
Interbank investments (hedged item)	2,741,200	--	2,741,200	--
Securities at fair value through profit or loss	7,211,872	4,324,184	2,675,493	212,195
Derivative financial instruments	5,580,432	--	5,580,432	--
Securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	552,880,833	536,499,036	16,194,376	187,421
Loan portfolio (hedged item)	49,502	--	--	49,502
Liabilities	**9,769,048**	**--**	**9,769,048**	**--**
Resources from issuance of debt securities (hedged item)	4,345,846	--	4,345,846	--
Derivative financial instruments	5,423,202	--	5,423,202	--

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 June 30, 2025
Securities at fair value through profit or loss	34,798	104,364	--	(2)	--	73,035	212,195
Securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	294,129	21,347	--	--	(128,055)	--	187,421
Loan portfolio (hedged item)	46,193	3,309	--	--	--	--	49,502
Total	**375,120**	**129,020**	**--**	**(2)**	**(128,055)**	**73,035**	**449,118**

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 Reais, unless otherwise stated

Sensitivity analysis for trading and trading and banking portfolio

Risk factors / Exposures	June 30, 2025		
	Scenario I	**Scenario II**	**Scenario III**
Trading			
Pre fixed rate	(55,558)	(183,104)	(359,921)
Interest rate coupons	(2,512)	(2)	(5)
Price index coupons	(150,903)	(259,265)	(485,625)
Foreign currency coupons	(379,159)	(427,637)	(893,484)
Total	**(588,132)**	**(870,008)**	**(1,739,035)**
Trading and banking portfolio			
Pre fixed rate	(23,396,654)	(69,403,453)	(128,106,907)
Interest rate coupons	(12,787,720)	(27,625,334)	(59,301,501)
Price index coupons	(331,886)	(493,466)	(942,294)
Foreign currency coupons	(4,013,272)	(1,631,496)	(3,350,461)
Total	**(40,529,532)**	**(99,153,749)**	**(191,701,163)**

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:

a) 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;

b) 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;

c) 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.

In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

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 Appettite 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.

Funding Breakdown

Liabilities	June 30, 2025						
	Up to 1 month	1 to 6 months	6 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total gross	Part %
Term deposits	2,577,942	26,438,621	7,562,083	221,889,564	3,643	258,471,853	14.0%
LCA	8,233,203	53,191,639	29,286,306	152,524,191	-	243,235,339	13.1%
LCI	180,214	1,050,897	2,421,667	11,279,570	-	14,932,348	0.8%
Savings	215,021,292	-	-	-	-	215,021,292	11.6%
Clients deposits	95,207,041	-	-	-	-	95,207,041	5.1%
Judicial deposits	258,961,825	-	-	-	-	258,961,825	14.0%
Treasury fundings	6,217,204	25,241,393	9,584,940	16,863,640	6,854,924	64,762,101	3.5%
Fixed term deposit	3,008,396	1,916,275	1,570,123	8,041,757	-	14,536,551	0.8%
Other retail fundings	7,840,074	99,141	290,783	1,962,756	-	10,192,754	0.6%
Foreign market funding	2,998,571	19,858,378	5,478,095	31,067,189	-	59,402,233	3.2%
Repurchase agreement	592,960,451	13,775,412	370,639	10,624,982	-	617,731,484	33.3%
Total gross	**1,193,206,213**	**141,571,756**	**56,564,636**	**454,253,649**	**6,858,567**	**1,852,454,821**	**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 Boad 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 Subsidiries, 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 polices 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.

In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

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.

Maximum credit risk exposure

	Banco do Brasil	Consolidated
	June 30, 2025	June 30, 2025
Financial assets at amortized cost, net	**1,607,357,098**	**1,645,774,807**
Loans to financial institutions	288,010,063	290,996,079
Loans to customers	36,002,132	46,001,211
Securities	1,208,495,056	1,231,084,195
Other financial assets	74,849,847	77,693,322
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	**9,851,958**	**12,827,260**
Debt and equity instruments	4,263,522	7,246,828
Derivatives	5,588,436	5,580,432
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	**543,418,073**	**553,080,685**
Off-balance sheet Items	**230,964,765**	**233,605,044**

Off-balance sheet items

The same risk classification criteria used for regular loans is also used for off-balance sheet items. These arrangements impact clients' credit limits and generally refer to pre-approved credit, credit pending disbursement and guarantees.

Pre-approved credit includes credit cards and overdraft limits. Credit pending disbursement represents future cash outflows under existing loan commitments (following a release of funds schedule), including project finance and real estate loans. These clients present low credit risk.

