

Banco do Brasil's
Greenhouse Gas
(GHG) Inventory **2025**





GHG at BB

Banco do Brasil's Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions Inventory consists of measuring and disclosing the institution's emissions based on the methodology of the Brazilian GHG Protocol Program. This methodology was adapted to the Brazilian context by the Center for Sustainability Studies (FGVces) at the São Paulo School of Business Administration (FGV-EAESP) of the Getulio Vargas Foundation (FGV). The initiative was supported by the Brazilian Business Council for Sustainable Development (CEBDS), the Ministry of the Environment (MMA), the World Resources Institute (WRI), the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD), and 27 founding companies, including Banco do Brasil.

Emissions management is conducted in accordance with Banco do Brasil's General Policy and its Social, Environmental, and Climate Responsibility Policy (PRSAC). Through these guidelines, we reinforce our commitment to responsible action that consider the interests of our stakeholders and promote initiatives aimed at mitigating risks and seizing opportunities related to socio-environmental issues, including climate change.

The GHG Emissions Inventory aligns with the continuous improvement principle of Banco do Brasil's Environmental Management System (EMS). To ensure the reliability of the reported information, a company specialized in environmental audits was hired to carry out the external verification of the Inventory, in accordance with the requirements of the NBR ISO 14064-3 standard and the GHG Protocol methodology.

The data used in the calculation of GHG emissions are obtained primarily from the Bank's internal systems, especially from the applications for controlling administrative expenses and human resources management, in addition to information provided directly by the responsible areas.

Since 2008, Banco do Brasil has annually prepared and published its GHG Emissions Inventory on the website of the Public Emissions Registry (<https://registropublicodeemissoes.fgv.br/>), under the responsibility of the Brazilian GHG Protocol Program (FGVces). The data is also reported to the Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP), available at [cdp.net](https://www.cdp.net).

Banco do Brasil is a founding member of the Brazilian GHG Protocol Program and the Companies for the Climate (EPC) initiatives, both aimed at mitigating and adapting to climate change. It is also a member of the Thematic Chamber on Climate Change (CT Clima), coordinated by the Brazilian Business Council for Sustainable Development (CEBDS), which supports companies in adopting strategies to reduce risks and take advantage of opportunities related to GHG emissions.

Considering its history and strategic relevance, as well as that of the financial sector in promoting sustainable economic development, in 2025 Banco do Brasil promoted the 10th update of its BB Agenda 30, through which it establishes the long-term commitments and the Sustainability Plan. This new edition consolidates targets and actions structured around sustainable finance, environmental, social and climate governance and generation of positive impacts in the value chain, maintaining alignment with global initiatives such as the Paris Agreement and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the United Nations (UN), especially those related to responsible consumption and production (SDG 12), climate action (SDG 13), strengthening governance and institutions (SDG 16), and relevant international agendas, such as the COP30 discussions.

With regard to environmental, social and governance (ESG) management, with a focus on climate change, the following commitments stand out:

GHG

Emissions Management

- 100% offsetting of direct emissions (Scope 1);
- 100% renewable energy usage (own plants, Free Energy Contracting Environment (ACL) and Renewable Energy Certificates (REC¹) since 2023;
- 42% reduction in direct emissions (Scope 1) by 2030, compared to the 2022 base year.

¹ REC – Renewable Energy Certificate

Since 2021, the Bank has joined the Business Ambition for 1.5°C initiative, reaffirming its commitment to setting science-based GHG emissions reduction targets. This adhesion aims to contribute to limiting global warming to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels and achieve carbon neutrality throughout the value chain by 2050, according to the criteria being defined by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi).



Methodology

Banco do Brasil adopts the methodology of the Brazilian GHG Protocol Program for the preparation of its Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions Inventory, as it is the main reference for accounting and reporting emissions in the country. Developed to adapt the international standards of the GHG Protocol to the Brazilian reality, the Program provides recognized guidelines, tools and criteria for the identification, quantification and disclosure of GHG emissions, promoting consistency, transparency, comparability and quality of the information reported.

The adoption of this methodology is in line with the best climate management practices and the use of internationally recognized standards for emissions accounting. Developed by the World Resources Institute (WRI) and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD), the GHG Protocol is widely used by public and private organizations around the world as a basis for the preparation of corporate inventories and for the management of risks and opportunities related to climate change.

In addition to providing a comprehensive view of the emissions associated with the organization's operations and value chain, as well as comparability to the market, the methodology supports the monitoring of environmental performance, the setting of reduction targets, and the continuous improvement of climate change management, strengthening governance and transparency in communication with its stakeholders.

Banco do Brasil's GHG Emissions Inventory, referring to the year 2025, includes the accounting and reporting of emissions in the three Scopes established by the Brazilian GHG Protocol Program. The survey covers direct emissions, indirect emissions from energy consumption and other indirect emissions associated with our value chain, expressed in tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO₂e).

