Banco do Brasil's Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Inventory 2023

The Inventory consists of the measurement and publication of Banco do Brasil's (BB) GHG emissions and is based on the GHG Protocol Program methodology, adapted to the Brazilian context by Center for Sustainability Studies (GVces), of the Business Administration School of São Paulo (FGV-EAESP), of the Fundação Getúlio Vargas (FGV), with support from 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 BB.

Emissions management is conducted in accordance with our General Policy and our Social, Environmental and Climate Responsibility Policy (PRSAC), through which we strengthen our performance, which takes into account the interests of our stakeholders in promoting initiatives aimed at reducing risks and taking advantage of opportunities related to socio-environmental issues, including climate change.

The Inventory follows the principle of continuous improvement of our Environmental Management System (EMS) and to ensure its reliability, we have hired a company specialized in environmental audits to perform the external verification of the Inventory, according to the specifications of NBR ISO 14064:3 and the GHG Protocol methodology. The basic data for the BB's GHG emissions calculations are obtained primarily from our systems, especially from the applications for controlling administrative expenses and human resources management and requested directly from the responsible areas. Annually, since 2008, we have carried out and published our GHG Inventory on the Public Emissions Register website (https://registropublicodeemissoes.fgv.br/), under the responsibility of the Brazilian GHG Protocol Program (FGV-GVces). The Inventory data is also disclosed in CDP (Carbon Disclosure Project) (https://www.cdp.net/en/responses/).

It is worth emphasizing that we are founding members of the Empresas pelo Clima (EPC - Companies for the Climate) initiative and of the Brazilian GHG Protocol Program, both aimed at reflecting on and proposing actions to combat and adapt to climate change. We are also members of the Thematic Chamber on Climate Change (CT Clima), an initiative coordinated by CEBDS with the purpose of helping companies to adopt strategies to take advantage of the opportunities and minimize risks and restrictions from GHG emissions.

In view of this history, understanding our role and that of the financial market as protagonists to boost the country's economic growth on a sustainable basis. In 2023, we updated the BB 2030 Commitments for a more sustainable world, in line with the global objectives (Paris Agreement and Sustainable Development Goals - SDGs) and among them are the following:

Direct GHG emissions:

- Reduce direct emissions (Scope 1) by 42% by 2030.
- Offset 100% of Scope 1 and 2 emissions.
- Achieve 100% use of renewable energy - own plants, free power market and RECs.

In 2021, we also joined the Business Ambition for 1.5ºC Initiative, which shows our commitment to the definition of targets to reduce Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions, based on science, that contribute to limit global warming by 1.5ºC above pre-industrial levels and that seek to reach carbon neutrality in the value chain by 2050, according to SBTi (Science-Based Targets initiative).

METHODOLOGY

The Banco do Brasil's Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory - reference year 2023 accounts and reports GHG emissions in 3 Scopes, according to specifications of the Brazilian GHG Protocol Program, in tons of CO_2 equivalent (tCO_2e). The report is made under the Operational Control approach and represents more than 6 thousand facilities all over the country, including retail, wholesale and government branches, regional units and strategic units, for their direct activities in Scope 1 and indirect activities in Scopes 2 and 3, with their emission sources defined as follows:

Scope 1 - Direct emissions from fuel consumption activities (mobile combustion - vehicle fleet, stationary combustion – fuel for electricity generators) and fugitive emissions (refrigerant and fire extinguishers gases);

Scope 2 - Indirect Scope 2 emissions are calculated based on the Bank's estimated electricity consumption (MWh). Since 2021, reporting has been carried out in accordance with the approaches accepted by the Brazilian GHG Protocol Program (PBGHGP):

- **Location-based approach (mandatory):** considers electric energy consumption according to the Brazilian energy matrix where the emission factor of the National Interconnected System (SIN) must be used. The SIN supplies electric energy from different sources, from hydroelectric to thermoelectric (non-renewable), a situation that, annually, significantly interferes in the conversion of energy consumption to carbon equivalent (SIN emission factor), and:
- **Purchase Choice-based approach (optional):** where we report the consumption of photovoltaic electricity from BB's plants, complemented by the purchase of Renewable Energy Certificates (i-RECs), which guarantee, for the same amount of electricity consumed, the traceability and renewable origin of the energy.

