Banco do Brasil's Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Inventory 2024

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 GHG Protocol Program. This methodology was adapted to the Brazilian context by the Center for Sustainability Studies (GVces), of the São Paulo School of Business Administration (FGV-EAESP), of the Getulio Vargas Foundation (FGV), with the support of 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 — among them, Banco do Brasil itself.

The management of emissions is conducted in accordance with the General Policy and the Social, Environmental and Climate Responsibility Policy (PRSAC) of Banco do Brasil. Through these guidelines, we reinforce our commitment to responsible action, which considers the interests of stakeholders and promotes initiatives aimed at mitigating risks and taking advantage of opportunities related to socio-environmental issues, including climate change.

The Emissions Inventory follows the principle of continuous improvement of Banco do Brasil's Environmental Management System (EMS). To ensure the reliability of the information reported, a company specialized in environmental audits is 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 Greenhouse Gas (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 carried out and published its Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions Inventory annually on the website of the Public Registry of Dismissals (https://registropublicodeemissoes.fgv.br/), under the responsibility of the Brazilian GHG Protocol Program (FGV-GVces).

Banco do Brasil is also a founding member of the Companies for the Climate (EPC) initiative and the Brazilian GHG Protocol Program, 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 CEBDS, which supports companies in adopting strategies to reduce risks and take advantage of opportunities related to GHG emissions.

In view of this history and understanding the strategic role of Banco do Brasil — and the financial sector as a whole — as a protagonist in promoting economic growth on a sustainable basis, in 2024 the BB 2030 Commitments for a more sustainable world were maintained, in line with global goals, such as the Paris Agreement and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Direct GHG emissions

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

- **Reduce direct emissions (Scope 1) by 42% by 2030.**

- **Offset 100% of Scope 1 emissions.**

- **Achieve 100% renewable energy use – Own plants, Free Energy Market and Renewable Energy Certificates (REC).**

Since 2021, the Bank has joined the Business Ambition for 1.5ºC initiative, reaffirming its commitment to setting science-based Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emission reduction targets. This adhesion aims to contribute to limiting global warming to 1.5ºC 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's Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions Inventory, for the base year 2024, accounts for and reports emissions in the three scopes defined by the Brazilian GHG Protocol Program, expressed in tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO_2e).

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

Scope 1

Direct emissions from fuel consumption activities (mobile combustion - fleet vehicles, stationary combustion - fuel from electric power generators) and fugitive emissions (refrigerant gases and fire extinguishers).

Scope 2

Scope 2 indirect emissions are calculated based on the Bank's estimated electricity consumption (MWh). The report is carried out according to approaches accepted by the Brazilian GHG Protocol Program (PBGHGP), being:

• Location-based approach (required): The location-based approach considers the consumption of electricity according to the Brazilian energy matrix, using the emission factor of the National Interconnected System (SIN). As the SIN integrates various sources — including hydroelectric and thermoelectric (non-renewable) — the annual variation of this composition significantly impacts the calculation of CO_2e 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 (RECs). This practice ensures the traceability and renewable origin of the energy consumed, in an amount equivalent to the electricity used.

Scope 3

Other Indirect Emissions

Emissions in this Scope refer to sources that are not directly owned or controlled by BB, but that occur along its chain of value. The categories currently accounted for in the Inventory are:[1]

- **Category 1 :** Purchased Goods and Services: Lifecycle emissions of purchased paper (extraction, production, and transportation).
- **Category 3 :** Fuel and Energy Related Activities: Emissions from production and transportation chain of the fuels used by the Bank.
- **Category 4 :** Transportation and Distribution – Upstream: Service Emissions contracted logistics, such as the transport of pouches and cash.
- **Category 5 :** Waste Generated in Operations: Emissions associated with water consumption (effluent generation) and paper disposal.
- **Category 6 :** Business Travel: Emissions from air and ground travel carried out by employees on business.
- **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_2O	265
HFCs	4 – 12,400
PFCs	6,630 – 17,400
SP_6	23,500
NF_3	16,100
compound	0 – 11,698

* Source: IPCC 2013/ ASHRAE 2019

[1] Categories 2 - Capital goods, 8 - Leased goods, 9 - Transportation and distribution (downstream), 10 - Product processing 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 was inventoried and its data will be disclosed in other official documents of BB.