Guarantees provided represent various types of guarantees offered to low risk clients. Payment is only required under these agreements if the client defaults on its obligation to a third-party creditor. When payment is required, the exposure is transformed into a loan.

In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

Assets received as collateral

Operation type	Banco do Brasil		Consolidated	
	June 30, 2025		June 30, 2025	
	Asset value	Collateral Fair Value	Asset value	Collateral Fair Value
Collateralized loans	**732,676,419**	**689,009,988**	**732,676,419**	**689,009,988**
Rural producer	**358,125,872**	**331,047,508**	**358,125,872**	**331,047,508**
Individuals	**53,517,895**	**53,016,743**	**53,517,895**	**53,016,743**
Vehicle Financing	3,235,389	3,112,498	3,235,389	3,112,498
Real estate financing	46,162,816	45,947,981	46,162,816	45,947,981
Others	4,119,690	3,956,264	4,119,690	3,956,264
Corporations	**321,032,652**	**304,945,737**	**321,032,652**	**304,945,737**
Wholesale	140,163,076	132,112,657	140,163,076	132,112,657
Retail MPE	180,869,576	172,833,080	180,869,576	172,833,080
Uncollateralized loans	**178,928,578**	**--**	**178,928,578**	**--**
Loans with other mitigators	**296,890,059**	**--**	**319,479,198**	**--**
Total	**1,208,495,056**		**1,231,084,195**	

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
	Jun 30, 2025	Jun 30, 2025
Domestic market	**1,146,535,988**	**1,167,966,990**
Southeast	417,044,125	424,839,496
South	189,621,384	193,165,779
Midwest	295,507,607	301,031,222
Northeast	162,298,266	165,331,938
North	82,064,606	83,598,555
Foreign market	**61,959,068**	**63,117,205**
Total	**1,208,495,056**	**1,231,084,195**

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, whose consolidation scope is defined by Resolution CMN No. 4,950/2021**,** 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 and specific 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 limits, the managers that are responsible for the process, products or services may be called to clarify the reasons for the extrapolation of limits 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 and specific operating loss limits.

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.

In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

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.

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.

<u>Integration:</u>

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:

<table>
<tr><th colspan="2" rowspan="2">Capital and Leverage Ratio</th><th colspan="6">Period of noncompliance (months)</th></tr>
<tr><th>0 a 6</th><th>7 a 12</th><th>13 a 18</th><th>19 a 24</th><th>25 a 30</th><th>over 31</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="4">Appetite[1]</td><td>Common Equity Tier 1 Ratio</td><td colspan="3">CRITICAL</td><td colspan="2">ALERT</td><td>SURVEILLANCE</td></tr>
<tr><td>Tier 1 Ratio</td><td colspan="2">CRITICAL</td><td colspan="2">ALERT</td><td colspan="2">SURVEILLANCE</td></tr>
<tr><td>Basel Prudential Ratio</td><td>CRITICAL</td><td colspan="2">ALERT</td><td colspan="3">SURVEILLANCE</td></tr>
<tr><td>Leverage Prudential Ratio</td><td colspan="2">CRITICAL</td><td colspan="2">ALERT</td><td colspan="2">SURVEILLANCE</td></tr>
</table>

[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 and socio-environmental 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$ 5,100,000 thousand (R$ 6,100,000 thousand until June/2024) perpetual bond included in Additional Tier I Capital to be considered as Common Equity Tier I Capital, as described in Note 23.c.

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:

In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

- 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.

	June 30, 2025
RE - Referential Equity	**189,167,206**
Tier I	**177,432,447**
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital (CET1)	**146,716,931**
Shareholders' equity	175,290,653
Instruments qualifying as common equity tier 1 capital	5,100,000
Adjustment resulting from the application of CMN Resolution 5,199/2024	8,018,074
Regulatory adjustments	(41,691,796)
Capital management	**30,715,516**
Perpetual subordinated notes (Note 19.c)	21,418,800
Perpetual bonds (Note 19.c)	9,296,716
Tier II	**11,734,759**
Subordinated Debt qualifuing as capital (regulations preceding Basel III) - Funds obtained from the FCO (Note 19.c) [1]	11,734,759
Risk Weighted Assets (RWA)	**1,337,456,754**
Credit risk (RWACPAD)	1,076,265,626
Market risk (RWAMPAD)	43,601,122
Operational risk (RWAOPAD)	217,590,006
Minimum referential equity requirements [2]	**106,996,540**
Margin on the minimum referential equity required [3]	**82,170,666**
Tier I Ratio (Tier I/RWA) [3]	**13.27%**
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital Ratio (CET1/RWA) [3]	10.97%
Capital Adequacy Ratio (RE/RWA) [3]	**14.14%**

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).