Scope 3 - Indirect emissions (other) from the activities that BB influences[1]:

- Category 1 - Purchased Goods and Services (emissions that occur in the life cycle - extraction, production and transportation of paper purchased by BB);
- Category 3 - Fuel and Energy Activities (emissions related to the extraction, production and transportation of fuels purchased and consumed by BB, reported in Scope 1);
- Category 4 - Transportation and Distribution - Upstream (emissions from the transportation of FEBRABAN's shared mailbags, cash transportation and other transportation contracted by BB);
- Category 5 - Waste Generated in Operations (emissions from the effluents generation based on water consumption, and emissions from the paper consumption, performed by BB);
- Category 6 - Business Travels (emissions from air and land travels performed by BB employees);
- Category 7 - Employees Commuting (home to work).

[1] *Categories 2 - Capital goods, 8 - Leased goods, 9 - Transport 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 assets and 14 - Franchises that were not inventoried as they were considered not applicable to the organization's context. Category 15 - Investments is being inventoried and its data will be disclosed in other official BB documents.*

According to the GHG Protocol, for the emission calculations, we consider the gases controlled by the Kyoto Protocol, according to the following GWP table:

Gases incluídos nos cálculos de Emissões GEE	Potencial de Aquecimento Global (GWP)[1]
CO_2	1
CH_4	28
N_2O	265
HFCs	4 – 12,400
PFCs	6,630 – 17,400
SF_6	23,500
NF_3	16,100
compound	0 – 11,698

(1) Source: IPCC 2013/ ASHRAE 2019

SUMMARY OF TOTAL GHG EMISSIONS 2023

The BB's 2023 GHG Inventory was submitted to external verification by a third party, according to the specifications of the GHG Protocol Program and ISO 14064-3, by Totum Institute. The data presented below are in tons of CO_2 equivalent (tCO_2e).

BB's GHG Emissions Inventory – 2023

Location-based approach – Scope 2		
Scope 1	Scope 2	Scope 3
18,494.350	19,710.178	44,083.981
Purchase Choice-based approach – Scope 2		
Scope 1	Scope 2	Scope 3
18,494.350	0.000	44,083.981

Carbon Emission Intensity per employee

We calculate a Carbon Emission Intensity Indicator, expressed by the quotient of total GHG emissions (Scopes 1 and 2) by the number of employees, as shown in the table below.

BB's Carbon Emission Intensity - Employees	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
GHG Emissions (Scopes 1 and 2)[2] (tCO_2e)	67,231	60,501	20,518	25,651	18,494
Number of Employees[3]	93,190	91,673	84,597	85,953	86,220
Carbon Emission Intensity (tCO_2e/employee)	0.721	0.660	0.243	0.298	0.215

[2] *BB's emissions were considered within the Energy Purchase Choice approach - Scope 2 for the years 2021, 2022 and 2023.*

[3] *The number of employees per CLT employment contract was considered - Annual Report 2023, page 208.*

Greenhouse Gas Inventory of Banco do Brasil - Historical Series

GHG Emissions Inventory - BB						
Scope	**Emission Source**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**
1	**TOTAL (tCO_2e)**	**24,382.317**	**27,611.273**	**20,517.729**	**25,650.970**	**18,494.350**
	Mobile Combustion (vehicles fleet)	3,091.991	1,353.587	1,042.401	959.875	1,303.448
	Stationary Combustion (fuel for electricity generators)	912.243	458.578	515.253	374.285	559.694
	Fugitive Emissions (refrigerant and fire extinguishers gases)[4]	20,378.083	25,799.108	18,960.075	24,316.810	16,631.208
2	**TOTAL (tCO_2e)** Location-Based Approach (Mandatory Reporting)	**42,848.792**	**32,889.487**	**63,829.922**	**21,827.442**	**19,710.178**
	TOTAL (tCO_2e) Purchase Choice-Based Approach[5]	**-**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**
3	**TOTAL (tCO_2e)**	**54,539.411**	**42,937.045**	**42,210.971**	**41,168.664**	**44,083.981**
	Category 1 - Purchased Goods and Services[6]	-	-	1,599.750	1,804.775	1,507.752
	Category 3 - Fuel and Energy Activities[6]	-	-	745.190	947.614	1,423.312
	Category 4 - Transportation and Distribution - Upstream	27,903.160	29,266.821	17,311.595	14,163.933	15,164.630
	Category 5 - Waste Generated in Operations	13,101.850	7,434.000	10,545.080	12,172.692	12,408.564
	Category 6 - Business Travel	6,421.180	1,632.598	1,153.262	3,208.575	6,209.638
	Category 7 - Employees Commuting (Home-Work)	6,853.987	4,524.056	10,856.094	8,871.075	7,370.085
	Category 9 - Transportation and Distribution - Downstream[7]	259.234	79.570	-	-	-