Summary of TOTAL EMISSIONS 2024

The BB 2024 GHG Inventory was submitted to external verification by a third party, in accordance with the specifications of the GHG Protocol Program and ISO 14064-3, by the Totum Institute. The data presented below are in tons of tCO_2e equivalent (tCO_2e).

BB GHG Emissions Inventory – 2024

Location-Based Approach – Scope 2		
Scope 1	Scope 2	Scope 3
18,333.202	29,729.105	42,517.964
Purchase Choice-based Approach – Scope 2		
Scope 1	Scope 2	Scope 3
18,333.202	0,000	42,517.964

Carbon Intensity per employee

We calculated a Carbon Intensity Indicator, expressed as the quotient of total GHG emissions (Scopes 1 and 2) by the number of employees, as shown in the following table:

BB's Carbon Intensity - Employees	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
GHG emissions (Scopes 1 and 2)[2] (tCO_2e)	60,501	20,518	25,651	18,494	18,333
Number of Employees[3]	91,673	84,597	85,953	86,220	86,574
Carbon Intensity (tCO_2e/employee)	0.660	0.243	0.298	0.215	0.212

[2] As of 2021, BB's emissions were considered within the Scope 2 Energy Purchase Choice approach.
[3] The number of employees per CLT employment contract – Annual Report 2024 was considered

BB's Greenhouse Gas Inventory

Historical Series

GHG Emissions Inventory						
Scope	Emission Source	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
1	TOTAL (tCO_2e)	27,611.273	20,517.729	25,650.970	18,494.350	18,333.202
	Mobile Combustion (Fleet Vehicles)	1,353.587	1,042.401	959.875	1,303.448	1,435.936
	Stationary Combustion (Electric Power Generating Fuel)	458.578	515.253	374.285	559.694	479.161
	Fugitive Emissions (Refrigerant Gases and Fire Extinguishers) [4]	25,799.108	18,960.075	24,316.810	16,631.208	16,418.106
2	TOTAL (tCO_2e) Location-Based Approach (Mandatory Report)	32,889.487	63,829.922	21,827.442	19,710.178	29,729.105
	TOTAL (tCO_2e) (Purchase Choice-Based Approach) [5]	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
3	TOTAL (tCO_2e)	42,937.045	42,210.971	41,168.664	44,083.981	42,517.964
	Category 1 - Purchased Goods and Services [6]	-	1,599.750	1,804.775	1,507.752	2,097.359
	Category 3 - Fuel and Energy Activities [6]	-	745.190	947.614	1,423.312	1,258.159
	Category 4 - Transportation and Distribution - Upstream	29,266.821	17,311.595	14,163.933	15,164.630	7,078.276
	Category 5 - Waste Generated in Operations	7,434.000	10,545.080	12,172.692	12,408.564	12,675.734
	Category 6 - Business Travel	1,632.598	1,153.262	3,208.575	6,209.638	9,349.242
	Category 7 - Employee Commuting (home-work)	4,524.056	10,856.094	8,871.075	7,370.085	10,059.193
	Category 9 - Transportation and Distribution Downstream [7]	79.570	-	-	-	

4 From 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.

5 Based on 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, the acquisition of Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs) and the consumption of photovoltaic energy from its plants.

6 From 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.

7 From the Inventory of the reference year 2021, after consulting with WWF, there was a change in the understanding regarding the accounting of Category 9 - Downstream Transport and Distribution, with the emissions, previously listed in this category, being accounted for in Category 4 - Upstream Transport and Distribution.

EMISSION TARGETS

- Reaffirming its commitment to sustainability and tackling climate change, Banco do Brasil (BB) has joined the Business Ambition for 1.5°C Commitment Letter, committing to develop 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 provide for a 42% reduction in Scope 1 emissions by 2030, with formal approval in early 2024. These goals 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

Emissions Targets - BB 2030 Commitments for a More World Sustainable [8]			
Scope	**2022 (Base year)**	**2030 (Target Year)**	**Reduction Percentage**
1	25,650.970	14,877.563	-42%

Baseline – Annual Targets

The definition of BB's emission reduction targets was conducted based on the methodology of the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi), using the official tool made available by the organization itself. The calculation of the targets considered the scenario of containing the increase in the global average temperature to levels well below 2°C (WB2C), in accordance with international climate commitments. The established target provides for a 42% reduction in absolute Scope 1 emissions by 2030, taking as a reference the data reported in BB's Emissions Inventory for the base year of 2022.