The report is prepared under the operational control approach and covers more than 4 thousand facilities distributed throughout the Brazilian territory, including retail, wholesale and government branches, as well as regional and strategic units. The following are considered:

Scope 1 – Direct Emissions

- Based on the Bank's fuel consumption activities, including mobile combustion of the vehicle fleet, stationary combustion of electric power generators, and fugitive emissions from refrigerant gases and fire extinguishers.

Scope 2 – Indirect Emissions

- Based on the Bank's electricity consumption (MWh). The report is carried out according to the approaches accepted by the Brazilian GHG Protocol Program (PBGHP), being:
 - **Location-based approach (required)** which considers the consumption of electricity according to the Brazilian energy matrix, using the emission factor of the National Interconnected System (SIN). As the SIN is composed by different generation sources, including hydroelectric and thermoelectric, the annual variation in its composition directly influences the calculation of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e) emissions.
 - **Purchase choice-based approach (optional)**, where the consumption of electricity generated by BB's photovoltaic plants is reported, complemented by the acquisition of Renewable Energy Certificates (REC). This practice ensures the traceability and renewable origin of the energy consumed, in the amount equivalent to the electricity used.



Scope 3 – Other Indirect Emissions

- Sources that do not belong to, nor are they directly controlled by BB, but that occur along its value chain. Currently, the categories accounted for in the Inventory are²:

- Category 1 – Goods and Services

Purchased: Lifecycle emissions of purchased paper (extraction, production and transportation).

- Category 4 – Transportation and

Distribution – Upstream: Emissions of contracted logistics services, such as transportation of mailbags and cash.

- Category 6 – Business Travel:

Emissions from air and ground travel carried out by employees on business.

- Category 3 – Fuel and Energy

Related Activities: Emissions from the production and transportation chain of the fuels used by the Bank.

- Category 5 – Waste Generated in

Operations: Emissions associated with water consumption (effluents generation) and paper disposal.

- Category 7 – Employee Commuting:

Estimated emissions from employees' daily commutes.

According to the GHG Protocol, for the purpose of calculating emissions, we consider the gases controlled by the Kyoto Protocol, according to the GWP table below:

Gases included in GHG Emissions calculations	Global Warming Potential (GWP)*
CO ₂	1
CH ₄	28
N ₂ O	265
HFCs	4 – 12,400
PFCs	6,630 – 17,400
SF ₆	23,500
NF ₃	16,100
compound	0 – 11,698

* Source: IPCC 2013/ ASHRAE 2019

² Categories 2 – Capital goods, 8 – Leased goods, 9 – Transportation and distribution (downstream), 10 – Processing of products sold, 11 – Use of goods and services sold, 12 – End-of-life treatment of products sold, 13 – Leased goods and 14 – Franchises were not inventoried because they were evaluated and considered not applicable to the context of the organization. Category 15 – Investments (Financed Emissions) is inventoried by Banco do Brasil and its results are disclosed separately in the document "BB's Commitment to Climate Change", available on the Bank's Sustainability portal, and is not part of the scope of this GHG Inventory.

SUMMARY OF TOTAL EMISSIONS GHG 2025

The BB 2025 GHG Emissions Inventory was submitted to external verification by a third party, the Totum Institute, in accordance with the requirements of the Brazilian GHG Protocol Program and the ISO 14064-3 standard. The data presented below are in tons of CO₂ equivalent (tCO₂e).

EMISSIONS INVENTORY

GHG BB – 2025

Location-Based Approach – Scope 2		
Scope 1	Scope 2	Scope 3
20,702.806	23,139.677	51,156.375
Purchase Choice-based Approach – Scope 2		
Scope 1	Scope 2	Scope 3
20,702.806	0.000	51,156.375

In 2025, Banco do Brasil maintained its Scope 1 emissions below the target set for the period, fully neutralized emissions associated with electricity consumption in the purchase choice-based approach, and continued to make progress in managing indirect emissions from its value chain. The results reflect both the evolution of decarbonization initiatives and the continuous improvement of the quality and comprehensiveness and traceability of the data used in the Inventory.

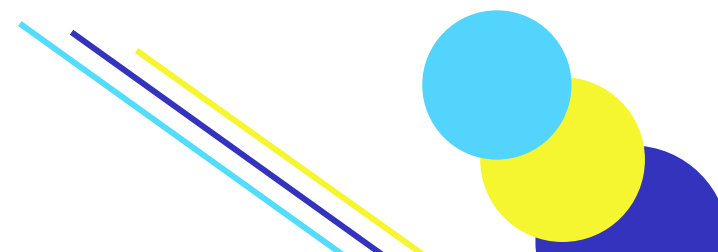
CARBON INTENSITY PER EMPLOYEE

It is expressed as the quotient between total GHG emissions (Scopes 1 and 2) and the number of employees, as follows:

BB's Carbon Intensity per Employee	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
GHG emissions (Scopes 1 and 2) ³ (tCO ₂ e)	20,518	25,651	18,494	18,333	20,703
Number of Employees ⁴	84,597	85,953	86,220	86,574	85,667
Carbon Intensity (tCO ₂ e/employee)	0.243	0.298	0.215	0.212	0.242

³ As of 2021, BB's emissions were considered within the Purchase Choice-based Approach – Scope 2.