Regulatory adjustments deducted from CET1:

	June 30, 2025
Actuarial assets related to defined benefit pension funds net of deferred tax liabilities	(13,459,112)
Intangible assets	(11,886,514)
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)	(10,309,235)
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)	(2,470,234)
Significant investments (excess of 10%) [1]	(2,087,472)
Tax assets resulting from tax losses carry forward	(866,469)
Non-controlling interests [2]	(546,298)
Goodwill	(62,099)
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	(4,363)
Total	**(41,691,796)**

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.

In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

g) Fixed asset ratio and margin

	June 30, 2025
Fixed asset ratio	16.68%
Margin in relation to the fixed asset	63,028,394

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	June 30, 2025
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital Ratio [1]	8.00%	10.97%
Tier I Ratio [1]	9.50%	13.27%
Capital Adequacy Ratio [1]	11.50%	14.14%
Fixed asset ratio	Up to 50%	16.68%

1 - Includes additional main conservation, countercyclical and systemic capital

On June 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.

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).

In thousands of Reais, unless otherwise stated

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 customers. 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

	Jun 30, 2025	
	Financial assets transferred	Associated liabilities
Financial assets related to repurchase agreements		
Financial assets at amortized cost – securities [1]	20,428,883	20,381,966
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	370,118,690	358,867,536
Total	**390,547,573**	**379,249,502**

1 – It includes the amount of R$ 18,956,635 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

	Jun 30, 2025	
	Carrying amount	Fair value
Credit assignment with substantial retention of risks [1]		
Financial assets transferred	97,723	97,723
Associated liabilities	97,823	97,823
Net position	**(100)**	**(100)**

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.

	1st half/2025
Recurring net income	**9,879,317**
Non-recurring net income	**(71,968)**
Adesão ao Programa de Transação Tributária (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

June 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	**22,076,151**	**--**	**22,076,151**	**24,468,455**	**--**	**24,468,455**
Financial assets	**978,581,914**	**1,305,140,460**	**2,283,722,374**	**998,038,359**	**1,336,739,638**	**2,334,777,997**
Deposits with Central Bank of Brasil	123,095,245	--	123,095,245	123,095,245	--	123,095,245
Interbank investments	285,655,343	2,354,720	288,010,063	288,184,739	2,811,340	290,996,079
Securities	46,753,624	536,930,103	583,683,727	55,583,095	550,745,629	606,328,724
Derivative financial instruments	4,386,787	1,201,649	5,588,436	4,378,783	1,201,649	5,580,432
Loan portfolio	482,894,400	725,600,656	1,208,495,056	493,236,259	737,847,936	1,231,084,195
Other financial assets	35,796,515	39,053,332	74,849,847	33,560,238	44,133,084	77,693,322
Expected credit risk losses	**(39,997,948)**	**(53,351,148)**	**(93,349,096)**	**(40,435,570)**	**(54,266,781)**	**(94,702,351)**
Loan portfolio	(35,500,321)	(53,343,042)	(88,843,363)	(35,757,390)	(53,490,626)	(89,248,016)
Other financial assets	(4,497,627)	(8,106)	(4,505,733)	(4,678,180)	(776,155)	(5,454,335)
Tax assets	**45,882,021**	**42,814,504**	**88,696,525**	**48,166,990**	**44,572,724**	**92,739,714**
Current tax assets	10,446,834	--	10,446,834	12,058,403	223,960	12,282,363
Deferred tax assets (tax credit)	35,435,187	42,814,504	78,249,691	36,108,587	44,348,764	80,457,351
Investments	**--**	**41,972,372**	**41,972,372**	**--**	**19,658,456**	**19,658,456**
Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures	--	41,861,416	41,861,416	--	19,517,930	19,517,930
Other investments	--	145,699	145,699	--	145,699	145,699
Impairment losses	--	(34,743)	(34,743)	--	(5,173)	(5,173)
Property and equipment	**--**	**13,354,754**	**13,354,754**	**--**	**13,841,140**	**13,841,140**
Property for use	--	26,154,672	26,154,672	--	26,704,764	26,704,764
Right to use	--	1,667,201	1,667,201	--	1,954,601	1,954,601
Accumulated depreciation	--	(14,452,447)	(14,452,447)	--	(14,787,838)	(14,787,838)
Impairment losses	--	(14,672)	(14,672)	--	(30,387)	(30,387)
Intangible	**--**	**11,868,136**	**11,868,136**	**--**	**11,960,352**	**11,960,352**
Intangible assets	--	21,308,587	21,308,587	--	21,895,914	21,895,914
Accumulated amortization	--	(9,402,187)	(9,402,187)	--	(9,867,407)	(9,867,407)
Impairment losses	--	(38,264)	(38,264)	--	(68,155)	(68,155)
Other non-financial assets	**7,463,515**	**24,812,032**	**32,275,547**	**9,723,614**	**25,015,970**	**34,739,584**
Total assets	**1,014,005,653**	**1,386,611,110**	**2,400,616,763**	**1,039,961,848**	**1,397,521,499**	**2,437,483,347**
Liabilities						
Financial liabilities	**1,535,400,518**	**594,316,983**	**2,129,717,501**	**1,551,197,435**	**590,219,617**	**2,141,417,052**
Customers resources	616,112,354	227,577,169	843,689,523	651,913,969	228,443,236	880,357,205
Financial institutions resources	699,685,869	52,196,592	751,882,461	677,962,401	47,508,271	725,470,672
Resources from issuance of debt securities	106,696,167	253,048,894	359,745,061	107,842,508	256,003,794	363,846,302
Derivative financial instruments	4,296,790	1,123,165	5,419,955	4,300,037	1,123,165	5,423,202
Other financial liabilities	108,609,338	60,371,163	168,980,501	109,178,520	57,141,151	166,319,671
Provisions	**13,034,043**	**19,265,828**	**32,299,871**	**14,033,993**	**19,677,888**	**33,711,881**
Provisions for civil, tax and labor claims	9,249,399	17,304,072	26,553,471	9,390,035	17,567,177	26,957,212
Other provisions	3,784,644	1,961,756	5,746,400	4,643,958	2,110,711	6,754,669
Tax liabilities	**3,878,681**	**8,442,876**	**12,321,557**	**7,164,435**	**8,670,934**	**15,835,369**
Current tax liabilities	1,566,527	--	1,566,527	4,766,904	6,566	4,773,470
Deferred tax liabilities	2,312,154	8,442,876	10,755,030	2,397,531	8,664,368	11,061,899
Other non-financial liabilities	**32,776,211**	**18,767,287**	**51,543,498**	**38,484,915**	**24,485,131**	**62,970,046**
Shareholders' equity	**--**	**174,734,336**	**174,734,336**	**--**	**183,548,999**	**183,548,999**
Total liabilities and equity	**1,585,089,453**	**815,527,310**	**2,400,616,763**	**1,610,880,778**	**826,602,569**	**2,437,483,347**