[4] *As of the inventory for 2021 reference year, data on fugitive emissions of refrigerant gases are no longer estimated and are now measured, reflecting the amount of gas actually replaced in air conditioning equipment during maintenance.*

[5] *As of the inventory for 2020 reference year, BB's Scope 2 emissions have also started to be presented based on the voluntary Purchase Choice report, which zeroes out emissions from electricity consumption by the acquisition of Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs) and the consumption of photovoltaic energy from its plants.*

[6] *As of the inventory for 2021 reference year, the accounting of two more Scope 3 categories began, namely: Category 1 - Purchased Goods and Services and Category 3 - Fuel and Energy Activities.*

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

EMISSION TARGETS

General Target

Emissions Targets - BB 2030 Commitments for a more sustainable world[8]			
Scope	2022 (Base year)	2030 (Target year)	Percentage reduction
1	25,650.970	14,877.563	-42%

Baseline - Annual Targets

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
Percentage reduction	0	-5.25%	-10.50%	-15.75%	-21.00%	-26.25%	-31.50%	-36.75%	-42.00%

Achieved 2023

BB's GHG Emissions comparison 2022 and 2023			
Scope	2022 (Base year)	2023 (Current)	Percentage reduction
1	25,651	18,494	-28%

Comparison of BB's GHG emissions 2023 and target 2023			
Scope	Target 2023	Current 2023	Percentage reduction
1	24,304	18,494	-24%

Since 2021, BB has been discussing internally the alignment of its emissions targets, which were defined in 2023 and approved in early 2024, according to SBTi guidelines, to reduce Scope 1 GHG by 42% by 2030[9], in line with the Paris Agreement, the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), seeking to meet the Bank's Agenda 30 and the BB 2030 Commitments for a more sustainable world. In addition, BB aims to strengthen its action on Climate Change, after having signed the Business Ambition for 1.5°C Commitment Letter, in which it committed to making efforts to develop GHG reduction targets in line with the level of decarbonization needed to achieve zero emissions in the value chain by 2050.

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

[9] *This scenario considers the effective implementation of BB's strategy to reduce 100% of Scope 2 emissions through the migration of electric energy consumption to a sustainable (and traceable) base, with the use of electric energy from its photovoltaic plants and the acquisition of Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs). This makes it possible to report that Scope 2 emissions were zeroed, within the purchase choice approach, in accordance with the GHG Protocol and SBTi, driving reduction efforts towards direct Scope 1 emissions.*

The target-setting process was based on the SBTi initiative's methodology and used the initiative's own tool, calculating the targets using the metric for the well-below 2 degrees temperature scenario (WB2C). The 42% reduction target by 2030 is based on our absolute emissions reported in BB's 2022 Emissions Inventory and encompasses Scope 1[9].

In 2023, by maintaining the methodology for calculating fugitive emissions, based on the replacement of gas during the maintenance process, BB's Scope 1, considered in the target, had its emissions reduced by 28% when compared to the base year, from 25,651 tCO_2e in 2022 to 18,494 tCO_2e in 2023, 24% below the target for the year, which was 24,304 tCO_2e.

It is important to note that this indicator is like a thermometer, since emissions may vary more or less over the years, depending on the need for maintenance of air conditioning equipment and replacement of refrigerant gas, which represents the largest source of Scope 1 emissions (approximately 90% of the total Scope in 2023).

OFFSETTINGS AND REDUCTIONS

With the establishment of the BB 2030 Commitments for a more sustainable world, the Bank set out to offset 100% of its direct emissions and zero out emissions from energy consumption. To this end, the Climate Change Management strategy was implemented, which defined the acquisition of carbon credits to offset Scope 1 emissions and the consumption of electricity from clean energy sources (mainly through the installation of photovoltaic plants), as well as the acquisition of RECs, for Scope 2.