⁴ The number of employees per CLT employment contract was considered – Annual Report 2025.





BB's Greenhouse Gas Inventory

Historical Series

GHG Emissions Inventory – BB						
Scope	Emission Source	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
1	TOTAL(tCO₂e)	20,517.729	25,650.970	18,494.350	18,333.203	20,702.806
	Mobile Combustion (Fleet Vehicles)	1,042.401	959.875	1,303.448	1,435.936	1,785.337
	Stationary Combustion (Electric Power Generating Fuel)	515.253	374.285	559.694	479.161	369.847
	Fugitive Emissions (Refrigerant Gases and Fire Extinguishers) ⁵	18,960.075	24,316.810	16,631.208	16,418.106	18,547.623
2	TOTAL (tCO₂e) Location-based Approach (Mandatory Report)	63,829.922	21,827.442	19,710.178	29,729.105	23,139.677
	TOTAL (tCO₂e) Purchase Choice-based Approach ⁶	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
3	TOTAL (tCO₂e)	42,210.971	41,168.664	44,083.981	42,517.964	51,156.375
	Category 1 – Purchased Goods and Services ⁷	1,599.750	1,804.775	1,507.752	2,097.359	1,478.241
	Category 3 – Fuel and Energy Activities ⁷	745.190	947.614	1,423.312	1,258.159	1,403.100
	Category 4 – Transportation and Distribution – Upstream	17,311.595	14,163.933	15,164.630	7,078.276	17,699.664
	Category 5 – Waste Generated in Operations	10,545.080	12,172.692	12,408.564	12,675.734	11,904.972
	Category 6 – Business Travel	1,153.262	3,208.575	6,209.638	9,349.242	6,972.648
	Category 7 – Employee Commuting (home-work)	10,856.094	8,871.075	7,370.085	10,059.193	11,697.749

⁵ As of the inventory of the reference year 2021, data on fugitive emissions of refrigerant gases are no longer estimated and are now measured, reflecting the amount of gas effectively replenished in the air conditioning equipment during maintenance.

⁶ As of the inventory for the reference year 2020, BB's Scope 2 emissions also began to be presented based on the voluntary Purchase Choice report, which zeroes emissions from electricity consumption through the acquisition of Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs) and the consumption of photovoltaic energy from its plants.

⁷ As of the inventory of the reference year 2021, the accounting of two more Scope 3 categories began, namely: Category 1 – Purchased Goods and Services and Category 3 – Fuel and Energy Activities.

Emission Targets

Reaffirming its commitment to sustainability and tackling climate change, BB has joined the Business Ambition for 1.5°C Commitment Letter, committing itself to developing decarbonization targets compatible with net emissions neutrality throughout its value chain by 2050.

As part of this commitment, since 2021 BB has been promoting internal discussions to align its annual greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions targets. In 2023, targets were set that foresee a 42% reduction in Scope 1 emissions by 2030. These targets follow the guidelines of the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) for the financial sector, in force at the time, and are aligned with the Paris Agreement, the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the Bank's Agenda 30 and the BB 2030 Commitments.

General Target Goal

Emission Targets - BB 2030 Commitments for a more sustainable world			
Scope	2022 (Base year)	2030 (Target Year)	Percentage Reduction
1	25,651	14,878	-42%

Baseline – Annual targets

The definition of BB's emission reduction targets was conducted based on the methodology of Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi), using the official tool made available by the initiative itself. The calculation of the targets considered the well-below 2°C degrees temperature scenario (WB2C), in accordance with international climate commitments.

The target set provides for a 42% reduction in absolute Scope 1 emissions by 2030, based on the data reported in BB's GHG Emissions Inventory for the base year of 2022.

Intermediate targets									
Scope 1	2022 (Base year)	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030 (Target year)
Target	25,651	24,304	22,958	21,611	20,264	18,918	17,571	16,224	14,878
Percentage Reduction	0	-5.25%	-10.50%	-15.75%	-21.00%	-26.25%	-31.50%	-36.75%	-42.00%



Scope 3 Targets

In 2026, within the scope of BB's Agenda 30, Banco do Brasil approved intermediate emission reduction targets for specific categories of Scope 3, defined based on a technical analysis that considered methodological maturity, institutional governance of the emission sources, the availability of data and the effective potential for reducing emissions. The targets complement the corporate decarbonization strategy and strengthen the Bank's alignment with climate management best practices.