Baseline 2022-2030									
Scope	**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
Reduction Percentage	**0**	-5.25%	-10.50%	-15.75%	-21.00%	-26.25%	-31.50%	-36.75%	**-42.00%**

8 Targets based on the SBTi (Science-Based Targets initiative) definitions for the financial system

Achieved 2024

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 2022, 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 2024, Banco do Brasil reduced its Scope 1 Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions by 28.5% compared to 2022. Emissions increased from 25,651 tCO_2e to 18,333 tCO_2e, a result that represents a reduction of 20% compared to the target set for the year, set at 22,958 tCO_2e.

BB GHG Emissions Comparison 2022 and 2024			
Scope	2022 (Base Year)	2024 (Current Year)	Reduction Percentage
1	25,651	18,333	-28.5%

Comparison GHG Emissions BB 2024 and target 2024			
Scope	Target 2024	Achieved	Percentage Reduction
1	22,958	18,333	-20%

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.

COMPENSATION and REDUCTIONS

With the establishment of the BB 2030 Commitments for a more Sustainable World, Banco do Brasil has set itself the goal of offsetting 100% of its direct emissions (Scope 1) and eliminating emissions associated with electricity consumption (Scope 2). To achieve this goal, 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.

Scope 1 Offsets

Carbon Credits

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.
Currently, BB maintains a stock of 61,112 carbon credits held in custody on the American Carbon Registry (ACR) platform, after the retirement of 18,334 credits used to offset Scope 1 emissions for the year 2024.

Company	Project/ Enterprise	Location	Type of Design	Standard Certification	Platform Registration	Registration	Quantity of credits
BB	Various	Brazil	Renewable Energy	ACR	ACR	Various	79,446
Offsetting							
BB	BB GHG Inventory – reference year 2024 – Scope 1						18,334
Stock							61,112

Scope 2 Emissions Reductions

Purchase Choice-Based Approach

Consolidating its Climate Change Management strategy aimed at neutralizing Scope 2 emissions, in 2024 BB maintained its integrated approach to ensuring the use of renewable energy in its operations. The actions included the acquisition of RECs through a bidding process, the receipt of RECs linked to direct contracts with suppliers in the Free Energy Market, in addition to the use of energy generated by its photovoltaic plants distributed in various regions of the country. Thus, to zero GHG emissions associated with the consumption of 551,976 MWh in 2024, the following were used:

- **51,367 MWh** of energy generated by its own photovoltaic plants, located in Porteirinha (MG), São Domingos do Araguaia (PA), Naviraí (MS), Rio Paranaíba (MG), Brasília (DF), Xique-Xique (BA), Lins (SP), Mucurici (ES), Iaciara (GO), Loanda (PR), São Lourenço do Oeste (SC), Rancharia (SP), Uruguaiana (RS), Andradina (SP), Juína (MT) and Riacho da Cruz (RN);
- **136,067 RECs** in the I-REC standard, from contracts in the Free Energy Market;
- **364,542 RECs** in the I-REC standard, provided by the company Thopen.

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

Origin	Project/ Enterprise	Location	Source	Origin tracking instruments	Emission factor	Unit	Quantity
Company Thopen	Various	Various	Various	I-RECs	0.000	REC	**364,542**
Free Contracting Environment (Companies: EDP, MATRIX, Santa Maria)	Various	Various	Hydroelectric	I-RECs	0.000	REC	**136,067**
Power Plants Photovoltaics	Plants (BB)	Porteirinha (MG) S. D. do Araguaia (PA) Naviraí (MS) Rio Parnaíba (MG) Brasília (DF) Xique-Xique (BA) Lins (SP) Mucurici (ES) Iaciara (GO) Loanda (PR) S. L. do Oeste (SC) Rancharia (SP) Uruguaiana (RS) Andradina (SP) Juína (MT) Riacho da Cruz (RN)	Solar	Self-declaration of Generation Energy Renewable	0.000	MWh	**51,367**
Reduction							**551,976**
BB	**BB GHG Inventory – reference year 2024 – Scope 2 (MWh)**						**551,976**
GHG Emission BB - Electricity Consumption (Reporting based on Purchase Choice)							**0.000**

RESULTS by SCOPE

Scope 1

Since 2021, Banco do Brasil has been improving the calculation of data related to refrigerant gases used in its air conditioning system. The previously adopted methodology, based on estimates from the inventory of installed equipment, was replaced in 2022 by the record of the amount of gas effectively replaced during maintenance. This change allows for a more accurate measurement of the actual emissions released into the atmosphere.