Scope 1 Offsettings - Carbon Credits

In 2023, the bidding process for carbon credits, in the standards and terms recognized by the market, sought to combine the social issues that carbon credit projects can have, requiring, in addition to the basic technical standards, some standard of social co-benefits, such as CCB[10] and Social Carbon[11].

The purchase of carbon credits was made from the company Biofílica, which provided carbon credits from the Jari Amapá REDD+ project, verified under the VCS and CCB standards, which aims to generate carbon credits from the REDD+ mechanism to promote forest conservation in order to generate benefits for the climate, biodiversity and communities in the Laranjal do Jari and Vitória do Jari regions in Amapá state, in the Brazilian Amazon. The Project is a partnership between Biofílica Ambipar Environment and the Jari Group (Jari Celulose and the Jari Foundation), and is based on an economic development model that values the forest, combining forest management and local community development, with technical training practices and capacity-building in rural production, agricultural and forestry techniques according to family interests. The project hopes to make producers capable of implementing appropriate agricultural and forestry techniques, enabling constant production and income generation, producing food and generating

[10] *CCB - As defined by the Climate, Community and Biodiversity Alliance (CCBA), the Climate, Community and Biodiversity (CCB) Standards were launched in 2005 to promote development and investment in local projects that provide significant benefits of climate, community and biodiversity in an integrated and sustainable way.*

[11] *SOCIALCARBON® Standard launched in 2008, is a standard developed by the Instituto Ecológica in Brazil and is classified as a "Best Practices Co-benefit Standard" by the International Carbon Reduction and Offset Alliance. SOCIALCARBON is a standard for evaluating and monitoring co-benefits, and is applied together with carbon accounting standards.*

income without the need to open up new areas, perpetuating the benefits to themselves, the climate and biodiversity.

Also in 2023, BB brought an unprecedented solution to the carbon market and began selling repossessed and/or recovered properties via online auction, with the possibility of payment being made with carbon credits. The carbon credits from the auctions will be used exclusively to offset BB's GHG emissions. The Bank currently has a stock of 53,222 carbon credits held in custody on the ACR (American Carbon Registry) platform, which will be used to offset part of the 2023 Scope 1 emissions.

Company	Project/ Enterprise	Location	Project type	Certification standard	Registration platform	Registration	Amount of credits
BB	Various	Brazil	Affordable and Clean Energy	ACR	ACR	Various	13,765
Biofílica	Bandeirantes Landfill Gas to Energy Project (BLFGEE)	Laranjal do Jari and Vitória do Jari (AP)	Forest conservation	VCS and CCB	VERRA	1,115	4,730
Offsetting							**18,495**
BB	BB's GHG Inventory - 2023 reference year - Scope 1						18,494.350
Stock							**39,457**

Scope 2 Emission Reductions - Purchase Choice-based approach

Consolidating the Climate Change Management strategy to reduce Scope 2 emissions to zero, in 2023, BB acquired 488,256[12] RECs, in the RECfy standard, provided by Furnas Centrais Elétricas, from hydroelectric power plants, in addition to using 34,673 MWh of photovoltaic energy from the Porteirinha (MG), São Domingos do Araguaia (PA), Naviraí (MS), Rio Parnaíba (MG), Capão Seco (DF), Xique-Xique (BA), Lins (SP), Mucurici (ES), Iaciara (GO), Loanda (PR), São Lourenço do Oeste (SC), Uruguaiana (RS) and Rancharia (SP) plants. The Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs) issued by Furnas, via the RECfy platform, are traceable from their origin and generated using Blockchain technology, where each certificate has a unique tracking code (there is no double counting of certificates) and are attested by Bureau Veritas independent audit.