For the **Category 1**– Purchased Goods and Services (paper consumption), a target of an absolute reduction of 40% in emissions by 2030 was set, taking 2024 as the base year. The target is associated with the continuity of digital transformation initiatives, rationalization of printings and expansion of the Zero Paper Program.

Scope 3 – Category 1 (Purchased Goods and Services)							
	2024 (Base year)	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030 (Target Year)
Target (tCO ₂ e)	2,097	1,478	1,426	1,384	1,342	1,300	1,258
Percentage Reduction	0	-	-32%	-34%	-36%	-38%	-40%

For the **Category 6** – Business Travel, a target of an absolute reduction of 30% in emissions by 2030 was set, taking 2024 as the base year. The strategy considers the gradual reduction of air transportation, the main source of emissions in the category, as well as the expansion of virtual meetings and the optimization of corporate travel.

Scope 3 – Category 6 (Business Travel)							
	2024 (Base year)	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030 (Target Year)
Target (tCO ₂ e)	9,349	6,973	6,918	6,825	6,731	6,638	6,524
Percentage Reduction	0	-	-26%	-27%	-28%	-29%	-30%

Achieved

2025



Since 2021, Banco do Brasil has improved the calculation of data related to emissions from refrigerant gases used in its air conditioning systems. Previously, the methodology adopted was based on estimates from the inventory of installed equipment. As of 2021, this approach was replaced by recording the amount of gas effectively replenished during maintenance, allowing a more accurate measurement of the actual emissions released into the atmosphere.

In 2025, Banco do Brasil reduced its Scope 1 Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions by 19.3% compared to 2022. Emissions went from 25,651 tCO₂e to 20,703 tCO₂e, a result 4.2% lower than the intermediate target set for the year, set at 21,611 tCO₂e.

BB GHG Emissions Comparison 2022 x 2025			
Scope	2022 (Base year)	2025 (Current year)	Percentage Reduction
1	25,651	20,703	-19.3%

BB GHG Emissions Comparison 2025 x Target 2025			
Scope	Target 2025	Achieved 2025	Percentage Reduction
1	21,611	20,703	-4.2%

It is important to note that this indicator is equivalent to a thermometer, since emissions may vary more or less over the years, depending on the need for maintenance of air conditioning equipment and the replacement of refrigerant gas, which represents approximately 90% of Scope 1 emissions.

OFFSETTING and REDUCTIONS



Scope 1 Offsetting

Carbon Credits

With the establishment of the BB 2030 Commitments for a more sustainable world, Banco do Brasil has set as targets the offsetting of 100% of its direct emissions (Scope 1) and the neutralization of emissions associated with electricity consumption (Scope 2). To achieve these targets, a Climate Change Management strategy was implemented that includes the acquisition of carbon credits to offset direct emissions, as well as the use of energy from clean sources, with emphasis on the installation of photovoltaic plants. In addition, the Bank began to acquire Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs) to ensure the neutralization of Scope 2 emissions.

In 2023, Banco do Brasil innovated in the carbon market by allowing repossessed or recovered properties to be auctioned online with the possibility of payment through carbon credits. The credits obtained through these auctions have been used to offset the Bank's Scope 1 Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions.

After the retirement of 20,703 credits used to offset Scope 1 emissions for the year 2025, BB maintained a stock of 59,842 carbon credits held in custody on the American Carbon Registry (ACR) platform.

Company	Project/ Enterprise	Location	Project Type	Certification Standard	Registration Platform	Registrati on	Amount of Credits
BB	Santos Energia Wind Power Complex: Santo Antônio de Pádua, São Cristóvão and São Jorge	Brasil	Renewabl e energy	ACR	ACR	ACR0224	77,076
BB	MS Renováveis Wind Power Complex: Sea and Land, Areia Branca, Embuaca and Icaraí	Brasil	Renewabl e energy	ACR	ACR	ACR0191	3,469
Compensation							
BB	BB GHG Emissions Inventory – reference year 2025 – Scope 1						20,703
Stock							59,842

Scope 2 Emissions Neutralization

Purchase Choice-based Approach

Consolidating its Climate Change Management strategy aimed at neutralizing Scope 2 emissions, in 2025 Banco do Brasil expanded the use of renewable energy in its operations through an integrated approach that combines its own generation (photovoltaic plants), energy acquisition in the Free Energy Contracting Environment (ACL) and acquisition of Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs).

The Bank significantly expanded its distributed generation capacity, increasing from 16 to 27 the number of its own photovoltaic plants in operation, distributed in various regions of the country. This strategy strengthens the traceability of the origin of the energy consumed, reduces dependence on sources with higher carbon intensity, and contributes to maintaining the neutralization of emissions associated with electricity consumption.

Thus, to neutralize the GHG emissions associated with the consumption of 518,358 MWh in 2025, the following were used:

- 82,447 MWh of energy generated by 27 own photovoltaic plants;
- 272,791 RECs in the I-REC standard, from five ACL contracts – Free Energy Contracting Environment signed with the companies EDP Smart Energia (202374217891), Matrix Energia (202374217698, 202374216252 and 202374216224) and Santa Maria Energia (202374217636);
- 163,121 RECs in the I-REC standard, acquired from the company Cemig Geração e Transmissão S.A.