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
	June 30, 2025	June 30, 2025
Managed funds	**1,226**	**1,771,569,150**
Investment funds	1,220	1,754,000,798
Managed portfolios	6	17,568,352

b) Details in relation to overseas branches, subsidiaries and associates

	Banco do Brasil	Consolidated
	June 30, 2025	June 30, 2025
Assets		
BB Group	74,122,588	73,529,186
Third parties	109,836,160	160,593,012
TOTAL ASSETS	**183,958,748**	**234,122,198**
Liabilities		
BB Group	48,343,459	46,855,543
Third parties	124,099,862	166,317,707
Shareholders' equity	**11,515,427**	**20,948,948**
Attributable to parent company	11,515,427	19,876,625
Non-controlling interest	--	1,072,323
Total liabilities	**183,958,748**	**234,122,198**

	Banco do Brasil	Consolidated
	1st half/2025	1st half/2025
Net income	**1,083,716**	**2,714,155**
Attributable to parent company	1,083,716	2,447,409
Non-controlling interest	--	266,746

c) Consortium funds

	June 30, 2025
Monthly forecast of purchase pool members receivable funds	1,120,948
Obligations of the groups due to contributions	79,235,439
Purchase pool members - assets to be delivered	73,331,817
(In units)	
Quantity of groups managed	437
Quantity of active consortium members	1,764,912
Quantity of assets deliverable to members (drawn or winning offer)	246,040

	1st half/2025
Quantity of assets (in units) delivered in the period	140,582

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.

	1st half/2025	
	Quantiy of assigned employees[1]	Cost in the period
With costs for the Bank		
Labor unions	219	28,567
Other organizations/entities	8	3,215
Without cost to the Bank[2]		
Federal, state and municipal governments	228	--
External organizations (Cassi, Previ, Economus, Fusesc and PrevBep)	596	--
Employee entities	71	--
Subsidiaries and associates	818	--
Total	**1,940**	**31,782**

1 - Balance on the last day of the period.

2 - In the 1st Semester/2025, the Bank was reimbursed in the amount of R$ 382,973 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):

	June 30, 2025
Lowest salary	3,963.90
Highest salary	66,323.05
Average salary	12,231.43
Average value of benefits offered	5,592.56
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 June 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]	131,950	333
Other	460	--
Total	**1,033,749**	**7,340**

1 - Refers to individual coverage for members of the Executive Board.