As of 2023, information regarding all sources of Scope 1 Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions (fugitive, stationary and mobile emissions) will be made available on the internal portal GABBi – BB Interactive Environmental Management. This initiative allows the units to continuously and transparently monitor the environmental impact of their activities.

BB's Scope 1, considered in the monitoring of the emissions reduction target, showed a decrease of 28.5% compared to the base year 2022. Emissions went from 25,651 tCO_2e in 2022 to 18,333 tCO_2e in 2024, 20% below the target set for the year, which was 22,958 tCO_2e.

Scope 1 – Emission Sources

Fugitive emissions - Refrigerant gases (air conditioning) and fire extinguishers

Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions from refrigerant gases represent approximately 90% of BB's Scope 1 emissions. In 2024, with the maintenance of the methodology for calculating fugitive emissions — based on the replacement of gas during maintenance processes — an emission of 16,418 tCO_2e was recorded. This figure represents a reduction of 32.5% compared to the base year set for the Bank's GHG emissions targets, which was 24,317 tCO_2e in 2022.

It is important to highlight that Banco do Brasil has continuously sought to improve its environmental performance, intensifying the renovation of the air conditioning park through the replacement of equipment that uses refrigerant gases of the R-22 type – the use of which is prohibited by the Montreal Protocol – among other gases with high potential for environmental impact. The new equipment, in addition to using less harmful substances, requires less frequent maintenance.

In addition, the following guidance was included in the Bank's internal regulations: "In order to comply with Conama Resolution No. 267, the acquisition of equipment that uses refrigerant gases of the R-22 type is prohibited."

The number of extinguishers installed on Banco do Brasil's premises is in accordance with the NBR 12693 standard. In 2024, CO_2 extinguishers were estimated to be recharged in existing units, resulting in emissions of approximately 114.5 tCO_2e. These emissions are already included in the values informed, within the category of Fugitive Emissions.

Stationary combustion emissions

Despite the stability in the number of generators installed at Banco do Brasil, since 2023 the Technology Center (CT) has been updating its diesel supply contracts and, due to maintenance processes, the CT generators continued to be activated more frequently than usual, especially compared to 2022. As a result, there was an increase in fuel consumption and, consequently, a 28% increase in emissions from this source, which went from 374 tCO_2e in 2022 to 479 tCO_2e in 2024.

Mobile combustion emissions

Emissions from this source increased by 49.6%, from 960 tCO_2e in 2022 to 1,436 tCO_2e in 2024. Despite efforts to encourage the use of ethanol to the detriment of gasoline, operations involving displacement at Banco do Brasil have returned to the levels observed in the pre-pandemic period.

It is worth noting that the Bank's fleet contracts provide for clauses that oblige suppliers to provide eco-efficient vehicles, equipped with flex-fuel engines, which enables the use of less polluting fuels from renewable sources, such as ethanol. In addition, the Alelo Auto card was implemented for the payment of fuel, a measure that provides greater control over the supply of the fleet.

Scope 2

Scope 2 emissions are calculated based on Banco do Brasil's electricity consumption (in MWh), according to the approaches recognized by the Brazilian GHG Protocol Program (PBGHGP):

Location-based approach

It considers the consumption of electricity according to the Brazilian energy matrix, using the emission factor of the National Interconnected System (SIN). This system provides energy from various sources, such as hydroelectric and thermoelectric (non-renewable), which annually influences the conversion of energy consumption into equivalent carbon emissions.

Purchase choice-based approach

It considers the consumption of electricity from Banco do Brasil's photovoltaic plants, complemented by the acquisition of Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs). These certificates ensure the traceability and renewable origin of the energy consumed, in an amount equivalent to the electricity used.