Photovoltaic Plant in Operation	State
Batalha	AL
Caetite	BA
Xique Xique	BA
Pedra Branca	CE
Brasília	DF
Mucurici	ES
Iaciara	GO
Porteirinha	MG
Rio Paranaíba	MG
Naviraí	MS
Juína	MT
São Domingos do Araguaia	PA
Piancó	PB
São Caetano	PE
Lagoinha do Piauí	PI
Cascavel	PR
Loanda	PR
Santanésia/Anta	RJ
Riacho da Cruz	RN
Uruguaiana	RS
São Lourenço do Oeste	SC
São Lourenço do Oeste II	SC
Andradina	SP
Lins	SP
Rancharia	SP
São Roque 1	SP
São Roque 2	SP

All RECs were issued from renewable sources and registered on the Evident Registry platform (<https://evident.app/>), which ensures an auditable chain of custody, enabling the traceability and verification of exclusive ownership claims by end-users.

Reductions of EMISSIONS

Scope 2

Origin	Project/ Enterprise	Location	Source	Instrument/ Origin Tracing	Emission Factor	Unit	Quantity
Cemig Geração e Transmissão S.A.	Nova Ponte Hydroelectric Power Plant	Nova Ponte (Minas Gerais State)	Hydroelectric				
	Parajuru Beach Wind Power Plant Central	Beberibe (Ceará State)	Wind	I-RECs	0.000	REC	163,121
	Volta do Rio Wind Power Plant Central	Acaraú (Ceará State)	Wind				
Free Energy Market (Suppliers: EDP, Matrix, Santa Maria)	Various	Diversos	Hydroelectric	I-RECs	0.000	REC	272,791
Photovoltaic Plants	BB Plants	1-Batalha (AL) 2-Caetite (BA) 3-Xique Xique (BA) 4-Pedra Branca (CE) 5-Brasília (DF) 6-Mucurici (ES) 7-Iaciara (GO) 8-Porteirinha (MG) 9-Rio Paranaíba (MG) 10-Naviraí (MS) 11-Juína (MT) 12-São Domingos do Araguaia (PA) 13-Piancó (PB) 14-São Caetano (PE) 15-Lagoinha do Piauí (PI) 16-Cascavel (PR) 17-Loanda (PR) 18-Santanésia/Anta (RJ) 19-Riacho da Cruz (RN) 20-Uruguaiana (RS) 21-São Lourenço do Oeste (SC) 22-São Lourenço do Oeste II (SC) 23-Andradina (SP) 24-Lins (SP) 25-Rancharia (SP) 26-São Roque 1 (SP) 27-São Roque 2 (SP)	Solar	Self-declaration of Renewable Energy Generation	0.000	MWh	82,447
Total							MWh 518,359
Reduction - Neutralization							MWh 518,359
BB GHG emissions Electricity Consumption – Reporting based on Purchase Choice							0.000

RESULTS

by Scope



Scope 1

Since 2021, Banco do Brasil has been continuously improving its management and accounting processes for GHG emissions associated with Scope 1. In particular, the measurement of fugitive emissions from air conditioning systems, which is now based on the amount of refrigerant gases effectively replenished during maintenance activities, replacing the estimates previously used. This evolution has contributed to increasing the accuracy, traceability, and reliability of the information reported in the GHG Emissions Inventory.

Associated with this improvement process, information on the main sources of Scope 1 emissions is maintained and available on the internal BB Interactive Environmental Management portal, GaBBi: fugitive emissions, stationary combustion and mobile combustion. The initiative strengthens transparency and continuous monitoring of the environmental performance of the Bank's facilities, supporting the management of emissions and the identification of reduction opportunities.

BB's Scope 1, used as a reference for monitoring decarbonization targets, decreased by 19.3% compared to the base year of 2022. Emissions went from 25,651 tCO₂e to 20,703 tCO₂e in 2025, i.e., 4.2% below the target set for the period (21,611 tCO₂e). Although there was an increase in emissions compared to 2024 (12.9%), mainly due to the growth in fugitive emissions associated with refrigerant gases and the higher consumption of diesel in mobile combustion, the Bank maintained its trajectory in line with its commitment to reduce direct emissions by 42% by 2030, compared to the base year of 2022.



Scope 1 - Emission Sources

Fugitive emissions – Refrigerant gases (air conditioning) and fire extinguishers:

Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions from air conditioning systems still represent the main source of Banco do Brasil's Scope 1 emissions. In 2025, emissions of 18,548 tCO₂e were recorded from the replacement of refrigerant gases and the recharging of fire extinguishers, a figure that corresponds to approximately 90% of total Scope 1 emissions. Although it represents an increase compared to 2024, when 16,418 tCO₂e were recorded, the result remains 23.7% lower than the base year of 2022, when emissions of 24,317 tCO₂e were recorded.