35 – Subsequent events

a) Instrument qualifying as tier 1 capital installment settlement

On May 20, 2025, the Brazilian Central Bank authorized the fourth installment settlement of the instrument qualifying as tier 1 capital described in Note 23 – Shareholders' Equity, item "c".

On July 29, 2025, the Bank transferred to the National Treasury the amount of R$ 1 billion referring to the

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Independent auditors' report on the individual and consolidated financial statements

(A free translation of the original report in Portuguese on the individual and consolidated Financial Statements)

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

Opinion

We have audited the individual and consolidated financial statements of Banco do Brasil S.A. ("Bank"), identified as Banco do Brasil and Consolidated, respectively, which comprise the balance sheet as of June 30, 2025, and the related individual and consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in shareholders' equity and cash flows for the six-month period then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the individual and consolidated financial statements of Banco do Brasil S.A. ("Banco"), as of June 30, 2025, have been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the accounting practices adopted in Brazil, applicable to institutions authorized to operate by the Central Bank of Brazil (BCB).

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International and Brazilian Standards on Auditing. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the “Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Individual and Consolidated Financial Statements” section of our report. We are independent of Banco do Brasil and its subsidiaries in accordance with relevant ethical principles established in the Accountant's Professional Ethics Code and in the professional standards issued by the Federal Accounting Council applicable to audits of financial statements of public interest entities in Brazil and we have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Emphasis of Matter

We draw attention to Note 2 to the individual and consolidated 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, which considers the waiver of the presentation, in the financial statements for the periods of the year 2025, of comparative figures for prior periods, as provided for in Resolution No. 4,966 of the National Monetary Council (CMN). Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the individ and consolidated financial statements of the current semester. These matters were addressed in the context of ou audit of the individual and consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and, therefore, we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Measurement of Expected Losses Associated with Credit Risk on Loans and Securities with Loan Characteristics

As described in Notes 3 (g), 12 (g) and 12 (h) to the individual and consolidated financial statements, as of June 30, 2025, the Bank recognized an allowance for expected losses associated with credit risk for the loans and securities with loan characteristics.

The evaluation of the expected losses on loans and securities with loan characteristics is a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses, and to achieve this result, a combination of three parameters is used: (i) probability of default (PD); (ii) loss given default (LGD); and (iii) exposure at default (EAD). The expected losses consider the characteristics of the client (registration information, delay history, credit limit situation, operation term, client segment and macroeconomic scenario); financial aspects and the probability of different macroeconomic scenarios. Financial instruments can be grouped by homogeneous risk groups, that is, with similar characteristics that allow the collective assessment and quantification of credit risk. Furthermore, the bank occasionally uses individualized analyses to evaluate credit risk in certain exposures monitored by management. In these cases, the assumptions used involve financial indicators and qualitative aspects of companies, the business environment, and financial instruments.

The bank calculates the expected losses over the lifetime of the financial instrument when the operation shows a significant increase in credit risk (Stage 2) or when classified as credit-impaired assets (Stage 3). For other operations, the expected losses is calculated for the next 12 months (Stage 1).

Due to the significance and complexity of the loans and securities with loan characteristics, mainly as a result of uncertainties related to the assumptions and methods used in calculating the above-mentioned parameters, we consider this to be a significant matter for our audit.

How the matter was addressed in our audit

Our audit procedures in this area included, but were not limited to:

- Evaluation of the design and implementation of key internal controls related to the following processes: (i) development and approval of models used in the calculation of the expected losses; (ii) determination of assumptions used to estimate PD, EAD, LGD, and future macroeconomic scenarios; (iii) classification of operations as credit-impaired assets and significant increase in credit risk; (iv) parameterization of the allowance calculation considering the allowance levels for losses associated with credit risk as defined by BCB Resolution 352/23; (v) allocation of loans and securities with loan characteristics by stage and portfolios; and (vi) approval of the calculation and analysis of expected losses on individually assessed operations.
- With the assistance of our internal specialists with expertise in credit risk, we conducted: (i) a qualitative evaluation of the expected losses methodologies through the review of models based on the technical requirements of CMN Resolution 4,966/21; and (ii) independent recalculation of PDs, EADs, LGDs, and weighted macroeconomic scenarios, including the application of minimum percentages defined by BCB Resolution 352/23 and stage allocation;

- Evaluation, on a sample basis, of the expected loss calculated individually, analyzing the assumptions and inspecting the related documentation used by the bank; and
- Assessment of whether the disclosures in the individual and consolidated financial statements comply with the requirements of applicable accounting standards and consider all relevant information.