Emission Reductions

Origin	Project/ Enterprise	Location	Source	Origin tracking instruments	Emission factor	Unit	Amount
Furnas Centrais Elétricas	UHE Mascarenhas de Moraes	Rodovia Ibiraci/Mascarenhas de Moraes	Hydro	Renewable Energy Certificate - RECfy	0.000	REC	**488,256**[12]
Photovoltaic Plants	Plants (BB)	Porteirinha (MG) S. D. do Araguaia (PA) Naviraí (MS) Rio Parnaíba (MG) Capão Seco (DF)	Solar	Renewable Energy Generation Statement	0.000	MWh	**34,673**

[12] *The acquisition of RECs occurred before the closing of total consumption of photovoltaic energy plants.*

		Xique-Xique (BA) Lins (SP) Mucurici (ES) Iaciara (GO) Loanda (PR) S. L. do Oeste (SC) Uruguaiana (RS) Rancharia (SP)					
Reduction							**522,929**
BB	BB's GHG Inventory - reference year 2023 - Scope 2 (MWh)						520,545.971
BB's GHG Emissions - Electricity Consumption (Reporting based on Purchase Choice)							**0**

RESULTS BY SCOPE

Scope 1

Since 2021, BB has improved the calculation of the database on refrigerant gases in its air conditioning system, no longer estimating the amount of gases according to the inventory of installed assets, but accounting for the amount of gas replaced during equipment maintenance, thus accounting for the amount of refrigerant gas actually emitted into the atmosphere. In 2023, it began to display this information on its internal portal, GABBi - Gerenciamento Ambiental BB interativo, in order to enable the facilities to monitor their environmental impact on an ongoing basis.

Scope 1 - Emission sources

Fugitive emissions - Refrigerant gases (air conditioning): In 2023, by maintaining the methodology for calculating fugitive emissions, based on gas replacement during the maintenance process, BB's Scope 1, considered in the target, reduced emissions by 28% when compared to the base year, from 25,651 tCO_2e in 2022 to 18,494 tCO_2e in 2023, 24% below the target for the year, which was 24,304 tCO_2e.

It is important to note that BB has been seeking to improve its environmental performance and has intensified the renovation of its air conditioning system, replacing equipment with R-22 type refrigerant gases (banned by the Montreal Protocol), among other refrigerant gases, where new equipment reduces the need for maintenance, in addition to including the following text in its internal regulations, "In order to comply with Conama Resolution 267, the acquisition of equipment using R-22 type refrigerant gases is prohibited". As a result, this source reduced its emissions by 32%, from 24,317 tCO_2e in 2022 to 16,631 tCO_2e in 2023.

Fugitive emissions - Fire extinguishers: The number of fire extinguishers on BB's facilities is in compliance with NBR 12693, and it has been estimated that 133.3 tCO_2 will be recharged in existing units of CO_2 extinguishers in 2023, the same figure as in 2022. Emissions from recharging fire extinguishers are already included in the figures above, in the category of Fugitive emissions - Refrigerant gases.

Emissions from stationary combustion: Although the number of BB's generators remained stable, in 2023 the Technology Center (TC) updated its diesel supply contract and, due to a

maintenance process, the TC generators were operated on a larger scale than in 2022. Thus, in 2023 there was an increase in fuel consumption by the generators, and consequently a 50% increase in emissions from this source, from 374 tCO_2e in 2022 to 560 tCO_2e in 2023.

Emissions from mobile combustion: Emissions from this source increased by 36% from 960 tCO_2e in 2022 to 1,303 tCO_2e in 2023. Despite the incentive to consume ethanol to the detriment of gasoline, operations involving commuting at BB have returned to pre-pandemic levels. It is worth noting that the Bank's fleet contracts include clauses obliging vehicle suppliers to supply eco-efficient models, with flex-fuel engines that allow the use of less polluting fuel from renewable sources, such as ethanol, as well as the implementation of the *Alelo Auto* card for fuel paying, which creates greater control over the supply of vehicles in the fleet.

Scope 2

Scope 2 emissions are calculated based on Bank's electricity consumption (MWh), according to the approaches accepted by the Brazilian GHG Protocol Program (PBGHGP):

- Location-based: considers electricity consumption according to the Brazilian energy matrix and the emission factor of the National Interconnected System (SIN) must be used, which supplies electricity from different sources, from hydroelectric to thermoelectric (non-renewable), a situation which annually interferes with the conversion of energy consumption to carbon equivalent, and:

- Purchase Choice-based: where we report the consumption of photovoltaic electricity from BB's plants, complemented by the purchase of Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs), which guarantee, in the same amount as the electricity consumed, the traceability and renewable origin of the energy.