The methodology for calculating fugitive emissions remains based on the amount of gas effectively replenished during maintenance processes, providing greater precision in the quantification of emissions released into the atmosphere. The analysis of 2025 data shows significant reductions in the consumption of some refrigerant gases traditionally used by the Bank, such as HFC-134a (-51.6%), R-407C (-27.2%), R-22 (-25.0%) and R-141b (-23.1%). On the other hand, there was an increase of 23.6% in the use of R-410A, a gas widely used in more modern air conditioning systems, which influenced the behavior of fugitive emissions in the period.

Banco do Brasil maintains its strategy of modernizing its air conditioning park, prioritizing the gradual replacement of equipment that uses refrigerant gases with greater potential for environmental impact, especially those based on HCFCs, such as R-22.

This process contributes to improving the energy efficiency of the equipment, reducing the need for corrective maintenance, and aligning to the best practices in environmental and climate management.

In addition, the Bank's internal regulations maintain the guidance that, in compliance with Conama Resolution No. 267, the acquisition of equipment that uses R-22 type refrigerant gases is prohibited. This guideline ratifies and reinforces the institutional commitment to the progressive elimination of substances subject to international control and to the reduction of environmental impacts associated with the organization's activities.

The number of fire extinguishers installed on Banco do Brasil's facilities remains compatible with the requirements of NBR 12693. The emissions associated with CO₂ fire extinguishers recharging carried out in 2025 are already included in the figures reported for fugitive emissions, showing a variation compatible with the reduction in the area occupied by the Bank over recent years.



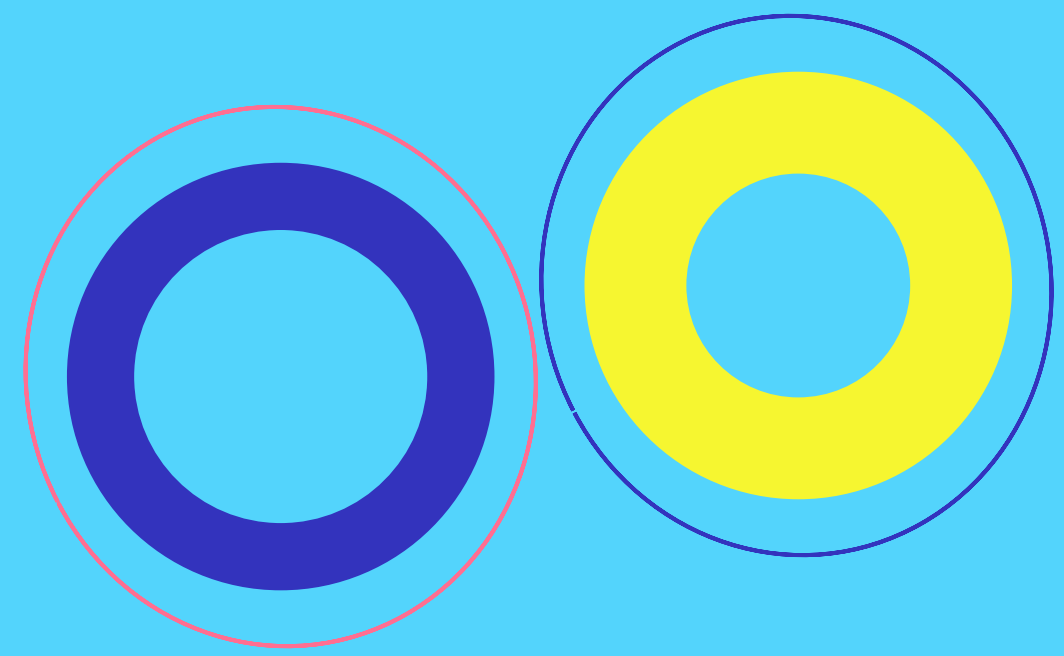
Mobile combustion emissions:

Emissions from the Bank's vehicle fleet totaled 1,785.3 tCO₂e in 2025, representing an increase of 24.3% compared to 2024, when 1,435.9 tCO₂e were recorded. Compared to the base year of 2022, which recorded 959.9 tCO₂e, there was a growth of 86.0%, reflecting changes in the fuel consumption profile of the fleet over the period.

The behavior of emissions was mainly influenced by the greater use of diesel oil, whose consumption went from 245 thousand liters in 2024 to 396 thousand liters in 2025, a growth of approximately 61.5%. On the other hand, there was a reduction in the consumption of hydrous ethanol (-4.0%) and regular gasoline (-3.8%). Considering the higher emission factor associated with diesel in relation to the other fuels used, this change in the fuel matrix exerted a direct influence on the increase in emissions in the category.