Based on the evidence obtained through the procedures summarized above, we considered the measurement of the expected losses on loans and securities with loan characteristics, as well as the related disclosures, to be acceptable in the context of the individual and consolidated financial statements taken as a whole for the six-month period ended June 30, 2025.

Recognition and measurement of provisions for tax, civil and labor contingent liabilities

As described in notes 3 (m), 4 (h) and 21 (b) of the individual and consolidated financial statements, the Bank is a party to judicial and administrative proceedings of a tax, civil and labor. A provision for these claims is recognized when the Bank has a present obligation as a result of past events and it is probable that a cash outflow will be required to settle the obligation and the amount can be estimated reliably.

The measurement of this estimate involves management's judgment to determine the "Individualized" and " Aggregated" methods, as well as to choose the assumptions to be used by each method, which are based on: intended damages, probable damages, evidence presented in the records, case law, facts, court decisions, classification and level of risk of unfavorable outcome of lawsuits, to measure the amount of the likelihood of unfavorable outcome of claims.

Due to the significance of the amounts and the uncertainties and judgment involved in determining the likelihood of loss and the probable disbursement amount, we considered this to be a key audit matter.

How our audit approached this matter

Our audit procedures in this area included, but were not limited to:

- Evaluation of the design and operating effectiveness of key internal controls related to: (i) defining and approval of the methods and assumptions used to measure the provision; (ii) review the likelihood of unfavorable outcome and the amount assessed by legal counselors in an individual manner; and (iii) periodical analysis of Bank's sufficiency of the provision;
- With the support of our internal experts with a knowledge of statistics, evaluation of the statistical parameters used to measure the Aggregated method and analyzed the calculation of the provision amount;
- Evaluation of the Individualized method and its assumptions, according to the assumptions used by sampling, by inspecting the documents of technical studies prepared by Bank's legal counselors and the consistency of the information obtained through inquiries from official external sources;
- Evaluation of the sufficiency of the provision for contingent liabilities according to an analysis of the history of disbursements occurred during the year when compared with the related provisioned amounts; and
- Evaluation whether disclosures in the consolidated financial statements are in accordance with the requirements of applicable accounting standards and consider all relevant information.

Based on the evidence obtained through the procedures summarized above, we considered that the recognition and measurement of the amounts of the provision for tax, civil and labor contingent liabilities is acceptable in the context of the consolidated financial statements taken as a whole, for the six-month period ended June 30, 2025.

Measurement of post-employment benefit actuarial liabilities

As described in notes 3 (i), 4 (e) and 28 to the consolidated financial statements, Bank sponsors pension plans related to the supplementary retirement benefits of its employees

Under defined benefit plans, in which the actuarial risk and investment risk are basically applied to the sponsoring entity, the measurement of actuarial liabilities presented in the balance sheet in other non-financial liabilities requires the use of actuarial techniques and judgment to define assumptions, such as: discount rate, inflation rate and mortality tables.

Due to the uncertainties and judgment involved in determining the assumptions used to measure the actuarial liabilities of post-employment benefits related to defined benefit plans, we considered this to be a key audit matter.

How the matter was addressed in our audit

Our audit procedures in this area included, but were not limited to:

- Evaluation of the design and operating effectiveness of key internal controls related to the definition and approval of the assumptions used in the measurement of the actuarial liabilities of defined benefit plans;
- Evaluation, with the support of our experts in actuarial calculations, the reasonableness and consistency of the assumptions used, such as the discount rate, inflation rate and mortality tables, including the comparison with data obtained from external sources; and
- Recalculation, by sampling, the actuarial liabilities of defined benefit plans.
- Evaluation whether disclosures in the consolidated financial statements are in accordance with the requirements of applicable accounting standards and consider all relevant information.

Based on the evidence obtained through the procedures summarized above, we considered the measurement of the amounts of actuarial liabilities of defined benefit plans and the related disclosures acceptable in the context of the consolidated financial statements taken as a whole for the six-month period ended June 30, 2025.

Information technology environment

Bank's technology environment has procedures followed for managing accesses and changes in systems and applications, for developing new programs, in addition to automated internal controls over various relevant processes. In order to keep its operations running, the Bank provides access to systems and applications for its employees, taking into consideration the functions performed by them and their organizational structure.

The controls to authorize, monitor, restrict and/or revoke related accesses to this environment should provide reasonable assurance that accesses and updates of information are made in a complete, reliable and accurate manner and performed by appropriate employees, to mitigate the potential risk of fraud or error resulting from improper access or change in a system or in an information, and to ensure the integrity of the financial information and accounting records generated by these systems and applications.