Since 2021, BB has sought to link 100% of its electricity consumption to renewable sources by migrating its consumption matrix to a sustainable (and traceable) basis with the installation of photovoltaic plants and the acquisition of Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs), so as not to depend on the SIN emission factor for the management of its Scope 2 GHG emissions. As BB is a signatory to SBTi and follows its recommendations for reporting and setting targets, one of the approaches should be chosen - location-based or purchase choice-based. Based on its emissions history, BB has chosen to monitor and set a target of zero emissions using the purchasechoice-based approach.

Thus, BB does not have an absolute GHG emissions reduction target for Scope 2, as it considers the effective implementation of the electricity sustainable consumption strategy, reducing 100% of Scope 2 emissions by migrating energy consumption to a GHG emissions-free basis, using electricity from its photovoltaic plants and acquiring Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs). This makes it possible to report that Scope 2 emissions have been brought to zero, within the purchase choice approach, in accordance with the GHG Protocol and SBTi, directing reduction efforts towards direct Scope 1 emissions.

To reduce GHG emissions from BB's energy consumption in 2023 (520,546 MWh, equivalent to 19,710 tCO_2e[13]), based on location, 488,256 RECs from Furnas Centrais Elétricas were acquired, in addition to electricity consumption from self-generation at the Porteirinha (MG), São Domingos do Araguaia (PA), Naviraí (MS), Rio Parnaíba (MG), Capão Seco (DF), Xique-Xique (BA), Lins (SP), Mucurici (ES), Iaciara (GO), Loanda (PR), São Lourenço do Oeste (SC), Uruguaiana (RS) and Rancharia (SP) plants, totaling 34,673 MWh of photovoltaic energy, thus bringing BB's Scope 2 emissions to zero, based on the energy acquisition by purchase choice, in accordance with the PBGHGP methodology.

In 2022, BB consumed 509,469 MWh and in 2023 consumption was 520,546 MWh (a 2% increase), so it can be seen that emissions, within the location-based approach, which uses the SIN emission factor, have reduced, despite the higher energy consumption, going from 21,827 tCO_2e in 2022 (SIN Factor 0.0426) to 19,710 tCO_2e in 2023 (SIN Factor 0,0385).

For more details on energy consumption, please see the Annual Report 2023, pages 124, 125 and 217, and the ESG Databook 2023 on "Energy" item.

Scope 3

BB's Scope 3 emissions have been monitored since the first versions of its Inventory and, despite being estimated, the data show a sample of the influence in terms of emissions that the Bank's activities have on its value chain.

In 2023, it is possible to note a 7% increase in global Scope 3 emissions compared to the previous year, rising from 41,169 tCO_2e in 2022 to 44,084 tCO_2e in 2023. The performance of each Scope 3 category is presented below:

"Category 1 - Purchased Goods and Services" reduced by 16%, from 1,805 tCO_2e in 2022 to 1,508 tCO_2e in 2023.

"Category 3 - Fuel and Energy Activities" increased by 50%, from 948 tCO_2e in 2022 to 1,423 tCO_2e in 2023.

"Category 4 - Upstream Transportation and Distribution" increased by 7%, from 14,164 tCO_2e in 2022 to 15,165 tCO_2e in 2023.

"Category 5 - Waste Generated in Operations" increased by 2%, from 12,173 tCO_2e in 2022 to 12,409 tCO_2e in 2023.

"Category 6 - Business Travel" increased by 94%, from 3,209 tCO_2e in 2022 to 6,210 tCO_2e in 2023. The increase in this category can be explained by the return to normality of business travel, equaling the pre-Covid 19 pandemic period.

"Category 7 - Employee commuting" fell by 17% in 2023, from 8,871 tCO_2e in 2022 to 7,370 tCO_2e in 2023.

[13] *The calculation of Scope 2 emissions was carried out based on the monthly electricity consumption and the respective SIN emission factors, also monthly.*

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 / 2024
Inventory Year: 2023
Confidence Level: Limited

Details: Declaration of Verification Nº 337-21 / 2024

São Paulo, 16th May 2024

Inventário GEE - OVV
OVV 0009

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

FM.REL.116.01 To check the authenticity of this certificate, visit www.institutototum.com.br