It should be noted that part of this increase was offset by the reduction in diesel consumption in the Bank's electricity generators, whose consumption decreased from 209.5 thousand liters to 163.1 thousand liters in the same period. Thus, although an increase in the diesel consumption of the fleet was observed, the combined effect of mobile and stationary combustion sources was partially mitigated by the lower use of contingency power generation systems.

Despite the increase in emissions, Banco do Brasil maintains initiatives aimed at reducing the environmental impact of the corporate fleet. The contracts continue to provide for the availability of eco-efficient vehicles equipped with flex fuel technology, allowing the use of renewable fuels, such as ethanol. In addition, the use of Alelo Auto system contributes to the monitoring of supply and to the improvement of fuel consumption management.





Stationary combustion emissions:

Emissions from diesel combustion in electric power generators totaled 369.8 tCO₂e in 2025, representing a reduction of 22.8% compared to 2024, when 479.2 tCO₂e were recorded. Compared to the base year of 2022, which recorded 374.3 tCO₂e, the level of emissions remained practically stable, showing the maintenance of a level compatible with the Bank's operating history.

The reduction observed in 2025 is directly related to the decrease of approximately 22% in the diesel consumption by generators, which went from 209.5 thousand liters to 163.1 thousand liters. The result was mainly influenced by the reduction in consumption in branches (-26.4%) and, to a lesser extent, in data centers (-11.5%), reflecting a reduced need to activate contingency power generation systems over the period.

It should be noted that the reduction of diesel consumption in generators contributed to partially mitigate the increase observed in the consumption of the Bank's vehicle fleet.

Although stationary combustion represents a small portion of total Scope 1 emissions, Banco do Brasil continues to closely monitor the consumption of fuels used in its energy backup systems, looking for opportunities for operational optimization, energy efficiency and reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.

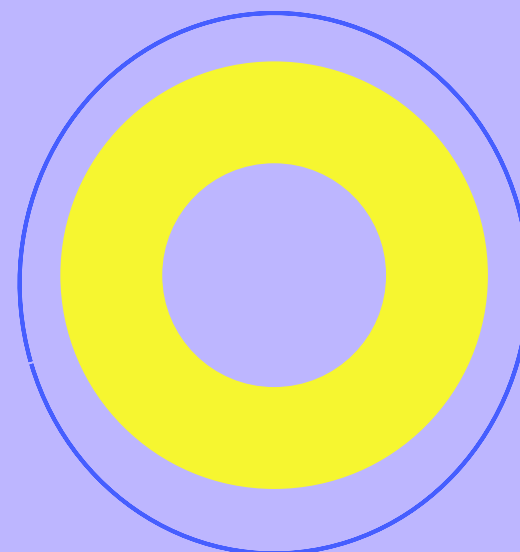
Scope 2



Scope 2 emissions reflect the electricity consumption of Banco do Brasil's operations and are reported in accordance with the approaches recognized by the Brazilian GHG Protocol Program. In 2025, emissions calculated by the location-based approach totaled 23,140 tCO₂e, representing a reduction of 22.2% compared to 2024, when 29,729 tCO₂e were recorded. This result is mainly associated with the reduction in electricity consumption observed throughout the year, particularly between the months of May and October, in addition to the continuity of energy efficiency and operational optimization initiatives implemented by the Bank.

In the purchase choice-based approach, Banco do Brasil maintained zero emissions in 2025. The result was achieved through the combination of own photovoltaic generation, contracting of renewable energy in the Free Contracting Environment (ACL) and use of Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs), ensuring the traceability of the origin of the electricity consumed. As a highlight of the period, the Bank expanded its photovoltaic generation park from 16 to 27 plants, strengthening its energy transition strategy and the use of renewable sources in its operations.

When comparing the results of 2025 with the base year of 2022, it is observed that electricity consumption increased by only 1.7%, from 509,469 MWh to 518,359 MWh. In the same period, emissions calculated by the location-based approach increased from 21,827 tCO₂e to 23,140 tCO₂e, evidencing the influence of variations in the National Interconnected System (SIN) emission factor on the reported results. This behavior reinforces the importance of the strategy adopted by the Bank, based on the energy consumption from traceable renewable sources, bringing greater predictability and robustness to the organization's climate and energy management.



Scope 3

Banco do Brasil's Scope 3 Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions represent indirect sources associated with its value chain and have been monitored since the first versions of the Corporate Inventory. Because they are associated with the value chain, part of these emissions is obtained through internationally recognized estimates and methodological assumptions. The results allow us to assess the influence of the Bank's activities beyond its direct operations, covering aspects related to the consumption of inputs, logistics, waste, corporate travels and employee commuting.

In 2025, Scope 3 emissions totaled 51,156 tCO₂e, compared to 42,518 tCO₂e recorded in 2024. Part of this variation is due to operational changes observed throughout the period, while another part is associated with the improvement of the quality, comprehensiveness and traceability of the data used in the Inventory, especially in the categories related to logistics and transportation.