Due to Bank's high dependence on its technology systems, the high volume of transactions processed daily, and the importance of access controls and change management in its systems and applications, that process utilized data, to plan the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures, we considered this to be a key audit matter.

How the matter was addressed in our audit

Our audit procedures in this area included, but were not limited to:

- With the support of our information technology professionals:
  - I. Evaluation of the design and operating effectiveness, as well as compensatory controls over certain key internal controls, access to systems and applications, such as: authorization of new users, revocation of terminated users and review of active users;
  - II. Evaluation by sampling of significant information extracted from certain key systems to prepare the consolidated financial statements;
  - III. Evaluation of the areas where, according to our judgment, there is a high dependence on information technology. Our tests also included an evaluation of password policies, security configurations and internal controls over system and application developments and changes; and
  - IV. Evaluation of the design and operating effectiveness of internal controls for financial reporting and other relevant automated processes or with some component dependent on systems and applications. We tested the design, implementation, and operating effectiveness of those controls.

The evidence obtained through the procedures summarized above allowed us to consider the information extracted from certain systems and applications to plan the nature, timing and extent of our substantive tests in the context of the consolidated financial statements taken as a whole for the six-month period ended June 30, 2025.

Other matters

Statements of value added

The individual and consolidated financial statements of value added for the six-month period ended June 30, 2025, prepared under the responsibility of the Bank's management, and presented as supplementary information in relation to the accounting practices adopted in Brazil applicable to institutions authorized to operate by the Central Bank of Brazil (BACEN), were submitted to the same audit procedures applied together with the audit of the individual and consolidated financial statements of the Bank. In order to form our opinion, we evaluated whether these statements are reconciled to the individual and consolidated financial statements and to the accounting records, as applicable, and whether their form and content are in accordance with the criteria set on Technical Pronouncement CPC 09 - Statement of Value Added. In our opinion, these statements of value added have been adequately prepared, in all material respects, according to the criteria set on this Technical Pronouncement and are consistent with the individual and consolidated financial statements taken as a whole.

Consolidated Financial Statements

These consolidated financial statements for the six-month period ended June 30, 2025, were prepared in accordance with the accounting practices adopted in Brazil applicable to institutions authorized to operate by the Central Bank of Brazil (Bacen), and are being presented as additional information, as allowed by Article No. 77 of CMN Resolution No. 4,966, to the consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with the IFRS Accounting Standards 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 August 13, 2025

Other information that accompanies the individual and consolidated financial statements and the independent auditors' report

The Bank's Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Management Report.

Our opinion on the individual and consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the individual and consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the individual and consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work performed, we conclude that there is material misstatement of the Management Report, we are required to report on such fact. We have nothing to report on this.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Individual and Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of these individual and consolidated financial statements in accordance with the accounting practices adopted in Brazil, applicable to institutions authorized to operate by the Central Bank of Brazil (BACEN), and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of individual and consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Individual and Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the individual and consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. 'Reasonable assurance' is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Brazilian and International standards on auditing will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these individual and consolidated financial statements. As part of an audit in accordance with the Brazilian and international standards on auditing, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. In addition:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the individual and consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations or the collusion, misrepresentation of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Entity's and its subsidiaries' internal controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Bank's and its subsidiaries' ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, then we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the individual and consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Bank to cease to continue as a going concern.
- We planned and performed the group audit to obtain appropriate and sufficient audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business units within the group as a basis for forming an opinion on the group’s financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision, and review of the audit work performed for the purposes of the group audit and, consequently, for the audit opinion.

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

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical and independence requirements and communicate with them all relationships or issues that could substantially affect our independence, including, when applicable, the actions taken to eliminate the threats or safeguards applied by the Company

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

Brasília, August 13, 2025

KPMG Auditores Independentes
CRC SP-014428/F-0

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

Original signed

AUDIT COMMITTEE SUMMARY REPORT

Banco do Brasil's Individual and Consolidated Financial Statements prepared in accordance with Banco Central do Brasil (Bacen) accounting standards

First semester of 2025

Presentation

The Audit Committee (Coaud) is a statutory advisory board, whose attributions are set by Law 13,303/2016 (State-Owned Entities Law), Decree 8,945/2016, CMN Resolution 4,910/2021, Bylaws of Banco do Brasil S.A. (BB), and its Internal Regulations. It provides permanent and independent advisory support to the Board of Directors (CA) in the exercise of its attributions.

Coaud evaluates and monitors risk exposures and capital management through interaction and joint efforts with the Risk and Capital Committee (Coris), in accordance with CMN Resolution 4,557/2017.

The administrators of Banco do Brasil and its subsidiaries are responsible for preparing and ensuring the integrity of the financial statements, managing risks, maintaining an effective internal control system, and ensuring compliance of activities with applicable laws and regulations.