Since 2021, Banco do Brasil has sought to link 100% of its electricity consumption to renewable sources, through the transition of its energy consumption matrix to a sustainable and traceable base. This strategy includes the installation of photovoltaic plants and the acquisition of Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs), with the aim of reducing dependence on the factor of emissions from the National Interconnected System (SIN) in the management of Scope 2 Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions. As a signatory to the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi), the Bank follows its guidelines for reporting and target setting, which requires the adoption of one of the recognized approaches: based on location or purchase choice.

Considering the history of its emissions, Banco do Brasil chose to monitor and establish the goal of neutralizing its emissions based on the purchase choice approach. Thus, the Bank does not have an absolute reduction target for Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions for Scope 2, since it adopts the strategy of sustainable consumption of electricity, with the migration to an emission-free matrix.

This strategy is made possible through the use of electricity generated in its photovoltaic plants and the acquisition of Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs). Thus, Banco do Brasil can report that its emissions in this scope have been zeroed, in accordance with the criteria established by the GHG Protocol and the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi), concentrating its mitigation efforts on direct Scope 1 emissions.

To zero GHG emissions associated with consumption of 551,976 MWh (which is equivalent to emission of 29,729 tCO_2e) in 2024, the following were used: 51,367 MWh of photovoltaic energy generated at the plants of Porteirinha (MG), São Domingos do Araguaia (PA), Naviraí (MS), Rio Parnaíba (MG), Brasília (DF), Xique-Xique (BA), Lins (SP), Mucurici (ES), Iaciara (GO), Loanda (PR), São Lourenço do Oeste (SC), Rancharia (SP), Uruguaiana (RS), Andradina (SP), Juína (MT) and Riacho da Cruz (RN); 136,067 RECs in the I-REC standard from contracts in the Free Market; and 364,542 RECs, also in the I-REC standard, provided by the company Thopen.

When comparing electricity consumption in 2024 (551,976 MWh) with that of 2022 (509,469 MWh), an increase of 8% is observed. However, within the location-based approach — which uses the emission factor of the National Interconnected System (SIN) — emissions grew at a significantly higher rate: an increase of 36%, from 21,827 tCO_2e in 2022 (with a SIN factor of 0.0426) to 29,729 tCO_2e in 2024 (with a SIN factor of 0.0545, 28% higher than in 2022). This represents a growth in emissions 4.5 times greater than the increase in energy consumption, evidencing the impact of the variation in the emission factor in the accounting of Scope 2 emissions.

This scenario reinforces the strategy adopted by the Bank, which prioritizes the reduction of emissions through the consumption of energy from renewable sources and the reporting of targets based on the purchase choice approach. Such an approach allows for greater predictability and control over Scope 2 emissions, regardless of the annual variations in the emission factor of the National Interconnected System (SIN). For more details on energy consumption, see the 2024 Annual Report , pages 131 and 132 and the 2024 ESG Databook on "Energy" topic.

Scope 3

Banco do Brasil's Scope 3 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions have been monitored since the first versions of its Corporate Inventory. Although these are estimates, the data provide a representative sample of the influence of the Bank's activities along its value chain.

In 2024, there was a 3% increase in total Scope 3 emissions compared to the base year of 2022, from 41,169 tCO_2e to 42,518 tCO_2e. The performance by Scope 3 emission category is presented below:

Category 1 – Goods and Services Purchased: an increase of 16%, from 1,805 tCO_2e to 2,097 tCO_2e.

Category 3 – Activities Related to Fuels and Energy: an increase of 33%, from 948 tCO_2e to 1,258 tCO_2e.

Category 4 – Upstream Transportation and Distribution: 50% reduction, from 14,164 tCO_2e to 7,078 tCO_2e.

Category 5 – Waste Generated in Operations: an increase of 4%, from 12,173 tCO_2e to 12,676 tCO_2e.

Category 6 – Business Travel: a significant increase of 191%, from 3,209 tCO_2e to 9,349 tCO_2e.

Category 7 – Employee Displacement (home-work): a reduction of 13%, from 8,871 tCO_2e to 7,708 tCO_2e.

INSTITUTO

TOTUM

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: 337-21 / 2025
Inventory Year: 2024
Confidence Level: Limited

Details: Declaration of Verification Nº 337-21 / 2025

São Paulo, 28th May 2025

INSTITUTO TOTUM
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