Category 1 – Purchased Goods and Services:

Emissions associated with the life cycle of the paper acquired by the Bank decreased by 29.5%, from 2,097 tCO₂e in 2024 to 1,478 tCO₂e in 2025. The result reflects the approximately 30% reduction in paper consumption in the period, demonstrating continuous progress in efforts to digitize processes, expand digital channels and rationalize the use of material resources in the Bank's operations.

Category 3 – Activities Related to Fuels and Energy:

They totaled 1,403 tCO₂e in 2025, compared to 1,258 tCO₂e in 2024. The increase observed is mainly associated with indirect emissions from the production, refining and transportation chain of fuels consumed by the Bank. The result reflects the greater share of diesel oil in the fuel matrix used in operations over the period, an effect also observed in direct emissions from Scope 1 mobile combustion. In addition, part of the variation is due to the updating of the emission factors applied to the calculations of this category.

Category 4 – Upstream Transportation and Distribution:

More significant variation from Scope 3, from 7,078 tCO₂e in 2024 to 17,700 tCO₂e in 2025. However, this result should not be interpreted exclusively as an increase in the Bank's logistics activities. A relevant portion of the variation observed is due to improvements in the traceability of information, reclassification of expenses, adjustments to operational codes and expansion in the scope of data collected, particularly regarding cash transport operations. In this way, the recorded increase reflects not only operational changes, but also the methodological improvement of the inventory process.



Category 5 – Waste Generated in Operations:

They totaled 11,905 tCO₂e in 2025, compared to 12,676 tCO₂e in 2024, representing a reduction of approximately 6%. The result was mainly influenced by the decrease in the volume of paper consumed and discarded over the period. Despite the reduction in total emissions, there was a drop in the volume of material sent for recycling, an aspect that will continue to be monitored by the Bank as an opportunity to improve waste management.

Category 6 – Business Travel:

Category 6 emissions totaled 6,973 tCO₂e in 2025, representing a reduction of 25.4% compared to the 9,349 tCO₂e recorded in 2024. The result reflects not only the methodological update of the emission factors used in the calculations, but also the progress in the corporate travel management practices adopted by the Bank. Among the main initiatives are the prioritization of virtual meetings, the holding of mobilizations and events at the regional level, the optimization of travel routes and schedules, and the adoption of criteria for the rationalization of air travel, responsible for the largest share of emissions in the category.

Category 7 – Employees Commuting

Emissions associated with employees' daily commuting totaled 11,698 tCO₂e in 2025, compared to 10,059 tCO₂e recorded in 2024. Although the total distance traveled decreased by approximately 3%, there was an increase of 16.3% in emissions for this category. The result is mainly related to the updating of emission factors and the characteristics of reported commutes, resulting in higher emission intensity per kilometer traveled.

In general, the results of Scope 3 in 2025 show both the advances obtained through the digitalization of processes and the reduction of input consumption, as well as the evolution of the mechanisms for collecting, traceability, and consolidating the information used in the inventory. Thus, a relevant part of the variations observed between 2024 and 2025 reflects the maturation of data management and the methodological improvement of the process of accounting for emissions, contributing to a more complete and accurate representation of the impacts of Banco do Brasil's value chain.

FINAL

Considerations

The Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory for the reference year 2025 highlights Banco do Brasil's ongoing commitment to climate change management, transparency in the disclosure of environmental information and the improvement of its sustainability practices. The results obtained demonstrate progress in the transition to a renewable energy matrix, in the monitoring of emissions along the value chain and, in the fulfillment of the commitments established in the Agenda 30 BB and the BB 2030 Commitments for a more sustainable world.

The Bank will continue to improve its climate management processes, methodologies and instruments, with a focus on reducing emissions, increasing operational efficiency and adopting solutions aligned with the transition to a low-carbon economy. In this way, the institution reinforces its role as an agent of transformation, contributing to the fight against climate change and generating sustainable value for its customers, shareholders, employees and society.



Verification of Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Inventory

Totum Institute declares that

Banco do Brasil S.A.

Located on the street Libero Badaro, 568 - 5º Andar, Centro, São Paulo, SP

Had its GHG inventory verified and it complies to

Specifications of the Brazilian GHG Protocol Program

Verification Standard : Brazilian Program Verification Specifications GHG
Protocol – Edition 2011 and ABNT NBR ISO 14064-3

Process Number: 1193-26
Inventory Year: 2025
Confidence Level: Limited

Details: Declaration of Verification Nº 1193-26

São Paulo, 05th June 2026

INSTITUTO TOTUM

Fernando Giachini Lopes – Diretor Técnico
Av. Paulista, 2439 – 13º andar – Cj. 132
Consolação – São Paulo/SP - Brazil



FM.REL.116.02

To check the authenticity of this certificate, visit www.institutototum.com.br