Internal Audit (Audit) is responsible for conducting periodic work focused on the main risks to which the Conglomerate is exposed, independently evaluating the effectiveness of risk management, internal controls, accounting processes, and governance.

KPMG Auditores Independentes Ltda (KPMG) is responsible for auditing the individual and consolidated financial statements of BB and its subsidiaries covered by Coaud. As part of this work, it also assesses the quality and sufficiency of internal controls for the preparation and proper presentation of the financial statements.

Period Activities

The activities carried out by the Audit Committee (Coaud), as outlined in the 2025 Annual Work Plan approved by Banco do Brasil's Board of Directors on December 13, 2024, are recorded in meeting minutes and covered the full scope of the Committee's responsibilities. These minutes were submitted to the Board of Directors, made available to the Fiscal Council and the Independent Auditor, and published in summary form on the website www.bb.com.br/ri.

The Committee held meetings with representatives of BB's Executive Management and companies within the Conglomerate, as well as with their respective Boards of Directors and Fiscal Councils, the Risk and Capital Committee (Coris), Internal and Independent Auditors, and the Banco Central do Brasil (Bacen), in addition to meetings among Coaud members.

During these meetings, the Committee addressed topics under its oversight, organized into the following thematic areas: internal control systems, internal audit, independent audit, related-party transactions, actuarial matters, risk exposures, and accounting.

The Committee submitted periodic reports to the Board of Directors on its activities and issued opinions on matters within its scope. It also provided recommendations to Management and Internal Audit regarding key topics related to its responsibilities. These recommendations were discussed, accepted, and their implementation was monitored by Coaud.

No evidence or reports of fraud or non-compliance with legal or regulatory standards that could jeopardize the institution's continuity came to Coaud's attention.

There were no significant disagreements between Management, the Independent Auditor, and the Audit Committee regarding the financial statements.

Original signed

Conclusions

Based on the activities carried out and considering the responsibilities and limitations inherent to its scope of action, the Audit Committee (Coaud) concluded that:

a) The Internal Control System (ICS) is appropriate for the size and complexity of the Conglomerate's business and receives ongoing attention from Management;

b) Internal Audit is effective, has sufficient structure and budget to perform its functions, and operates with independence, objectivity, and quality;

c) KPMG performs its duties effectively and independently;

d) The processes related to related-party transactions are in compliance with BB's specific policy and applicable legislation;

e) The parameters and actuarial results of the benefit plans sponsored by pension funds are adequately reflected in the financial statements;

f) Risk exposures have been appropriately managed by Administration;

g) The individual and consolidated financial statements adequately present, in all material respects, BB's financial position as of June 30, 2025, in accordance with Brazilian accounting practices applicable to institutions authorized to operate by Bacen.

Brasília-DF, August 13th, 2025.

Egidio Otmar Ames

Coordinator

Aramis Sá de Andrade

Marcelo Gasparino Da Silva

Rachel de Oliveira Maia

Vera Lucia de Almeida Pereira Elias

Original signed

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 June 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), August 12, 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

Luiz Gustavo Braz Lage
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)

Original signed

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), August 12, 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)

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CHIEF AGRIBUSINESS AND FAMILY FARMING OFFICER

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CHIEF FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT AND INVESTOR RELATIONS OFFICER (CFO)

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
José Ricardo Sasseron
Luiz Gustavo Braz Lage
Marco Geovanne Tobias da Silva
Marisa Reghini Ferreira Mattos

DIRECTORS
Alan Carlos Guedes de Oliveira
Alberto Martinhago Vieira
Antonio Carlos Wagner Chiarello
Carlos Eduardo Guedes Pinto
Eduardo Cesar Pasa
Euler Antonio Luz Mathias
João Francisco Fruet Júnior
João Vagnes de Moura Silva
Julio César Vezzaro
Kamillo Tononi Oliveira Silva
Larissa da Silva Novais Vieira
Luciano Matarazzo Regno
Lucinéia Possar
Marcelo Henrique Gomes da Silva
Mariana Pires Dias
Neudson Peres de Freitas
Paula Sayão Carvalho Araujo
Pedro Bramont
Rafael Machado Giovanella
Rodrigo Costa Vasconcelos
Rodrigo Mulinari
Rosiane Barbosa Laviola
Thiago Affonso Borsari

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
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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.
Eduardo Cesar Pasa
General Accountant
Accountant CRC-DF 017601/O-5
CPF 541.035.920-87

Pedro Henrique Duarte Oliveira
Accountant CRC-DF 023407/O-3
CPF 955.476.143-00